

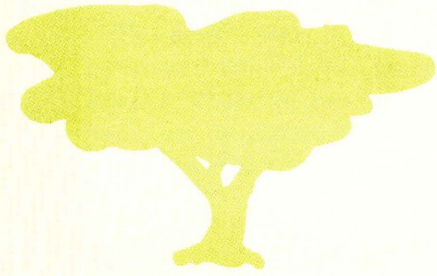
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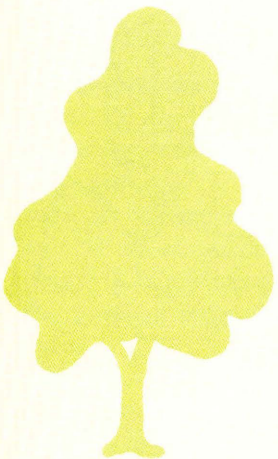
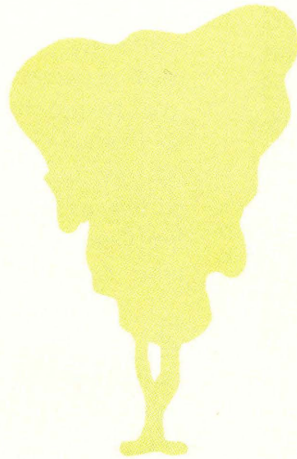
Ornamental Deciduous Trees for Michigan
Michigan State University
Cooperative Extension Service
Joseph T. Cox, Extension Specialist in Landscape Architecture
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ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES FOR MICHIGAN



Cooperative Extension Service
Michigan State University



Hardiness Zones of Michigan

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ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES for MICHIGAN

By JOSEPH T. COX

Extension Specialist in Landscape Architecture

The person who lives where trees are abundant is fortunate. One of the most pleasant experiences in life is to know the beauty of trees, their cooling effect upon our surroundings during hot summer periods, and the relief of bareness and exposure during the winter.

Someone before our time had the vision to plant those trees or preserve them for us. We must be alert to this continuing need for the future.

Threats to Trees

The current alarm over the disappearance of many fine trees in the wake of land development is justified. Disease, lowering water levels, and increased use of space for people to live, work, and play have taken their toll of many natural tree locations. Therefore, all of us who have an opportunity to perpetuate these living symbols of nature should seize every opportunity to do so within the limits of usefulness. We will be well rewarded in personal satisfaction, and will be setting an example for future generations. We will be fostering the preservation of open space for healthful living, a condition often thoughtlessly absent from centers of population.

Trees are a major contributor to beauty in the natural landscape. Their protection from needless slaughter in the open country, around lakes, rivers, and water sheds is becoming more necessary as the years go by. Most of our existing trees are native to Michigan and should be treated with as much regard as those which have been introduced from other places.

Trees Valuable to All

The urge to plant trees seems to come naturally. Trees relate closely to our family experiences. In the early years a child is attracted to them because they are one of the large natural features that he soon recognizes as he plays outdoors. Older youths enjoy trees so much because they provide the opportunity to climb above the earth and look down upon the familiar scenes and patterns of youthful experience.

To the person of the middle years, trees mean permanence, dignity, status, and a general liking for the soil and its many benefits to mankind. To the mature individual, trees hold many pleasures — memories of those who took the time to plant trees for

future generations, the events that occurred when these trees were growing, and even the expression of a bountiful earth.

Trees, then, are meaningful to people of all ages. The stimulation to plant trees is furthered by the fact that trees are one of the most obvious sources of improvement on a piece of raw land. Trees provide a real value, hominess, and stability when used in connection with residential property, or any other land space which is potentially attractive in appearance.

Trees provide longer lasting improvement than many small plants. Few plants add as much to the surroundings of the home or other building sites. Trees are available in such great variety that they can be adapted for many purposes.

“Barren waste” is a term often used to describe an area without trees, or with such poor soil and growing conditions that neither trees nor human beings can exist comfortably. Yet in this modern age, more and more of our environment is being transformed into areas which seem more sterile, covered with concrete, blacktop, or other barren and glaring materials. If nothing else stimulates us, the human desire to be a part of nature and to have nature’s own handiwork close by to give meaning to the various seasons of the year should cause us to value the preservation of our trees.

Practical Applications

More practical uses of trees in the landscape might include their use for conditioning heat and cold as well as complementing and developing natural beauty. Trees are natural conditioners of temperature and the flow of wind, and provide interruption or enhancement of views. Planting trees for shade and screening, windbreaks, and improvement of views are very valid uses for trees in our landscape.

