

Large Street Trees

Quercus palustris Fagaceae

Pin Oak KWER-kus pa-LUS-tris

Broadleaf, deciduous tree, 60-75 ft (18-23 m), prominent central stem, pyramidal, descending lower branches. Leaves alternate, simple, 7.5-15 cm long, 5-7 lobes, wide deep sinuses ("U" shaped in comparison with "C"-shaped sinuses of *Q. coccinea*), tips slightly lobed and bristle-like, glossy dark green; in fall foliage ranges from russet, bronze to brilliant red. Blade tends to be "V"-shaped at attachment with petiole. Many leaves hang on all winter. Fruit (acorn) is small, about 12 mm long, the nut is enclosed only at the base by a thin, saucer-like cup; two seasons to mature.

Sun. It has a shallow root system so more easily transplanted than many other oaks. Shows iron chlorosis (yellow foliage) on alkaline soils, therefore it should only be planted on soils that are at least slightly acid. It will tolerate wet soils (one of the swamp oaks), but is best in rich, acid, well-drained soil. One of the fastest growing oak (as much as 15 ft (4.5 m) in 5-7 years).



Nyssa sylvatica

Nyssaceae

Sour Gum, Black Gum, Black Tupelo, Pepperidge

NIS-a sil-VAT-i-ka

Broadleaf deciduous tree, 30-50 ft (9-15 m), pyramidal to irregular rounded, variable. Leaves alternate, ovate, obovate to elliptic (i.e., variable), 7.5-15 cm long, entire margin, but sometimes remotely toothed, glossy (waxy) upper and dull lower surface, good fall color, often bright red.

Dioecious - male and female plants- flowers small, greenish-yellow, in small clusters, more or less inconspicuous. Fruit, small, green, then blue-black, drupe, 12 mm long.

Its variable nature can make it difficult to identify from a small shoot. Specimens from this tree are sent to Arnold Arboretum more frequently than any other for identification, especially when it is in fruit (Wyman, 1990, p.321). Look for [three vascular bundles in a leaf scar](#) and inspect for [chambered pith](#).

Sun or partial shade. Difficult to transplant because of taproot. Prefers moist, well-drained, acid soils. Does not tolerate high pH. Shelter from wind.



Parrotia persica

Hamamelidaceae

Persian Parrotia, **Persian Ironwood**

par-RO-ti-a PER-si-ka

Broadleaf deciduous tree/shrub, 20-50 ft (6-15 m) high, rounded, upright, wide spreading branches, often with several trunks. Bark exfoliating, producing a mosaic of green, white and brown. Leaves alternate, simple, 6-12 cm long by 2.5-6 cm wide, oval to obovate-oblong, conspicuous stipules, coarsely crenate-dentate above the middle, undulate, (shape resembles Hamamelis), dark green in summer; yellow, orange to brilliant red in fall. Flowers without petals (apetalous), have showy red stamens, appear before leaves. Fruit is a brown, 2-valved capsule.

Sun to light shade. Prefers well-drained, slightly acid, loam soils.



Acer × freemanii

Aceraceae

Freeman Maple, Hybrid Red Maple

A-ser free-MAN-e-i

Deciduous tree, a hybrid, a cross of *Acer rubrum* (Red Maple) × *Acer saccharinum* (Silver Maple).

Sun.

Hardy to USDA Zone 4th

The more common selections include:

'Armstrong' - upright, narrow, 50-70 ft (15-21 m) tall and 15 ft (4.5 m) wide, silver gray bark, leaves 5-lobed, rather deeply cut, appear intermediate between Red and Silver maple but tending toward Silver maple characteristics, a female clone, fall color erratic, poor, yellow-orange.

Armstrong Two™ - possibly more dense, tighter form than 'Armstrong', reportedly has better fall color (orange-red), however, some authorities do not see any differences.



Celebration™ (syn. 'Celzam') - upright habit, dense foliage, 45 ft (14 m) tall and 25 ft (7.5 m) wide, leaves deeply lobed, a male clone, fall color from yellow-green to red and gold.



Acer rubrum 'Bowhall'

Aceraceae

Bowhall Red Maple

A-ser RU-brum

Deciduous tree, very narrow, upright, symmetrical, 40 × 15 ft (12 × 4.5 m); possibly wider in the eastern US. Leaves opposite, simple, medium green, fall color yellow-orange to reddish-orange. Female tree, flowers pale orange, it does produce fruit (seeds).

