Beneath the Canopy

TREE GUIDE FOR THE VILLAGE OF LANCASTER

Welcome to the Village of Lancaster Tree Guide—a resource designed to celebrate and support our growing urban forest. This booklet highlights diverse tree species that contribute to the health, beauty, and resilience of our community. This guide reflects our commitment to increasing canopy coverage, enhancing biodiversity, and fostering environmental stewardship.

The Village is actively expanding tree planting, integrating native and climate-resilient species and educating residents about the vital role trees play in cleaner air, cooler streets, stormwater management, and improved quality of life. We hope this guide inspires you to learn more about the trees around you.

Special thanks go to the Lancaster Forestry Advisory Board for their guidance, Amy Stypa, the Sustainability Coordinator for shaping the overall vision, and Elliot Lear, NYSERDA Clean Energy Intern, for leading research and content development. Their combined efforts reflect a deep commitment to a greener, healthier, and more informed community.

INCORPORATED 1849 VILLAGE OF LANCASTER N.Y.

Tree City USA

Arbor Day Foundation

A Community Tree Planting Initiative

What is the purpose of tree planting in the Village of Lancaster?

The project aims to increase tree canopy coverage within the village, creating a healthier and more sustainable environments for residents.

Where will trees be planted?

Trees will be planted in pre-selected areas between the sidewalk and the curb of the public right of way. An arborist has inspected potential sites to ensure their suitability for tree planting. Updates related to plantings, including tree planting locations and maintenance schedules are tracked in TreeKeeper, our tree management software. Residents can find the link to TreeKeeper on the village website.

How will I know if a tree will be planted in front of my house?

You will be notified via mail if a tree planting is being planned in front of your house. The notification will include details such as the type of tree and the expected planting date. This ensures that residents are informed before the planting takes place.

What type of trees will be planted?

Native and climate resilient species are prioritized to ensure they thrive and contribute to the local ecosystem and existing tree canopy, the village hopes to diversify the existing stock of trees to enhance biodiversity and resilience.

What about potential damage to property?

The Forestry Advisory Board and village arborist carefully select tree species with non-invasive root systems and canopy growth patterns, considering proximity to buildings, sidewalks, as well as underground and overhead utilities when selecting planting sites.

How will the trees be maintained after planting?

Regular maintenance such as watering, mulching, pruning, and protection from disease and pests will be carried out by the village and community volunteers to ensure the tree's survival and growth. Residents are invited to take part in tree care efforts and will be provided with guidance on proper maintenance techniques.

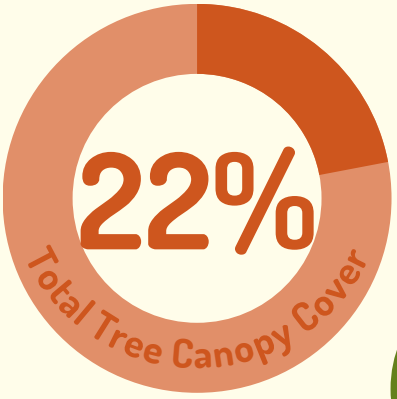
What if I would like to have a tree planted near my home?

Residents may request a tree be planted between the sidewalk and the curb in the public right of way by completing a form on the village website. An inspection of the tree and/or planting by the village arborist is required before any maintenance or planting decisions are made.

Who do I contact for more information?

For more information, contact sustainability@lancastervillageny.gov or visit our website at www.lancastervillageny.gov

Canopy at a Glance



3,800+ Village Street Trees

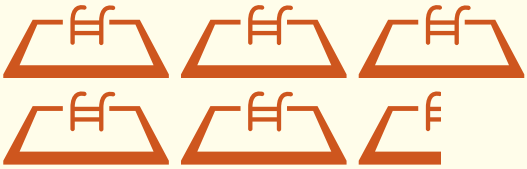
2.63 People per street tree

80+ Unique Tree Species

14,000m³+

Rainfall Intercepted per year

That's around as much water as it takes to fill up **five and a half** Olympic swimming pools



Village trees remove

137 MTCO2e

from the atmosphere each year

That's about the same as driving from Buffalo to San Francisco 132 times

Benefits of Urban Trees

Beauty & Mental Health

- Adds natural character
- Bright colors & flowers
- Space definition
- Privacy & security
- Promotes walkability
- Sense of community

Air & Noise Pollution

- Absorbs CO_2
- Traps pollutants
- Reduces noise
- Reduces risk of respiratory disease

