

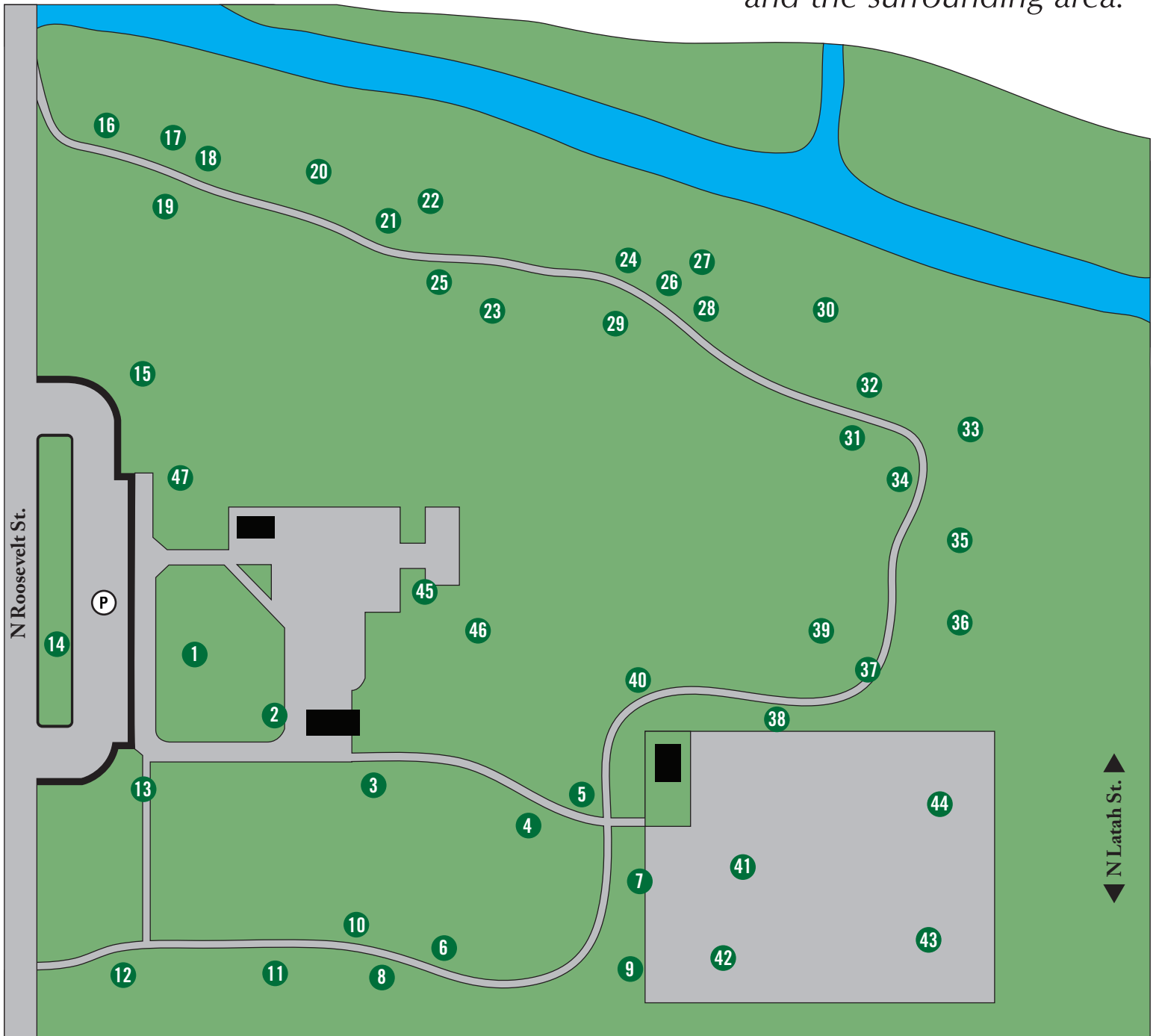
# Tree Walk

## Tree Walk Key

- ① Tree Walk tree number (see inside)
- Ⓟ Parking Areas

**Morris Hill Arboretum**  
**10 N Roosevelt St.**

*A walking tour of common and unique trees to Boise and the surrounding area.*



◀ W Alpine St. ▶



## Morris Hill Park Tree Walk

Welcome to Boise Parks & Recreation's self-guided tree walk of the Morris Hill Park Arboretum. Along this walk, you will see 47 different species of deciduous and coniferous trees along almost a half a mile paved path. The trees are grouped by species and labeled with a plaque. The plaque indicates their common name and assigned number for this walk. This booklet highlights information on each of the numbered tree species.

