

Woodcrest Villa Arboretum Honor & Memory Trees



... a loving tribute to the men & women honored there.

Dedicated May 1, 2021

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The Memory and Honor Trees in Woodcrest Villa Arboretum filled all available space in the original arboretum in 2022. In 2023, a 5 ft. x 16 ft. bridge was built across the rip-rap channel connecting a detention pond to Swarr Run. The bridge connects the original arboretum to the new arboretum expansion area, adding an additional area for Memory and Honor Trees.



This bridge was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Samuel A. Rice on December 26, 2024.

BRIDGE DEDICATED IN MEMORY OF
SAMUEL A. RICE, MD
COMPASSIONATE PHYSICIAN
NATURE LOVER - ADVENTURER
DEVOTED FAMILY MAN
DONATED BY HIS LOVING WIFE, LINDA

Planted in 2024

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WCV Arboretum Dedicated on May 1st, 2021



MHC VP Dan Mortensen recognized Jerry Lawrence as Volunteer of the Year.

Arboretum Commitments

- ... reflect God's light in the world.*
- ... reflect God's peace.*
- ... cherish and enjoy as a sanctuary of beauty.*
- ... be a place of reflection.*
- ... be a place of joy.*
- ... remind us of God's provision.*
- ... be a loving tribute to the men and women honored there.*
- ... be a place of rest.*
- ... remind us of God's glory.*

[Written by Dan Mortensen for the Dedication of the Woodcrest Villa Arboretum.]



110 people attended the Dedication Ceremony on the Plaza. MHC Vice President, Dan Mortensen conducted the dedication. Following the ceremony, everyone enjoyed music and refreshments.

Woodcrest Villa Arboretum – The Story

Lew Kauffman started everything when he began building the Nature Trail shortly after he moved to WCV in 2013. A small crew of residents joined Lew in building and maintaining the trail.

When Jerry Lawrence moved to WCV in 2017 he joined the trail crew. When the greenhouse opened in the winter of 2018, he started flower seed in the greenhouse.

In spring Jerry transplanted the plants into outdoor beds and tended them, thus began the Flower Factory. Each Friday in season, Jerry brings in buckets of cut flowers for volunteers to arrange into bouquets. These are displayed in the Welcome Center and also sold to benefit the Benevolent Care Fund.

The Arboretum was created in 2019 by Jerry Lawrence with the planting of two trees. It was started after Nancy Bare told Jerry she wanted to sponsor a tree to be planted in memory of a loved one. Jerry took this idea to the Tandem Living administration, and along with help from Dennis Good and Shirley Harms, they hammered out an agreement where the Trail Crew and Arboretum Committee could accept requests for Honor and Memory Trees. The Honor Trees are planted during the honoree's lifetime and hence remain Honor Trees forever. Memory Trees

are planted in memory of a person after they die. The trees would typically be native trees that were sizeable, usually from 6 to 8 feet tall when planted. They are field grown by a local nursery and planted by Tree of Life, the contractor for tree services here at WCV. The fee for such trees is set to cover the purchase of a fairly sizeable tree, professional planting of the tree, and subsequent care of the tree for as long as it lives. The Woodcrest Villa Facilities Department oversees the varieties and placement of the trees.

In the Fall of 2019, the first two trees were planted in the new Woodcrest Villa Arboretum. The first one was a Dawn Redwood planted in memory of Eugene Bare. The other one was an Apple Serviceberry planted in honor of Lloyd Frey.

During 2020, the Trail Crew including Lew Kauffman, Tony Harnish, Jim McCoy, Bruce Metzler, and Dave Warfel were busy, not only maintaining and improving the nature trail, but took major action to clean out thickets of honeysuckle that were crowding out native plants and hiding the beauty of Swarr Run. Steve Henning started a newsletter and website for the Nature Trail and Arboretum in the spring. Donations were collected to purchase "Lew's Shed" for use by the Trail Crew for the Nature Trail and Arboretum.

Donations were used to purchase flowering shrubs and small trees for planting at the border between the Arboretum and the surrounding forest. Jerry went to the Lancaster Conservancy, the Chesapeake Bay Foundation and the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay who all supplied us plants at low cost or no cost.

In October we had a Planting Party to plant 100 flowering shrubs and small trees. 25 volunteers signed up and came out and made quick work of this task, with shovels in hand and wearing their COVID masks. Bruce Metzler was there with the Trail Crew's John Deere Tractor towing a trailer with a 35-gallon water tank to water-in all of the new plants. Shirley Harms arranged for sack lunches for all volunteers.

Jerry Lawrence and the Nature Trail and Arboretum Committee realized what broad support both financially and volunteer-wise that they had backing them up. We had a number of residents and non-profits supplying plants at no-cost or low-cost. We had volunteers willing to come out and plant them.

Then in November of 2020 we planted 5 more Honor and Memory trees, for a total of 7. A Prairiefire Flowering Crabapple dedicated to our "WCV and MHC Healthcare Heroes" for seeing us through the Pandemic, a 'Princeton Sentry' Ginkgo tree dedicated to the

memory of Jim Dohren, a Kousa Dogwood was dedicated to honor Beth Rodgers, a Franklinia tree dedicated to the memory of David Terry and an 'October Glory' Red Maple dedicated to the memory of Larry Loughner.

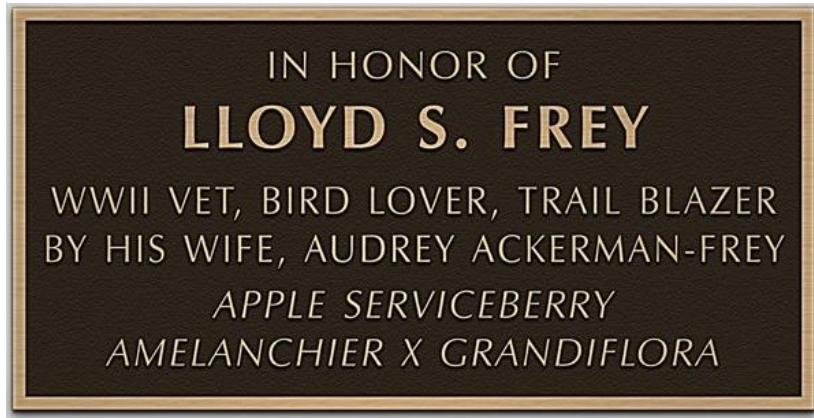
For Jerry's birthday Shirley Harms, PJ Esbenshade, and John & Pat Carpenter, joined with Jerry to plant 100 daffodil bulbs in the Arboretum.

Now, here we are in 2021. We have just completed a spring planting party, planting 170 new flowering shrubs and small trees around the arboretum and along the trail. We planted our 4 newest Honor and Memory Trees. They are a 'Kanzan' Flowering Japanese Cherry dedicated to the memory of Connie McMullin, a 'Forest Pansy' Eastern Redbud dedicated to the memory of Arlene and Henry Ebersole and a Northern Red Oak dedicated to the memory of Carl R. Beck. As a surprise and special tribute to Jerry from his family and friends at Woodcrest Villa, we planted a 'Royal Raindrops' Flowering Crabapple. We are unveiling the plaque today. [5/1/21]

On May 1, 2020, we had 11 Memory and Honor Trees planted. More than 40 residents, family members, & staff help have planted about 300 flowering shrubs and small trees, & 100 bulbs.

The Arboretum was featured in the Winter 2020 Soaring Magazine.

Apple Serviceberry – Amelanchier x Grandiflora



Amelanchier also known as shadbush, shadwood or shadblow, serviceberry or, juneberry, saskatoon, sugarplum, wild-plum, or chuckley pear, is a genus of about 20 species of deciduous-leaved shrubs and small trees in the rose family.

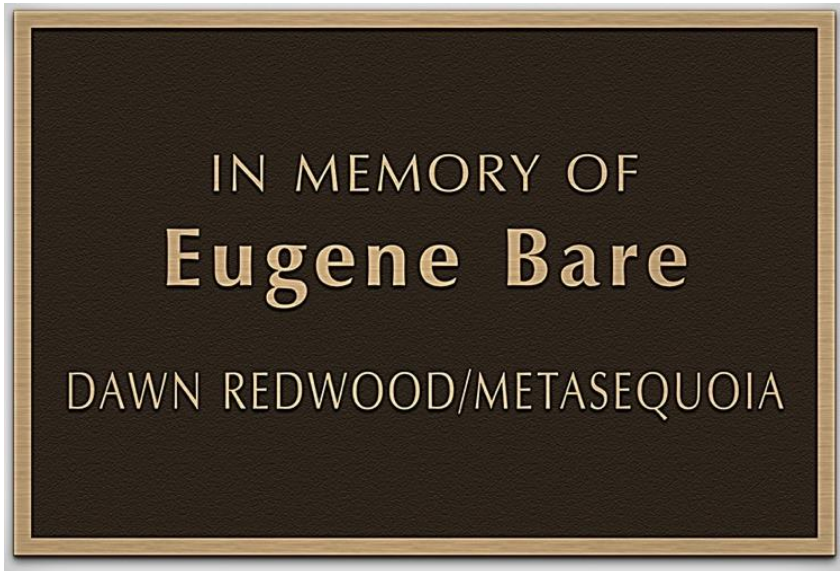
Amelanchier is found in 49 states, but not Hawaii. It is also found in every province and territory of Canada. Since it is so wide-spread, it commonly hybridized in the wild. So, botanists have a great deal of trouble identifying specific trees.

Amelanchier × grandiflora is a natural hybrid cross between two species of North American serviceberry, namely, Amelanchier arborea (downy serviceberry) and Amelanchier laevis (Allegheny serviceberry). Both of these species are native to Pennsylvania. It is a

small, deciduous, usually multi-trunked understory tree or tall shrub which typically matures to 15-20' tall. Flowers bloom in April followed by edible fruits in June (hence the sometimes used common name of Juneberry for amelanchiers). Berries resemble blueberries in taste and may be used in jams, jellies and pies. Finely-toothed, oval-lanceolate leaves (to 3" long) emerge with bronze tints in spring, mature to dark green from late spring throughout summer before finally turning brilliant red to orange-red in fall.