When trees are used near architectural structures, they will bridge the gap between the buildings and the ground on which they stand. Trees also can divert attention, hide unwanted views, balance sloping ground, and provide accent and a center of interest.

Probably no other natural feature can provide such a changing array of interest throughout the whole year. The lush, tender green of the early spring blends into the development of leaves and foliage to a rich, harmonizing mass of green. In the spring, flowers of certain trees have an inspiring

quality, and are followed by the fruit and seed production. These multiple forms of growth, and means of self-reproduction, are truly miracles of nature.

As trees mature, other qualities become evident. Branching systems become more pronounced, with each individual species having its own system. Texture and color in bark give year around interest. Autumn color in some species makes worthwhile a whole year of waiting, just to see their glowing hues. During extended winter periods, trees produce their dramatic silhouettes against sky, earth, and buildings.

Factors to Consider in Choosing Trees

One should use logic in choosing trees for various locations in Michigan. Ultimate size is one of the first considerations that should be taken into account. Those who are interested in establishing trees for permanence should provide space for trees to grow, far beyond the life expectancy of the human being. Frequently, dwarf species growing under the best conditions will exceed most estimates of size over the years. Therefore, the choice, slow-growing species need generous spaces to accommodate their ultimate growth. Heights given in this publication are average. You may find differences of opinion among authors on these data.

Form—as a characteristic of tree growth—is emphasized in this publication. This too may produce some differences of opinion, but in general will clarify information regarding tree habits for the prospective planter.

Changes in form in a tree may be pronounced, from the youthful stage to maturity or old age. Hence, a tree cannot be thought of as having only one form. Only the average form is given in the illustration column.

Hazards—of trees are many and varied, ranging all the way from insect pests, to diseases, mechanical damage, and even drought. So, along with our choices of trees and the bases upon which we choose them, we will have to supply a liberal amount of human care.

Qualities—of trees in terms of their cleanliness, their production of seeds, flowers, fruits, and various odors will also be a part of the basis upon which trees can be most wisely chosen.

In this publication, both the common names and botanical names of the trees are given.

Foliage and flowers—are important topics found under columns with those same headings.

Hardiness—indicates the preferred location within the climatic regions of Michigan, and the column en-

titled “Comments” will include special qualities about the tree which are not discussed under any of the other headings.

Factors of Success

Healthy trees continue to grow and develop after transplanting if conditions are ideal. Climatic conditions play a major role. Frequently, man must help when newly planted trees are struggling under adverse conditions. Factors affecting tree growth are interrelated, being comprised of the following factors:

- soil and air moisture
- summer and winter temperature
- soil type and drainage
- mechanical damages
- control of insects and diseases
- rainfall and snowfall
- exposure to wind and sun
- condition of plants at transplanting time
- necessary plant food for good growth and healthy color

Water requirements are especially crucial during drought periods. Probably more newly transplanted trees die from lack of water the first year after transplanting than from any other cause. A thorough soaking during every two weeks of drought season from spring to winter will do much to insure vigorous tree growth.

A careful watch should be kept against winter sun scald, wind whipping, rodent girdling, and lawn mower damages. Wrapping and guying together with rodent-proof mulches will forestall many of these hazards.

Uses For This Publication

This publication is intended primarily as a reference list for home owners or others who have an interest in trees for ornamental purposes. It is also intended to acquaint suppliers of plant materials with those types that have proved satisfactory, and those that are not so well known, but would be a welcome addition in many current Michigan landscape developments.

It will also be useful for people unfamiliar with Michigan trees. It provides a quick reference list of recommended trees as well as those which are less well known.

If your favorite tree is not listed in this publication, several reasons may be responsible. Either the tree is not highly recommended, except for special purposes, or the tree is rare and not commonly handled by suppliers in Michigan. In either case, this should not be a deterrent to your seeking out substitutes.

We must rely upon the experiences of growers, arbor-
etums, landscape architects, nurserymen, and tree
students who have had much experience along this
line.

In this bulletin, trees which have similar forms have
been grouped together. Thus the general conforma-
tion of trees will aid in selecting appropriate planting
stock for your particular needs.

Conditions for growth of trees in Michigan are
generally ideal. However, we must note the develop-
ment of tree-growth patterns over many centuries in
Michigan. Highlands tend to support the hardwoods,
the lowlands tend to support these trees that are of
quicker growth, and riverbottom lands have a special
flora all their own.

