

## **Maynard Tree Corps List - October 2020**

### **Background and Philosophy:**

Our goal is to preserve, grow, and diversify Maynard's tree canopy. Diversifying the canopy composition out to make it more resilient to the challenges of being a tree in a built environment from now and into the future. With this in mind, the basic tenets in the development of candidate trees for Maynard is diversity, diversity, and native diversity of the eastern US.

Tree species that have evolved in eastern North America are good hosts and habitat for fauna from the same region. Additionally, trees that have evolved in this region have been proved to live well over 100 years, and, not too uncommonly, 300 years or more. There is a lot to learn about the longevity of horticulturally-derived tree species, but a notable example is the Bradford pear. It grows fast and profusely flowers, but seldom lives more than 15-20 years. In highly built environments, longevity might be less of a concern. But, for your yard, a tree that has learned to last makes your time and money a better investment.

Finally, as climate change is upon us and not abating anytime soon, we tend to choose more southerly trees and, sadly, avoid more of the northern species that we cherish and love. An arborist managing NYC's High Line park suggests that we go by the "30/20/10 rule." The goal of that rule is that no more than 30% of the species should be of the same family, 20% of the same genera, and 10% of the same species.

The arguments behind favoring trees that evolved in eastern North America are this:

- 1) Pests & Pathogens:** more immediate and perhaps more threatening to our trees is the importation of many pests and pathogens each and every day through the limited inspections of materials used for trade with other nations. There are likely some already here that will erupt in the coming decade. Hemlock woolly adelgid, for example, was in the eastern US by the 1950s before it erupted in the 1990s. We'd argue the diversity argument is key here. (You can learn more and be proactive on invasive pests & pathogens here: <https://www.caryinstitute.org/science/tree-smart-trade>)
- 2) Aesthetics:** each species brings a different, shape, color, and texture to the landscape. And, those characteristics not only change with the seasons, they change at different times within each of our seasons. Diversity, then, ups the variation in our landscape through time and over space.

**3) Climate Change:** we do not know who will be better adapted to the coming change in climate. Leaning heavily on one species could prove to be prophetic, or a disaster, depending. Enhancing diversity would put fewer eggs in one basket, potentially reducing the potential negative impacts of climatic change.

**4) For Diversity's Sake:** different animals prefer different host/habitat species, but a particular species likely gains additional places to live and thrive when there are more than a few species over the course of a year.

We encourage you to browse the entire list, seek what species are common in your neighborhood, and find something new for your neck of Maynard's woods from this list. You can learn about the most common street trees in Maynard here:

<https://www.townofmaynard-ma.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/dpw-forestry-management-plan-20200722.pdf?v=2> - this survey was completed in 2020.

Please reach out to us for any questions you have: [maynardtreecorps@gmail.com](mailto:maynardtreecorps@gmail.com)

## **Small, Powerline Friendly Trees**

### **Solid, Dependable Options**

- *These tree species are known to have less disease issues, thrive in our region, and more commonly found in local nurseries*

- 1)** White fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*) – downward flowing clusters of almost fine, lacey white flowers with great scent, stunning in the sunlight in full flower; male and female;

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=196](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=196)

- 2)** Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) – spring flowering, white flowers; alligator bark; southern species; has disease – dogwood anthracnose;

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=592](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=592)

- 3)** Sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*) – spring flowering with relatively large white flowers that last 2-3 days; smaller green leaves than most Magnolias that can turn bronze-purple in the north; leaves and twigs have a spicy scent, that can be used for cooking - <https://cheftalk.com/ams/sweet-bay-leaf-history-and-cooking-uses.6588/> - hence the name sweet bay; fruit pods produce bright red seeds in the fall;

More on this species here:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=mavi2](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=mavi2)

- 4)** Allegheny serviceberry (*Amelanchier laevis*) – one of the earliest native flowering trees; white flowers; subtly striped bark; a more southerly species than the Serviceberry immediately below; this genus (*Amelanchier*) is being more commonly planted, so limited planting of this species is recommended;

More on this species here:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=amla](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=amla)