Les bois, les bois. Voyez les bois! The trees, the trees. Look at the trees! A French surveyor exclaimed these words in 1833 when first sighting the Cottonwood trees along the river in this valley. Cottonwoods (genus *Populus*) are among the few native species to this area. The current urban forest did not exist at that time. Early pioneers brought trees with them and, as they settled this area, started our current urban forest. This new urban forest requires manual irrigation and diligent care to survive in our desert climate.

Morris Hill Park uniquely features a diversity of tree species located adjacent to a historical repository of Boise's growth and development. This park was developed from land on the bench purchased in 1882 from William H. Ridenbaugh and Lavinia I. Morris by then-Mayor James Pinney for \$2,000.00.

The following basic descriptions of each tree on the Tree Walk include the common and botanical names, the size of an average full-grown healthy tree and the ability for the species to adapt to different soil and site conditions. Sizes range from small (25 ft.); medium (40 ft.); large (60 ft.) and very large (80 ft. or more). Most species have varieties that will vary in height, spread, adaptability and other characteristics.

The Tree Walk is evolving as new trees are planted or others are removed. This arboretum was planted in 2007 and the trees are young. As they mature, they will look different from the photos in this booklet. In a few cases, the pictures are not the actual tree on the Tree Walk.

### 1. Pacific Sunset Maple, *Acer truncatum* x *A. platanoides* 'Warrenred'



A small to medium-sized tree that grows up to 30 feet tall with a spread of up to 25 feet. The Pacific Sunset Maple is a good choice for smaller landscapes in dry, hot climates. The leaves are resistant to scorching.

The spreading branching habit creates a dense, rounded crown. The five-lobed, glossy, dark-green leaves turn bright yellow-orange and red in early autumn. The bark has a purple hue. The seeds are winged "helicopters," paired at an obtuse angle.

Originating in Asia, this tree is a hybrid of the Norway Maple and Shantung Maple.

### 2. Turkish Filbert, *Corylus colurna*\*

**Note:** Coming soon!



A good choice in urban areas for lawns, parks, and streets, this medium-sized tree grows up to 50 feet tall.

The tree is usually straight-stemmed. The toothed leaves are broad oval, almost heart-shaped, that turn yellow in autumn. The fruit contains a cluster of nuts. When fully matured, the bark flakes to create orange and brown coloring.

Originating in southeast Europe and Asia Minor, the wood is used for cabinets. The roots are used to create decorative inlay works and veneers.



### 3. Sugar Maple 'Green Mountain,' *Acer saccharum* 'Green Mountain'



Compared to other sugar maples, this variety tolerates heat and resists scorching. A large tree that grows up to 60-70 feet tall, it prefers well-drained, acidic soil.

Sugar Maples offer dense shade with its round shape and upward sweeping branch habit. This variety has dark-green, leathery foliage and a more oval-shaped canopy than other Sugar Maples.

Possibly the most popular use of this tree is making syrup by boiling its sap. It is also highly prized for its brilliant orange-red fall color.

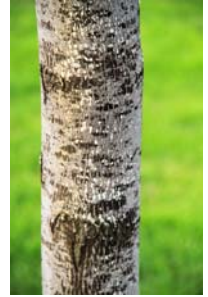


#### 4. Norway Maple 'Emerald Queen,' *Acer platanoides* 'Emerald Queen'



This popular shade tree grows up to 40-50 feet tall with a spread that can be two-thirds of its height. Introduced in 1962, it is possibly the best Norway Maple for urban settings.

This fast-growing variety has an oval-shaped outline and ascending branches. The leaves are similar to the stylized maple leaf on the Canadian flag. Dark green leaves turn yellow to orange in the autumn. The seeds are winged and obtusely paired.



#### 5. Littleleaf Linden 'Glenleven,' *Tilia cordata* 'Glenleven'



This variety has a straighter and more upright trunk. It is a fast-growing, large tree can be up to 60-70 feet in height.

The pyramidal outline is highlighted with pale greenish-yellow, heart-shaped leaves. The flowers open in mid-summer and can be profuse, attracting bees with its fragrance. Rope and fabric fibers are harvested from the cuts, and the stumps regenerate indefinitely.

This species has a native range spanning Europe and most of Russia, including Spain, Scandinavia, Siberia, Crimea, and the Caucasus. It is a heritage tree, thought to have been in Europe since its last ice age, 6,500 years ago.



