



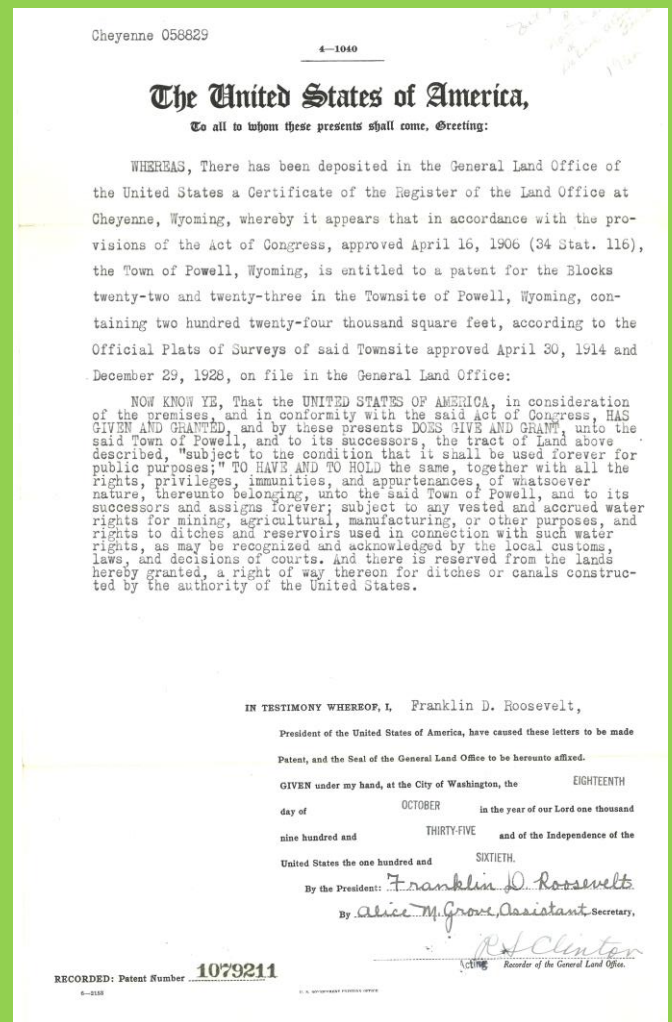
VETERAN'S PARK AND POWELL ARBORETUM

Welcome to Veteran's Park and the Powell Arboretum. The park was established in 1935 through a federal land transfer to the City of Powell. Then U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the document, although most likely the signature is a hand stamp from his Secretary. A specific description of the parcel is included with the document.

In 2015 the Wyoming State Forestry Division provided a grant to the City of Powell for the establishment of an arboretum. The purpose of this arboretum is to determine the viability of growing a variety of tree and shrub species not commonly found in the region. Given the high desert climate, soil types, and plant hardiness zone, it provides an ideal research opportunity to find out if trees and shrubs from different conditions can survive and thrive here.

Currently there are 56 trees and shrubs in the arboretum, of 28 different species. Some are cultivars and some are variations of species that have been grown with different adaptations. Drought, temperature extremes, exposure to high UV, and a short growing season are just a few of the plant adaptations in the tree and shrub species here.

You will see that each species of tree and shrub has a plaque next to it. These give the common and scientific names for the tree or shrub. There is a brief description given that describes the climate and soil type ideal for the plant, and information on how to identify the species. A picture of the typical leaf, bark, and seed or nut is also added.



Accolade Elm

Ulmus x 'Morton' Accolade has a vase shape, upright growth habit. It can be expected to reach 40 to 60 feet in height and around 40 feet in spread. This unique hybrid is a combination of Japanese Elm and Wilson Elm.

Accolade Flowering Cherry

Prunus 'Accolade' This hybrid is a cross of *P. sargentii* x *P. subhirtella* with semi-double pink blossoms. The fruits ripen midsummer and leaves turn brick red in the fall.

American Beech

Fagus grandifolia A wide-spreading canopy provides great shade in the summer and beautiful bronze color in the fall. The bark remains smooth as it ages.

American Hop Hornbeam

Ostrya virginiana Commonly called ironwood because of the extremely hard and dense wood. The sac-like seed-bearing pods somewhat resemble the fruit of hops.

Amur Maple

Acer ginnala A native to Northern Asia, this tree's foliage turns a brilliant red/orange in the fall. Small panicles of fragrant creamy white flowers appear in the spring.

Black Hills Ponderosa Pine

Pinus ponderosa var. 'Black Hills' Ponderosa pine trees are native from Canada to Mexico, these trees grow to be over 100 feet tall. This

long needle pine is a major source of supply for the lumber industry. It is common in formal landscapes and also used in windbreaks. The seed source for this variety is from the Black Hills Forest.