- 5)** Serviceberry/shadbush (*Amelanchier arborea*) - one of the earliest native flowering tree, white flowers; subtly striped bark; more northern than Allegheny serviceberry; this genus (*Amelanchier*) is being more commonly planted, so limited planting of this species is recommended;

More on this species here:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=amar3](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=amar3)

### **Experimental/Unique Options**

- *These tree species can likely survive in our region, but have some traits that might deter some people to plant them in their year, are generally a slightly more southern species, or might take more effort to find in local or regional nurseries*

- 1)** Red buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*) - spring flowering, red flowers; compound leaves, drops leaves early [late summer?]; friendly for hummingbirds and butterflies; moderate deer resistant; seeds and young shoots poisonous;

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=176](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=176)

- 2) Ironwood/musclewood/special New England common name: blue beech (*Carpinus carolinana*) - fine leaves, red-orange fall color; smooth, grey bark with a bluish hue; stems look like flexing human muscles; can turn a light, firey red-orange in fall;

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=187](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=187)



The name musclewood is obvious



In autumn, it can turn a light, firey red



Profile of musclewood in a forest during autumn, Oct 2020.



Open-grown profile during the growing season.

- 3)** Green hawthorn (*Catagus viridis*) – clusters of creamy white flowers; red fruit in fall and winter; flaky bark when older;

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=205](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=205)

- 4)** Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) – small, subtle, dark purple flowers; large, long dark green leaves that can turn a neon green-yellow color in fall; large relatively tasty fruit; a great yard and food tree; The Native Plant Trust gave them out for Arbor Day in 2018;

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=178](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=178)

- 5)** Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) – early flowering species, lavender flower color; darker bark than Serviceberry; can be a real challenge to establish from nursery stock

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=195](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=195)

## Medium, Borderline Powerline Friendly Trees

### Solid, Dependable Options

- *These tree species are known to have less disease issues, thrive in our region, and more commonly found in local nurseries*

- 1)** Hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) - flowers like oak & birch that turn into slightly bloated small pods that can look like hops; dark green, small, fine leaves like birch that can turn yellow in fall; fine strippy sandy colored bark; slow growing

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=234](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=234)



The early season fruits of eastern hophornbeam look like hops



Its bark ranges from stripy to shaggy



Leaves of eastern hophornbeam



Autumn leaves of eastern hophornbeam

- 2)** Sourwood (*Oxydendron arboretum*) - fragrant white flowers on drooping stalks that look very similar to lilies-of-the-valley in early summer; attracts bees for honey; narrow, spring green leaves that can turn an incredible red in the fall; early, very early spring leaves historically used in salads, nice sour flavor, but when older, potentially carcinogenic

More on this species here:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=oxar](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=oxar)

- 3)** Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) - forest green leaves with have a unique mitten (right- and left-handed) or three-lobed shape that can turn yellow, deep orange, scarlet and purple; crushed leaves smell like fruity-stripe gum, almost; Blooms in early spring, with clusters of yellow flowers; twigs delicious to chew; green twigs; architecture of younger trees can remind some people of pagoda rooflines;

More on this species here:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=saal5](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=saal5)

- 4)** Umbrella Magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) - larger white flowers; large green wide, long leaves; larger pod-like fruits that are a dark pinkish red ; fall color can be yellow, yellow brown; likely best planted under or within a clumping; southern species that is found naturally as far north as Pennsylvania, maybe southern Mass; host for almost exotic looking spicebush swallowtail; can bring a tropical feeling; being sold more often in the region; individuals appear to be adapting to the region as climate has warmed in the last 40 years

More on this species here:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=MATR](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MATR)

### **Experimental/Unique Options**

- *These tree species can likely survive in our region, but have some traits that might deter some people to plant them in their yard, might be a slightly more southern species, or might take more effort to find in local or regional nurseries*



- 1)** Carolina silverbell (*Halesia tetraptera* or *Halesia caroliniana*) - white, bell-shaped leaves; dark green leaves similar to an elm; subtly striped bark when young, when mature, rough, multi-colored bark (dusky orange, brown, black); sold at Russell's in 2019; can be a challenge to grow from nursery stock

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=216](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=216)