As nearly as possible, we should take the cue from

nature as to where these various trees will survive
the best. Many introductions of trees have been made
from foreign lands, and these introductions may be
used well as supplementary plantings to our native
trees. However, a visit with people who have been
associated with tree growth for many years, and the
application of suggestions from publications such as
this, will help to insure better success in growing
mature trees for ornamental purposes in Michigan as
well as trees from other countries for special effects.

The tables in this bulletin are intended to give a
general guide to the more satisfactory trees available
and recommended for Michigan conditions. Char-
acteristics of form will be your general guide to the
tree's appearance as it grows to maturity. Other
growth factors may be found under column headings.

Reference List — Ornamental Deciduous Trees for Michigan

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Dimm, Portland, Oregon, 1958.
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Vines for American Gardens, Ground Cover Plants, The
MacMillan Co., New York.
4. Bush-Brown, *America's Garden Book*, Revised 1958, Charles
Scribner's Sons, New York.
5. Collingwood and Brush, *Knowing Your Trees*; Revised Ed.
1955, American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C.
6. den Boer, Arie F., *Ornamental Crabapple*, The American
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Terms — Defined

- AC — Autumn color
Age — Mature or fully developed plant
Average height — Tallness under average growing condi-
tions
Average spread — Breadth under average growth condi-
tions
Foliage — Outward appearance of the plant excluding
flowers and branching
Form — Height, shape, spread
Mature growth — Average maximum size
Native (N) — Growing uncultivated in Michigan
Preferences — Favorable response to conditions which
foster growth
Shape — Profile of the plant
TA — Taller with age
Texture — Relative size of leaves related to overall plant
appearance
WL — Useful to wildlife for food or shelter

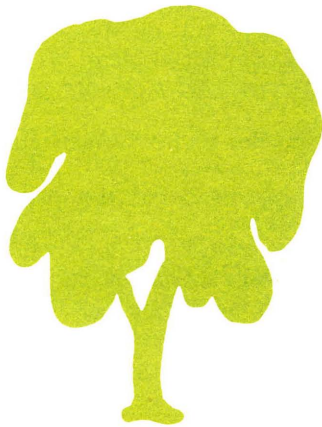
TALL TREES

AC Autumn Color
WL Plant useful to wildlife

N Native plant
TA Taller with age

40 feet to 100 feet

NOTE:— The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



ROUNDED

PLANT NAME		FORM		
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)	Average Height	Shape	Average Spread
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	60'	rounded	60'
Crimson King Maple	<i>Acer</i> p. 'Crimson King'	60'	rounded	60'
Red or Swamp Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	80'	rounded	70'
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	100'	rounded	80'
European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	60'	rounded	50'
Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	80'	rounded	60'
American Yellow-wood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	50'	rounded	40'
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americanus</i>	100'	rounded	50'
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata</i>	60'	rounded	40'
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	100'	rounded	70'
Red Oak	<i>Quercus borealis</i>	75'	rounded	50'
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	80'	rounded	50'
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	70'	rounded	50'

FOLIAGE			FLOWERS	PREFERENCES	HARDINESS	COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit				
coarse	bright green	green	yellow, April		1-2-3-4	AC—yellow. TA
coarse	purplish red	green	yellow, April		1-2-3-4	TA. Popular red foliaged tree. Use sparingly. AC—brilliant red.
coarse	bright green	red	red, April	lowlands	1-2-3-4	N. TA. WL. Very useful tree to plant or protect on natural site.
medium	bright green	brown	yellow, May	highlands	1-2-3-4	N. TA. WL. AC—brilliant yellow to orange and red.
medium	bright green	brown	inconspicuous	highlands	1-2-3	N. WL. AC—yellow.
fine	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	moist soil	1-2-3	AC—yellow to scarlet. Very free from insect attack.
medium	light green	brown	white, fragrant, June	moist soils	1-2	AC—orange to yellow. Bark light gray, smooth. A desirable, but rare tree.
medium	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous		1-2-3-4	N. WL. TA. AC—yellow-tinged purple. Good natural tree for shade.
medium	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous		1-2-3-4	N. WL. TA. AC—yellow. Good natural tree for shade.
coarse	bright green	brown	inconspicuous	fertile soil, sun	1-2-3	N. WL. TA. AC—purplish-red. The majestic "Mighty Oak."
medium	bright green	brown	inconspicuous	fertile soil, sun	1-2-3	N. WL. AC—red. Most popular of oaks for ornamental planting. Most rapid grower.
medium	bright green	brown	inconspicuous	sunny	1-2-3	N. WL. AC—red to bronze. This oak is hard to move but worthy of protection on new site.
fine	bluish green	yellowish	creamy, August	tolerant of city conditions	1-2-3	AC—yellowish. A very neat tree. Should be used more.

