

LOW WATER-USE NATIVE TREES



tucsoncleanandbeautiful.org/native-trees-for-tucson



Desert Ironwood
(*Olneya tesota*)



Velvet mesquite
(*Prosopis velutina*)



Foothills palo verde
(*Parkinsonia microphylla*)



Blue palo verde
(*Parkinsonia florida*)



Catclaw acacia
(*Senegalia greggii*)



Palo brea
(*Parkinsonia praecox*)



Whitethorn acacia
(*Vachellia constricta*)



Desert willow
(*Chilopsis linearis*)

MEDIUM WATER-USE NATIVE TREES



Canyon hackberry tree
(*Celtis reticulata*)



Screwbean mesquite
(*Prosopis pubescens*)



Kidneywood tree
(*Eysenhardtia orthocarpa*)



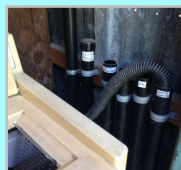
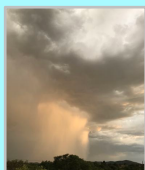
Arizona rosewood
(*Vauquelinia californica*)



Feather tree
(*Lysiloma watsonii*)



Little leaf ash
(*Fraxinus greggii*)



HARVEST rainwater, stormwater, graywater and condensate water to support low water-use and medium water-use native trees





Plant Native Trees to Increase Tucson's climate resilience



A PROJECT OF
**TUCSON
CLEAN &
BEAUTIFUL**

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10 Best Practices to increase urban climate resilience with native trees

1. To save drinking water, grow urban trees using harvested rainwater, stormwater, graywater and condensate water
2. Learn native tree needs & characteristics
3. Plant native trees and native understory plants together
4. Plan where to plant to meet your needs and the needs of trees
5. Start with healthy young plants
6. Shape your tree's water harvesting area
7. Plant your tree carefully
8. Add mulch when you plant to keep moisture in the ground
9. Provide establishment watering and on-going watering using harvested water
10. For good shade and tree health, follow native tree pruning principles

Learn more at

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What's great about Native Trees?

Native trees.....

- Thrive in Sonoran desert heat and drought with natural adaptations
 - Small velvety leaves deflect sun
 - Wide, multi-trunk canopies shade branches, trunks and soil
 - Native trees can drop leaves in extreme droughts to save water, then come back strong when it rains
- Many readily self seed, "planting" even more trees in your yard and neighborhood
- Serve as "nurse" plants to baby saguaros and other tender plants
- Yield tasty fruits, seeds and pods, increasing the local food supply
- Provide food, shelter and nesting sites for native insects, birds and other wildlife
- Add nitrogen to soil, improving soil quality
- Screen wind, dust and noise
- Provide beauty and a strong sense of place
- Some live for hundreds of years; desert ironwoods can live a thousand years!
- Native trees DO NOT tend to heave and crack pavement and foundations
- Native trees DO NOT tend to blow over in strong winds
- Native trees DO NOT typically require added fertilizer or soil treatments, but do benefit from being mulched