- 2)** Yellowwood (*Cladrastris kentukea*) - clusters of fragrant white, pea-like flowers in late spring; compound leaves that turn yellow in fall; heartwood turns an incredible bright yellow color, so like if it dies, perhaps the wood could be reutilized for art or commemorative pieces; becoming a more common urban tree species in the NYC region

More on this species here:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=CLKE](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CLKE)

- 3)** Cockspur Hawthorn (*Crataegus crus-galli*) - "Flat clusters of small, creamy white flowers in late spring; flowers have an unpleasant scent; bright red fruit late summer, often lasting into winter; glossy green summer foliage, turning purplish-red in autumn";

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=202](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=202)

- 4)** Downy hawthorn (*Crataegus mollis*) - "Flat clusters of small, creamy white flowers in spring; flowers have an unpleasant scent; bright red fruit late summer and early autumn; spring foliage is very downy; fall color is yellow to bronze";

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=203](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=203)

## Medium->Large Trees

### Solid, Dependable Options

- *These tree species are known to have less disease issues, thrive in our region, and more commonly found in local nurseries*

- 1)** Blackgum/black tupelo/pepperidge (*Nyssa sylvatica*) - bright, shiny green leaves that turn ***spectacular*** red shiny leaves in late summer->early fall; small dark fruit good for birds; unique architecture - branches at 90 degree angles from the stem, secondary twigs, too, such that it reminds people of old fashion TV antennas; oldest documented broadleaf tree in North America, slow growing, but can live 500-700 years; becoming a more common street tree in the northeast

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=233](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=233)



Artistic Silhouette



Shiny red autumn leaves are a highlight



The 90-degree branching allows the broad spring canopy to capture the Sun to color the landscape. Photo by Corey Keeffe



When old, this species can live more than 600 years, an alligator skin pattern can develop in its bark.

- 2)** Common persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) - small, white bell-shaped flowers; dark green leaves that can turn yellow->reddish purple in fall; orange fruits that, eventually, can be eaten; potentially a great yard and food tree;

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=206](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=206)

- 3)** Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) - small, shiny red flowers; red winged fruits in spring; apple green leaves that can turn yellow, but mostly red, and sometimes dark maroon in the fall.

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=169](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=169)

- 4)** Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) - a more southern conifer native to this region with short, tight, slightly spiky evergreen needles; small, blue'ish fruit in the fall; good for dry sites, not wet sites; WARNING: is an alternate host for cedar apple rust which can be very damaging to apples, crabapples and hawthorns.

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=218](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=218)

### **Experimental/Unique Options**

- *These tree species can likely survive in our region, but have some traits that might deter some people to plant them in their year, might be a slightly more southern species, or might take more effort to find in local or regional nurseries*

- 1)** Southern catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*) - can have profuse clusters of white flowers; long skinny bean pods; big heart shaped green leaves that turn brown yellow; SUPER fast growing once established.

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=191](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=191)

- 2)** Ohio buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*) - upright clusters of greenish-yellow flowers; compound leaves that can turn yellow->orange in fall; produces rather large nuts that can be poisonous; might be hard to find in nurseries;

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=174](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=174)

- 3)** Post oak (*Quercus stellata*) - not large, but perhaps the most stately, elegant oak when old; largish leaf that is shaped like a cross; fine, white bark; very southern tree; might be hard to find in nurseries;

More on this species here:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=qust](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=qust)

- 4)** Mockernut hickory (*Carya tomentosa*) - large compound leaves; large stout twigs; bark color blue'ish steel grey that can be smooth when young; angular architecture; can turn yellow in the fall; southern tree, but native to Maynard; might be hard to find in nurseries;

More on this species here:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=CATO6](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CATO6)

- 5)** Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) - compound leaves with multiple leaflets that turn yellow in the fall; a variety is starting to become overplanted on streets; native version has thorns and produces pods; seems to have many diseases due to overplanting as a street tree;

More on this species:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=gltr](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=gltr)

- 6)** Northern whitecedar/Arbovitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) - a more northern conifer with flat, softer needles and leaf; grows better on moist to wet sites;

More on this species here:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=274](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=274)

# Large Trees

## **Solid, Dependable Options**

- *These tree species are known to have less disease issues, thrive in our region, and more commonly found in local nurseries*

- 1)** American basswood (*Tilia americana*) - small, light white flowers were a light, flowery scent; can make a tea out of the flowers; nice big leaves; grows into a large tree; a northern species, so careful planting in cool spaces, like on the south side of a large gap/park; has a loose nutrient cycle, so it enriches the quality of the soil;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=276](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=276)

- 2) White oak (*Quercus alba*) - do I need to describe it? Large tree; some individuals can turn burgundy red in the fall, depending on the weather; the oak species many people think about as most stately oak.