It is great for wildlife. Since it blooms early it is good for pollinators when nothing else is available. It is host for the Red-spotted Purple and Viceroy butterflies. Some mammals and approximately 30 bird species enjoy its berries.

Dawn Redwood – *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*



Metasequoia (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) is an ancient tree that knew the dinosaurs but is well-suited to modern landscape plantings. Metasequoia or dawn redwood, is a fast-growing deciduous conifer producing small cones. It is one of three species of conifers known as redwoods, and the sole living species in its genus. It is native to the Hubei province, China. Although the shortest of the redwoods, specimens grow up to 165 feet in height.

The Metasequoia was first known from fossil records. The first living specimen was found in 1944. Since then, the dawn redwood has become a popular ornamental, with examples found in various parks in a variety of countries.

The discovery of "living fossil" instantly attracted attention from botanists around

the world. It was widely regarded as "the greatest discovery of botany in 20th century". In 1948, the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University funded an expedition by Chinese collectors to collect seeds. Soon after, seeds were distributed to various universities and arboreta worldwide for growth trials.

Unlike most conifers, their deciduous habit means they do not cast too much shade. Re: Fwd: 9/4 Penn State Health presentation in winter. Since the trees drop their needles each fall and regrow them each spring, they are considered a symbol of eternal renewal. They typically reach a height of 118 ft., making them visible from great distances.

Although it is not native, it produces valuable winter cover for birds and small mammals.

Flowering Crabapple – Malus ‘Prairiefire’



Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia and North America. The Genus name from Latin is an ancient name for apple.

Crabapple trees provide nesting sites, cover, and winter-persistent fruits for birds.

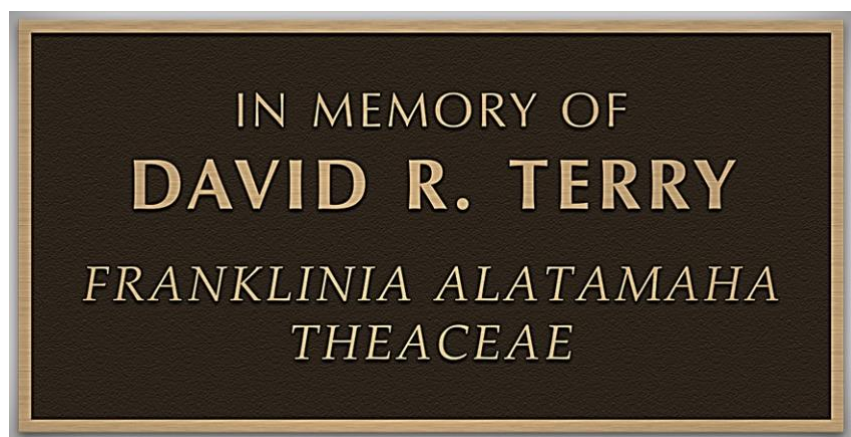
'Prairiefire' is a dense, rounded, deciduous tree which typically grows 15-20' tall with a similar spread. Pinkish-red buds open to slightly fragrant, deep pink-red flowers in spring. Flowers are followed by masses of small, purplish-red crabapples which mature in the fall. The small fruits are persistent and attractive to birds, especially after a frost. Some small mammals feast in the fruits. The fruit also

attracts deer. Ovate leaves emerge purplish in spring, mature to dark green with reddish-tinged leaf veins and petioles in summer, and turn orangish in autumn.

Its showy, dark pink to red flowers are what draw most people to the Prairiefire flowering crabapple. And for good reason. The stunning, long-lasting spring blossoms are a sight to behold. But this variety also offer year-round beauty with its changing leaf color. Glossy maroon or purplish-red in spring, the leaves become dark green with purplish-red veins in the summer then a beautiful bronze color in autumn.

And to add to its visual appeal, the Prairiefire flowering crabapple is disease-resistant and able to adapt to many different site conditions.

Franklin Tree - *Franklinia alatamaha*



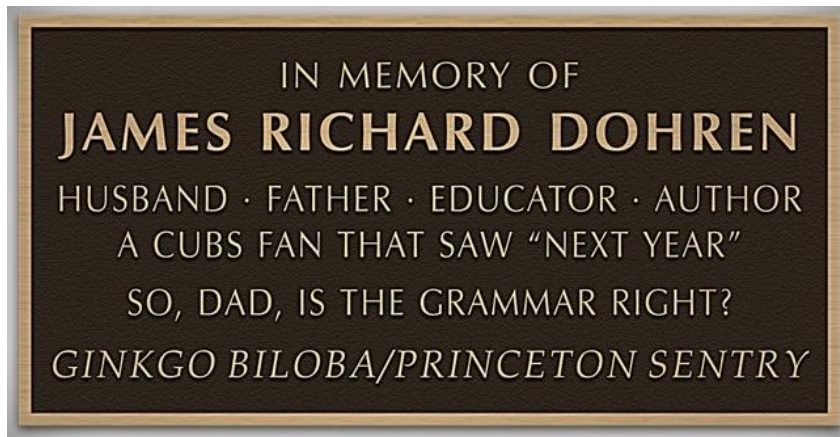
John Bartram was appointed Royal Botanist for North America by King George III in 1765. In that same year, John Bartram and his son William discovered *Franklinia* growing in a 2-3 acre tract along the banks of the Altamaha River in southeastern Georgia. *Franklinia*, or wild camellia, has never been observed growing in any other place than along the Altamaha River. In a return trip in 1773, William Bartram collected seed from this site and brought it back to the Bartram's garden in Philadelphia where the tree was successfully grown. This tree has been extinct in the wild since 1803. All plants today descend from the seed collected by the Bartrams.

The one we have is a clone of one grown in Connecticut called the 'Wintonbury

Form'. It is considered to be more winter hardy and disease resistant than most others.

Franklinia alatamaha, commonly called the Franklin tree, typically grows as a single-trunk tree with a rounded crown or as a multi-stemmed shrub. As a single trunk tree, it can grow to 20' tall or more, but is more often seen growing much shorter. Camellia-like, sweetly-fragrant, white flowers (to 3" diameter) bloom in late summer to early fall. Each flower has yellow center stamens. The flowers attract bees and butterflies in the fall when not much else is to be found. The dark green leaves turn shades of orange, red and purple in autumn. *Franklinia* belongs to the Theaceae, the tea family, and is closely related to *Stewartia* and *Gordonia*.

Ginkgo - Ginkgo Biloba 'Princeton Sentry'

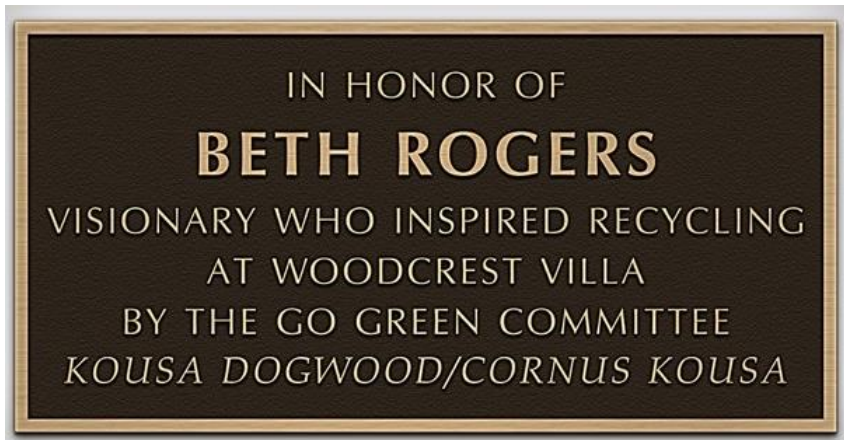


The Princeton Sentry is a male tree since the female Ginkgos produce notoriously smelly fruit. Hailed as “undoubtedly one of the most distinct and beautiful of all deciduous trees,” the ginkgo certainly stands out. Unique, fan-shaped leaves turn a stunning yellow color in the fall. It can tolerate many urban conditions including heat, air pollution, salt, and confined spaces.

The Ginkgo tree is a living fossil, with the earliest leaf fossils dating from 270 million years ago. It was rediscovered in 1691 in China and was brought to this country in the late 1700s. The seeds and leaves have been (and are still today) used in medicine throughout the world.

Ginkgos are large trees, normally reaching a height of 66–115 ft., with some specimens in China being over 160 ft. The tree has an angular crown and long, somewhat erratic branches, and is usually deep rooted and resistant to wind and snow damage. Young trees are often tall and slender, and sparsely branched; the crown becomes broader as the tree ages. During autumn, the leaves turn a bright yellow, then fall, sometimes within a short space of time (one to 15 days). A combination of resistance to disease, insect-resistant wood and the ability to form aerial roots and sprouts makes Ginkgos long-lived, with some specimens claimed to be more than 2,500 years old.

Kousa Dogwood – *Cornus Kousa*

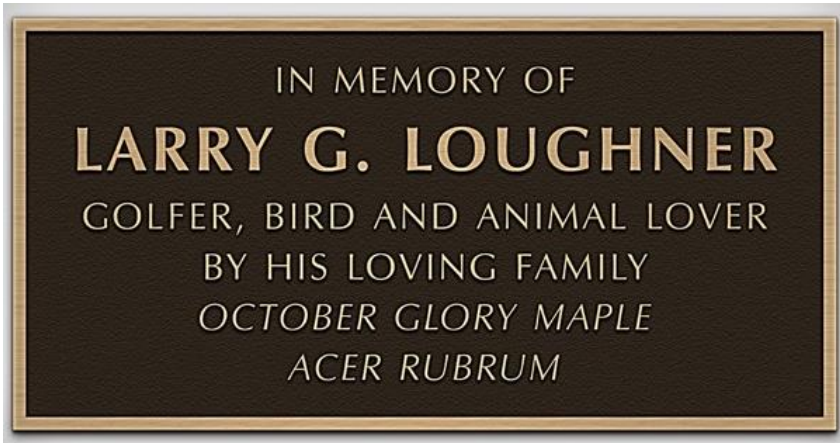


Unlike other dogwoods, the Kousa Dogwood blooms about a month later after the leaves come out. The white flowers contrast with the green leaves. The popularity of the Kousa Dogwood is in part due to its toughness and disease resistance. The tree also makes a visual contribution year-round. In spring, it produces a heavenly array of star-like blooms. In summer, its intriguing canopy of layered branches provides shade and beauty. In autumn, it offers spectacular bright red color. Even in winter, this tree has an appeal all its own with bark that resembles a jigsaw puzzle.