#### 6. Northern Red Oak, *Quercus rubra*



These tall trees reach heights of 75 feet with its characteristic billowing tops and strong wood.

Typical of a member of the red oak family, its lobed leaves are bristle tipped and turn to red in the autumn. Unlike other oaks, this variety is fast growing and prefers acidic soils. The young silvery gray bark is smooth. After two years of ripening, the acorns have flat, saucer-like caps.

Receiving its scientific name in 1753, it remains a popular tree for its timber and as an ornamental specimen. It has regenerated from multiple cuttings by the first Europeans who came to America.



## 7. Ginkgo 'Autumn Gold'

*Ginkgo biloba* 'Autumn Gold'



Ginkgoes are highly valued as pollution resistant street and city shade trees across the United States. The slow-growing tree stands greater than 50 feet tall and 30 feet wide.

Its fan-like leaves are highly recognizable compared to other tree species. This species, introduced in 1955, is named for its golden yellow autumn color. With fossils dating back 150-200 million years, it has primitive, solitary flowers that modern botany would not classify as true flowers. The edible, plum-like fruits of female Ginkgo trees possess an unforgettable, and usually disliked, odor.

This tree was the closest surviving tree to ground zero of the Hiroshima bomb. The last known wild trees of the family *Ginkgoaceae* can still be found in China's eastern region.



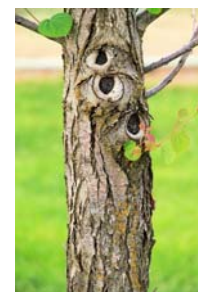
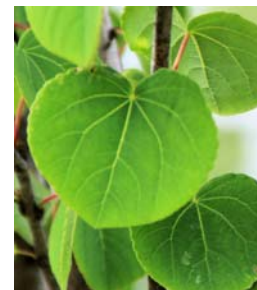
## 8. Katsuratree, *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*



This medium tree, averaging around 50 feet in height, grows well along streets, but requires sufficient moisture when young.

The tiny, red flowers appear in winter before the leaves, on female trees they are followed by pea pods containing winged seeds. Young leaves are purplish pink. At maturity, thin, pale yellow leaves resemble a heart in shape with pink coloration in the autumn. As leaves change in late autumn, the trees may have a scent of caramel and burnt sugar. In old age, the bark is slightly shaggy with loose ends.

In 1865, the Katsuratree came to the United States from China and Japan.



## 9. Scotch Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*



Reaching 60 feet tall, this tree can tolerate adverse growing conditions.

It has a single stem and a conical shape that flattens out in old age. The paired needles are long, soft, and gently twisted. The trunk has a distinct orange coloration under mildly peeling bark.

Extending from Spain and almost to the Arctic, this is a hardy tree. Its impressive range was even broader 9,500 years ago, before the species migrated toward the harsher north. Scotch Pine are one of the most popular pines used as Christmas trees.

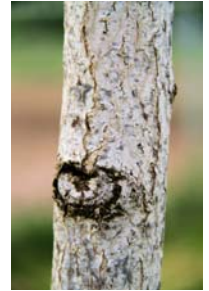


## 10. River Birch, *Betula nigra*



A moderate to fast-growing tree, River Birch can have single or multiple trunks and reach 70 feet in height. Of all Birch species, this eastern North American native extends to Texas and Florida. It is the best choice for hot climates.

The toothed, oval-shaped leaves offer medium to deep green colors in the summer and bright, golden yellow in the autumn. Its distinct exfoliating 'paper-like' bark can be salmon, cinnamon, and reddish-pink hues. On mature trees, the bark transitions from pink-brown into dark brown fissures along the length of the trunk.



## 11. Serbian Spruce, *Picea omorika*



Fifty to sixty feet tall, this variety begins to grow before winter is over, being highly responsive to daylight. It tolerates poor soils and air pollution, making it suitable for urban landscapes.

Dark green, pointed needles form two ranks along straight stems. Its leathery cones are purple at first and cinnamon brown when ripe. Considered by some as the most attractive of the spruces, it has flaky coffee brown bark with overhanging branches.

A sub-Arctic species, it can suffer from spring frost damage when grown in milder regions. There are few stands of trees remaining in its native range in western Serbia and eastern Bosnia.



## 12. Goldenraintree, *Koelreuteria paniculata*



Also called the 'Pride of India' or 'China Tree,' this variety grows to about 40 feet tall and wide. It is known for its golden-yellow midsummer seeds shaped like Japanese paper lanterns.