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=259](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=259)



Peering into the canopy of a white oak



A white oak in fall color along the Assabet River in Maynard 10/20



White oak leaves



A white oak in Portage, NY 10/20

- 3) Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) - wonderful tulip-like flowers, white and orange on the inside; the flowers give off a spicy, almost hickory scent; leaves that look like a tulip that turns yellow in the fall; tall, fast growing tree; drops its leaves early in the fall during drought; host for spicebush swallowtail;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=223](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=223)



Tuliptree flowers & leaves



In autumn, tuliptree can turn gold



An emergent Tuliptree leaf



Close-up of a Tuliptree flower



- 4)** Cucumber Magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*) - yellow-green flowers, just not as big as other Magnolias; there is a native subspecies with yellow flowers; larger tree with wide, green oval leaves; can have a nice spreading form; larger pod-like fruits that are a dark pinkish red; fall color can be yellow; fast growing; might be harder to find in local nurseries

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=226](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=226)

- 5) Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) - curvy, winged bark (really cool bark!); large, compound leaves giving great crown texture; greenish-white flowers in pyramidal spikes in mid summer; pods on female trees [messy - worth it! Female trees do not produce pollen, a benefit to people with allergies]; southern species; a truly beautiful tree that is becoming a more common tree to plant on streets;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=215](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=215)



Artistic Interpretation of leaves, pods, & seed



Its curvy, wavy bark is a highlight.

Photo by Jesse Wolf



Foliage turns a lovely yellow->bronze in autumn.



Leaves are a solid forest green during the growing season.

- 6)** Red oak (*Quercus rubra*) - large green leaves; very fast growing; can have red leaves in the fall; northernmost oak; research indicates one of the first trees to die in drought;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=265](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=265)

### **Experimental/Unique Options**

- *These tree species can likely survive in our region, but have some traits that might deter some people to plant them in their year, might be a slightly more southern species, or might take more effort to find in local or regional nurseries*

- 1)** Sweet birch/cherry birch (*Betula lenta*) - smaller birch leaves that turn yellow'ish in the fall; drops leaves a bit earlier than many species, especially during drought; dark grey bark with some shininess in it, has a form of bark that I call tuxedo bark [like cummerbunds];

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=180](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=180)

- 2)** Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) - medium to large tree; can have smooth grey bark, but sometimes can have a warty texture to the bark, attractive bark; mildly yellow leaves in the fall; produces small red->purple fruits good for wildlife, edible for humans; southern'ish species; might be hard to find in local nurseries;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=193](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=193)

- 3)** Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) - need to say anything? Northern species; need to plant in cool spaces, however; not like the best tree for street trees and future climate change;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=171](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=171)

- 4)** American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) - ultra smooth bark; classic New England and northern tree; has a significant disease that is developing quickly in a part of forest in northern Maynard, so careful, limited planting; southern edges of green spaces that has forest or shade on that edge, away from houses and roads, if anything;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=207](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=207)

- 5)** Black oak (*Quercus velutina*) - large green leaves that can turn brown, maybe some reddish tint; finely textured for an oak or blocky shaped bark; grows fast; research suggests it can die earlier than most oaks in a drought; more of a southern species;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=266](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=266)

- 6)** Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) - very tall conifer with soft needles that look like the tips of a paintbrush that cast a wonderful yellow color in the fall; large cones in the fall: **WARNING:** this species is currently undergoing a disease, a few perhaps, in our region and might be susceptible to mortality due to these diseases.

