Today there are more than 40 distinct species of trees in Rocky Reach Park, complemented by dozens of shrubs, perennials, annuals and ground covers. In 2006-07, Chelan County PUD began an effort to meticulously document the vegetation, with expert assistance from Washington State University/Chehalis County Extension. This self-guided tour is a result of those efforts.

Allow 1-2 hours for this easy walk as you enjoy the Rocky Reach Arboretum.

---

**Trees in Rocky Reach Park**

The grounds at Rocky Reach Dam were just bare dirt and hay fields when the hydro project was dedicated in 1963. And while there were enough blueprints to fill several closets for the construction of the dam, there were no real plans to develop the landscape. That began to change in 1964 with the hiring of Tony DeRooy, Chelan County PUD’s first landscaper. In an interview before his death in 2006, DeRooy recalled five species of trees found on the grounds at that time. English walnut, Ponderosa pine, sequoia, sweet gum, and sunburst locust.

---

### Trees

**1. Flowering purple plum** *Prunus cerasifera var. atropurpurea* (F-45)
- Size: 20’ x 20’
- Origin: Southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia
- Use: Excellent for parks, recreation areas

**2. Norway spruce** *Picea abies* (F-42)
- Size: 55’ x 20’
- Origin: Northern and Central Europe
- Use: Widely used, urban tolerant but has shallow root system

**3. Douglas fir**
- 3 (immature) and 4 (mature)
- 3 (immature) and 4 (mature)
- Size: 55’ x 20’
- Origin: North America
- Use: Widely used, urban tolerant but has shallow root system

**4. Ponderosa pine** *Pinus ponderosa* (F-11)
- Size: 70’ x 25’
- Origin: Western North America
- Use: Excellent spring color; red-brown mahogany bark; often short-lived

**5. Atlantic cedar** *Cedrus atlantica* (E-3)
- Size: 50’ x 35’
- Origin: North Africa, Algeria & Morocco
- Use: Widely used, urban tolerant but has shallow root system

**6. Rocky Mountain juniper** *Juniperus scopulorum* (E-6)
- Size: 25’ x 15’
- Origin: Western North America
- Use: Drought-tolerant, slow-growing and very long-lived. Fruits used as tea and flavoring. Used medicinally by Native Americans

**7. Scotch pine** *Pinus sylvestris* (E-9)
- Size: 75’ x 45’
- Origin: Europe, Western Asia
- Use: Drought-tolerant, slow-growing and very long-lived. Fruits used as tea and flavoring. Used medicinally by Native Americans

**8. Appalachian maple** *Acer saccharum* (K-5)
- Size: 30’ x 35’
- Origin: Northeastern and Central U.S.
- Use: Principal value for commercial production of nuts

**9. Sugar maple** *Acer saccharum* (K-9)
- Size: 40’ x 20’
- Origin: Eastern North America
- Use: Coffee substitute. Use male trees if large pods are not desired

**10. Japanese maple** *Acer palmatum* (K-12)
- Size: 20’ x 20’
- Origin: Japan and Korea
- Use: All-year interest. Most airy and delicate of all maples

**11. Coral bark maple** *Acer palmatum ‘Sango kaku’* (K-2)
- Size: 20’ x 20’
- Origin: Japan and Korea
- Use: Brilliant coral fall and winter color on young stems

**12. Sugar maple** *Acer saccharum* (K-9)
- Size: 50’ x 40’
- Origin: Eastern North America
- Use: Source of maple sugar; excellent fall color ranging from yellow and orange to deep red. Many smaller cultivars

**13. English walnut** *Juglans regia* (K-6 and K-14)
- Size: 15’-20’ x 10’
- Origin: Eastern Europe to China
- Use: Native American food source and shelter. Drought-tolerant

---

**Continued on reverse**
Special thanks to Paul Dinius, Urban Horticulturist
WSU Chelan County Extension
ISA Certified Arborist

Ginkgo
Ginkgo biloba (K-19)
Size: 60' x 32'
Origin: Eastern China
One of the most distinct and beautiful deciduous trees. One of the oldest trees on earth (dates back 150 million years).

Silver maple
Acer saccharinum (K-18)
Size: 60' x 60'
Origin: Eastern North America
Great fast-growing, weak-wooded shade tree. Look for cultivar crosses with red maple.

American sweetgum
Liquidambar styraciflua (L-2)
Size: 60' x 40'
Origin: Eastern U.S.
Good fall color. Wood used for plywood and furniture. Its name comes from the bark’s aromatic resin.

Laceleaf Japanese maple
Acer palmatum Dissectum (I-72)
Size: 6' x 6'
Origin: China, Japan
Fine leaf texture needs protection from western sun and drying winds.

Staghorn sumac
Rhus typhina (H-16 - Row)
Size: 20' x 30'
Origin: North America
Important food source and shelter for wildlife. Drought tolerant. Spreading by root sprouts can be a problem.

Yellow saucer tree
Magnolia soulangiana “Elizabeth” (I-82)
Size: 25' x 20'
Origin: 1820 original hybrid cross between M. denudate (China) and M. liliflora (Japan). Recent yellow cultivar.

Japanese zelkova
Zelkova serrata (I-52)
Size: 50' x 30', cultivars smaller
Origin: China, Japan
Very handsome foliage and bark, good fall color. Great for lawns, streets and parks.

Bristle cone pine
Pinus longaeva (I-38)
Size: 35' x 20'
Origin: California, Nevada and Utah
The oldest known living specimen was the “Methuselah” tree, 4,789 years, in the White Mountains of California.

Crabapple
Malus sp. (I-44)
Size: 15'-15' variable to cultivar
Origin: North America, Europe and Asia
Good specimen or patio tree and as a street tree under utility lines. Use only small fruited ¼-inch cultivars.

Young’s weeping birch
Betula pendula ‘Youngii’ (I-49)
Size: 20' x 15'
Origin: Europe and parts of North Asia
Spectacular weeping specimen tree.

Redwood
Sequoia sempervirens giganteum (I-4)
Size: 70' x 40'
Origin: Western slope of central and southern Sierra Nevada.
Hardier than the coastal redwood, grows slower and requires less water. Great for larger gardens.

Eastern red cedar
Juniperus virginiana (I-4)
Size: 35' x 10'
Useful for windbreaks and hedges. Aromatic wood repels insects.

Vine maple
Acer circinatum (I-2)
Size: 20' x 20'
Origin: British Columbia down to Northern California, east and west of the Cascades.
Sap contains sugar and can be a drink or concentrated into syrup.

Visitor Center

More information about Chelan County PUD and visitor activities is available at www.chelanpud.org