

VILLAGE OF SHOREWOOD
50/50 PARKWAY TREE REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

The trees shown below give general descriptions of the character and habitat of the species.

Black Gum

These trees typically have a straight trunk with the branches extending outward at right angles. The bark is dark gray and flaky when young, but it becomes furrowed with age, resembling alligator hide on very old stems. The twigs of this tree are reddish-brown, usually hidden by a greyish skin. The leaves of this species are variable in size and shape. They can be oval, elliptical, or obovate, and 5–12 cm (2–5 in) long. They have lustrous upper surfaces, with entire, often wavy margins. The foliage turns purple in autumn, eventually becoming an intense bright scarlet. The flowers are very small, in greenish-white in clusters at the top of a long stalk and a rich source of nectar for bees.



Frontier Elm

The Frontier Elm appears to be a small to intermediate size tree, maybe reaching 40' and possibly as wide, although early growth appears to be narrower. It has small leaves, with a moderately strong central leader and upright pyramidal growth with a reddish purple fall color. It has good vigor, tolerates poor soils and grows fast.



Homestead Elm

The tree rapidly produces very upright growth, increasing in height by as much as 2 m per annum, forming a pyramidal crown bearing dark green leaves 7 cm long by 3.5 cm broad which turn straw yellow in autumn; the bark is dark grey. Wind-pollinated flowers appear in early March. The tree's ultimate height should be approximately 20 m, with a spread of 12 m.



Pioneer Elm

'Pioneer' is a fast-growing tree distinguished by a dense, globular crown, which as it matures becomes more broad than tall and casting a heavy shade. The leaves are deep green, and similar in shape to the Wych Elm, colouring yellow and red in the fall. Wind-pollinated flowers appear in early March.



Regal Elm

'Regal' has a strong central leader bestowing an upright columnar form making it particularly suitable for street planting. The foliage is distinctively sparse, allowing dappled sunlight beneath the canopy. The leaves are narrowly elliptical, 5 cm to 10 cm in length, fern green when young, changing to a glossy, trichome-free, dusky spinach green. Wind-pollinated apetalous flowers emerge in early March.



Triump Elm

Triumph is "strong and symmetrical" in growth and habit. It is similar in stature to the American Elm and has leaves that are a deep glossy green when mature, 10 cm in length by 5 cm broad, with rough upper surface and finely toothed margins. As the tree matures, softly arching branches are perfect for parkway plantings. Triumph also boasts excellent disease and pest resistance along with good drought tolerance.



Turkish Filbert

Turkish Filbert prefers moist, well-drained soil to dry conditions. When the tree is young it has a pyramidal shape that gradually changes to an oval shape. The fall color is green-yellow and mature height is 40'-50'. This tree must be watered the first few summers until established, and then it becomes very drought tolerant.



Ginkgo

Ginkgo has fan-shaped leaves and good yellow fall color. Growing to a height of 50'-80', it can tolerate drought, heat, air pollution and salt. Soil types include dry to moist, well-drained soils. Female species are not permitted due to the harsh smell of their fruit. All species planted will be of a variety that is male only.

Varieties: 'Autumn Gold', 'Magyar', or 'Princeton Sentry'



Black Oak

The leaves of the black oak are alternately arranged on the twig and are 10–20 cm (4–8 in) long with 5-7 bristle tipped lobes separated by deep U-shaped notches. The upper surface of the leaf is a shiny deep green, the lower is yellowish-brown. The fruits or acorns of the black oak are medium-sized and broadly rounded. The cap is large and covers almost half of the nut.



Bur or Swamp White Oak

Bur Oak or Swamp White Oak, Chinquapin. Oak trees are more sensitive to moving environments, and must be planted in the spring. At maturity, they can reach up to 75' in height. Oaks typically tolerate wet and dry soil, salt, and wind. They can survive in any soil condition, and are slow growing. The fall color ranges from brown-green to yellow.



Red Oak

As one of the most prominent trees in the United States, you will find the red oak tree growing along streets and in yards across the country. That's because a red oak tree can thrive in just about any soil, it provides abundant shade, and has intensely bright red fall colors. This tree is also known as a Northern Red Oak Tree, even though it does grow in the southern United States as well. The red oak tree can withstand pollutants so it's a good tree for both the city and the country. It is fast growing and can grow up to two feet every year for ten years for a total height of 70' to 90'.



White Oak

This is one of the largest trees of forests in the eastern United States. The distinctive bark is light ash-gray in color, and often fissured into scaly plates. The tree grows best on deep, well-drained upland soils to a height of 60' - 100' with a spreading shape. Leaf color is gray to pink when new, dark-green in summer, and changes to brown or dark red in fall. Acorn is 1/2 to 3/4 inches long.



Sugarberry

Sugarberry is a native tree that can grow up to 80 feet in height and up to 3 feet in diameter. It has a broad crown formed by spreading branches that are often drooped. The bark is light gray in color and can be smooth or covered with corky warts. The branchlets are covered with short hairs at first and eventually they become smooth. The leaves are alternated, simple, and slightly serrate. The leaves are 2-4 inches long and 1 to 2 inches wide. The lance-shaped leaves gradually taper to a point that is often curved. They are pale green on both the upper and lower surfaces with conspicuous veins. The flowers appear just before or with the leaves in the spring. The drupes or fruit have a thick skin and the surface has a netlike pattern. They will range in color from orange to reddish-brown.



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