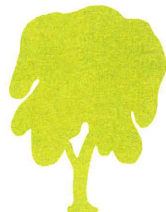
TALL TREES

AC Autumn Color
 WL Plant useful to wildlife

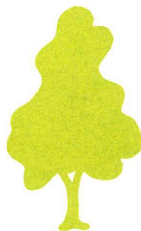
N Native plant
 TA Taller with age

40 feet to 100 feet

NOTE:— The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



ROUNDED



IRREGULAR



UPRIGHT

PLANT NAME		FORM		
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)	Average Height	Shape	Average Spread
American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	120'	rounded	60'
Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	50'	rounded	50'
Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	50'	rounded	40'
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	100'	irregular	50'
London Plane Tree	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	100'	irregular	25'
Oriental Plane Tree	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	90'	irregular	70'
Columnar Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Columnare'	60'	upright	30'
Sentry Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i> 'Monumentale'	80'	upright	40'
Shagbark Hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>	120'	upright	80'
Kentucky Coffee Tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	80'	upright	45'
Bolleana Poplar	<i>Populus alba bolleana</i>	100'	upright	40'
Pyramidal English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i> 'Fastigiata'	75'	upright	25'
Sassafrass	<i>Sassafrass albidum</i>	60'	upright	35'

FOLIAGE			FLOWERS	PREFERENCES	HARDINESS	COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit				
coarse	bright green	tan	creamy white, June	lowland	1-2-3-4	N. WL. Produces very dense shade.
fine	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous		1-2-	AC—reddish to purple. Bark mottled & peeling. Better than Siberian Elm.
fine	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous		1-2-3-4	Brittle, useful where more desirable trees will not grow. Often sold as Chinese Elm.
medium	light green		inconspicuous	sunny	1-2-3-4	Use male trees to avoid bad fruit odor. Often spoken of as the living fossil.
coarse	yellow green	brown	inconspicuous	lowland sunny	1-2-	This tree shows a marked resistance to twig blight. Under-bark yellow.
coarse	light green	brown	inconspicuous	lowland sunny	1-2-3	Sycamores are valued for massive size, mottled trunks and shade.
coarse	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	moist rich soil, sunny	1-2-3-4	AC—bright yellow. Primary use as street tree where space is limited.
medium	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	sunny	1-2-3-4	AC—rich yellow to scarlet. Rather slow grower.
medium	light green	brown	inconspicuous	moist	1-2-3	N. WL. AC—golden brown. Long, flaking bark used for shade and natural effect.
medium	bright green	brown	inconspicuous	moist, sunny	1-2-3	Winter interest of this tree comes from its bold rugged shape.
medium	glossy green				1-2-3-4	Tolerates city conditions. Good substitute for the Lombardy Poplar. Limited length of life.
medium	dull green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	sunny moist	1-2-3	AC—somber russet. Similar in outline to Bolleana Poplar. Long lived.
coarse	light green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	sandy or gravelly soil	1-2-3	N. WL. AC—orange red. Picturesque, unusual leaves and aromatic.