Cornus kousa, commonly called Kousa dogwood, is a small, deciduous flowering

tree that typically grows 15-30' tall. It blooms in late spring. The showy parts of the Kousa dogwood "flower" are the four pointed petal-like white bracts which surround the center cluster of insignificant, yellowish-green, true flowers. Flowers are followed by berry-like fruits which mature to a pinkish red in summer and persist into fall. Fruits are technically edible and used to make wine, but are usually left as pried food for the birds. The leaves are dark green, but usually turns attractive shades of reddish-purple to scarlet in autumn. Mottled, exfoliating, tan and gray bark on mature trees is attractive in winter.

Red Maple – *Acer Rubrum* ‘October Glory’



October Glory is a very fast-growing Red Maple cultivar. This beautiful shade tree has glistening dark green leaves in spring and summer. They turn radiant red late fall and last several weeks. Tiny, conspicuous red flowers bloom in spring. They produce showy red fruit. They grow 40'-50' high with a 25'-35' spread. They are extremely cold hardy.

Leaves have 3 principal triangular lobes, sometimes 5 lobes with the two lower lobes being largely suppressed. Lobes have toothed margins and pointed tips. Leaves are medium to dark green above and gray green below. Flowers appear in late winter to early spring, March-April, before the leaves. The fruit is a two-winged seed called samara.

The red maple is red everywhere: red flowers in dense clusters in late March to

early April before the leaves appear, reddish two-winged samara fruit, reddish stems and twigs, red buds, and, in the fall, excellent orange-red foliage color.

‘October Glory’ is a female cultivar that, as the cultivar name suggests, is perhaps best noted for its exceptional fall color. Attractive red flowers appear in early spring before the foliage emerges. Leaves retain good green color well into fall, longer than many other *A. rubrum* cultivars. The orange to red fall color for this cultivar is brilliant in most years.

Many birds and mammals enjoy its winged seeds. It attracts almost 300 species of butterflies and moths.

Japanese Flowering Cherry – *Prunus serrulata* ‘Kanzan’



The hardiest of the Cherry Tree family, the Kanzan heightens springtime each year, welcoming the new season with unmatched color. In fact, it's also the showiest of all Cherry Trees. And its flowers aren't just pink...but double pink, meaning that you get twice the petals and twice the blooms of other trees.

Cherry trees a beautiful blooming tree but they also host a huge variety of butterflies and moths including: the American Snout, Red-spotted Purple, Spring Azure, Viceroy, Coral Hairstreak, Hummingbird Clearwing, Cecropia Silk Moth, and White Admiral.

Kanzan trees typically grow between 20 and 25 feet high and wide. It is in glorious flower for about two weeks in April. The leaves of Kanzan cherry trees are eye-catching year-round, with leaves that emerge a rich red-copper hue before taking on a green shade and finally

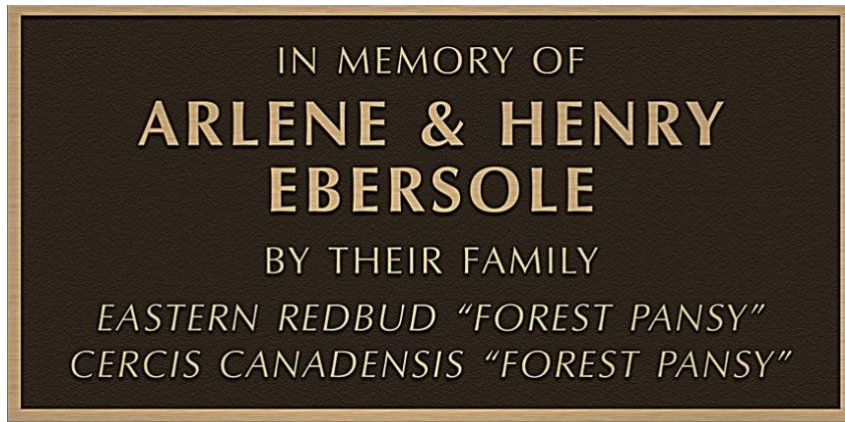
turning yellow in fall, captivating everyone that sees it. Basically, the Kwanzan offers four seasons of visual interest.

Named after a mountain in Japan, the Kanzan cherry tree is native to China, Japan and Korea. The original name is 'Sekiyama,' but it is rarely used.

Introduced to America in 1903, it was made famous by the glorious floral displays at the annual Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D.C. Kanzan cherry trees' deep pink double-blossoms and stunning leaves are perfect for the National Cherry Blossom Festival.

The Kanzan cherry is in genus *Prunus* which means it is related to plum, apricot, nectarine and peach trees. While it and other trees in this family have a limited lifespan that typically doesn't exceed 15–25 years, the beauty of this tree makes it well worth planting.

Eastern Redbud – *Cercis Canadensis* “Forest Pansy”



Cercis canadensis, commonly called eastern redbud, is a deciduous, often multi-trunked understory tree with a rounded crown that typically matures to 20-30' tall with a slightly larger spread. It is particularly noted for its stunning pea-like rose-purple flowers which bloom profusely on bare branches in early spring (March-April) before the foliage emerges.

This tree is native to eastern and central North America from Connecticut to New York to southern Ontario and the Great Lakes south to Western Texas and Florida. It is found in open woodlands, thickets, woodland margins, limestone glades and along rocky streams and bluffs.

Flowers bloom in clusters of 4-10. Flowers are followed by flattened leguminous bean-like dry seedpods that mature to brown in summer. Each pod has 6-12 seeds. Pods may remain on the tree into winter. Alternate, simple,

cordate, broadly ovate to nearly orbicular, dull green to blue-green leaves have a papery texture and are short pointed at the tip. Leaves turn pale yellow to greenish-yellow in fall. *Cercis canadensis* is the state tree of Oklahoma.

The genus name *Cercis* comes from the Greek word *kerkis* meaning "weaver's shuttle" in reference to the resemblance of each seed pod to a weaver's shuttle.

Many butterflies visit the eastern redbud because it is one of the earliest trees to bloom in the spring. A few species that are drawn to it include Silvery Blue, Zebra Swallowtail, Eastern Pine & Brown Elfin, Juniper & Gray Hairstreaks, Spring Azure, and Sleepy & Dreamy Duskywings.

'Forest Pansy' is a purple-leaved cultivar of the popular native redbud tree. Fall color is variable, but often includes attractive shades of reddish-purple and orange.

Crabapple – Malus ‘Royal Raindrops’



Malus is a genus of about 35 species of deciduous trees and shrubs from Europe, Asia and North America. The Genus name from Latin is an ancient name for apple.

Crabapple trees provide nesting sites, cover, and winter-persistent fruits for birds.

'Royal Raindrops' is a relatively new cultivar. It is an upright tree which typically grows 15-20' tall. It is unique in that its leaves stay purple from when they open in the spring until the fall, then they turn orange-red.

One of the prettiest purple-leafed crabapples, Malus 'Royal Raindrops' is an upright, spreading deciduous tree of broadly rounded habit with a long season of interest. Masses of fragrant, magenta-pink flowers appear in April.

Draped in clusters along the branches, the flowers stand out against the reddish-purple, cutleaf foliage. The eye-popping blossoms are followed by abundant

sparkling pea-size red fruits in late summer that persist into early winter and are prized by birds.

Emerging glossy deep purple in spring, the uniquely shaped, deeply lobed leaves maintain their rich color through the heat of summer, and turn attractive shades of bronze, orange and purple in the fall.

Its blossoms are especially attractive to bees and other pollinators. Crabapples cling to the tree into early winter when freezing temperatures make the fruit mushy. They're a big draw for birds; in particular, the cedar waxwing.

The 'Royal Raindrops' Crabapple tree requires full sun and is heat and drought tolerant. The Royal Raindrops Crabapple tree grows in a rounded form and has an ideal growth pattern. This small, flowering tree stands well against winds because of its upright branching structure. As an added bonus, it is more disease resistant than other crabapple varieties.

Northern Red Oak – *Quercus rubra*



Quercus rubra, commonly called red oak or northern red oak, is a fast-growing and long-living tree known for its beautiful red fall color and value to wildlife. Called “one of the handsomest, cleanest and stateliest trees in North America” by naturalist Joseph S. Illick, the northern red oak is widely considered a national treasure. It is native to most regions of the U.S. near and east of the Mississippi River, excluding the Deep South.

The northern red oak, is a medium sized, deciduous tree with a rounded to broad-spreading, often irregular crown. Typically grows at a moderate-to-fast rate to a height of 50-75' (often larger in the wild).

Dark, lustrous green leaves (grayish-white beneath) with 7-11, toothed lobes which are sharply pointed at the tips. The leaves are handsome throughout the year, emerging pinkish-red, turning lustrous dark green in summer, and changing to russet-red to bright red in autumn.

Insignificant flowers in separate male and female catkins appear in spring. Fruits are acorns (with flat, saucer-shaped cups) which mature in early fall. An abundant crop of acorns may not occur before this tree reaches 40 years old.

Acorns from this tree are at the top of the food preference list for blue jays, wild turkeys, squirrels, small rodents, and whitetail deer.

The northern red oak has been a favorite of both lumbermen and landscapers since colonial times. The tree has also found favor when transplanted in Europe. It is believed that Bishop Compton's garden, near Fulham in England, received the first red oak transplant abroad in the late 17th century. In 1924, there were over 450 acres of red oak plantations in Baden, Germany.

London Planetree – *Platanus X Acerifolia* ‘Exclamation!’



