**Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis** ‘Skyline’

‘Skyline’ Thornless Honeylocust

Edward F. Gilman and Dennis G. Watson

**INTRODUCTION**

‘Skyline’ Honeylocust grows quickly to 50 feet or more with a rounded canopy comprised of several dominant ascending branches (Fig. 1). Young trees may be more pyramidal with a central trunk. A central leader usually develops with little encouragement and the tree will require little pruning. This makes the tree well suited for street tree planting since lower branches can be removed without deforming the nice shape of the crown. The species has undesirable thorns on the trunk and main branches and large seed pods but this cultivar is almost seedless. The tree is strong-wooded and casts light shade. Lawns grow fairly well beneath the tree and there is little to rake up in the fall since the tiny leaflets filter in between the blades of grass or are washed away in the rain. Honeylocust has a yellow or golden fall color in the northern part of its range. Trees often defoliate early in the south and are bare by October.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Scientific name:** Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis

‘Skyline’

**Pronunciation:** gleh-DIT-see-uh try-uh-KANTH-oase

**Common name(s):** ‘Skyline’ Thornless Honeylocust

**Family:** Leguminosae

**USDA hardiness zones:** 4 through 8A (Fig. 2)

**Origin:** native to North America

**Uses:** large parking lot islands (> 200 square feet in size); wide tree lawns (> 6 feet wide); recommended for buffer strips around parking lots or for median strip plantings in the highway; reclamation plant; shade tree; specimen; sidewalk cutout (tree pit); residential street tree; tree has been successfully grown in urban areas where air pollution, poor drainage, compacted soil, and/or drought are common

**Availability:** generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

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2. Edward F. Gilman, associate professor, Environmental Horticulture Department; Dennis G. Watson, associate professor, Agricultural Engineering Department, Cooperative Extension Service, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611.
**Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis ‘Skyline’ -- ‘Skyline’ Thornless Honeylocust**

**DESCRIPTION**

**Height:** 50 to 75 feet  
**Spread:** 35 to 50 feet  
**Crown uniformity:** symmetrical canopy with a regular (or smooth) outline, and individuals have more or less identical crown forms  
**Crown shape:** pyramidal  
**Crown density:** moderate  
**Growth rate:** fast  
**Texture:** fine

**Foliage**

**Leaf arrangement:** alternate (Fig. 3)  
**Leaf type:** bipinnately compound; odd pinnately compound  
**Leaflet margin:** crenate  
**Leaflet shape:** lanceolate; oblong  
**Leaflet venation:** pinnate  
**Leaf type and persistence:** deciduous  
**Leaflet blade length:** less than 2 inches  
**Leaf color:** green  
**Fall color:** copper; yellow  
**Fall characteristic:** showy

**Flower**

**Flower color:** yellow  
**Flower characteristics:** pleasant fragrance; inconspicuous and not showy; spring flowering

**Fruit**

There is no fruit on this tree.

**Trunk and Branches**

**Trunk/bark/branches:** droop as the tree grows, and will require pruning for vehicular or pedestrian clearance beneath the canopy; not particularly showy; should be grown with a single leader; no thorns  
**Pruning requirement:** needs little pruning to develop a strong structure  
**Breakage:** resistant  
**Current year twig color:** brown  
**Current year twig thickness:** thin

*Figure 2. Shaded area represents potential planting range.*
**Culture**

**Light requirement:** tree grows in part shade/part sun; tree grows in full sun

**Soil tolerances:** clay; loam; sand; acidic; occasionally wet; alkaline; well-drained  
**Drought tolerance:** high  
**Aerosol salt tolerance:** high  
**Soil salt tolerance:** good

**Other**

**Roots:** surface roots can lift sidewalks or interfere with mowing  
**Winter interest:** tree has winter interest due to unusual form, nice persistent fruits, showy winter trunk, or winter flowers  
**Outstanding tree:** not particularly outstanding  
**Invasive potential:** little, if any, potential at this time  
**Verticillium wilt susceptibility:** not known to be susceptible  
**Pest resistance:** long-term health usually not affected by pests

**USE AND MANAGEMENT**

The tree has no particular soil preferences and is useful in dry or alkaline areas, although its native habitat is along stream banks. It tolerates compacted, poorly aerated soil and flooding for a period of time and does well in confined soil spaces. Honeylocust adapts well as a city street tree and is tolerant to small planting pits in concrete. Unfortunately, it has been overplanted in some areas and insect problems are beginning to catch up with Honeylocust, including the cultivars. Recommend planting only small numbers of this tree to avoid catastrophe if insects or diseases invade. It might be best to plant Pistacia, Zelkova, Taxodium, Quercus, or some other proven urban tough tree in place of Honeylocust to avoid potential insect, disease and early defoliation problems in the deep south.

Most garden centers will have at least one cultivar of Honeylocust in stock. Some of the cultivars may develop thorns and/or seed pods when they get older and they may be best suited for areas north of USDA hardiness zone 8b. The cultivars are: ‘Cottage Green’ - semi upright, seedless, thornless; ‘Imperial’ - spreading, seedless, and thornless until 10 to 15-years-old when some seeds do develop; ‘Majestic’ - upright, seedless, thornless; ‘Maxwell’ - upright, seedless, thornless; ‘Moraine’ - spreading, usually seedless, thornless; ‘Rubylace’ - new reddish foliage, seedless, thornless, color not outstanding, may need staking when young; ‘Shademaster’ - upright, spreading, usually seedless and thornless until 10 to 15-years-old when some seeds do develop - perhaps the best
cultivar; ‘Skyline’ - pyramidal in youth, generally seedless, thornless; ‘Sunburst’ - new yellow foliage, seedless, thornless, favored by plant bugs and leafhoppers.

**Pests**

Mimosa webworm has become a serious pest on Honeylocust in some communities.

Boring insects may be largely prevented by keeping trees healthy with regular fertilization. They usually attack trees under stress from other problems.

The combination of plant bug and leafhopper feeding causes the leaves to drop. Plant bugs may be more common on the yellow leaved cultivar ‘Sunburst’ than on green leaved types. Both insects are green so they will be hard to detect.

Pod gall midge causes unusual reddish galls at the tips of the branches. Leaflets become pod-like. The galls appear in late spring and may be most common on thornless, seedless cultivars. These have become quite a problem in many areas. Control is difficult.

Spider mites cause an autumn-like yellowing of the leaves. Diagnosis of this problem is difficult due to the small size of the insect and leaflets. Look for the mites and their webbing near the midrib at the base of the leaflets.

Leafminers and bagworm can also be a problem.

**Diseases**

Canker causing fungi or bacteria attack branches and trunks causing dieback of parts or the entire tree. Keep the trees healthy and avoid unnecessary wounding. Infected areas have discolored bark, peeling bark, discolored sapwood, or a crack between the diseased and healthy bark. The ronectria canker is especially damaging.

There is a leaf spot may be a problem. Rake up and dispose of infected leaves.

Powdery mildew may cause a white coating on the leaves but is seldom serious.