Water & Soil Management

- Less surface rainwater runoff
- Reduces water & wind erosion
- Filters chemicals from water supply

Energy

- Provide shade on hot days
- Natural windbreak
- Less heating/cooling = Less fossil fuel usage

Local Climate

- Reduces heat island effect
- Reduces wind speeds
- Reduces glare
- Increases humidity in dry areas

Economic Stability

- Attracts businesses
- Attracts tourists and shoppers
- Increased property values
- Increases rental appeal
- Higher return on investment

Plant & Wildlife Diversity

- Creates local ecosystems
- Shelter and food for wildlife
- Mini ecosystem for other plants
- Resistance to pest & disease through diversity

Common Village Trees

Importance of Biodiversity

Ecosystem Stabilization

A mix of species ensures overall survivability. If one species is affected, others can maintain ecosystem functions.

Resilient to harsh urban conditions :

- Air pollution
- Road salts
- High winds
- Drought-like conditions

Soil & Water Management

Varied root structures help absorb rainwater, reducing flooding and preventing soil erosion in urban areas.

Different species use different types of nutrients from the soil, species diversity will ensure a healthy balance of nutrients and fertile soil.

Prevents Pests & Disease

Monocultures or only planting one tree species makes urban forests highly vulnerable to pests and diseases.

- Emerald Ash Borers : Beetle that eats the wood of ash trees, usually leading to property damage due to fallen trees.
- Maple Tar Spots : Black spots on leaves that causes early leaf drop, particularly for Norway Maples.

Pollination & Food Production

Trees support pollinators by providing food, shelter, and nesting sites. It is important to have a wide variety of trees to support these ecosystems.

Tree diversity ensures continuous flowering and fruiting cycles.

Post-Planting Care

The years immediately after planting are most crucial to a plants development and determine how well the tree grows throughout the rest of its life.

1 Pruning

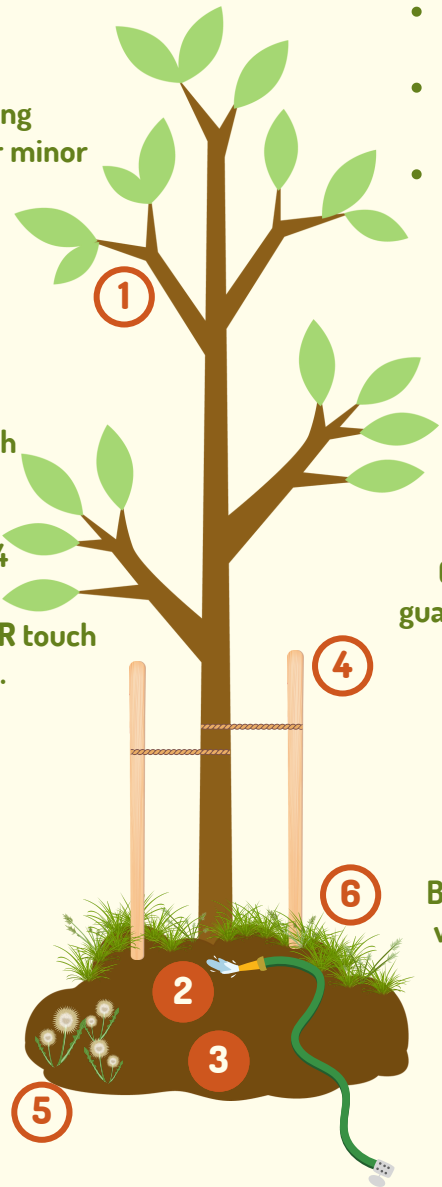
Check for any broken, damaged, or overlapping branches and consider minor pruning.

2 Water

- Water once per week.
- Use a slow-release method.
- Ensure the tree gets at least 15 gallons during summer months.

3 Mulch

- Evenly spread mulch around the base of the tree.
- Mulch should be 2-4 inches thick.
- Mulch should **NEVER** touch the base of the tree.



4 Stakes

Check stakes, ties, and guards to make sure they are firmly in place.

5 Weeding

Remove any weeds in the mulch and around the base of the tree.

6 Mowing

Be **EXTREMELY** careful when cutting grass not to damage the base of the trunk.

Tree Protection

Threats to Urban Trees

Insects and Pests
Beetles, borers and moths can all damage leaves and bark leaving trees vulnerable.