Sun, very tolerant of soils



Small Street Trees

Magnolia kobus

Magnoliaceae

Kobus Magnolia

mag-NO-li-a KO-bus

Deciduous tree/shrub, 30-40 ft, (9-12 m), often multi-stemmed. Leaves alternate, simple, broad-obovate to obovate, 8-15 cm long, half as wide, abruptly pointed, tapering to cuneate at the base, dark green above and lighter below. Flowers buds, 2.5-4 cm long, silky gray, pubescent. Flowers are white, slightly fragrant, about 13 cm across, with 6(9) petals, with faint purple at the base.

Sun or partial shade. Not sensitive to soil type.



Cornus kousa

Cornaceae

Kousa Dogwood, Oriental Dogwood

KOR-nus KOO-sa

Deciduous tree/shrub, 15-18 ft (4.5-5.5 m), vase-shaped in youth, strong horizontal lines with age, exfoliating gray, tan and brown bark. Leaves simple, 5-10 cm long, opposite, have a drawn out tip, hair in axil of veins, dark green in summer, purplish-red or scarlet in fall. Flower buds at end of stems, fattened and globose, two bud scales form sharp point. "Flowers" are creamy-white, taper-pointed bracts (4, each 2.5-5 cm), the true flowers are small and make up the central sphere of the bloom. The blooms appear after the foliage emerges, usually a few weeks after the start of flowering of *C. florida*. Fruit (drupe) are initially green but ripen to pink or red, are spherical (13-25 mm diam.), on a 5 cm pendulous stalk (late Aug.-Oct.), they are edible but bland, with a mealy texture. (Some of our avian friends apparently disagree with this assessment, for they quickly eat the fruit after it ripens.)

Sun to light shade, needs acidic, well-drained soil. More drought resistant and possibly less disease susceptible than *C. florida* (Dirr, 1998, p. 261).

Hardy to USDA Zone (4) 5 Native to Japan, China, Korea.





Acer griseum

Aceraceae

Paperbark Maple

A-ser GRIS-e-um

Broadleaf deciduous tree, 20-30 ft (6-9 m), upright, oval, very attractive copper-red bark, exfoliates, paper-like. Leaves opposite, compound (trifoliate i.e., 3 leaflets), 7-13 cm long, middle leaflet short stalked and coarsely toothed, lateral leaflets nearly without a stalk and not as toothed, blue-green above, pale green to whitish below; petiole pubescent. Fall color may range from green, red-brown, to a striking red. Flowers yellowish white, small, fragrant, in small clusters (panicles), appear as leaves expand. Fruit (samara) 2.5-4 cm long, wings diverge at a 60-90° angle.

Sun to part shade. Adaptable to varied soils, prefers well-drained and moist soils, but performs well in clay soils; pH adaptable.





Carpinus caroliniana

Betulaceae

American Hornbeam

kar-PI-nus ka-ro-lin-i-A-na

Deciduous tree, 20-30 ft (6-9 m), often multi-stemmed, wide spreading, at maturity flat or round-topped. Leaves alternate, simple, ovate-oblong, 6-13 cm long, acuminate, sharply and doubly serrate, dark green in summer, yellowish, orange, to red in fall. Male and female flowers in separate clusters (catkins) on the same tree. Female flowers have conspicuous 3-lobed leaf-like bracts. Fruit is a small ribbed nutlet, enclosed by 3-lobed bract, borne in pairs.

Sun to shade, an understory tree. Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions. Found along streams and rivers in its native range where it tolerates periodic flooding.



Carpinus japonica

Betulaceae

Japanese Hornbeam

kar-PI-nus ja-PON-i-ka

Deciduous tree, 20-30 ft (6-9 m), often multi-stemmed, wide spreading branches. Leaves alternate, simple, ovate-oblong, 5-11 cm long, acuminate, base rounded to weakly cordate, margin doubly serrate, 20-24 deeply impressed vein pairs, dark green in summer, yellowish in fall. Male and female flowers in separate clusters (catkins) on the same tree. Fruit catkin slender stalked, 5-6 cm long, composed of overlapping bracts, each about 2 cm long; nutlet covered by branchlets opposite the bract.

Sun to shade. tolerates various soil types, best in moist well drained soil.

Hardy to USDA Zone (4)5 Native to Japan.

