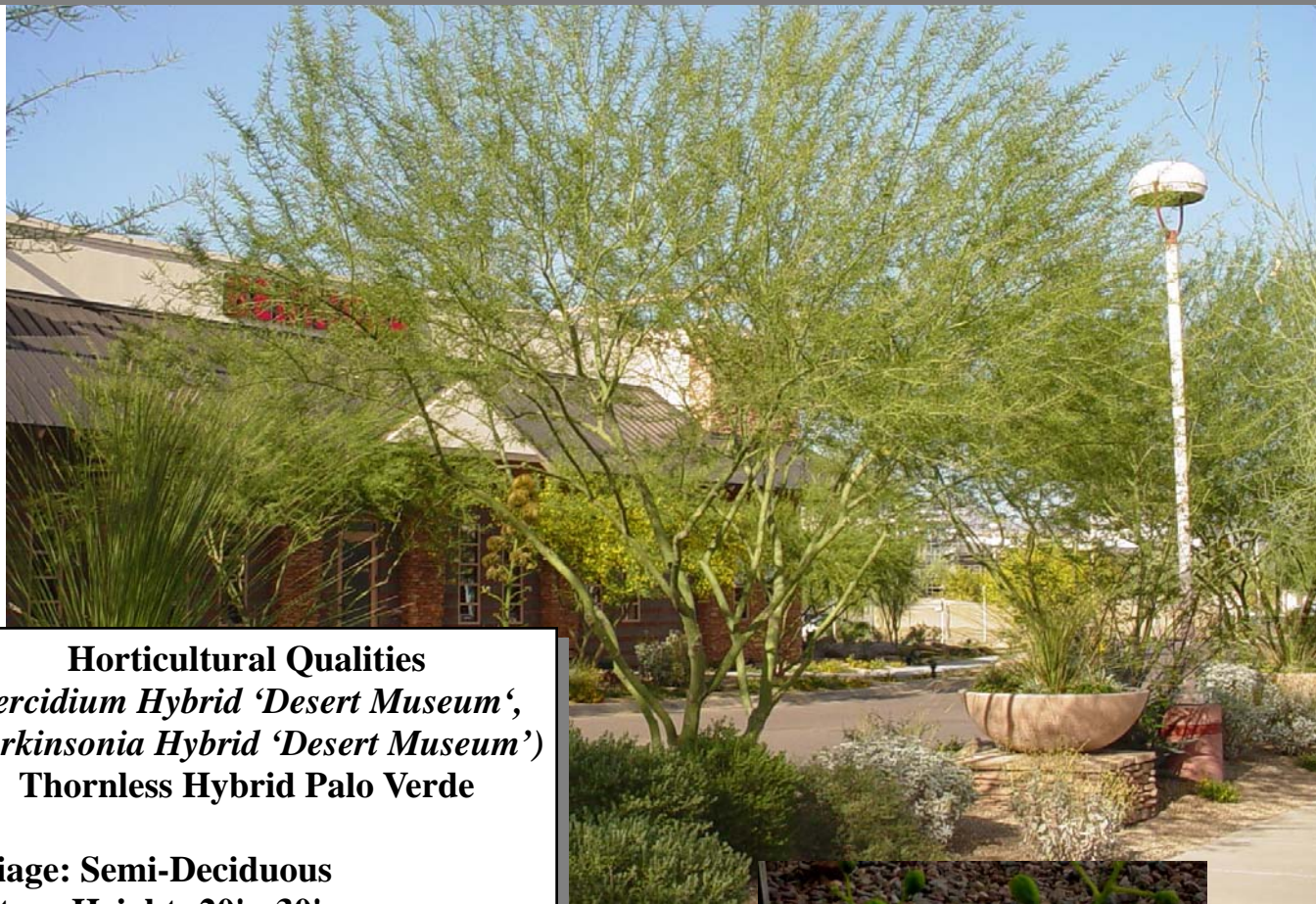


# Arid Zone Trees



*Cercidium Hybrid 'Desert Museum'*, Thornless Hybrid Palo



## Horticultural Qualities

*Cercidium Hybrid 'Desert Museum'*,  
(*Parkinsonia Hybrid 'Desert Museum'*)  
Thornless Hybrid Palo Verde

**Foliage:** Semi-Deciduous

**Mature Height:** 20' - 30'

**Mature Width:** 20' - 40'

**Growth Rate:** Fast

**Hardiness:** Below 15 degrees F

**Exposure:** Full Sun

**Leaf Color:** Green

**Shade:** Filtered

**Flower Color:** Yellow

**Flower Shape:** Funnel Shaped Petals

**Flower Season:** Spring

**Thorns:** None

**Box Sizes Produced:** 24", 36" and 48"

**Propagation Method:** Cloning



[www.aridzonetrees.com](http://www.aridzonetrees.com)

## *Cercidium Hybrid 'Desert Museum', Thornless Hybrid*

**Cercidium hybrid 'Desert Museum'** This semi-evergreen, Thornless, Palo Verde hybrid exhibits qualities found in Foothill, Blue and Mexican Palo Verde, provides ample shade, distinctive rich green trunks and branches that, similar to the Palo Brea, remain smooth as they mature, and abundant brilliant yellow flowers that appear in spring and intermittently during the summer months.