The leaves are tri-lobed, irregularly toothed leaflets that are purplish-red when unfolding to bright green. The leaves turn yellow in the autumn. The bark is rough, fissured, and purplish-brown.

Goldenraintrees originally came from China, Japan, and Korea. The Chinese used the flowers medicinally and made necklaces from the seeds. This variety is named for German botanist, Joseph Koelreuter. It was brought to America in 1763.



### 13. Norwegian Sunset Maple, *Acer truncatum* 'Keithsform'



This variety is a more heat and drought tolerant version of a Norway Maple. It stands upright to about 35 feet tall and almost as wide.

It has an oval outline, with good branch structure and a uniform canopy. The bark is rough and fissured at maturity. The leaves are a glossy dark green that turn yellow-orange in the autumn. Like other Norway Maples, it contains a milky sap that flows through its green tissue.

It has a wide natural distribution in Asia and is becoming a popular landscape tree in the U.S.



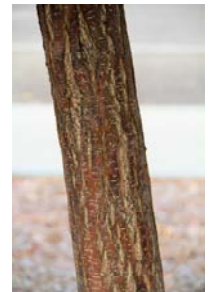
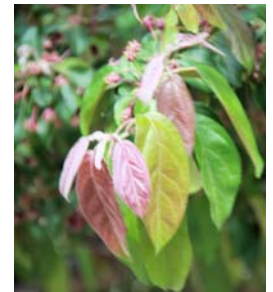
### 14. Flowering Crabapple, *Malus* 'Purple Prince'



Crabapple varieties come in many shapes, but are always of short stature. This variety ranges in height from 15-25 feet tall and is more disease resistant.

The leaves are slightly rounded and a deep purple-green color. The bright red flowers give way to purplish-red berry-sized fruit in the mid-spring. Similar to cherry, this tree has shiny gray-brown, scaly bark at maturity.

There are over 600 different varieties of crabapple trees across the United States with some of the oldest being over 200 years in age. The fruit is used for a harsh cider and a couple of varieties are edible favorites of wildlife.



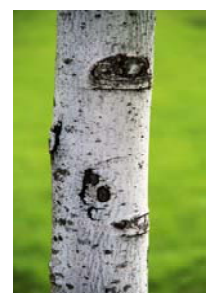
### 15. Sweetgum 'Cherokee,' *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Cherokee'



Sweetgum got its name from its sweet scent, along with the inner bark that can be chewed like gum. This variety grows to 60-75 foot height.

This hardy tree has a pyramidal shape. The leaves are shaped like starfish and candy-scented from resin contained in the tissue. In summer, the leaves are dark green and glossy. In autumn, it has a full range of color possibilities that depend on soil, moisture, and other conditions. The corky bark continues to deeply furrow and round out at maturity.

Sweetgum is used for timber, furniture, cabinets, plywood and other wood products. The native species is undesirable because of the gumball size fruits. However, this hybrid is almost fruitless.



## 16. Amur Corktree, *Phellodendron amuense*



Needing ample room to grow, this tree has a spread equal to or greater than its full 30-45 foot height. It is moderately hardy and free of pests.

The black fruit contrasts with the 5-11 deep green, tapered leaflets that turn pale yellow in the autumn. The bark on a mature tree has deep furrows and ridges with an obvious corky appearance.

It was introduced to the West in 1856 from parts of China, Japan, Korea and eastern Asia. It is native in the mixed deciduous mountain woodlands in the Amur region of North-eastern China where it was harvested locally.



## 17. White Spruce, *Picea glauca*



This slow growing tree is tall (40-60 feet) and narrow (10-20 feet). It is a hardy species and possesses a great degree of adaptability.

The incurved, pointed-tipped needles are usually a pale green and crowded on the upper side of the stem. The 3-4 inch cones are purple when young and turn a bright brown when mature. When exposed, new White Spruce bark gives a silvery cast to mature stems of thin, flaky ash-brown bark.

Its natural range extends across North America and upwards to the Arctic tree line, with the majority of these trees inhabiting Canada.



## 18. Concolor Fir, *Abies concolor*



Also known as Colorado White Fir, it is found in the western United States, from Colorado to southern California and southward down to New Mexico. Half as wide as it is tall, it grows to 50 feet tall.

The needles are gray and longer than most silver firs. The trunk furrows at the top with corky bark at the base. The soft, sage-gray foliage is specially adapted to conserve water.

From a distance, this fir can be mistaken for a Colorado Blue Spruce. Purportedly, there is a native population in existence in southeastern Idaho.