Platanus × acerifolia ‘Exclamation!’
London planetree is a hybrid selected for its uniform, upright pyramidal habit, a strong central leader and attractive foliage. It shows resistance to frost cracking and anthracnose. It develops the attractive exfoliating bark expected of planetrees.

Platanus × acerifolia, commonly called London planetree, is a hybrid cross between American sycamore (*P. occidentalis*) and Oriental planetree (*P. orientalis*). The original cross may have occurred as early as the 1640s, after which this tree became widely planted in London and other major European cities because of its tolerance for urban pollution.

City planting spread to America where this hybrid today is common in such distant locations as Brooklyn, New York and San Francisco, California. This hybrid can be very difficult to distinguish from its American parent.

Like its American parent, it typically grows as a single-trunk tree to 75-100’

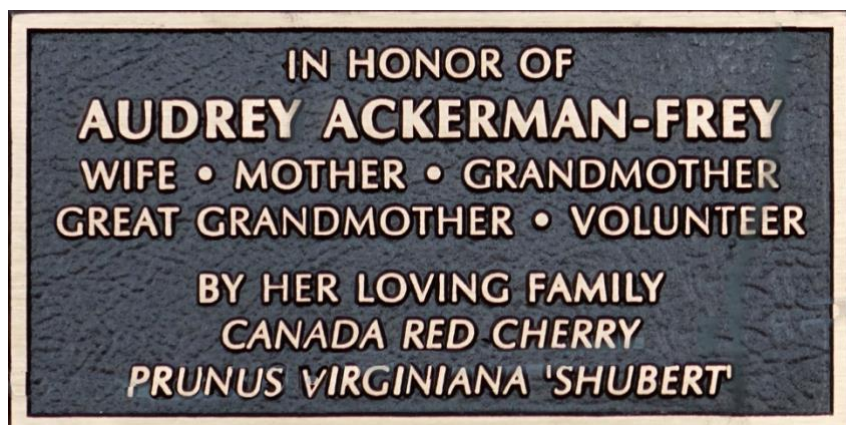
tall with horizontal branching and a rounded habit.

The signature ornamental feature of this huge tree is its brown bark which exfoliates in jigsaw puzzle like pieces to reveal creamy white inner bark.

Small flowers appear in clusters in April. Male flowers are yellowish and female flowers are reddish. Female flowers give way to fuzzy, long-stalked, fruiting balls that ripen to brown in October and persist into early winter.

Fruiting balls appear in pairs. Each fruiting ball consists of numerous, tiny seed-like fruits. Fruiting balls gradually disintegrate as fall progresses, dispersing their seeds, often in downy tufts, with the wind.

Canada Red Cherry – *Prunus virginiana* ‘Schubert’



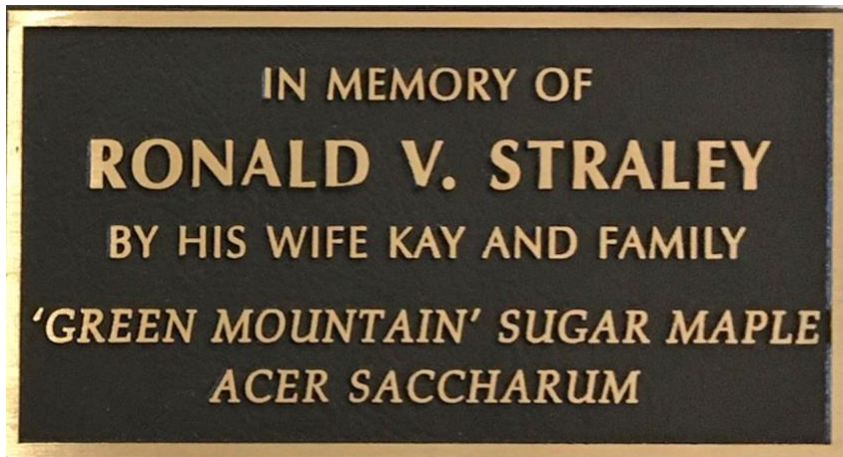
Prunus virginiana, commonly called chokecherry, is native from Newfoundland to Saskatchewan south to North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas. It also may be found in shorter heights as a large shrub. Chokecherry attracts a wide variety of butterflies, both as a host plant for caterpillars and as a source of nectar for butterflies. Among the butterflies that use the Chokecherry as a host plant are Lorquin, Tiger Swallowtail, Two-tailed Swallowtail, Spring Azure, American Lady, Silvery Blue, and Coral Hairstreak.

Fragrant, cup-shaped, 5-lobed, white flowers in elongated clusters to 3-6" long bloom in mid-spring. Flowers give way to clusters of globular, pea-sized berries that ripen to dark purple/black in August. Fruits are technically edible, but are astringent (hence the common name) and should not be eaten off the tree. Fruits can be harvested for processing into jams, jellies, pies and sauces. Fruits are very attractive to many birds and animals.

Elliptic to obovate leaves with sharply toothed margins are dark green above and gray-green beneath. Fall color is golden yellow to orange. This tree is also commonly called Virginia bird cherry. Although common in the wild in many parts of the U.S., this species is infrequently sold in commerce. However, certain cultivars, such as the purple-leaved *P. virginiana* ‘Schubert’, have become popular landscape plants.

‘Schubert’, sometimes called purpleleaf chokecherry, is a deciduous, suckering tree or shrub with a pyramidal habit which grows 20-30' tall. It is best known for its purple foliage: elliptic to obovate leaves emerge green in spring, gradually maturing to dark purple by early summer. White flowers in racemes in spring give way in summer to clusters of reddish fruit which mature in fall to a dark purple..

Sugar Maple – *Acer saccharum* ‘Green Mountain’



Acer saccharum commonly known as sugar maple is a deciduous, native tree which will typically grow 40' to 80' tall (sometimes to 100') with a dense, rounded crown. It is also known as Rock Maple or Hard Maple.

This tree is a main component of the Eastern U.S. hardwood forest and is one of the trees which is most responsible for giving New England its reputation for spectacular fall color.

Medium green leaves with 3-5 lobes turn yellow-orange in autumn, sometimes with considerable color variations. Fruit is the familiar two-winged samara. Sugar maples are long-lived trees which grow relatively slowly (somewhat faster in the first 35 years). They make excellent shade trees.

Native Americans taught the early colonists how to tap these trees to make maple syrup. It takes 40 gallons of sap to

make 1 gallon of Maple syrup. Prior to the 19th century, processed maple sap was used primarily as a source of concentrated sugar, in both liquid and crystallized-solid form, as cane sugar had to be imported from the West Indies. The sugar maple leaf is the national symbol of Canada.

‘Green Mountain’ is a popular and well-established cultivar that typically grows 40-60' tall in cultivation. It has a broad pyramidal form. It is noted for its (1) rapid growth rate, (2) straight central trunk branching to a narrow ovate head, (3) thickened and strong crotches, (4) thick deep green foliage, (5) heat tolerance, and (6) resistance to leaf hoppers and leaf scorch. Deeply cut, leathery, dark green leaves (each to 6" long and 8" wide) turn excellent shades of orange and scarlet in fall. Pale yellowish-green flowers appear in clusters in spring before the leaves emerge. Flowers give way to clusters of paired samaras.

Red Maple – *Acer rubrum* ‘Sun Valley’



Acer rubrum, commonly called red maple, is a medium-sized, deciduous tree that is native to Eastern North America from Quebec to Minnesota south to Florida and eastern Texas. In northern states, red maple usually occurs in wet bottomland, river flood plains and wet woods. Emerging new growth leaves, leafstalks, twigs, flowers, fruit and fall color are red or tinged with red. Quality of red fall color on species plants is variable. Leaves have 3 principal triangular lobes (sometimes 5 lobes with the two lower lobes being largely suppressed). Lobes have toothed margins and pointed tips. Leaves are medium to dark green above and gray green below. Flowers on a given tree are primarily male or female or monoecious and appear in late winter to early spring (March-April) before the leaves. Fruit is a two-winged samara.

‘Sun Valley’ is a U.S. National Arboretum introduction. It is a male selection that is noted for having a symmetrical ovate crown and exceptional red fall color. It typically grows to 21’ tall over the first 10 years, eventually maturing to as much as 30-35’ tall in ideal growing conditions. It is the result of a cross between *A. rubrum* ‘Red Sunset’ and *A. rubrum* ‘Autumn Flame’. Reddish male flowers appear in early spring. No fruit is produced. The leaves are medium green. Fall color for this cultivar appears as a brilliant red in late fall.

Rabbits and deer eat the tender shoots and leaves of red maples. It attracts almost 300 species of butterflies and moths.

Red Maple – *Acer Rubrum* ‘October Glory’



October Glory is a very fast-growing Red Maple cultivar. This beautiful shade tree has glistening dark green leaves in spring and summer. They turn radiant red late fall and last several weeks. Tiny, conspicuous red flowers bloom in spring. They produce showy red fruit. They grow 40'-50' high with a 25'-35' spread. They are extremely cold hardy.

Leaves have 3 principal triangular lobes, sometimes 5 lobes with the two lower lobes being largely suppressed. Lobes have toothed margins and pointed tips. Leaves are medium to dark green above and gray green below. Flowers appear in late winter to early spring, March-April, before the leaves. The fruit is a two-winged seed called samara.

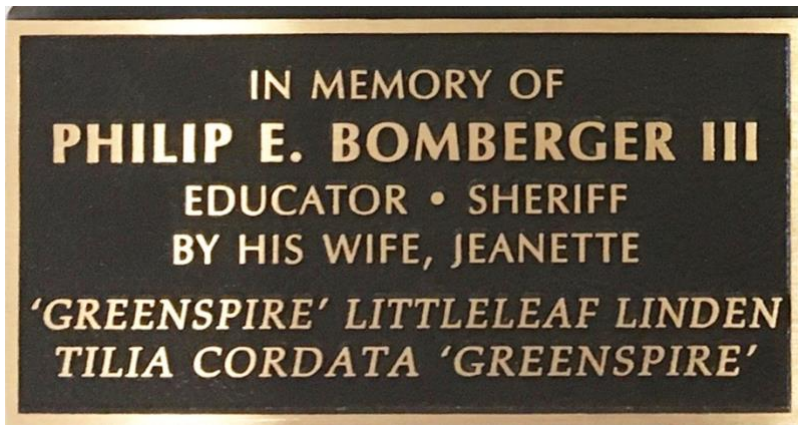
The red maple is red everywhere: red flowers in dense clusters in late March to

early April before the leaves appear, reddish two-winged samara fruit, reddish stems and twigs, red buds, and, in the fall, excellent orange-red foliage color.