Tree Diseases
Urban trees are more susceptible to the spread of diseases highlighting the importance of species diversity.

Improper Maintenance
Bad pruning, topping, or damage from mowers and weed whackers all can negatively affect growth.

Soil Issues
Compaction and mixing of soils can lead to poor drainage restricting tree growth.

Construction Damage
Heavy equipment and trenching can harm tree roots affecting canopy growth.

Chemical Exposure
Road salt, sidewalk salt, and chemicals all damage tree roots and contaminate the soil.

What Can You Do?

Report Problems Early
Alert village officials about suspicious signs of damage or disease.

Prevent Equipment Damage
Keep mowers and weed whackers away from trunks.

Proper Mulching
Don't pile mulch against the trunk, commonly referred to as "volcano mulching".

Water During Dry Spells
Young trees need a lot of water during their first few years.

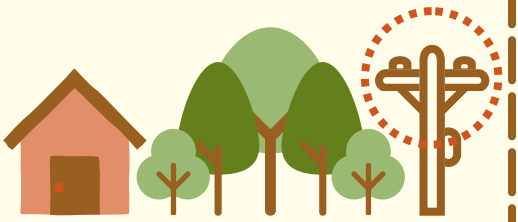
See something concerning?

Call the Village DPW to check on a tree's condition 716-683-1028

Right Tree in the Right Place

Planting a tree in the right place ensures the tree thrives with minimal problems, reducing future maintenance, hazards, and costs while maximizing it's intended benefits.

Placement is KEY!

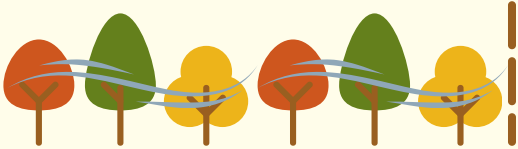


Tree size dictates where a tree can be planted and how close to structures it can be.

Trees with intrusive root systems are planted away from sidewalks and sewer pipes.

Trees provide shade to the surrounding area, if a tree has a denser canopy it will cast more shade.

Trees with large dense canopies can act as natural wind breaks or screens that protect houses from cold weather and provide privacy.



Environmental Factors

When choosing the right tree, there are several factors to consider:

Minimum temperature

Low temperatures can freeze the cells within the tree, which can severely affect tree health.

Moisture levels

Trees are capable of tolerating wet or dry conditions, however special attention should be given to areas that are flood prone or are constantly dry.

Sunlight and shade

Some species are more tolerant of shade, while others require full sunlight.

Soil types

Soil depth, structure, and pH can be the difference between a tree's success or failure.

Urban pollution

The ability of a species to tolerate both air pollution and salt spray massively influence it's rate of survival.

Tree Spotlight

Tree species selected for the first planting season are indicated in **RED**

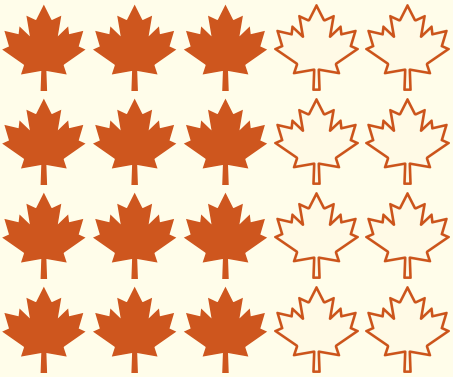
This section of the booklet contains a selection of trees in the village. It includes :

- Selected trees that will be planted in the first spring planting season.
- Some of the most common trees that can be found in the village.
- Interesting trees that have unique characteristics.

The Maple Dilemma

Maple trees make up about 65% of all the trees in the village.

If you picked 20 random trees in the village, 12 would be maples!



Trees included in the first planting season were selected based on their individual characteristics that help strengthen the village's urban forest.

- Native Trees were selected to ensure there was no competition with existing tree stock meaning ecosystems can continue to thrive.
- Climate resilient trees were selected so that they can withstand the harsh climate and tough urban conditions like salt, droughts, air pollution, and heat stress that are common in urban areas.
- Diversity of tree species was prioritized to ensure the stability of the urban forest, provide diverse habitats for the local ecosystems, prevent against catastrophic losses, and spread maintenance costs more evenly.

American Basswood *Tilia americana*

American Basswood trees earned the nickname the “natural air conditioner” from their remarkable ability to provide shade and cool the surrounding area. They are also relatively easy to grow and care for thriving in various soil conditions while requiring minimal irrigation.