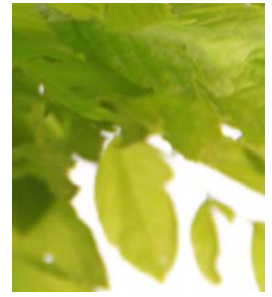
### 19. American Yellowwood, *Cladrastis kentukea*



This medium sized tree (30-50 feet) is an excellent tree for flowers and foliage. Its scientific name comes from Greek references to its weak branches and twigs, while its common name is quite literal

The leaflets have a bright green color that turns to gold in the autumn. During the summer, the white pea flowers are fragrant and found on single branching structures called panicles. A member of the legume family, its fruit consists of hard-coated seeds contained in brown pods that appear in mid-autumn. The bark is smooth and pale gray.

Four species in this genus (*Cladrastis*) grow from North America to eastern Asia. In cultivation, it grows smaller in Europe and does not freely flower in colder temperatures.



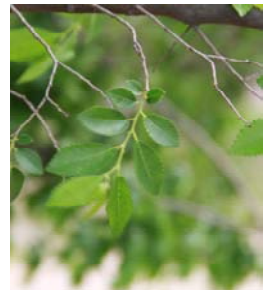
### 20. Lacebark Elm, *Ulmus parvifolia*



This medium-sized tree grows to 40-50 feet tall and wide. Also called a Chinese Elm, it is sometimes confused with a Siberian Elm.

The oval leaves are dark green, turning to yellowish and reddish-purple in the autumn. Its molten bark is a combination of gray, green, orange, and brown colors.

A French plant collector, who thought it was a tea plant, brought it to Europe from eastern Asia in the eighteenth century. In ice storms that have devastated other tree species, this variety remained sturdy, tough, and durable.



### 21. Magnolia, *Magnolia acuminata*



With its flowers hidden behind its foliage, sometimes it takes more than one look to discover that this tree is a Magnolia. It grows to 50-80 feet tall and has a pyramidal shape that rounds out with maturity.

Sometimes it is called a cucumber tree due to its cucumber-like seedpods. The flowers are white, silky buds that turn to pale yellow and metallic blue flowers. The leaves are slightly heart-shaped and almost 4 inches long. The leaves turn ash-brown in the autumn.

This specimen is great for those concerned about pests because it is basically problem-free.



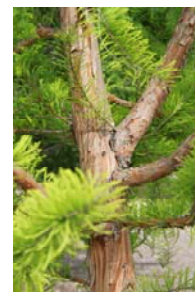
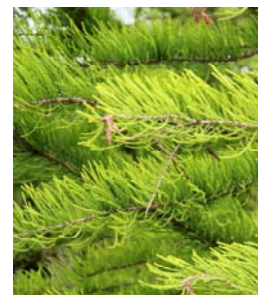
## 22. Baldcypress, *Taxodium distichum*



A deciduous conifer, this tree bears cones and loses its needles in the autumn. It grows to 50-70 feet, usually in places with high moisture levels, but also grows well in drier conditions.

In the summer, the needles are a soft sage color that turn brick-red to pumpkin-brown in autumn. The stately tree shows roots above ground, called “knees,” that allow the tree to breathe, especially in areas with stagnant ground water and wet areas.

In America, the wood is used to build houses and furniture.



## 23. Japanese Pagodatree, *Sophora japonica*



Also known as the “Chinese Scholar Tree,” it grows to 50-75 feet with rounded tops and spreading branches.

The seeds are bean-like and can be plentiful among oval-shaped leaflets. In the summer, after most other species have finished blooming, white pea-flowers appear at the top of the tree. Its most impressive display can occur during very hot and dry years.

Its origins trace back to China, but the tree is found planted in Japan around Buddhist temples. After being introduced in Europe, it became a staple in academic locations. Some people consider this a messy tree, but others feel it is well worth the trouble.

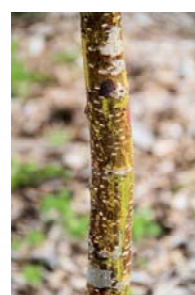


## 24. Kwanzan Cherry, *Prunus serrulata* ‘Kwanzan’



Named after a mountain in Asia, this tree is a popular garden choice and hardy park tree. The upright branches and wide tops require space to develop fully. The leaves turn to bronze in autumn. In late spring, this vase-shaped tree produces large double pink flowers.

There are over 400 species and numerous hybrids of cherry trees. All varieties have toothed oval-shaped leaves and reddish-brown bark. The rows or patches of horizontal markings on the bark are called lenticels. This variety does not grow fruit.