‘October Glory’ is a female cultivar that, as the cultivar name suggests, is perhaps best noted for its exceptional fall color. Attractive red flowers appear in early spring before the foliage emerges. Leaves retain good green color well into fall, longer than many other *A. rubrum* cultivars. The orange to red fall color for this cultivar is brilliant in most years.

Many birds and mammals enjoy its winged seeds. It attracts almost 300 species of butterflies and moths.

Littleleaf Linden – *Tilia cordata* ‘Greenspire’

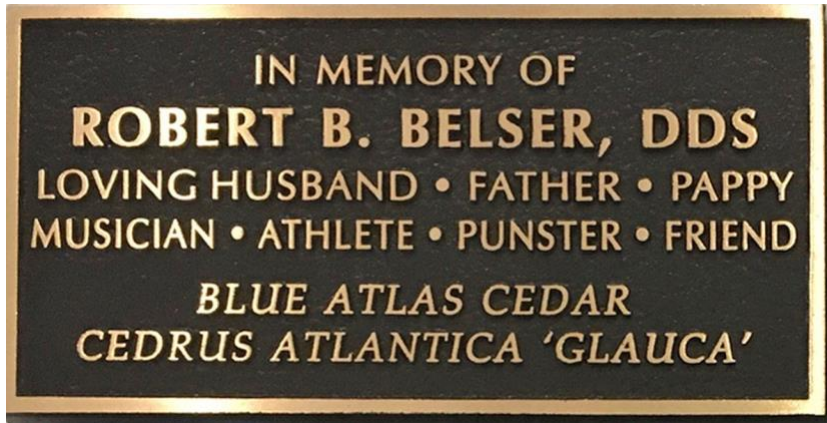


Tilia cordata, commonly called Littleleaf Linden, is native to Europe. It has been widely planted in the U.S. as an ornamental shade tree because of its (a) attractive foliage, (b) dense, low-branched, pyramidal to ovate form and (c) tolerance for urban conditions. Ornamental features include fragrant pale yellow flowers in late spring, small nutlets with attached leafy wings (to 3.5" long) and ovate, shiny dark green leaves (to 3" long) with acuminate tips, serrate margins and cordate bases. This is a medium to large deciduous tree. Fragrant, creamy yellow flowers in drooping cymes appear in June. When a tree is in full bloom, bees often visit in such abundant numbers that humming can be heard many feet from the tree. Flowers give way to nutlets that are attached to narrow bract-like wings (top 3.5" long). Nutlets ripen in late summer. Fall color is an undistinguished pale green to pale yellow. A number of narrow pyramidal to fastigiate cultivars are available in commerce.

‘Greenspire’ Littleleaf Linden grows 50 to 75 feet tall and can spread 40 to 50 feet, but is normally seen 40 to 50 feet tall with a 35 to 40-foot-spread in most landscapes. This tree has a faster growth rate than the species and a dense pyramidal to oval crown which casts deep shade. The leaves are smaller than the species adding a delicate touch to the tree. This cultivar of Littleleaf Linden is more popular than the species or any of the other cultivars. It is a prolific bloomer, the small fragrant flowers appearing in late June and into July. The flowers of the Littleleaf Linden attract bees and hummingbirds, and the soft wood often provides nesting sites for cavity-dwelling birds. The dried flowers persist on the tree for some time.

Note, Linden and Basswood are in the same genus. The British call them Limes

Blue Atlas Cedar – *Cedrus atlantica glauca*

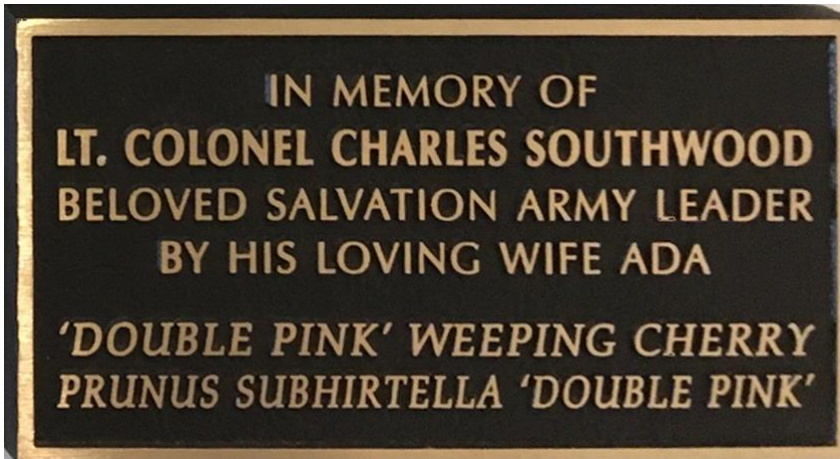


Cedrus atlantica, commonly called Atlas cedar, is an evergreen conifer native to the Atlas Mountains in northern Africa. Mature specimens can reach 40-60 feet (less frequently to 120 feet) tall with a spread of 30-40 feet. It is one of the true cedars, commonly called Cedars of Lebanon. Its habit is usually loose pyramidal when young, becoming more flat-topped with long spreading branches as it ages. It has downy young shoots. The 1" long needles are curved toward the tip and held in tufted clusters. The female cones are ovoid to cylindrical in shape and can reach up to 3" long. Seed raised

specimens vary in foliage color from green to silver-blue.

Cultivars in the Glauca Group are characterized by the blueish grey to blueish green color of their needles and are commonly called blue atlas cedars. Once it's started to hit its stride, the Blue Atlas produces barrel-shaped male cones that are about 2-3" long on the lower branches; browning, from green, over a period of two years. Like with any needled evergreen it will shed from time to time, but this occurrence is nothing to worry about.

Weeping Cherry – *Prunus subhirtella* ‘Double Pink’



Prunus subhirtella, commonly called Higan cherry, is a medium sized deciduous tree growing to 20-30' tall with a spread of 15-25'. It is a naturally occurring hybrid from Japan, which the Royal Horticultural Society lists as *Prunus* x *subhirtella*.

It features non-fragrant pale pink to white flowers in spring, pea-sized blackish fruits in late summer and ovate to lanceolate green leaves.

This is a grafted tree on a 6 foot understock. The habit is gracefully weeping with small whip-like twigs.

Double Pink Weeping Cherry is blanketed in stunning clusters of pink flowers along the branches in early spring, which emerge from distinctive rose flower buds before the leaves. It has dark green foliage throughout the season. The pointy leaves turn yellow in fall. The small showy black fruit is displayed in early fall. The smooth dark red bark adds an interesting dimension to the landscape.

Double Pink Weeping Cherry is a deciduous tree with a rounded form and gracefully weeping branches.

This is a relatively low maintenance tree. It is a good choice for attracting birds.

Red Maple – *Acer rubrum* ‘Brandywine’

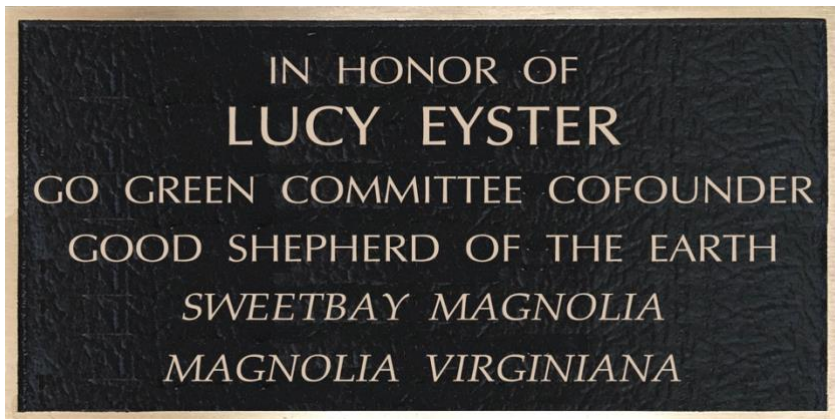


Acer rubrum, commonly called red maple, is a medium-sized, deciduous tree that is native to Eastern North America from Quebec to Minnesota south to Florida and eastern Texas. In northern states, red maple usually occurs in wet bottomland, river flood plains and wet woods. Emerging new growth leaves, leafstalks, twigs, flowers, fruit and fall color are red or tinged with red. Quality of red fall color on species plants is variable. Leaves have 3 principal triangular lobes (sometimes 5 lobes with the two lower lobes being largely suppressed). Lobes have toothed margins and pointed tips. Leaves are medium to dark green above and gray green below. Flowers on a given tree are primarily male or female or monoecious and appear in late winter to early spring (March-April) before the leaves. Fruit is a two-winged samara.

‘Brandywine’ is a male selection that typically grows to 25' tall over the first 12 years, maturing over time to 35-50' tall. Leaves are green above and glaucous green with a blue-gray bloom beneath. Fall color is a brilliant scarlet that gradually turns reddish-purple. Fall color is more intense with more consistent quality red foliage color from year to year than what is typically found on species plants. ‘Brandywine’ is the result of a 1982 cross (*Acer rubrum* ‘October Glory’ x *Acer rubrum* ‘Autumn flame’) conducted as part of a U. S. National Arboretum research project. It was subsequently introduced into commerce in 1995.

Rabbits and deer eat the tender shoots and leaves of a red maple. It attracts almost 300 species of butterflies and moths.

