20 Eastern Hemlock
(Sequoia sempervirens) This conifer is unusual in that the terminal leader often droops instead of giving the tree a typical pointed top.

24 Northern Catalpa
(Catalpa speciosa) This large tree captures our attention with white showy flowers in June, giant heart shaped leaves and dangling bean seedpods. Fast growing with a spreading canopy.

19 Japanese Lilac Tree
(Syringa reticulata) This tree can be trained as taller single trunk tree. Puts on a power flower show in summer with fragrant creamy white blooms.

23 California Incense-Cedar
(Calocedrus decussata) Grows up to 30 feet tall locally. Has a bushy vivid green foliage that is densely matted that flows right to the ground.

15 Sweet Gum
(Liquidambar styraciflua) A shade tree for large spaces. Beautiful star shaped leaves that are brilliant yellow, orange, red, purple in the fall.

21 Austrian Pine
(Pinus nigra) This evergreen tree has conical form when young, becoming umbrella shaped with age. Fast growing large tree.

18 Torreya F. Ilbert
(Corylus cornuta) Excellent ornamental tree for city conditions and dry soil. Beautiful, sturdy, trouble-free medium tree.

22 Ponderosa Pine
(Pinus ponderosa) Has a thick protective bark that can look like puzzle pieces. The deep cracks in the old bark can smell like vanilla or a warm cookie.

26 Paperbark Maple
(Acer griseum) A slow growing, Beautiful slow-growing, small and tough. As it ages, its paper sheets of bark become more pronounced. Soft scarlet leaves in the fall.

27 Prairiefire Crabapple
(Malus x praemin) A flowering tree that becomes rounded with age. Has small dark red to purple fruit. A colorful accent tree for smaller landscapes.

30 American Sycamore
(Platanus occidentalis) One of the oldest species of trees on earth. Its branches reach up to 170 feet tall. Highly resistant to pollution, high wind and hail.

29 Baldcypress
(Taxodium distichum) A good selection for growing in wet soils and large areas. Native to swamps in the south. Can live for 300 years.

17 American Black Walnut
(Juglans nigra) About 30% of the world’s wild walnut harvest comes from the state of Kansas.

25 European Beech
(Fagus sylvatica) Has a distinctive bark that is thin, smooth and gray. Leaves turn golden bronze in fall, a huge tree for a large space.

16 Cucumbertree Magnolia
(Magnolia acuminata) The fruit of this tree is cucumber shape. Pioneers used the bitters extracted from the green fruit as fever medicine.

28 Lagerbark Elm
(Ulmus parvifolia) Has a beautiful unique bark which is mottled, creating colorful patterns in its trunk. Adapts to many soils and conditions, a relatively disease-free tree.

14 Sweetgum
(Carya illinoensis) About 20% of the world’s wild walnut harvest comes from the state of Kansas.

13 Turkey Fern
(Ophioglossum vulgatum) A small fern with delicate fronds that are large and shiny. Used in small collections or as groundcover.

12 Eastern Redbud
(Cercis canadensis) One of the most beautiful flowering trees. Flowers first and then foliage with pink, purple, or white blooms.

11 Sweetgum
(Carya floridana) A small tree with small, red, sweet fruit. Used in small collections or as groundcover.

9 Honeylocust
(Gleditsia triacanthos) The honey is gathered from the clusters of pods that form on this tree. Has thorny, winged pods that can be used in crafts.

8 Eastern Redbud
(Cercis canadensis) Small tree with small, red, sweet fruit. Used in small collections or as groundcover.

7 Silver Rain Tree
(Ulmus americana ‘Pendula’) Compact tree form with dense, pendulous branches. Soft, grey-green leaves.

6 Cucumbertree Magnolia
(Magnolia acuminata) The fruit of this tree is cucumber shape. Pioneers used the bitters extracted from the green fruit as fever medicine.
1. **American Yellowwood**
   (Cladrastis kentuckea) Has a smooth bark. Great tree for small gardens and patio areas, with showy fall foliage.

2. **Amur Corktree**
   (Phellodendron amurense) A hearty drought tolerant medium tree, with a broad spreading rounded top. The bark will get uniquely rigid and corks with age.

3. **Blue Spruce**
   (Picea pungens) Begins to produce seed at 20 years. Can live up to 30-40 years in Kansas.

4. **Chinese Fringetree**
   (Chionanthus retusus) Growing only 12 to 20 feet tall, covering itself in drooping 6 inch clusters of small white fragrant flowers, May till June. Does well in the woodland garden.

5. **Sugar Maple**
   (Acer saccharum) This tree has all beauty, charm and outstanding autumn foliage. A large yard and roadside tree growing 50-60 feet in height in Kansas.

6. **Vanderwolf Pine**
   (Pinus flexilis) Great for hot dry spots. A deer resistant tree that has soft two toned needles. Does not grow overly large.

7. **Oriental Arborvitae**
   (Thuja orientalis) A traditional cemetery tree. Evergreens are a symbol of everlasting life because they stay green all year.

8. **Eastern Redcedar**
   (Juniperus virginiana) Considered an invader species, popping up in pastures and flowerbeds. The only evergreen tree native to Kansas.

9. **Mugo Pine**
   (Pinus mugo) A favorite in the suburban landscape. Low growing, drought tolerant. Produces dry cones 1 to 2 inches in length. This tree was planted in 1975.

10. **American Elm**
    (Ulmus americana) Strong tough native tree with arching branches that can reach 100 feet tall. In Kansas, will live about 30-40 years. A preferred nesting place for many birds.

11. **Dawn Redwood**

12. **Tartarian Maple**
    (Acer tataricum) A good drought tolerant tree that has fragrant flowers in the spring followed by bright pink and red fruit. Great for a small landscape area.

13. **Golden Chaintree**
    (Laburnum x watereri) Forms clusters of small yellow flowers that can grow in chains up to 20 inches long. Blooms in spring and mid May to June.

14. **Korean Evodia**
    (Evodia danielli) Also known as the Korean Bee tree. Its bloom clusters are fragrant and very attractive to bees. The nectar is up to 64% sugar. A great pollen source. Blooms in August.