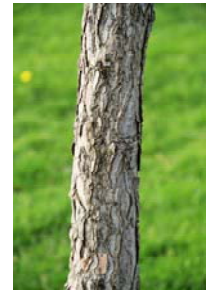
## 25. Kentucky Coffeetree, *Gymnocladus dioica* 'Espresso'



A native of North America, this tree grows up to 75 feet tall and prefers moist, fertile soil.

It is sparsely branched when small, but develops full branching at maturity. The leaves are made of leaflets up to 3 feet long that turn a bright yellow in autumn. The genus, *Gymnocladus*, from a Greek word meaning "naked branch," describes the long time that this tree is leafless in the winter.

This variety is seedless and a safer choice for a public park. Other varieties have a thick, brown seedpod that European settlers used as a coffee substitute. However, the seeds are poisonous when eaten raw and would be harmful to wildlife and people.



## 26. To Be Determined

*The perfect tree for this location is still being considered.*



## 27. Bristlecone Pine, *Pinus aristata*



Native to Colorado, New Mexico, and California in high altitude ranges, few reach 20 feet tall due to stunting from harsh weather conditions. Healthy specimens have been found with less than 8% of the surface still alive.

This tree prefers shade and is not tolerant of smoke-polluted air. It has an irregular spread. The needles are short blunt-ended, in dense groups of five, curve inwards, and contain numerous tiny white resin flecks just below the surface. As its name infers, it has distinctive bristle-like spines on the end of each scale. Seeds are tawny brown with detachable wings.

These trees, according to tree ring counts, can be 5,000 years old. Information gained from studying Bristlecone Pines has improved the accuracy of carbon dating and the knowledge of climate data.

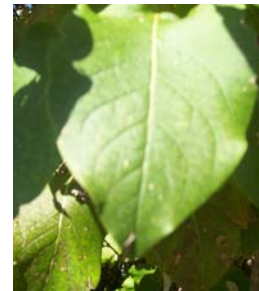
## 28. Japanese Tree Lilac, *Syringa reticulata*



Similar to other lilacs, this tree is known for its fragrance and showy flowers in June, instead of autumn color. A small tree, it ranges in size from 20-30 feet tall and 15-25 feet wide.

The broad, oval leaves are a deep green in the summer, leafing out early with creamy white flowers that appear after other lilacs are finished flowering.

This species of lilac is trouble-free having resistance to mildew, scale, and borers.



## 29. Silver Linden, *Tilia tomentosa*



This tree grows to 70 feet tall and 35 feet wide, with a pyramidal-oval outline.

Its heavy spreading branches have drooping shoot-tips. It is a decorative tree with white-backed, heart-shaped leaves. Creamy yellow flowers appear in midsummer. The bark is smooth and light-gray. Silver Linden leaves are resistant to aphids.

The nectar is a valuable resource for honey. Some say the finest honey is produced from bees feeding on linden trees.



## 30. Sequoia, *Sequoiadendron giganteum*



Sequoias grow up to 250-300 feet in the wild, but rarely reach over 100 feet in cultivation. Its native range is the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

As Sequoia mature, the dense, pyramidal-oval shape narrows. The pyramidal appearance remains as it loses its lower branches. The evergreen needles are a bluish-green. The reddish-brown bark is spongy in texture. Record-size trees have bark as thick as 4 feet and branches 50 feet long that are 100 feet off the ground.

It is considered the largest and fastest growing tree in the world. Even with its large trunks and branch widths, the tree grows 1-2 feet per year. This species has grown for thousands of years and is found at elevations of as high as 6,500 feet.

### 31. Shagbark Hickory, *Carya ovata*\*

**Note:** Coming soon!



Grown in temperate regions worldwide, this variety is a well-known hickory. It grows up to 80 feet, although there are two national champion specimens that are over 150 feet tall.

The canopy is oblong with ascending and descending branches. Each leaf is comprised of five centrally connected large, oval leaflets. The summer foliage is yellow-green that changes to bright yellow in autumn. Each inch-and-a-half nut contains a kernel with a sweet taste. Trees found in cooler climates experience spring frost damage and usually do not fruit. The straight, cylindrical trunks highlight long plates of bark that always seem to stay fixed to the tree.

Rated one of the best producing nut trees in the U.S., it grows in a variety of soil types. Many people enjoy food smoked using this wood.



### 32. Rocky Mountain Maple, *Acer glabrum*



Native to North America, this tree can be either a small tree or a shrub. It grows on riverbanks and in moist woodland areas of the Rocky Mountains and the Black Hills of South Dakota.