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=245](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=245)

- 7)** Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) - very large tree with a striking spreading form; large leaves that can be yellow brown in the fall; southern'ish species;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=263](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=263)

- 8)** American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) - large green leaves, but has anthracnose which delays full leaf out, it seems, until hot, so a delayed sickly leaf out, some nurseries, like Russell's, won't carry it because of that; fast growing; complex green & white bark that sheds; when mature the upper bark is an amazingly white, ghost like bark;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=248](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=248)

- 9)** Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) - beautiful leaves composed of multiple leaflets; beautiful dark, blocky bark; more of a southern species; produces large, edible nuts; can be yellow in the fall

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=217](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=217)

- 10)** Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) - pyramidal pointed shiny, glossy green leaves that can turn yellow, orange, reddish, and purple all on the same tree in the fall; wonderful scent when leaves are torn; mature trees that three subtle colors; drops those spiky balls in the fall, which some people consider messy - > worth it!; fast growing, can be a large tree;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=222](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=222)

- 11)** Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*) - looks very much like a white oak, but shaggier in the sense of having more dead twigs in the crown; grows fast, whitish bark; lovely specimen on Concord St;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=260](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=260)



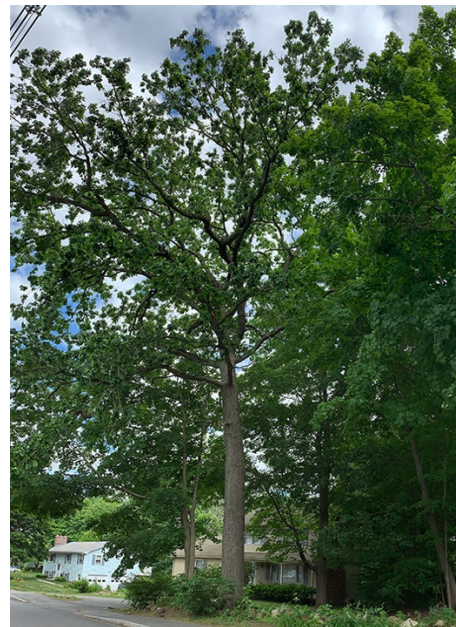
Leaves & acorns of swamp white oak



Swamp white oak in fall color



Bark of swamp white oak



The swamp white oak on Concord St, on the right hand side of the street going NE, just past Concord St. Circle

- 12)** Blue ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*) - the more resistant ash to emerald ash borer, but rarely recommended as a tree to be planted; pale yellow fall color; likely hard to find in local or regional nurseries;

More on this species:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=frqu](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=frqu)

- 13)** Shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) - large compound leaves with large leaflets that turn an amazing and lovely yellow in the fall; uh, shaggy bark that adds great texture for all seasons; slower growing; difficult to transplant because of large taproot, however, the large taproot makes them more drought tolerant; large nuts (messy? - worth it!); southernish species; hard to find in local nurseries, but one was acquired at a nursery in central MA in 2019;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=189](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=189)

- 14)** Shellbark hickory (*Carya laciniosa*) - very much like shagbark, wider shags; more southern; likely very hard to find in local or regional nurseries;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=188](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=188)

- 15)** Sugarberry/Sugar hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*) -medium to large tree; can have smooth grey bark, but sometimes can have a warty texture to the bark, attractive bark; mildly yellow leaves in the fall; small orange fruit that are good for wildlife, edible for humans, as name suggests, sweeter than hackberry fruit; southern species that lives in wetlands; potential street tree [most street trees are from wetlands]; likely hard to find in local or regional nurseries;

More on this species:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=CELA](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CELA)

- 16)** Northern catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*) - large heart-shaped leaves, turning brown in fall; "Large clusters of white, bell-shaped flowers, blooming in late spring; produces pods;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=192](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=192)

- 17)** Yellow buckeye/sweet buckeye (*Aesculus flava*) - vertical clusters of yellow flowers; large, compound leaves that turn orange in the fall; bark rather unremarkable when young, but when old - SPECTACULAR!; likely hard to find in local or regional nurseries;

More on this species:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=AEFL](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AEFL)

- 18)** Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) - white, hanging clusters of flowers like wisteria that fill the air with an amazing scent; leaves have leaflets, giving nice texture; beautiful egg yolk to yellow color in fall; is a nitrogen producer, enriching the soil; think it has a leaf disease that causes it to turn brown early and drop leaves early; produces pods;