Sweetbay Magnolia – *Magnolia virginiana*



Magnolia virginiana, commonly called Sweetbay Magnolia, is native to the eastern United States north along the Atlantic coast to New York state. In the northern part of its growing range, it typically grows as either a 15-20' tall tree with a spreading, rounded crown or as a shorter, suckering, open, multi-stemmed shrub with pale grey bark. In the far southern United States, it is apt to be more tree-like, sometimes growing to 60' tall.

Sweetbay magnolia is a late-blooming tree, featuring flowers that are cup-shaped, sweetly fragrant with a light lemony scent, 9-12 petaled, creamy white, and waxy. The flowers appear in mid-spring and sometimes continue to appear sporadically throughout the summer. When the blossoms first appear, they open in the morning and close at night for 2 or 3 days.

The oblong shiny green foliage is silvery underneath. The foliage is semi-evergreen to fully deciduous in colder climates. The leaves change to a bronze-purple in the northern part of its range. Cone-like fruits with bright red seeds, which mature in fall, can be quite showy. It is very an elegantly shaped tree.

Sweetbay magnolia is named for the sweet-smelling bay-like leaves.

Colonists called it the Beaver Tree because trappers baited their beaver traps with the fleshy roots of the Sweetbay Magnolia.

The leaves and twigs are eaten by deer and cattle. The seeds are a choice food of gray squirrels. It is host to the Sweetbay silkmoth.

Swamp White Oak- *Quercus bicolor*



Quercus bicolor, commonly called swamp white oak, is a medium sized, deciduous tree with a broad, rounded crown and a short trunk which typically grows at a moderate rate to a height of 50'-60' and sometimes even larger. Leaves are dark, shiny green above and silvery white beneath, with 5-10 rounded lobes or blunt teeth along the margins. Fall color is yellow, but sometimes reddish purple. It has small male flowers and separate female catkins in spring.

The bark is smooth on small branches, purplish brown and separates into large, papery scales. On large branches and trunks, the bark breaks into broad, flat ridges, with deep fissures and is gray-brown to reddish brown in color. The acorns (3/4 to 1-1/4 inches long) usually occur in pairs on a very long stalk, 1 to 4 inches long. They sprout soon after they fall in the autumn.

It is native from Quebec to Georgia, west to Michigan and Arkansas, indigenous to moist to swampy locations in bottomlands and lowlands, such as along streams and lakes, valleys, floodplains and at the edge of swamps. Also has surprisingly good drought resistance. It grows just as well in an urban or suburban setting, with tolerance to compacted soil.

The species name *bicolor* refers to the leaves being shiny green above and silvery white beneath. This oak species attracts a variety of birds. Its bottom land location makes it valuable as a source of food for wood ducks, deer, turkey, squirrels and other rodents.

The swamp white oak grows at a moderate pace and lives more than 300 years. It's the kind of tree you plant not only for your enjoyment but for the benefit of generations to come.

Hawthorn ‘Winter King’- *Crataegus viridis*



Crataegus viridis, commonly called Green Hawthorn, is native to the southeastern U.S. from Virginia to Florida west to Texas and up the Mississippi River valley to Illinois.

It primarily occurs in low wet grounds and along streams. It is a dense, rounded, largely spineless tree that typically grows 20-35' tall with a broad spreading crown. Gray stems are clad with glossy dark green leaves (to 3 1/2" long) that are shallowly lobed in the upper half. Leaves turn purple to red in fall.

Fragrant, 5-petaled, white flowers in 2-inch clusters bloom in May. Flowers are followed by small red fruits that ripen in September and usually persist on the tree well into winter. Fruits are technically edible, but are usually best left for the birds. The fruit is sometimes called a haw. The fruit may be harvested to make jelly.

Bark on mature trunks exfoliates to reveal orange inner bark.

Genus name, *Crataegus*, comes from the Greek name for the tree. From *kratos* meaning strength for its strong, hard wood.

Specific epithet, *viridis*, means green.

‘Winter King’ is a popular, more disease-resistant cultivar that is noted for its profuse bloom of flowers, larger fruits, silvery-barked stems and more attractive fall color (purple and scarlet). It is one of the best hawthorns for landscape purposes. Unlike most hawthorns, this cultivar (as well as the species) is largely spineless, with only occasional small thorns (to 1.5" long).

Evergreen Magnolia – *Magnolia grandiflora*



Magnolia grandiflora is a broadleaf evergreen tree that is noted for its attractive dark green leaves and its large, extremely fragrant flowers. Plants may become somewhat deciduous in hard winters. It is one of the most beautiful native trees

The pyramidal southern magnolia does not get extremely large in most of its range. It is usually 50 ft. tall, rarely growing to 100 ft. This is a magnificent tree from the South with a pyramidal to rounded crown.

It is native to moist wooded areas in the southeastern United States from North Carolina to Florida and Texas.

It has a dense growth of smooth, leathery evergreen leaves that are alternate, 5-10 inches long, shiny on top and rusty below.

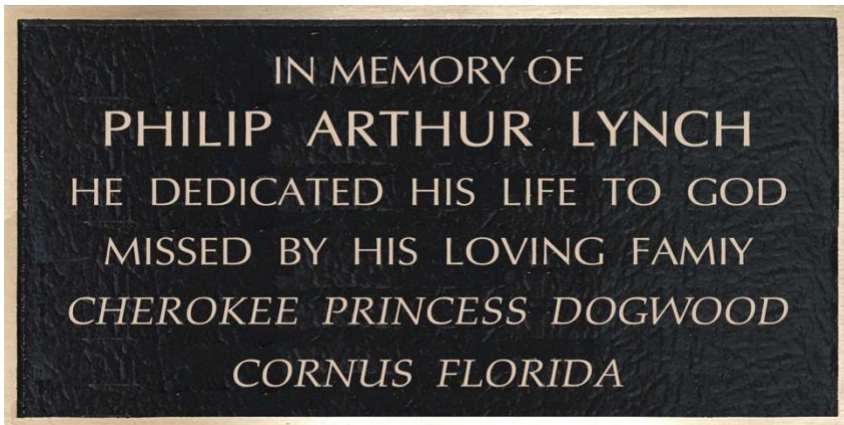
Fragrant, creamy-white flowers, which discolor easily if bruised, appear on the ends of thick, tough stems all over the tree. They are cup-shaped, about 8 inches across, with 6 thick petals, wider at the tip, where they are cupped. The blossoms open about 9:00 A.M. and close at night for 2 or 3 days; then all the stamens are shed and the flower reopens, turns brown, and disintegrates. The flowers appear throughout the summer and into fall.

The flowers produce conelike seedpods that contain large red seeds. When the pods open, the seeds often fall from their place and hang by silky threads.

Genus name *Magnolia* honors Pierre Magnol, French botanist (1638-1715).

Specific epithet *grandiflora* is from Latin meaning large flowers.

Cherokee Princess Dogwood – *Cornus florida*



Cornus florida, commonly known as flowering dogwood, is a small deciduous tree that typically grows 15-30' tall with a low-branching, broadly-pyramidal but somewhat flat-topped habit.

It arguably may be the most beautiful of the native American flowering trees. It is native from Maine to southern Ontario to Illinois to Kansas south to Florida, Texas and Mexico.

It blooms in early spring (April) or shortly after, but usually overlapping, the bloom period of the redbuds. The true dogwood flowers are actually tiny, yellowish green and insignificant, being compacted into button-like clusters. However, each flower cluster is surrounded by four showy, white, petal-like bracts which open flat, giving the appearance of a single, large, 3-4" diameter, 4-petaled, white flower.

Oval, dark green leaves, 3-6" long, turn attractive shades of red in fall. Bright red

fruits are bitter and inedible to humans but are loved by birds. Fruits mature in late summer to early fall and may persist until late in the year.

Genus name *Cornus* comes from the Latin word cornu meaning horn in probable reference to the strength and density of the wood. *Cornus* is also the Latin name for cornelian cherry.

Specific epithet *florida* comes from the Latin word flos or flower in reference to its attractive spring flowers.

Common name "dogwood" is in probable reference to an old-time use of hard slender stems from this tree for making skewers once known as dags or dogs.

Cherokee Princess has better drought resistance and very attractive pure white flowers. It begins to flower when very young.

Black Gum – *Nyssa Sylvatica*



Nyssa sylvatica, commonly called black gum, is a slow-growing, deciduous, native tree which occurs in a wide range of soils.

It is primarily a lowland tree found in low wet woods, bottomlands and pond peripheries, but also can be found on dry rocky wooded slopes and ravines.

A stately tree with a straight trunk and rounded crown (more pyramidal when young) that typically grows 30-50' tall, but occasionally to 90'.

Primarily dioecious (separate male and female trees), but each tree often has some perfect flowers. Small, greenish-white flowers appear in spring on long stalks (female flowers in sparse clusters and male flowers in dense heads).

Although flowers are not showy, they are an excellent nectar source for bees.

Flowers give way to oval, 1/2" long fruits which are technically edible but quite sour (hence the tree is often called sour gum).

Fruits mature to a dark blue and are attractive to birds including song birds and turkeys, and various species of mammals like deer and squirrels.

The spectacular scarlet fall color attracts insects which are food for birds. The slightly toothed leaves are dark green above and paler below.

Sometimes commonly called black tupelo, the closely related water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*) is a tree most often seen growing in standing water.

Swamp White Oak- *Quercus bicolor*



Quercus bicolor, commonly called swamp white oak, is a medium sized, deciduous tree with a broad, rounded crown and a short trunk which typically grows at a moderate rate to a height of 50'-60' and sometimes even larger. Leaves are dark, shiny green above and silvery white beneath, with 5-10 rounded lobes or blunt teeth along the margins. Fall color is yellow, but sometimes reddish purple. It has small male flowers and separate female catkins in spring.