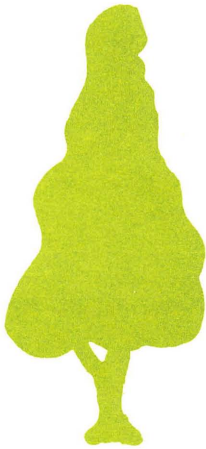
TALL TREES

AC Autumn Color
 WL Plant useful to wildlife

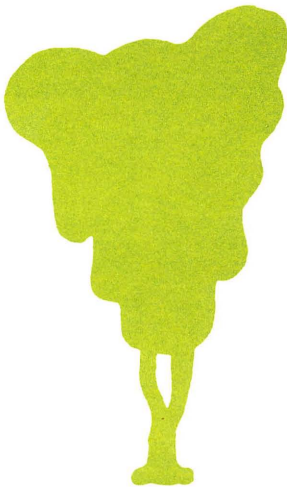
N Native plant
 TA Taller with age

40 feet to 100 feet

NOTE:— The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



PYRAMIDAL



VASE

PLANT NAME		Average Height	FORM	
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)		Shape	Average Spread
	Canoe Birch <i>Betula papyrifera</i>	70'	pyramidal	40'
	European White Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	60'	pyramidal	30'
	Cutleaf European Birch <i>Betula pendula 'Laciniata'</i>	50'	pyramidal	20'
	American Beech <i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	90'	pyramidal	90'
	European Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	110'	pyramidal	100'
	Sweet Gum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	60'	pyramidal	50'
	Tulip Tree <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	100'	pyramidal	40'
	Pin Oak <i>Quercus palustris</i>	80'	pyramidal	40'
	Little-leaf Linden <i>Tilia cordata</i>	80'	pyramidal	45'
	Thornless Honey Locust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Inermis'</i>	100'	vase	70'
	'Moraine' Locust <i>Gleditsia, triacanthos 'Inermis Moraine'</i>	100'	vase	70'
	Japanese Zelkova <i>Zelkova serrata</i>	90'	vase	60'

FOLIAGE			FLOWERS	PREFERENCES	HARDINESS	COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit				
medium	dull green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	sandy or rocky soil, cool	1-2-3-4	N. WL. AC—yellow, bark creamy white. Best of birches but subject to birch insects.
medium	dull green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	moist, cool situation	1-2-3-4	AC—yellow. Bark peels. Subject to birch insects.
fine	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	moist, cool situation	1-2-3-4	Also called <i>Betula p. gracilis</i> .
medium	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	highlands	1-2-3-4	N. WL. AC—golden. Clean habit. Year around interest. Smooth gray bark.
medium	dark green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	highlands	1-2-3	Many varieties, forms, and colors available.
medium	glossy green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	moist, protection from wind	1-2-	AC—multi-colored. Maple-like leaves.
coarse	light green	brown	June tulip-like yellow-green	sunny	1-2-3	N. WL. TA. AC—orange-yellow. Does not flower early.
medium	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	sunny rich soil	1-2-3	N. WL. AC—red-bronze. A graceful tree, but needs space to spread.
medium	dark green	tan	July pale yellow fragrant	moist soil sunny	1-2-3-4	Thrives under city conditions, highly recommended for shade.
fine	bright green	brown	white, May		1-2-3-4	A quick growing tree with strong branching system. Seed pods make some litter, otherwise good tree.
fine	bright green	no fruit	inconspicuous		1-2-3-4	Tree has features of above but is seedless. Shade is light to permit grass, no leaf raking, small leaves.
medium	dull green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous		1-2-3	Possible substitute for American Elm. Praised by some, questioned by others.

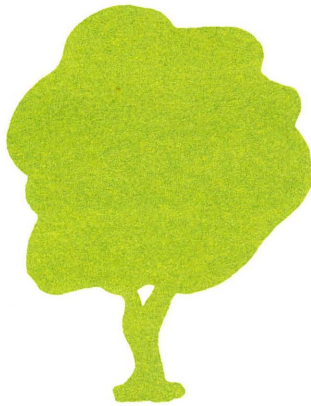
MEDIUM TREES

AC Autumn Color
WL Plant useful to wildlife

N Native plant
TA Taller with age

25 feet to 40 feet

NOTE:— The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



ROUNDED

PLANT NAME		FORM		
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)	Average Height	Shape	Average Spread
	Hedge Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	30'	rounded	25'
	Manchurian Maple <i>Acer manschuricum</i>	30'	rounded	25'
	Ohio Buckeye <i>Aesculus glabra</i>	35'	rounded	40'
	American Hornbeam <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	35'	rounded	20'
	Common Hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	40'	rounded	30'
	White Fringetree <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	30'	rounded	25'
	Manchurian Crab Apple <i>Malus baccata</i> 'Mandschurica'	35'	rounded	35'
	Hopa Crab Apple <i>Malus hopa</i>	30'	rounded	30'
	Japanese Flowering Crab Apple <i>Malus floribunda</i>	30'	rounded	40'
	Bechtel Crab Apple <i>Malus ioensis</i> 'Plena'	30'	rounded	35'
	Sour Cherry <i>Prunus cerasus</i>	30'	rounded	25'
	Harbinger European Bird Cherry <i>Prunus padus</i> 'Commutata'	35'	rounded	25'
	Pin Cherry <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	36'	rounded	25'