More on this species:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=ROPS](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ROPS)

- 19)** River birch (*Betula nigra*) - catkin flowers like oak; leaves turn yellow in fall; shaggy gold to cinnamon brown and red brown bark; lovely tree, getting Overplanted as a street tree; not strongly recommended;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=181](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=181)



### **One More Species We Wish Not to Forget:**

American elm (*Ulmus americana*) – classic street and northern tree; beautiful shape for an open grown space; has a significant disease, but maybe there is native resistant variety for the future that is not ready for today?;

More on this species:

[https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail\\_plant.cfm?PlantID=593](https://web.extension.illinois.edu/treeselector/detail_plant.cfm?PlantID=593)

### **Other Trees Worth Considering**

In spaces, we ought to plant fruit trees that require less work – pears come to mind,

Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*); Naturally grows in southern Illinois, so maybe not outrageous to plant here; makes delicious fruits that are incredible right off the tree;

More on this species here:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=cail2](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cail2)

### **Other Native and Obtainable Fruit Species:**

Chickasaw plum: Fun Fact: cultivated by Indians prior to European arrival. Bartram hypothesized it was introduced into the Southeastern US from the Southwestern US. If true, that shows how good it could be.

More information on the species:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=pran3](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=pran3)

Good for many larval species:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prunus\\_angustifolia#Ecology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prunus_angustifolia#Ecology)

Chokecherry: [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=PRVI](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PRVI)

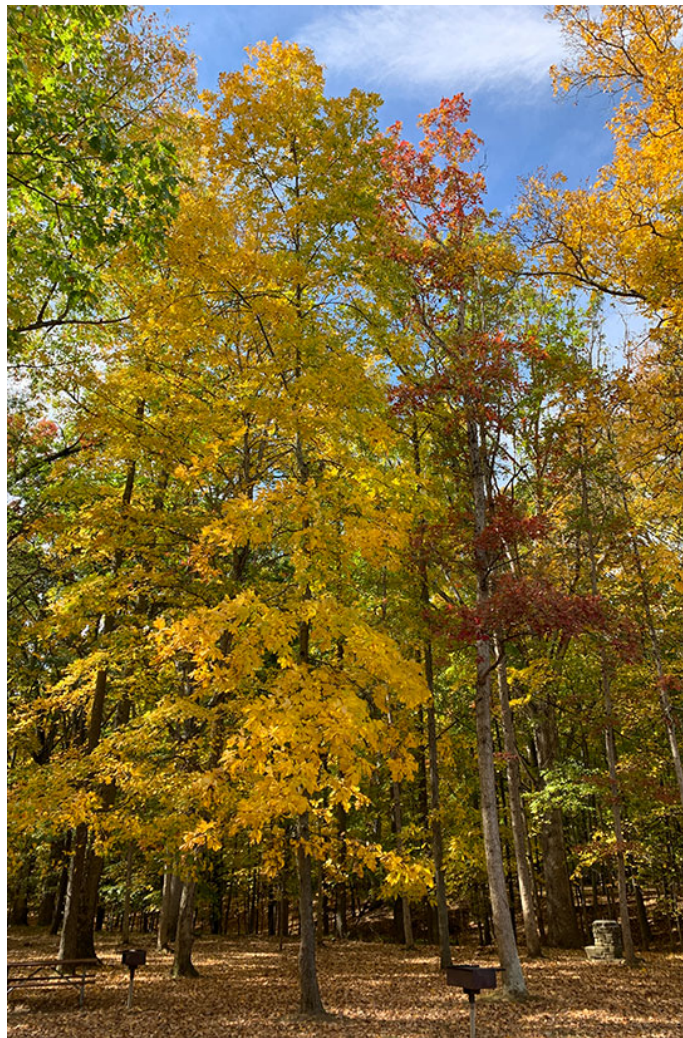
Primarily compiled by Neil Pederson, research forest ecologist, and Tim Houlihan, landscape architect, but a product of the Maynard Tree Corps:

