

11. **Autumn Blaze Maple** (*Acer x Freemanii*)

Memorial Tree. This tree is a hybrid cross of red and silver maple, with the best features of each. Freeman maple cultivars typically grow fast and have deeply lobed leaves with good structural stability, and great fall color (like the red maple). It grows well in challenging urban conditions.

12. **White Pine** (*Pinus strobus*) A stately tree that is the only pine in the East with 5 needles in each bundle. It reaches heights of 140 ft. and lives up to 20 years. In pre-revolutionary times they were the used for ship masts. It is often split into multiple stems high up due to the feeding of the terminal bud by the white pine weevil (*Pissodes strobe*). Trees with this form are called cabbage pines.

13. **Pitch Pine** (*Pinus Rigida*) A species growing more commonly in states south of Vermont. Has three short needles per bundle. Grows in a narrow band of sandy or rocky soils in the Champlain Valley. The cones open to release seeds only after a fire. Grows 40 to 50 ft. tall. Bark reddish-brown and deeply furrowed.

14. **White or Stave Oak** (*Quercus alba*) Hairless leaves with 7-9 rounded lobes. Acorn is longer than wide. It tastes sweet and some eat it as nut or grind for flour. Bark is scaly with narrow, irregular ridges. Used for ship building.

15. **Black Cherry** (*Prunus Serotina*) This tree occurs throughout the eastern US and Canada. It can reach 50-100 ft. tall and live for 250 yrs. The bark is thin and smooth on young trees, becoming dark brown/gray as they age. Its leaves are dark green and shiny. Its wood is valued for floors and furniture.

16. **Northern Red Oak** (*Quercus rubra*)

Similar in size to the white oak but has leaves that have 5-11 lobes with pointed tips tapered from a broad base. Acorn is 1 inch long, with shallow cup and bitter taste. A tree can produce 1,500 acorns annually. Bark is smooth on young trees, has unbroken vertical ridges on older ones. It needs lots of sunlight and is competitive on sandy soils. Not a common city tree because it is difficult to grow successfully from a seedling. Wildlife love it because of the nutrients its acorns provide. Red oak is a key host of gypsy moths.

17. **Paper Birch** (*Betula papyrifera*) A pioneer species that is shade intolerant and commonly grows in newly reforested areas, and large openings created in established forests. It reaches a greater maximum height than grey birch, some growing up to 80 ft tall and can live up to 120 years

18. **Yellow Birch** (*Betula lutea*) Bark is silvery gray on young trees, reddish brown on older ones. Twigs have aroma of wintergreen. Most birch furniture is made from this tree, and because of its strength was formerly used for shipbuilding and farm tools.

Want to get involved?

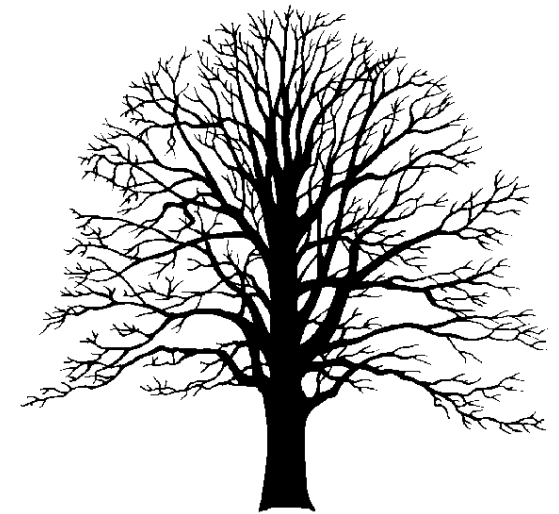
Everyone is welcome at our monthly meetings. Call the Village of Essex Junction offices (802-878-6944) for the time and place!

Learn more about us at:

<http://www.essexjunction.org/boards/tree-advisory-committee/>

A Walk in the Park Nature's Canopy at Maple Street Park

Essex Junction, Vermont



A Project by

Essex Junction Tree Advisory Committee

The Tree Advisory Committee, an advisory organization established by the Trustees in 2013, works with the Village Tree Warden to promote the improvement and preservation of a healthy environment as it relates to public trees.



Look for the number on the silver tree tag and

Enjoy your walk!

1. **Norway Spruce** (*Picea abies*) Also called the “cemetery pine”, because it is often planted in grave yards. It is a symmetrical evergreen that can grow 60-80 ft tall in urban sites. It has the largest cones of the spruces, and limbs that swoop down and turn up at the tips on mature trees.