FOLIAGE			FLOWERS	PREFERENCES	HARDINESS Zone	COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit				
medium	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	upland soils sunny	1-2-3	A compact neat tree. AC—yellowish.
fine	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	sunny upland soils	1-2-3-4	Showy red stems on leaves.
coarse	bright green	brown husks	yellowish, May	moist, sunny	1-2-3-4	AC—orange.
fine	dull green	brown	inconspicuous	woodlands	1-2-3-4	N. AC—orange. Muscled trunk.
medium	light green	black	inconspicuous		1-2-3	N. AC—yellow. Possible elm substitute. Susceptible to “witches broom.”
coarse	bright green	blue	feathery white, June	moist loam sunny, protect from wind	1-2-3	AC—yellow green. Late to leave out in spring.
medium	bright green	red or yellow	pink to white April	sunny	1-2-3-4	WL.
medium	bright green	orange red	rose, May	sunny	1-2-3-4	WL. Dual purpose, flower and fruit.
medium	dull green	yellow and red	buds red, flowers white, May	sunny	1-2-3	Very dependable for beauty consistently.
coarse	bright green	green	pink, May	sunny, well drained	1-2-3-4	Flowers resemble small rambler roses.
medium	bright green	red	white, May	sun or partial shade	1-2-3-4	WL. While grown mostly for fruit, it is also used for ornamental purposes.
medium	bright green	black	white, May		1-2-3-4	WL. Early to leave out in spring.
fine	bright green	red	white, May	sandy or rocky soil, sunny	1-2-3-4	N. WL. Valuable native tree to save in natural habitat.

MEDIUM TREES

AC Autumn Color
WL Plant useful to wildlife

N Native plant
TA Taller with age

25 feet to 40 feet

NOTE:— The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



ROUNDED



IRREGULAR



PYRAMIDAL



SHRUBBY



UPRIGHT

PLANT NAME		FORM		
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)	Average Height	Shape	Average Spread
	American Mountain Ash <i>Sorbus americana</i>	40'	rounded	30'
	Striped Maple <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	30'	irregular	25'
	Gray Birch <i>Betula populifolia</i>	35'	irregular	30'
	Russian Olive <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	25'	irregular	20'
	Dolgo Crab Apple <i>Malus dolgo</i>	40'	irregular	40'
	Amur Cork Tree <i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	40'	irregular	45'
	Black Tupelo <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	40'	pyramidal	30'
	Sourwood <i>Oxydendron arboreum</i>	40'	pyramidal	25'
	Charlotte Crab Apple <i>Malus coronaria</i> 'Charlotte'	30'	pyramidal	35'
	Shadblow Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	40'	shrubby	20'
	Showy Mountain Ash <i>Sorbus decora</i>	30'	shrubby	30'
	Columnar Siberian Crab Apple <i>Malus baccata</i> 'Columnaris'	35'	upright	10'
	European Mountain Ash <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	40'	upright	30'

FOLIAGE			FLOWERS	PREFERENCES	HARDINESS Zone	COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit				
fine	bright green	red	creamy white, May	sunny moist	1-2-3-4	N. WL. Desirable as a multi-stemmed specimen. Watch for borers.
coarse	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	moist shade	2-3-4	N. WL. AC—yellow. Noted for colorful striped bark.
medium	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	dry, poor soil sunny	1-2-3	N. WL. AC—yellow.
medium	dull gray green	silvery	silver yellow		1-2-3-4	WL. Valued for its gray foliage and picturesque form.
medium	bright green	red	white		1-2-3-4	WL. AC—red. Colorful fruit also edible.
coarse	green	black	whitish		1-2-3	Handsome shade tree with interesting bark.
medium	bright green	blue	inconspicuous	moist to swampy	1-2-3	N. WL. AC—bright orange-red. Considered by some to grow much taller.
medium	bright green	inconspicuous	small white, July	full sun	1-2-	A fine tree for the experienced gardner. Often grows larger in eastern U.S.
medium	bright green	green	pink, May	sunny	1-2-3-4	Double flowers and pyramid form.
fine	dull green	red to purple	white, May	sunny, sandy soils	1-2-3-4	N. WL. AC—orange-red. Picturesque multi-stem forms frequent.
fine	light green	red	white, May	sunny, sandy, soils	1-2-3-4	WL. Superior fruiting qualities of this tree make it very worthy of planting.
medium	bright green	yellow or red	white, May	sunny	1-2-3-4	AC—yellow. Most columnar form among crab apples but subject to blight.
fine	bright green	red	white, May	sunny, moist	1-2-3-4	WL. AC—reddish. Most popular mt. ash. Watch for borers.