<https://maynardtrees.com>

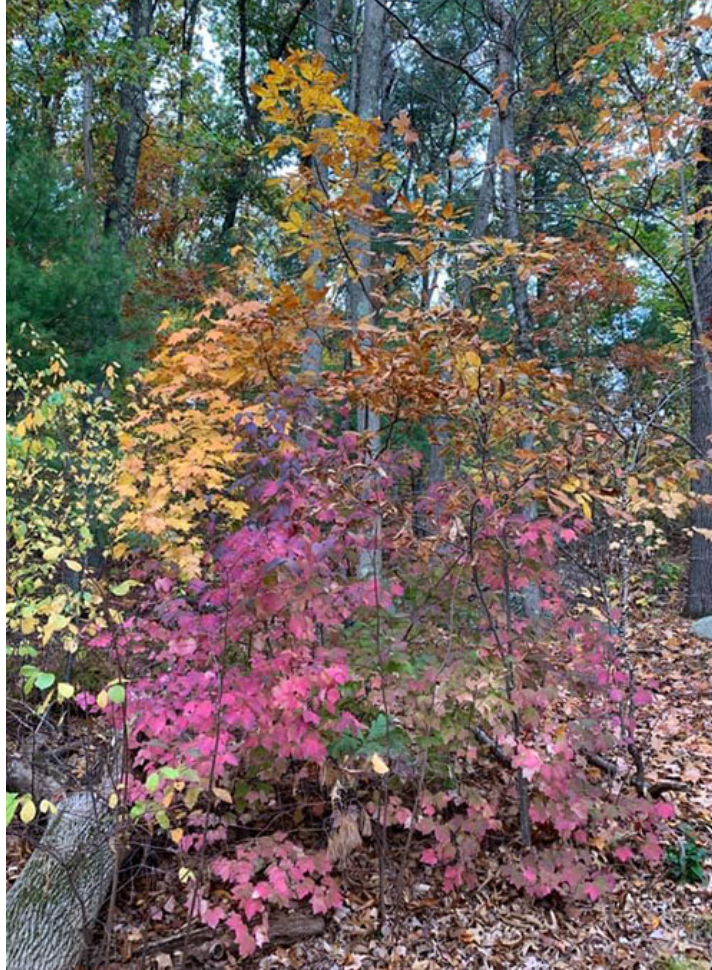
## Species Pairings

Can you afford to plant two trees? It might sound like two trees would take up too much space. One thing to consider, however: trees naturally grow together in the forest and can adapt to living near another tree. In fact, a pairing might give each tree mutual benefit in sharing resources through mutual roots grafting belowground and aboveground by sheltering part of their partner from occasional wind or ice storms. Below are some potential pairings.

The thoughts of pairing trees is to provide a dynamic look in the fall that plays off of each species attributes.



A nice pairing for your yard would be a hickory, either pignut, shagbark, bitternut, etc. (in yellow, center left) with a white oak (in deep red, center right). These species are commonly found together in the forests of eastern U.S.



Here is a pairing of Sugar Maple (above center in dusky light bronze) and Mapleneck Viburnum (*Viburnum acerfolia*) (forefront center, with colors ranging from dark pink to ghostly lavender). Mapleneck Viburnum is a small shrub that grows 4-6 feet tall and 3-4 feet wide. Placing it in front of any emerging tree will provide vertical profile of autumn color from lawn to sky. More on Mapleneck Viburnum:

[https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=VIAC](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VIAC)

**Note:** with greater climatic warming assured for the coming century plus, planting of Sugar Maple is a potential risk. You can offset that risk by planting in a wetter part of your lawn or somewhere shaded from the hot Sunlight.



Another nice pairing for your yard would be a Hickory, either Pignut, shagbark, bitternut, etc. (in yellow, slightly left of center) with Red Maple (in light, but bright red, upper portion of photo, just right of center). These species are commonly found together in the forests of eastern U.S.



Hickory, either Pignut, shagbark, bitternut, etc. (in yellow, lower and left of center) complements the high autumn orange of Sugar Maple (in middle and just right of center).

**Note:** with greater climatic warming assured for the coming century plus, planting of Sugar Maple is a potential risk. You can offset that risk by planting in a wetter part of your lawn or somewhere shaded from the hot Sunlight.