Nothing heralds the arrival of the desert spring (and in some years 100 degree temperatures) as brilliantly and conspicuously as the blooming of the Palo Verdes. With a succession that includes Blue (*Cercidium floridum*), Foothill, Mexican and Sonoran, Palo Verdes color the desert a brilliant yellow from spring to early summer. Other than Mexican Palo Verde (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) all the Palo Verdes are popular and widely used landscape trees. All these species are so closely related botanically that hybridization between species is quite common in native and nursery environments. In the past this hybridization went largely unnoticed or was mistaken for genetic seed variation within a single species. The potential for hybrids to offer advantages like increased vigor, greater cold hardiness, enhanced flowering and absence of thorns eventually brought them to the attention of horticultural professionals.

In the late 1970's Mark Dimmitt with the Arizona Sonora Desert Museum (ASDM) began noticing Blue Palo Verdes that exhibited characteristics suggesting they were hybrids of other Palo Verde species. He collected and planted seeds from the assorted trees he had observed and began evaluating them. By 1981 he had identified a thornless seedling as clearly superior to the others collected. Careful evaluation of the genetic composition of this hybrid, named 'Desert Museum', revealed it to be a complex hybrid having genetic characteristics from Mexican, Blue and Foothill Palo Verde. Dimmitt suspects that 'Desert Museum' gets its vigorous growth, sturdy, upright branching habit and bright flowers from *P. aculeata*, and its small delicate leaves from the *Cercidium* species. Trees have tolerated temperatures of 15 degrees without damage in Tucson. The most remarkable and unique feature of this hybrid is the absence of thorns. Flowers are slightly larger than those of *P. aculeata* and other *Cercidium* and trees have been observed to flower abundantly as early as mid-March in southern Arizona with intense, full bloom lasting into late spring and early summer. Intermittent flowering can continue into the mid to late fall. Pruning and staking is best done during the growing season when the trees limbs are more flexible. The v-shapes branching, thornless growth and ample shade make Desert Museum a pedestrian friendly desert adapted tree that could be used in a wide array of landscape applications.

Arid Zone Trees propagates 'Desert Museum' with the guidance and permission of the Arizona Sonora Desert Museum.

### ***Cultural Practices***

Foster the development of a more dispersed root system and reduce the risk of wind throw by arranging irrigation emitters at varying distances from the trunk to encourage roots to "seek out" water and nutrients. Irrigation emitter arrangement along with other information on irrigations practices for desert trees can be found at [www.aridzonetrees.com](http://www.aridzonetrees.com) and click on the FAQ link.

Prune as needed to reinforce the structure and form of the tree. Periodic thinning is the most desirable method of pruning. Avoid hedging or heading back desert species, as this will only stimulate excessive branching. Do not remove more than 30% of the canopy during the summer as this can lead to sunburn injuries that can later be invaded by wood boring insects. Always use clean, sharp tools that are cleaned regularly in a 10% solution of bleach. For detail pruning guide see [www.aridzonetrees.com](http://www.aridzonetrees.com) and click on the FAQ interactive button.

Periodically insect pests can be a problem on some desert trees. On young trees, insect infestation can slow typical seasonal growth. Inspect trees during the growing season for common garden sucking insects such as aphids, thrip, whiteflies or psyllids. During dry months, (May and June) in dusty conditions, spider mites can appear. Monitor for infestation and apply controls as needed. Spray applications of water or water and Safer Soap give short-term control (3 to 7 days) for small insect population. For heavy infestation or longer control use federally registered insecticides. A contact insecticide application will kill existing adults. An application with a systemic soil drench will provide 8 to 12 weeks control for any post application insect hatchings or migration of insects. Before using pesticide for the first time or on new plants or cultivar, treat a few plants and check for phytotoxicity. **Always read label and follow label instruction before using pesticides. For pesticide control recommendations contact a licensed pest control advisor.**

**[www.aridzonetrees.com](http://www.aridzonetrees.com)**