SMALL TREES

AC Autumn Color
WL Plant useful to wildlife

N Native plant
TA Taller with age

Up to 25 feet

NOTE:— The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



SHRUBBY

PLANT NAME		FORM		
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)	Average Height	Shape	Average Spread
	Amur Maple <i>Acer ginnala</i>	20'	shrubby	20'
	Common Smoke Tree <i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	18'	shrubby	15'
	Cornelian Cherry Dogwood <i>Cornus mas</i>	20'	shrubby	20'
	Saucer Magnolia <i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	25'	shrubby	30'
	Star Magnolia <i>Magnolia stellata</i>	20'	shrubby	20'
	Arnold Crab Apple <i>Malus arnoldiana</i>	17'	shrubby	25'
	Carmine Crab Apple <i>Malus atrosanguinea</i>	17'	shrubby	25'
	Dorothea Crab Apple <i>Malus dorothea</i>	25'	shrubby	25'
	Flame Crab Apple <i>Malus flame</i>	25'	shrubby	25'
	Sargent Crab Apple <i>Malus sargentii</i>	8'	shrubby	15'
	Higan Cherry <i>Prunus subhirtella</i>	25'	shrubby	20'

FOLIAGE			FLOWERS	PREFERENCES	HARDINESS	COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit				
medium	bright green	red	inconspicuous		1-2	WL. Small shrubby tree useful for backgrounds and screening. AC—scarlet.
fine	light green		Pink to purple haze, June	protect from wind	1-2-3	Valued for summer and fall effect. AC—scarlet-orange.
medium	glossy green	red	yellow before leaves, early April		1-2-3	WL. One of earliest spring flowering trees.
coarse	light green	red-green	white to purple, May	moist sunny protect from wind	1-2-3	Blooms very young.
fine	dark green		white, April	moist, sunny protect from wind	1-2	Available in red flowering forms.
fine	bright green	yellow	pink, May	sunny	1-2-3-4	WL. Profuse blooming plant.
medium	glossy green	red	rose, May	sunny	1-2-3-4	WL. Fruits not ornamental. Good foliage.
fine	light green	yellow	rose, May	sunny	1-2-3-4	WL. Flowers and fruits annually.
medium	bright green	red	pink to white, May	sunny	1-2-3-4	WL. Rugged ornamental. Hardy in exposed places.
medium	bright green	red	white, May	sunny	1-2-3	WL. Smallest of all crab apples.
fine	bright green	black	pink, April	sunny protect from wind	1-2	Double weeping varieties available.

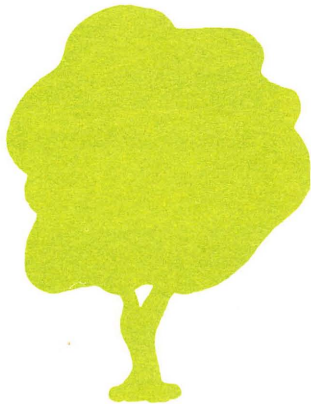
SMALL TREES

AC Autumn Color
WL Plant useful to wildlife

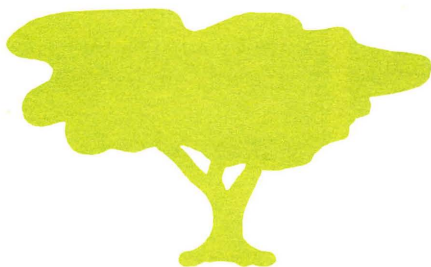
N Native plant
TA Taller with age

Up to 25 feet

NOTE:— The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



ROUNDED



FLAT TOPPED

PLANT NAME		Average Height	FORM	
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)		Shape	Average Spread
Echtermeyer Weeping Crab Apple	<i>Malus oekonomierat</i> 'Echtermeyer'	15'	weeping	15'
Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	25'	rounded	20'
Tatarian Maple	<i>Acer tataricum</i>	25'	rounded	20'
Apple Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier grandiflora</i>	25'	rounded	30'
Goldrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	25'	rounded	30'
Aldenham Purple Crab Apple	<i>Malus purpurea</i> 'Alden Hamensis'	25'	rounded	25'
Schiedecker Crab Apple	<i>Malus schiedeckeri</i>	25'	rounded	25'
Blireiana Plum	<i>Prunus blireiana</i>	25'	rounded	20'
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i> (vars.)	25'	rounded	25'
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	20'	flat topped	15'
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	25'	flat topped	30'
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	25'	flat topped	35'
Hawthorne varieties	<i>Crataegus</i>	20'	flat topped	20'