The leaves are shallowly tri-lobed and subtly toothed. The seeds are adapted for wind dispersal with the wings paired at an acute angle. In the winter, it has reddish-gray twigs.



### 33. Western White Pine, *Pinus monticola*



Growing from British Columbia to California, this tree is important for timber in America. The soft, straight, even grain makes it ideal for wooden matches. It grows to 100 feet tall in cultivation.

This narrow cone-shaped tree has horizontal branches and upward curving shoots. The needles are 3-4 inches long, densely toothed, and last 3-4 years before being replaced by new ones.

This species is similar to Eastern White Pine, but is denser and more narrow. It can suffer from a fatal disease that spread from Asia called White Pine Blister Rust.

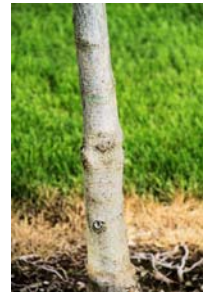


### 34. Horsechestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum*



Introduced in 1576 from Constantinople, this tree is popular to use in public landscapes. It needs wide expanses to grow to heights and widths of over 70 feet with a billowing crown.

White candle-like flowers appear in the spring. New leaves unfold in a yellow-green color before maturing to a dark green. The pale yellow and brown foliage is not as impressive as other trees in the autumn. In the winter, it has big, sticky buds and "horseshoe nail marks" on the leaf scars.

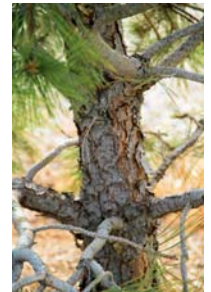


### 35. Himalayan White Pine, *Pinus wallichiana*



As the name denotes, this species is found in the high altitudes from Afghanistan to Nepal. It grows to about 50 feet and has a wide-spreading branching habit making it a good choice for large areas.

When young, this tree has blue or gray-green needles that grow in groups of five. The wood is soft and the foliage breaks easily, causing deformities. In old age, it can look ragged and untidy.



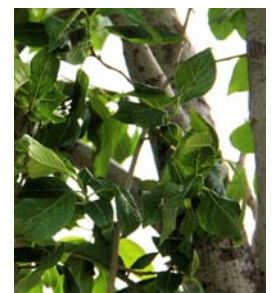
### 36. Hardy Rubber Tree, *Eucommia ulmoides*



Also known as a Gutta-Percha tree, it has been grown in China for centuries and used for its medicinal properties and aesthetic value. It grows to 40-60 feet tall and has spreading branches.

Gently pulling a leaf apart exposes the latex found in this tree. The bark is pale gray. Birds disperse the seeds, which look like an elongated version of an elm seed.

In the United States, it is planted as a shade tree for its showy glossy leaves and insect resistance. The bark is widely used as a pain reliever in Asian cultures.



### 37. Black Oak, *Quercus velutina*



Extending from Ontario, Canada, to Texas and Florida, this tree has an irregular canopy and grows to 60 feet tall.

The lobes of Black Oak leaves vary in number and angle and have stipules. The upper surface of the leaves shine more than other oaks, remaining brilliantly glossy and dark brown in the autumn. Its acorns have bowl-like caps. The virtually black trunks of old trees can be seen at a distance.

The bright yellowish-orange inner bark has been used as a dye. This oak species is also known as Yellow Oak or Quercitron Oak.



### 38. California Incense-cedar, *Calocedrus decurrens*



Traditionally used to make pencils, this tree's wood is soft, straight, and aromatic. It reaches 50 feet tall and less than 10 feet wide.

The scaly foliage is deep green and sticky, growing in groups of four. The bark is reddish-brown.

The native range of this cedar is the western United States. It is planted in formal gardens and residential settings.



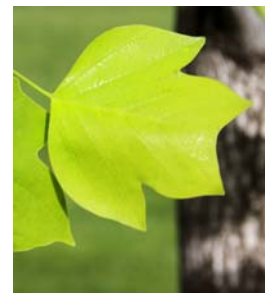
### 39. Tuliptree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*



This tall tree reaches 90 feet tall. Its native range is eastern North America, from Nova Scotia to Florida. Needing moist heavy, fertile soil to thrive, it is common along rivers with a seed adapted for water dispersal.

It has a spire-like branching habit and the leaves look cut across the top. In late autumn, the surrounding area is covered with yellow to golden brown blankets of leaves. The bark is corky and gray with interlacing crevices that make it easily recognizable in deciduous forests.