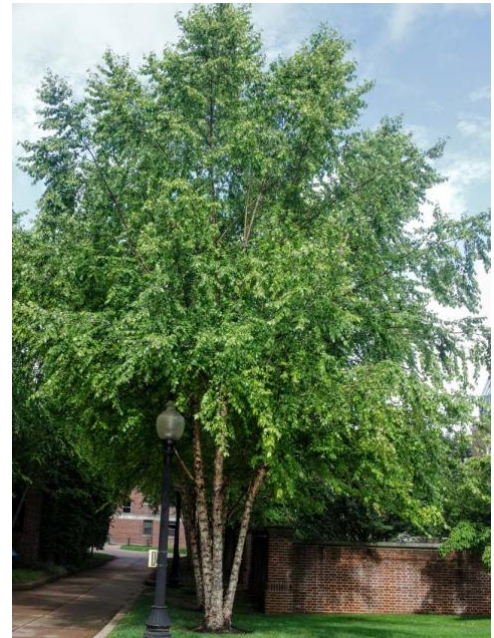
The bark is smooth on small branches, purplish brown and separates into large, papery scales. On large branches and trunks, the bark breaks into broad, flat ridges, with deep fissures and is gray-brown to reddish brown in color. The acorns (3/4 to 1-1/4 inches long) usually occur in pairs on a very long stalk, 1 to 4 inches long. They sprout soon after they fall in the autumn.

It is native from Quebec to Georgia, west to Michigan and Arkansas, indigenous to moist locations in bottomlands and lowlands, such as along streams and lakes, valleys, floodplains and at the edge of swamps. Also has surprisingly good drought resistance. It grows just as well in an urban or suburban setting, with tolerance to compacted soil.

The species name *bicolor* refers to the leaves being shiny green above and silvery white beneath. This oak species attracts a variety of birds. Its acorns are a valuable food source for deer, turkey, squirrels and other rodents. Insects are essential food sources for birds during the breeding season.

The white oak grows at a moderate pace and lives more than 300 years. It's the kind of tree you plant not only for your enjoyment but for the benefit of generations to come.

River Birch - *Betula nivea*



River birch is perhaps the most culturally adaptable and heat tolerant of the birches. Adapts well to heavy clay soils and will tolerate poor drainage.

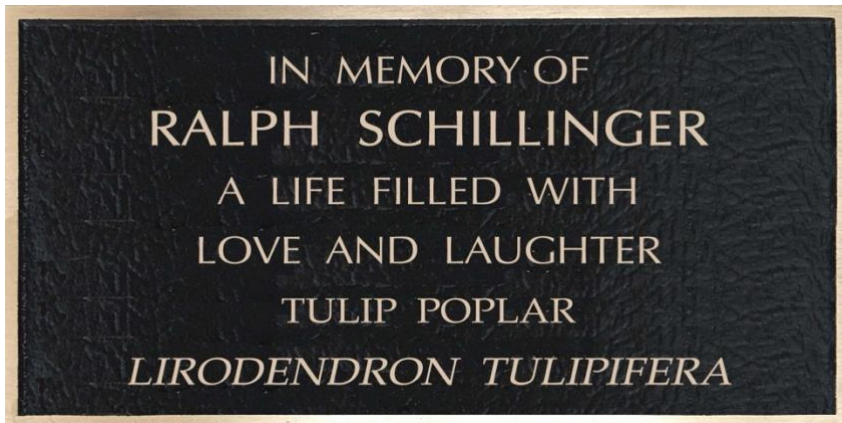
Betula nigra, commonly called river birch, is a vigorous, fast-growing, medium-sized, deciduous tree which occurs on floodplains, swampy bottomlands and along streams in the Eastern United States..

Multi-trunked trees form a more irregular crown and are generally considered to be the superior growth habit for this species. Salmon-pink to reddish brown bark exfoliates to reveal lighter inner bark. Leathery, diamond-shaped, medium to dark green leaves (1.5-3.5" long) with doubly toothed margins turn yellow in fall. Monoecious flowers appear in drooping, brownish male catkins and smaller, upright, greenish female catkins.

It is one of the very best fast-growing shade trees, valued as a landscape tree for the colorful exfoliating bark which is particularly noticeable in the winter. It is one of the most culturally adaptable and heat tolerant of the birches and a good substitute for pest-prone paper and white birches. Another appealing feature is the shimmering contrast when the leaves flutter in the wind, revealing a lower leaf surface of a different color than the upper surface.

River birch is a medium to tall tree, growing 60-80 feet at maturity and about 40 wide. Trees typically live 50 -75 years. The trunk typically grows about 2 feet in diameter but occasionally will be much wider. This shade tree has highly symmetrical branching and upright pyramidal to upright oval form.

Tulip Poplar – *Liriodendron tulipifera*



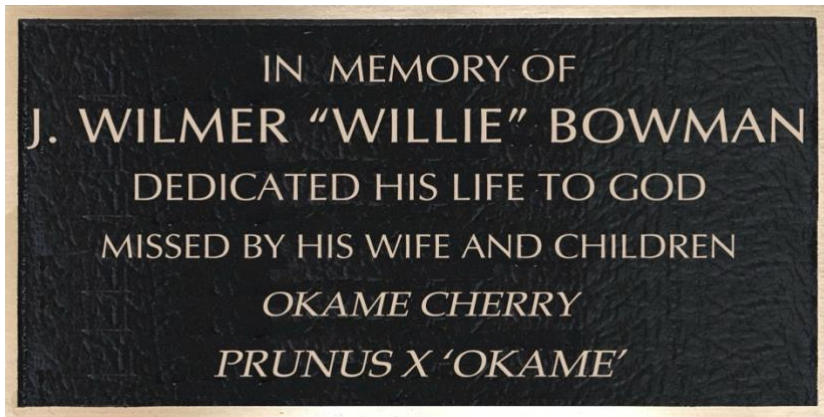
Tulip poplar actually is not a poplar, but a member of the magnolia family. The leaves are tulip-shaped, alternate, and simple. The leaf is smooth on both surfaces, dark green and lustrous above, pale and often with a slight whitish bloom beneath.

Liriodendron tulipifera, commonly called tulip tree or yellow poplar, is a large, stately, deciduous tree of eastern North America that typically grows 60-90' (less frequently to 150') tall with a pyramidal to broad conical habit. Trunks of mature trees may reach 4-6' in diameter, usually rising column-like with an absence of lower branching. It is named and noted for its cup-shaped, tulip-like flowers that bloom in spring. Flowers are yellow with an orange band at the base of each petal. Although the flowers are 2" in length, they can go unnoticed on large trees

because the flowers appear after the leaves are fully developed. Sometimes the flowers are first noticed when the attractive petals begin to fall below the tree. Flowers are followed by dry, scaly, oblong, cone-shaped brown fruits, each bearing numerous winged seeds. Four-lobed bright green leaves (to 8" across) turn golden yellow in fall. Wood is used for furniture, plywood, boatbuilding, paper pulp and general lumber. Native Americans made dugout canoes from tuliptree trunks.

The bark on younger trunks and branches is quite smooth, light ashy-gray with very shallow, longitudinal, whitish furrows. With age the bark becomes very thick, having deep interlacing furrows and rather narrow rounded ridges.

Okame Cherry – *Prunus X 'Okame'*

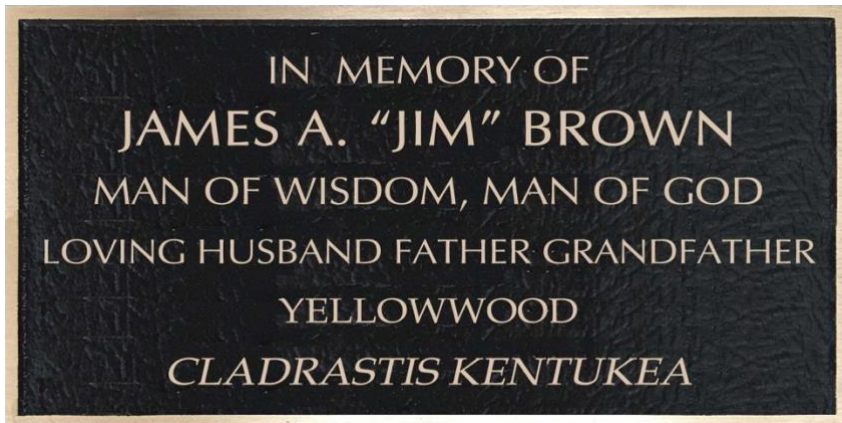


Okame cherry is stunning as a specimen because it produces abundant, mildly fragrant, rosy-pink flowers with one-inch-long petals in early spring. The flowers completely cover bare branches, appearing earlier than most and lasting longer than other flowering cherries. This tree requires a low number of chill hours so it blooms reliably even in the south. The tree has polished, reddish-brown bark and fall foliage that ranges from bronzy red to bright orange.

Prunus is a genus of about 200 species of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs found in north temperate areas, the Andes of South America and in mountainous areas of Southeast Asia. Some are grown for their showy flowers, colorful foliage and/or attractive bark; and others for fruit, which includes cherry, plum, apricot, nectarine and peach.

'Okame' was developed by Captain Collingwood Ingram of England using *Prunus incisa* as the female parent and *Prunus campanulata* as the male parent. His goal was to create a cherry that had the hot pink to carmine red flowers of *P. campanulata* but without its sensitivity to cold. 'Okame' is a small deciduous tree with an upright, rounded crown. It has 1 to 2.5 in. long, alternate, simple leaves that turn bronzy red to bright orange to red in fall in the colder zones of its range. Its polished reddish brown bark has prominent horizontal lenticels. Blooming earlier than other cherries, its mildly fragrant, 5-petaled, rosy pink flowers with red calyces and reddish flower stalks may be harmed by a late freeze. It grows 15 to 25 ft. tall and 15 to 20 ft. wide. 'Okame' is sometimes known as *P. incamp* 'Okame' (created by combining the species names of its parents).