FOLIAGE			FLOWERS	PREFERENCES	HARDINESS	COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit				
medium	bronze green	red to purple	purple red, May		1-2-3-4	Sometimes called "pink weeper."
fine	light green	green	yellow green, May	sunny	1-2-3-4	AC—red-orange Trunk bark peels off. Unusual tree of high quality.
medium	bright green	red	inconspicuous	sunny	1-2-3-4	AC—bronze-orange. Fruit showy.
fine	light green	red to black	white, May	sunny	1-2-3-4	WL. Fruit edible but smaller than native species. Better flowers.
medium	bright green	brown	yellow, July	sunny	1-2-3	Flowering quality is outstanding.
medium	dark reddish green	purple to red	purplish red, May	sunny	1-2-3	Frequently blooms second or third time during year.
medium	dull green	yellow to orange	pale pink May	sunny	1-2-3	AC—orange. Profuse bloomer.
medium	reddish purple		pink, May	sunny to partial shade	1-2-3	Foliage reddish-purple.
medium	yellow green	yellow or red	pink, May	sunny, protect from wind	1-2	Many varieties of unusual ornamental colors.
fine	bright green	inconspicuous	inconspicuous	sun to partial shade	1-2-3	Available in colored leaved forms.
coarse	dull green	brown	pinkish purple, May	rich moist	1-2-3	AC—yellow-bronze. Flowers on branches and trunk, also white redbud available.
medium	dark green	red	white, May	woody site partial shade	1-2	N. AC—scarlet. WL. Variety rubra-pink beautiful shaped.
medium	bright green		white or red		1-2-3-4	N. AC—scarlet-orange. WL. Thornes, picturesque. Consult nursery catalog for varieties.

SMALL TREES

AC Autumn Color
WL Plant useful to wildlife

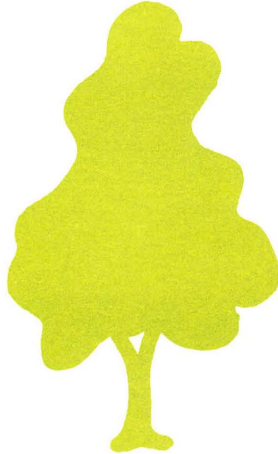
N Native plant
TA Taller with age

Up to 25 feet

NOTE:— The symbols in this column represent the shape of the plants with no reference to relative size.



UPRIGHT



IRREGULAR



PYRAMIDAL

PLANT NAME		FORM		
Common	Botanical (<i>Italic</i>)	Average Height	Shape	Average Spread
	Scotch Laburnum <i>Laburnum alpinum</i>	25'	upright	15'
	Columnar Siberian Crab Apple <i>Malus baccata</i> 'Columnaris'	25'	upright	10'
	Tea Crab Apple <i>Malus hupchensis</i>	20'	upright	20'
	Midget Crab Apple <i>Malus micromalus</i>	20'	upright	20'
	Kwanzan Oriental Cherry <i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	18'	upright	12'
	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	25'	upright	15'
	Russian Olive <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	20'	irregular	25'
	Katherine Crab Apple <i>Malus katherine</i>	20'	irregular	20'
	Fugenzo Oriental Cherry <i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Fugenzo'	24'	irregular	20'
	Japanese Tree Lilac <i>Syringa amurensis</i> 'Japonica'	25	pyramidal	20'

FOLIAGE			FLOWERS	PREFERENCES	HARDINESS Zone	COMMENTS
Texture	Color	Fruit				
medium	bright green	inconspicuous	bright yellow, May	protect from wind	1-2-3-4	Hanging flower clusters. Seeds poisonous.
fine	bright green	red or yellow	white, May	sunny	1-2-3-4	One of the hardiest of all carpal apples and early to bloom.
medium	bright green	yellow to red	pink to white, May	sunny	1-2-3	Picturesque. Flowers produced in short spurs entire length of branch.
medium	bright green	red	pink, May	sunny	1-2-3	Usually blooms on alternate years.
coarse	red bronze	inconspicuous	pink, May	sunny protect from wind	1-2	Most popular and hardy. Best display at Washington, D.C. Tidal Basin.
medium	bright green	inconspicuous	grey, March	sunny, moist	1-2-3-4	Sexes separate. Staminate plants have larger, brighter pussywills.
fine	gray green	gray olive	silver yellow, June		1-2-3-4	Useful as a background or accent tree. Picturesque in age.
medium	dark green	dull red	pink to white, May	sunny	1-2-3-4	Flowers double. Generally blooms alternate years.
coarse	dark green	inconspicuous	pink, May	sunny, protect from wind	1-2	One of the best oriental flowering cherries.
coarse	dark green	inconspicuous	creamy white, June	sun to partial shade	1-2-3	Unusual and picturesque tree as it grows older.

