

Landscape Trees Provide Fall Color

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service — Galveston County Office



November 20, 2019



Dr. William M. Johnson is a horticulturist with the Galveston County Office of Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service. Visit his website at <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/galveston>.

News column printed in the Galveston Daily News, The Post, and other Galveston County Newspapers.

PHOTO CREDIT: William M. Johnson

Trees and other plants along highways and home landscapes have provided a respectable display of fall color over the past weeks. Although Chinese tallows are considered an invasive tree species, they can provide eye-catching displays of fall color.

Each fall, a glorious spectrum of colors blankets the hardwood forests in many areas of the United States. I grew up on a family farm located in South Central Virginia and I looked forward to the fall season every year. Each fall, the area would be covered in a quilt of colors so vibrant that even a teenager would likely take notice.

In Colorado, it's the gold of aspen trees that catches the eye. In New England, it's the brilliant oranges and yellows of the sugar maples. And in the South, it includes the deep scarlet of the red oaks, the reddish orange of sumac and the multicolors of sweet gum.

Despite appearances, Mother Nature doesn't paint with

broad brush strokes. Paint-by-numbers would be a better analogy because each tree has its own fall color bound up in the chemical composition of the sap, which provides the "instructions" on what color to turn.

Tree leaves change colors according to complex



chemical formulas. Depending on how much iron, magnesium, phosphorus or sodium is present in leaves and the acidity of tree sap, leaves might turn amber, gold, red, orange or just fade from green to brown. Scarlet oaks, red maples and sumacs, for instance, have a slightly acidic sap that causes the leaves to turn bright red.

The leaves of ash trees growing in areas where limestone is present will turn a regal purplish-blue. What prompts the change? Although many people believe that a mischievous Jack Frost is responsible for the color change, weather conditions are just one factor at play. As the days grow shorter and the nights longer, a chemical clock inside the trees starts up, releasing a hormone which restricts the flow of sap to each leaf.

As the autumn season progresses, the sap flows more slowly and chlorophyll, which gives most leaves their basic green color over the spring and summer seasons, starts to disappear. The residual sap becomes more concentrated as it dries, creating the colors of fall.

In other words, the colors are always there, but as the predominant hues of green fades, other colors become enhanced and begin to show through. Sunlight, nutrients and moisture level factor into the process and cool weather seems to slow things down to bring out the full effect.

Obviously, this area is not a hot spot for fall color along the roadways as we don't have the aspens of Colorado nor the sugar maples of New Eng-

land. Along the highways in Galveston County — well, it's basically the orange, yellow and red hues of the maligned Chinese tallow and a few other trees.

I was pleasantly surprised to see one tree species providing unexpected burst of fall color. Last week while walking back to my office from the Discovery Garden in Carbide Park in La Marque, I noticed a colorful layer of fallen leaves below the canopy of a Texas ash (*Fraxinus texensis*). The leaves from this tree were a striking yellow-gold in color but leaf colors in the fall also range from gold, orange and purple depending on local conditions. The crape myrtle in my backyard is just starting to provide hints of yellow, red and copper-colored leaves. A few blocks from my home is a neighbor's mature and very tall bald cypress. I have witnessed the tree's foliage turn from a soft green to a striking bronze color over the past weeks as I drive to work.

Yes, fall colors in our urban forests along the Texas Gulf Coast do not hold a candle to those in many other areas of the nation. However, it seems that life is often about trade-offs — in this case, I find ample solace and much happiness in living in an area with very mild and pleasant winters.

Seminar on The Great Pepper Extravaganza

Peppers are perhaps the most diverse of all the vegetables grown in home gardens. They are easy to grow and may be sweet and mellow or fiery hot, depending on the varie-

Landscape Trees Provide Fall Color

ty. This presentation by Galveston County Master Gardener Gene Speller includes backgrounds and origins of pepper plants; heat value classification (Scoville Units), how to start them from seeds, culture and growing tips, recommended varieties for this area, insect and disease control, and pepper uses. Gene will have a tasting display of salsa, pickled peppers, and pepper vinegar that he has prepared. He will also have his homegrown peppers available for tasting and comparisons. The general public is encouraged to bring in their own un-sliced peppers for taste comparisons.

The seminar will be conducted on Saturday, November 23, from 1:00 - 4:00 p.m. at the Galveston County AgriLife Extension Office located in Carbide Park (4102-B Main St. in La Marque). Pre-registration is required (phone 281-309-5065 or e-mail galvcountymgs@gmail.com) to ensure the availability of handouts.

Master Gardener Class Applications

Applications and for the 2020 Master Gardener class are due on Thursday, December 12. Applications can be picked up at the Galveston County AgriLife Extension Office located in Carbide Park (4102-B Main St. in La Marque) or downloaded online (<https://aggiehorticulture.tamu.edu/galveston/>). Classes will be held from Tuesday, February 4, and on each Tuesday and Thursday thereafter through April 9.