Black Hills Spruce

Picea glauca var. *densata* A variety of white spruce native only to the Black Hills of Wyoming and South Dakota. They tend to have a very long life span ranging from 150 to 350 years in these areas.

Bur Oak

Quercus macrocarpa Like many other oaks, the Bur Oak is slow growing and long lived. Native to the Black Hills of Wyoming, the tree gets its name from the bur-like cup on its large acorn. The acorns are an important food source for wild turkeys, deer, and other wildlife.

Canada Red Chokecherry

Prunus virginiana 'Canada Red' A tree form of Chokecherry, this tree produces white flowers in spring followed by dark purple, edible fruit. In the summer, the foliage turns dark maroon.

Emerald Triumph Viburnum

Viburnum x 'Emerald Triumph' 'Emerald Triumph' is a cross between *V. 'Allegheny'* and *V. buregaeticum*. It is a compact and rounded deciduous shrub with showy white flowers and drupe fruits that mature to bright red and turn black in the fall.

Hackberry

Celtis occidentalis This versatile tree is tolerant of dry and windy sites and adapts well to urban sites. The name was derived from the Scottish word "Hagberry," used to describe a cherry. It develops bark with corky ridges and orange-red fruits that are eaten by a variety of wildlife.

Heritage Oak

Quercus macrocarpa x *robur* This is a cross between a bur oak and an English oak. This oak has a moderate growth rate and is able to tolerate a variety of soil conditions. The crown is symmetrical with glossy, dark green leaves.

Ivory Silk Tree Lilac

Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk' This tree form of lilac produces fragrant, showy white flowers that attract hummingbirds, butterflies, and other wildlife when they bloom. It is usually planted as an ornamental.

Kentucky Coffeetree

Gymnocladus dioica The Coffeetree can handle drought and city conditions and does

well in open spaces. The seed pods are dark and up to eight inches long. 'Espresso' Kentucky Coffeetree is a seedless cultivar. Early settlers roasted the seeds to brew a coffee substitute.

Northern Catalpa

Catalpa speciosa The Northern Catalpa has large heart-shaped leaves with white showy flowers that appear in the spring. It is a fast grower and can reach heights of 40-60 feet.

Ohio Buckeye

Aesculus glabra This is the State Tree of Ohio and adapts well to conditions in Wyoming. It is a very dense shade tree with a moderate growth rate. Its large seeds are poisonous, although they are frequently eaten by squirrels.

Perfect Purple Crabapple

Malus 'Perfect Purple' Perfect Purple has a uniform habit with rose colored blooms, plum colored fruits, and deep purple foliage. The pointy leaves turn red in the fall.

Rocky Mountain Juniper

Juniperus scopulorum A rounded to somewhat pyramidal shape. Round, dark-blue, berry-like cones, covered in a whitish bloom, ripen in the second year. This tree's native range spans from British Columbia and Alberta, Canada to Arizona and western Texas.

Serbian Spruce

Picea omorika Typically a favorite among conifer enthusiasts. A native to southeastern Europe and was introduced to the United States in the late 1800s. Its adaptability and urban tolerance make this tree ideal for landscapes, and screens.

Showy Mountain Ash

Sorbus decora An accent tree for small landscapes, featuring showy clusters of white flowers in spring followed by bright scarlet berries lasting into the winter.

Spring Snow Crabapple

Malus x 'Spring Snow' Spring Snow is a dense, upright, typically fruitless crabapple. This tree has single, fragrant, white flowers that bloom in spring and has bright, glossy, green leaves that turn yellow in fall.

Swamp White Oak

Quercus bicolor As the name implies, this tree is tolerant of wetter soil types. Its flakey bark adds a unique characteristic apart from other species of oak.

Swiss Stone Pine

Pinus cembra The 2-5" long needles are twisted and come in bundles of 5. Swiss Stone Pine takes 14-16 years to bear cones. The greenish purple cones take three years to mature and the seeds are edible.

Triumph Elm

Ulmus x 'Morton Glossy' Triumph Elm has dark green foliage with serrated pointy leaves that turn yellow in the fall. This elm is drought tolerant, resistant to Dutch Elm Disease as well as elm yellows and the elm leaf beetle.

Tuliptree

Liriodendron tulipifera The Tuliptree is probably best known for its tulip-shaped flowers and distinctive leaves. It is used for reforestation purposes because of its rapid growth and commercial importance.

Turkish Filbert

Corylus colurna The Turkish Filbert tree is a large shade tree noted for bold texture, pyramidal form, and urban stress tolerance. The nuts may be roasted and eaten but are commonly left for squirrels.

Wichita Blue Juniper

Juniperus scopulorum 'Wichita Blue' is a compact, conical, male form that grows slowly and does not produce "berries". Noted for its brilliant blue-gray foliage that retains good color all year.