<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Pistache</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Chinese Pistache" /></td>
<td>30-40’</td>
<td>40-50’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>purple-green to red-green, not particularly ornamental.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Requires pruning to develop strong branch structure.</td>
<td>Pistachia chinensis. It develops a spreading apple-tree or white oak-like growth habit. The medium textured dark green foliage turns yellow, orange, red, or maroon in autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress, Bald</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Cypress, Bald" /></td>
<td>50-70’</td>
<td>20-30’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Brownish, wrinkled, rounded cones.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Prune only to raise the level of bottom branches or to remove rubbing branches</td>
<td>Taxodium distichum var. distichum. Its layered branches with needle-like leaflets that turn from dark green to bronze or rich pumpkin brown in autumn give it an feathery, fine-textured appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm, Cedar</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Elm, Cedar" /></td>
<td>40-70’</td>
<td>40-70’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>red-brown to red-green, inconspicuous</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Ulmus crassifolia. It is a tough, adaptable shade tree with excellent drought tolerance and beautiful golden yellow fall color. Its leaves are small and rough, and glossy green in the spring. Although it is susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease, it appears to be less of a problem with it than it is with American Elm, U. americana, or Winged Elm, U. alata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elm, Lacebark</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Elm, Lacebark" /></td>
<td>30-50’</td>
<td>30-40’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>green-brown</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Prune to develop strong branch structure.</td>
<td>Ulmus parvifolia. Chinese Elm. Variable fall color; interesting bark texture. Good for urban situations. Highly resistant to many common elm afflictions including Dutch Elm Disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Zelkova</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Japanese Zelkova" /></td>
<td>50-60’</td>
<td>40-50’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>The short stalky trunk has flaky exfoliating orange-brown bark that is ornamental.</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Requires proper pruning to develop strong branching pattern.</td>
<td>Zelkova serrata. Resistant to Dutch elm disease. Might be hard to find in nurseries. A substitute for the American Elm.</td>
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| Oak, Bur          | ![Oak, Bur](image) | 50-70’ | 50’   | Sun   | D                      | Spring            | catkins 4 to 6 in. long | 10           | Prune for shape or to raise canopy | Quercus macrocarpa  
Bur oak is noted for its very large leaves and acorns: the leaves are from one-half to one foot long, and acorns can be as large as 2 inches long and wide, enclosed in a cup with fringe on the edge. It casts deep shade. |
| Oak, Chinquapin   | ![Oak, Chinquapin](image) | 50-60’ | 50-60’ | Sun   | D                      | Spring            | green, males in catkins 3-4 in. long | 10           | Prune for shape or to raise canopy | Quercus muehlenbergii  
It is native to portions of Texas and can tolerate a range of soils and exposures including those of limestone origin. Seldom troubled by diseases or pests. |
| Oak, Live         | ![Oak, Live](image) | 40-60’ | 60-70’ | Sun   | E, SE                  | Spring            | green catkins        | 9            | Prune only during hottest and coldest months; paint any pruning wounds immediately to help prevent oak wilt | Quercus virginiana  
This magnificent evergreen oak develops a spreading crown of picturesque branches. |
| Oak, Texas Red    | ![Oak, Texas Red](image) | 30-50’ | 30-50’ | Sun   | D                      | Spring            | green to yellowish green, | 9            | Paint any pruning wounds immediately to help prevent oak wilt. | Quercus texana  
Fall Color. This is a handsome shade, park and street tree for West Texas. Shumard Oak is an alternative, but only for deep well drained soil. |
| Pecan             | ![Pecan](image) | 70’    | 40’   | Sun   | D                      | Spring            | edible nut enclosed in a thick leathery four-valved husk. | 6.2          | Prune for shape or to raise canopy | Carya illinoinensis  
Pecan is the state tree. Susceptible to disease and insects. Tall, impressive tree. |
## Waterwise Tree List
### Lubbock Master Gardeners

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| Pine, Austrian         | ![Tree Picture](image1) | 40-60' | 20-30' | Sun   | E                     | Spring            | ovate woody cone | 7          | Minimal pruning required. If needed to shape young trees, prune in late winter to early spring. Do not prune live branches in growing season. | *Pinus nigra*  
The canopy of dark green needles is dense and stiffly pyramidal in youth becoming more flat-topped with age. |
| Pine, Afghan           | ![Tree Picture](image2) | 35-45' | 15-20' | Sun / Partial Sun | E | Spring Winter | not-ornamental | 9          | Minimal pruning required. If needed to shape young trees, prune in late winter to early spring. Do not prune live branches in growing season. | *Pinus eldarica*  
Afghan Pine is good for a windbreak or Christmas tree. This is one of the few pines suitable for widespread use in Texas on alkaline soils. |
| Pine, Italian Stone    | ![Tree Picture](image3) | 40-60' | Sun    | E     |                        |                   | Edible nuts.    |            | Minimal pruning required. If needed to shape young trees, prune in late winter to early spring. Do not prune live branches in growing season. | *Pinus pinea*  
Umbrella type shape. Susceptible to ice damage. |
| Pine, Japanese Black   | ![Tree Picture](image4) | 20-40' | 20-30' | Sun | E                     | Spring            | 2" ovate woody cone | 7          | Minimal pruning required. Prune before the candle growth develops in the spring. | *Pinus thunbergiana*  
Japanese Black Pine is a favorite for oriental gardens and stays more in scale with small urban lots. |
| Pine, Pinyon           | ![Tree Picture](image5) | 20-30' | 10-20' | Sun / Partial Sun | E | Spring | medium green to blue-green needles | 9          | Prune dead or dying branches in spring before new growth appears. | *Pinus cembroides*  
It generally only has two yellowish green needles but can sometimes be found with three or even one; |
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<tr>
<td>Sweetgum</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Sweetgum" /></td>
<td>40-60’</td>
<td>20-30’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>Green, not ornamental</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Prune for shape or to raise canopy</td>
<td>Liquidambar styraciflua The five-lobed, nearly star-shaped, dark glossy green leaves turn wonderous combinations of yellow, orange, red, and purple in autumn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Soapberry</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Western Soapberry" /></td>
<td>20-30’</td>
<td>10-20’</td>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Spring summer</td>
<td>translucent yellow clusters of drupes, poisonous. Creamy white flowers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Trim suckers.</td>
<td>Sapindus drummondii Western Soapberry is an under-utilized Texas native tree. The creamy white late spring to summer flowers are attractive and are followed on female trees by panicles of small translucent yellow-orange drupes. The fall color can be a good yellow.</td>
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