Yellowwood – *Cladrastis kentukea*



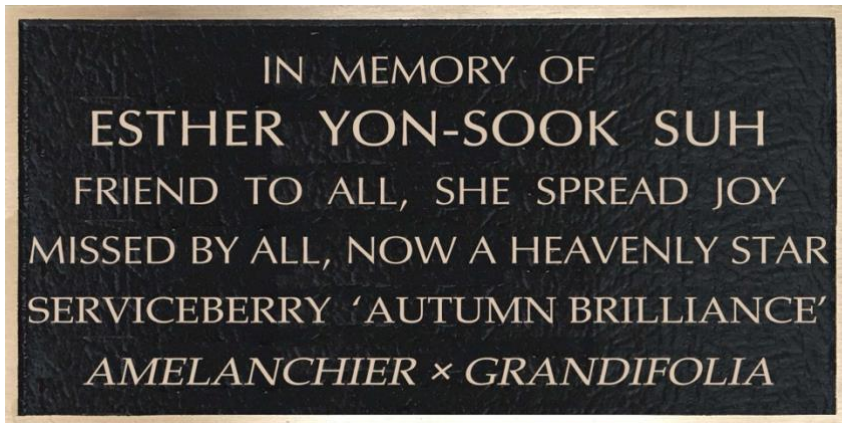
Yellowwood is a native tree with an open graceful, spreading crown with three seasons of interest. The hanging panicles of flowers in the spring become hanging yellow-brown fruits, and leaf color becomes yellow-orange in the fall. The smooth gray bark adds winter interest. The root system is deep, which makes transplanting difficult but allows shade-loving plants to grow underneath it. Yellowwood makes a great shade tree.

Cladrastis kentukea, commonly called American yellowwood, is a medium-sized, deciduous tree of the legume family that typically grows 30-50' tall with upright branching and a broad, rounded crown. It is noted for its pinnately compound foliage, panicles of fragrant white spring flowers, autumn seed pods and yellow fall color. The species is

native to the southeastern U.S. Pinnately compound leaves (usually with 7-11 leaflets) open as yellowish green, turn bright green in summer and then turn yellow in fall. Intensely fragrant, wisteria-like, white flowers in large, drooping, terminal panicles (10-15" long) will cover a mature tree in late spring. Profuse bloom may occur only once every 2 or 3 years however. New trees may not bloom for the first 8-10 years. Bloom is similar in appearance to that of black locust (*Robinia*). Flowers give way to flat seed pods (2.5-4" long) that mature in September-October.

The wood of this tree contains a yellow dye that distinctively colors the heartwood and gives rise to the common name of yellowwood.

Serviceberry – Amelanchier ‘Autumn Brilliance’



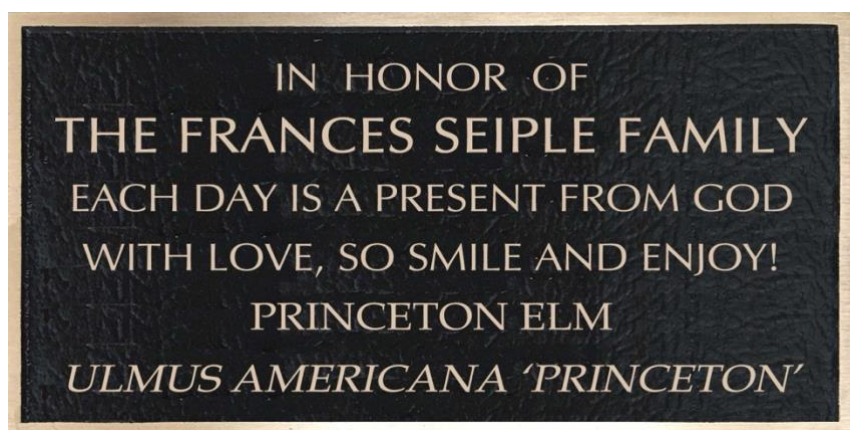
Autumn Brilliance serviceberry (Amelanchier x grandiflora ‘Autumn Brilliance’) is steeped in history. In fact, George Washington added this species to his estate at Mount Vernon. This gorgeous native tree provides a spectacular display throughout all seasons. The Autumn Brilliance serviceberry is an excellent choice for those who want to add a native tree.

Amelanchier × *grandiflora* is a hybrid cross between two species of North American serviceberry, namely, *A. arborea* (downy serviceberry) and *A. laevis* (Allegheny serviceberry). It is known in commerce today by several showy cultivars. This is a small,

deciduous, usually multi-trunked understory tree or tall shrub which typically matures to 15-20’ tall. Flowers bloom in April followed by edible fruits (3/8" diameter) in June (hence the sometimes used common name of Juneberry for amelanchiers). Berries resemble blueberries in taste and may be used in jams, jellies and pies. Finely-toothed, oval-lanceolate leaves (to 3" long) emerge with bronze tints in spring, mature to dark green from late spring throughout summer before finally turning brilliant red to orange-red in fall.

‘Autumn Brilliance’ has brilliant orange-red fall color (hence the cultivar name).

Princeton Elm – *Ulmus americana* ‘Princeton’



Quercus bicolor, commonly called swamp white oak, is a medium sized, deciduous tree with a broad, rounded crown and a short trunk which typically grows at a moderate rate to a height of 50'-60' and sometimes even larger. Leaves are dark, shiny green above and silvery white beneath, with 5-10 rounded lobes or blunt teeth along the margins. Fall color is yellow, but sometimes reddish purple. It has small male flowers and separate female catkins in spring.

The bark is smooth on small branches, purplish brown and separates into large, papery scales. On large branches and trunks, the bark breaks into broad, flat ridges, with deep fissures and is gray-brown to reddish brown in color. The acorns (3/4 to 1-1/4 inches long) usually occur in pairs on a very long stalk, 1 to 4 inches long. They sprout soon after they fall in the autumn.

It is native from Quebec to Georgia, west to Michigan and Arkansas, indigenous to moist locations in bottomlands and lowlands, such as along streams and lakes, valleys, floodplains and at the edge of swamps. Also has surprisingly good drought resistance. It grows just as well in an urban or suburban setting, with tolerance to compacted soil.

The species name *bicolor* refers to the leaves being shiny green above and silvery white beneath. This oak species attracts a variety of birds. Its acorns are a valuable food source for deer, turkey, squirrels and other rodents. Insects are essential food sources for birds during the breeding season.

The white oak grows at a moderate pace and lives more than 300 years. It's the kind of tree you plant not only for your enjoyment but for the benefit of generations to come.

Scarlet Oak – *Quercus coccinea*



Scarlet oak is a native large broadleaf deciduous tree with a rounded, open habit, and grows 50 to 80 feet tall and spreads between 45 to 60 feet. It is best known for its vibrant scarlet red fall foliage and is usually planted for its ornamental value. This tree is long-lived, durable, and easy to grow. It is a member of the Fagaceae or beech family.

The bark is dark brown and has fine fissures and scaly ridges. The stems are reddish-brown and smooth. Foliage is glossy, lobed, and green in the spring and summer. The lobes are pointed, bristle-tipped, and C-shaped. The male and female flowers are not showy. The fruit is an acorn with a deep bowl-shaped cap cover.

The tree is an important source of food for many wildlife species. For an oak, it grows fast and bears acorns in 20 years. It

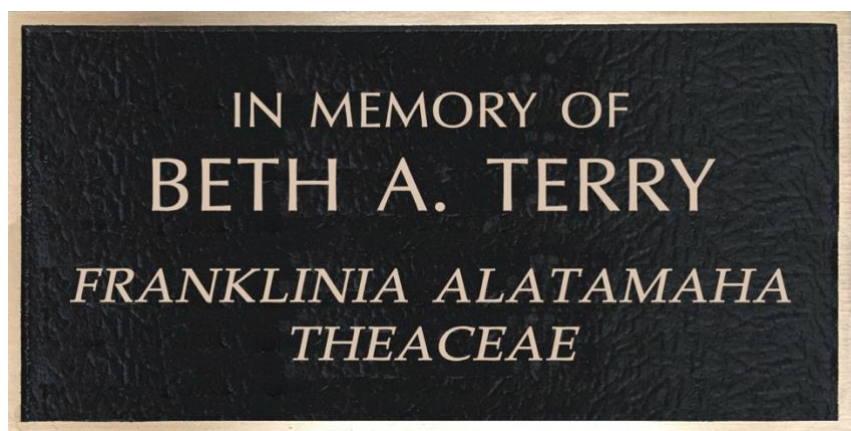
is a host plant for the larvae of numerous butterflies.

The scarlet oak and pin oak are frequently confused. The scarlet oak has lobed leaves that form a C-shape, and the acorn cap is a deep bowl shape. The pin oak; however, has U-shaped lobed leaves and a thin cap cover.

The scarlet oak is a popular and has spectacular fall color. It will add interest to the landscape if used as a specimen, shade tree, or street tree. As with all oaks, it is a high-value wildlife plant, but is toxic to horses.

Quercus coccinea, commonly called scarlet oak, is monoecious, with neither male (drooping catkins) nor female (solitary or clustered) flowers being showy. Fruit is an acorn (1/2" to 1" long).

Franklin Tree - *Franklinia alatamaha*



John Bartram was appointed Royal Botanist for North America by King George III in 1765. In that same year, John Bartram and his son William discovered *Franklinia* growing in a 2-3 acre tract along the banks of the Altamaha River in southeastern Georgia. *Franklinia*, or wild camellia, has never been observed growing in any other place than along the Altamaha River. In a return trip in 1773, William Bartram collected seed from this site and brought it back to the Bartram's garden in Philadelphia where the tree was successfully grown. This tree has been extinct in the wild since 1803. All plants today descend from the seed collected by the Bartrams.

The one we have is a clone of one grown in Connecticut called the 'Wintonbury

Form'. It is considered to be more winter hardy and disease resistant than most others.

Franklinia alatamaha, commonly called the Franklin tree, typically grows as a single-trunk tree with a rounded crown or as a multi-stemmed shrub. As a single trunk tree, it can grow to 20' tall or more, but is more often seen growing much shorter. Camellia-like, sweetly-fragrant, white flowers (to 3" diameter) bloom in late summer to early fall. Each flower has yellow center stamens. The flowers attract bees and butterflies in the fall when not much else is to be found. The dark green leaves turn shades of orange, red and purple in autumn. *Franklinia* belongs to the Theaceae, the tea family, and is closely related to *Stewartia* and *Gordonia*.

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