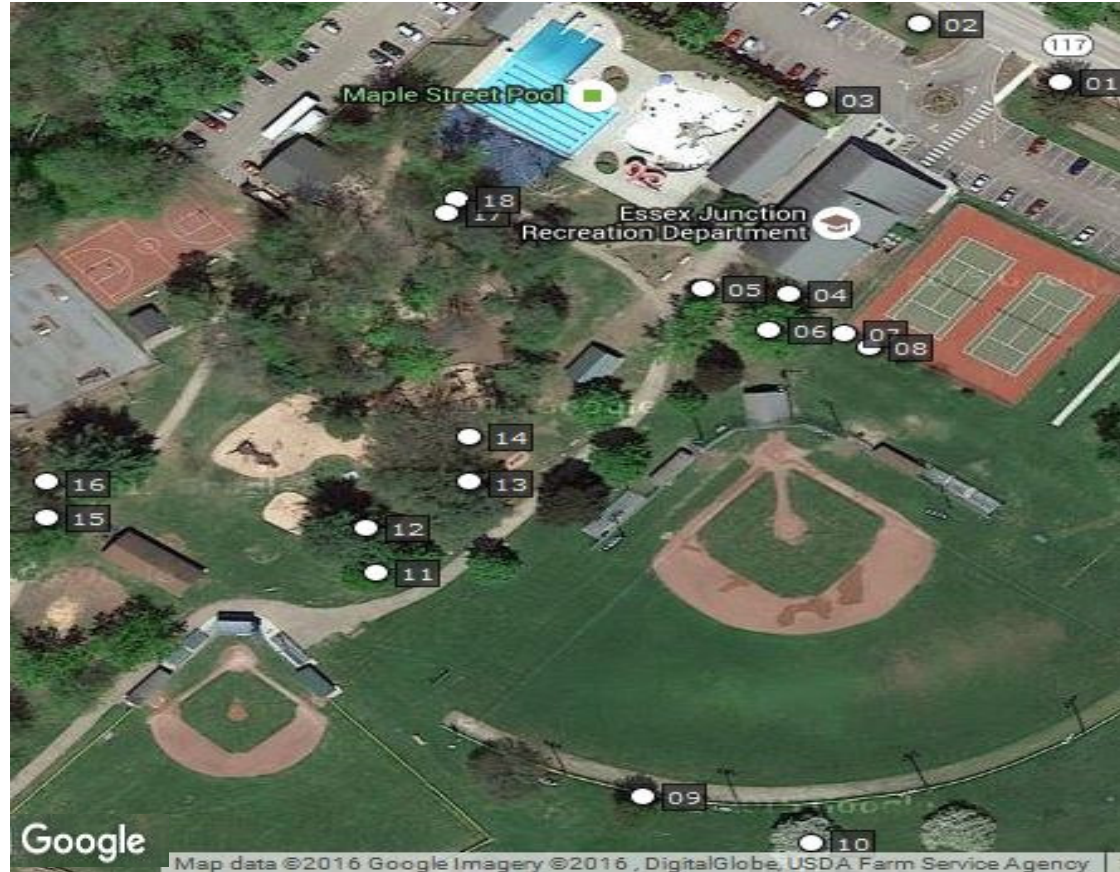
2. **Green Ash** (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) A native of the Eastern US and the most widely distributed ash species in this country. It was often planted in urban settings to replace elms. The leaves are compound in an opposite pattern. Each leaf has 7-9 leaflets. The bark is ridged and furrowed forming a loose diamond pattern. It is susceptible to attack by the Emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*), an exotic beetle now found in many states.

3. **Northern White Cedar** (*Thuja occidentalis*) Has a flat network of scales instead of needles. The scales, twigs, and bark are high in Vitamin C. In 1536 it saved the lives of men with French explorer J. Cartier from dying of scurvy, hence its name, “Arbor vitae”, or “Tree of Life”. Used for canoe frames, and fence posts. Slow growing tree that lives 250-300 years although trees over 700 years old can be found in Ontario.

4. **Sugar Maple** (*Acer saccharum*) Vermont’s state tree and Canada’s national tree, famous for its maple sap and red to orange fall foliage. It grows slowly reaching heights of 60–75 feet and lives up to 200 years old. Very tolerant of shade but sensitive to air pollution and salt, because of this and a shallow rooting system, it is an unsuitable roadside tree. It is threatened by the Asian long-horned beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*).

5. **Silver Maple** (*Acer saccharinum*) A native tree of the Champlain Valley lakeshore and floodplain forests. This tree grows fast but is somewhat weak-wooded and tends to break apart in storms. It is very tolerant of wet and urban soils.

6. **Norway Maple** (*Acer platanoides*) Commonly planted on city streets because it is more salt-tolerant than sugar maple. To distinguish it from that species, tear off a leaf, a milky sap will ooze from Norway maple.



7. **Japanese Yew** (*Taxus cuspidata*) One of several species of ornamental evergreens. Grows to 50 ft. tall. Needles and seeds are poisonous, but deer readily feed on them.

8. **Honey Locust** (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*) A native of Central North America. The thorn-less variety is a commonly planted urban tree because it can survive in very poor compacted soils. It is heat and drought tolerant and can endure air pollution, salt spray and root drenching. Locusts are legumes (pea family), producing seeds in pods. Cattle and horses feed on the pods, which helps to break down the seed coat and promote germination. It has delicate foliage, providing filtered shade.

9. **Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*) Leaves are 3-5 lobed, with red buds and in fall the leaves turn bright red. It is shorter lived than the sugar maple, living 100 years, and reaching heights of 60-90ft. It is often found growing in wet sites. Red maple is also susceptible to damage by Asian long-horned beetle.

10. **Japanese Flowering Crab Apple** (*Malus floribunda*) A popular flowering crab variety originating from Japan and East Asia, listed as an invasive species. It is a small tree reaching 15-20 ft tall, with narrow leaves on arching branches. The red buds open into pale pink flowers which turn white as they mature. The fruit is yellowish with a red blush, and is attractive to birds. It is susceptible to apple scab and powdery mildew.