The flowers are small and usually borne high in the tree and may not be seen unless sought for. The name comes more from the shape of the leaves than the flowers.



#### 40. American Linden, *Tilia americana* 'Sentry'



Sometimes this tree is called the American Lime or Basswood. It grows up to 80 feet tall.

It has a symmetrical, uniform habit, with silver-gray branches when young. The flower is a pale green bract (modified leaf) with a cluster of small simple flowers attached to a thin stalk. The large leaves have hairless, triangular ridges at maturity. The leaves turn yellow to brown in autumn.

Native Americans used the tree to make rope. A valuable timber tree in America, the wood is soft with straight grains making it easy to work. In Europe, it is planted as an ornamental tree.

#### 41. London Planetree, *Plantanus x acerfolia* 'Bloodgood'\*



This rapid-growing tree matures at 100 feet tall and 80 feet wide. It is a popular city tree because it tolerates soil compaction, heat, and drought

The large, thick, leathery leaves resemble maple leaves. After the yellow-brown, leaves fall in autumn, the round bristly fruits remain into winter. In mid-summer, it exfoliates its creamy, thin, olive-gray bark sheets that are the size of dinner plates. This process allows the tree to shed city dirt and enable it to breathe through its stem.

One of the largest ornamental urban trees used in North America, this species is prized for its timber production and ability to persist in polluted environments. This variety has a greater resistance to disease caused by a fungus and canker that can be a nuisance, but is usually not lethal.

#### 42. Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*\*



First grown in the United States in 1656 as decorative trees, it has a wide distribution throughout North America. This medium-size tree grows 40-60 feet tall.

The fruit, red and purple berries, are an important food source for wildlife, especially birds.

Being close relatives of the elms and immune to Dutch elm disease, the Hackberry's adaptability makes it a good choice for urban areas.



**43. Austrian Pine, *Pinus nigra*\***

This tree is found in Western Hungary, Italy, Greece, the Balkans, and Austria. In North America, it is a popular landscape tree that is used for windbreaks.

The branching habit is umbrella-like. The foliage is paired, straight, stiff, and sharply pointed on dense branches. When mature, the bark is dark and furrowed.

**44. Rocky Mountain Juniper, *Juniperus scopulorum*\***

Growing up to 35 feet tall, this tree is widely used in urban areas across the United States and Canada.

These narrow, dark green pyramidal trees withstand drought conditions, but do not tolerate humidity. The needles have a blue cast with reddish-gray bark that shreds.

Landscape designers use it for screens and backgrounds, as well as hedges and foundation plants.

**45. Swamp White Oak, *Quercus bicolor***

Its natural range extends from the northeastern United States and Quebec to Missouri, throughout wetlands and river valleys. Found in mixed woodlands that may experience flooding, it grows to 50-60 feet tall.

The crown is narrow and round with drooping lower branches. The leaves are a deep green with soft, downy gray-green undersides. During autumn, the leaves turn red and chestnut brown with pink coloring below. The small acorns have deep scaly caps.



#### 46. Ohio Buckeye, *Aesculus glabra*



Part of the Horsechestnut Family, this small tree grows to 20-40 feet tall, with a similar spread. It is native to North America, with a range stretching from Ohio to Oklahoma.

This tree grows best in open, natural settings or parks because of its broad crown. The leaves consist of five deeply veined oval leaflets centrally attached to a stem 3-6 inches long. The creamy white flowers are shaped like tallow candles that turn to yellow in the summer. Its thick, ashy-gray bark is deeply fissured and plated, almost scaly.

Squirrels eat raw seeds, but bark and seeds are known to be poisonous to humans and livestock. Native Americans ate roasted seeds as a starchy meal.



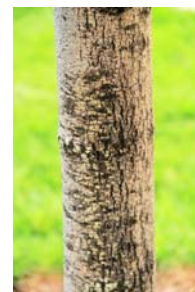
#### 47. White Ash 'Royal Purple', *Fraxinus americana* 'Royal Purple'



This fast-growing tree reaches up to 80 feet tall. It requires adequate light to reach its tall height.

The leaves are comprised of 5-9 leaflets on a single stalk. In autumn, the foliage turns purple. The seeds are a paddle-shaped helicopters adapted for wind dispersal. This variety is resistant to frost cracking.

Supporting America's favorite pastime, the finest baseball bats are produced from White Ash, as well as other sports equipment such as polo mallets, hockey sticks, and oars.



### THANK YOU

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