



**CITY OF MONTEBELLO**  
**PARKWAY TREE SELECTION FORM**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Parkway Tree Selection (please select 1):

\_\_\_\_\_ Crape Myrtle Tree

\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese Pistache Tree

\_\_\_\_\_ Ornamental Pear Tree

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please mail or drop off your selection to the address below. If you have any questions, please call (323) 887-1460

Public Works Department  
City of Montebello  
1600 W. Beverly Blvd  
Montebello, CA 90640

## CRAPE MYRTLE TREE

(Description from Wikipedia)



*Lagerstroemia* /ˌleɪɡərˈstriːmiə/<sup>[1]</sup> commonly known as **crape myrtle** or **crepe myrtle**, is a genus of around 50 species of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs native to the Indian subcontinent, southeast Asia, northern Australia and parts of Oceania, cultivated in warmer climates around the world. It is a member of the Lythraceae, which are also known as the loosestrife family. The genus is named after the Swedish merchant Magnus von Lagerström, who supplied Carolus Linnaeus with plants he collected. These flowering trees are beautifully colored and are often planted both privately and commercially. Crape myrtles are chiefly known for their colorful and long-lasting flowers which occur in summer months. Most species of *Lagerstroemia* have sinewy, fluted stems and branches with a mottled appearance that arises from having bark that sheds

throughout the year. The leaves are opposite and simple, with entire margins, and vary from 5–20 cm (2–8 in). While all species are woody in nature, they can range in height from over 100 feet to under one foot; most, however, are small to medium multiple-trunked trees and shrubs. The leaves of temperate species provide autumn color. Flowers are borne in summer and autumn in panicles of crinkled flowers with a crepe-like texture. Colors vary from deep purple to red to white, with almost every shade in between. The fruit is a capsule, green and succulent at first, then ripening to dark brown or black dryness. It splits along six or seven lines, producing teeth much like those of the calyx, and releases numerous, small, winged seeds.

## CHINESE PISTACHE

(Description from Wikipedia)



*Pistacia chinensis* (English: Chinese pistache; Chinese: 黄连木; pinyin: *huánɡliánmù*) is a small to medium-sized tree in the genus *Pistacia* in the cashew family, Anacardiaceae, native to central and western China. It is hardy, can withstand harsh conditions and poor quality soils, and grows up to 20 m.<sup>[2]</sup> The leaves are deciduous, alternate, pinnate, 20-25 cm long, with 10 or 12 leaflets, the terminal leaflet usually absent. The flowers are produced in panicles 15-20 cm long at the ends of the branches; it is dioecious, with separate male and female plants. The fruit is a small red drupe, turning blue when ripe, containing a single seed. This species is planted as a street tree in temperate areas worldwide due to its attractive fruit and autumn foliage.

## ORNAMENTAL PEAR TREE

(Description from Wikipedia)



*Pyrus calleryana*, the **Callery pear**, is a species of pear native to China and Vietnam,<sup>[2]</sup> in the family Rosaceae. It is a deciduous tree growing to 15 to 20 m (49 to 66 ft.) tall, often with a conic to rounded crown. The leaves are oval, 4 to 7 cm (1.6 to 2.8 in) long, glossy dark green above, and slightly paler below. The white, five-petaled flowers are about 2 to 3 cm (0.79 to 1.18 in) in diameter. They are produced abundantly in early spring, before the leaves expand fully. The fruits of the Callery pear are small (less than one cm in diameter), and hard, almost woody, until softened by frost, after which they are readily taken by birds, which disperse the seeds in their droppings. In summer, the foliage is dark green and very smooth, and in autumn the leaves commonly turn brilliant colors, ranging from yellow and orange to more commonly red, pink, purple, and bronze. Sometimes, several of these fall colors may

be present on an individual leaf. However, since the color often develops very late in fall, the leaves may be killed by a hard frost before full color can develop. Callery pears are remarkably resistant to sicknesses or blight though they are regularly killed by snow or heavy rain or wind or just limb loss due to their naturally excessive growth rates. Some cultivars, such as 'Bradford', are particularly susceptible to storm damage. The species is named after the Italian-French Sinologue Joseph-Marie Callery (1810–1862) who sent specimens of the tree to Europe from China.<sup>[3][4]</sup>