American Larch *Pinus sylvestris*

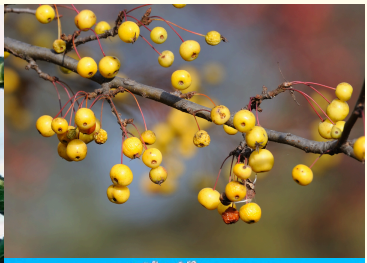
American Larch trees are unique among other coniferous trees as they do not retain their leaves year-round, instead dropping them in the late fall. They are remarkably resilient to flooding conditions being able to thrive in poorly drained or constantly damp areas, and are extremely resilient to the cold weather conditions typically found in Lancaster.

American Sycamore *Platanus occidentalis*

American Sycamore trees are one of the most effective tree species for sequestering carbon from the atmosphere and pollution removal, outperforming almost every other type of tree in the village. They are also quite tolerant of common diseases and typical urban conditions, making them an excellent street tree.

Apple *Malus spp.*





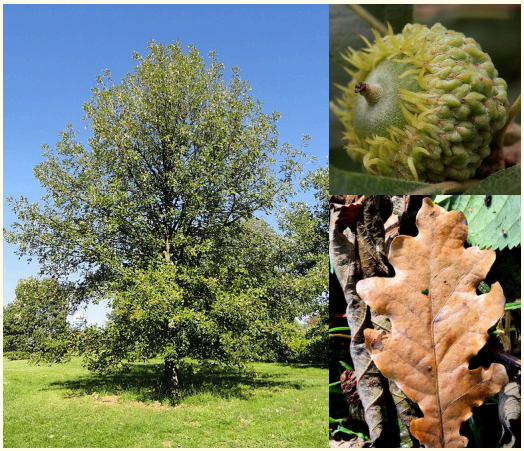

Apart from producing apples in the fall months, these trees also produce beautiful flowers and a moderately thick foliage that helps support local wildlife and pollinators. The foliage also supplies a light shade to the sidewalk below, helping reduce surrounding temperatures.

Black Walnut *Juglans nigra*



The wood of a black walnut tree is known for its density and durability. These trees excel at storing carbon, removing pollutants from the atmosphere, and managing stormwater runoff. They also produce a walnut that is occasionally used in cooking and baking.

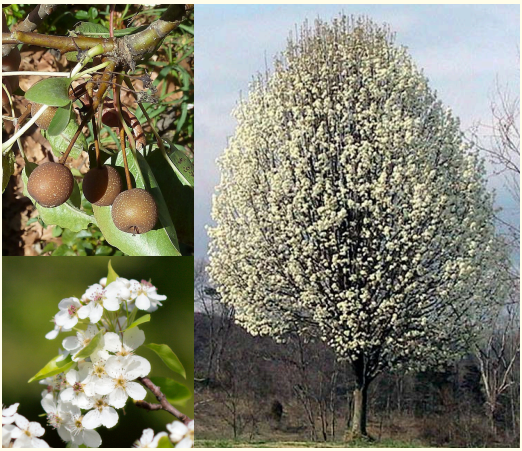
Bur Oak *Quercus macrocarpa*



Similar to other oak trees, the Bur Oak is known for its carbon sequestration and pollution removal abilities. Bur Oaks are particularly hardy in cold weather climates and droughts and are also resistant to many diseases and pests that affect other varieties of oak tree.

Callery Pear *Pyrus calleryana*

This particular species of pear has invasive traits enabling it to spread aggressively. These trees produce a beautiful foliage, however they also produce an inedible fruit with an unpleasant aroma. Their tolerance of urban conditions made them a good candidate for past plantings, however they are not currently recommended for planting due to their invasive nature.



Cherry Plum *Prunus cerasifera*

The Cherry Plum sports a beautiful display of white or pink flowers, bloom much earlier than most other plants. It produces a small cherry-sized fruit that can be used to make jams or jellies. It is also well suited to colder environments making it a great option here in Lancaster.

‘Crusader’ Cockspur Hawthorn *Crataegus crus-galli ‘Crusader’*

The ‘Crusader’ cultivar lacks the thorns typically seen in other cockspur hawthorn trees, however they still produce the classic white flowers and small fruits common to these trees. They are tolerant of most soil types as long as the soil has decent drainage, and are remarkably resilient to urban pollutants.

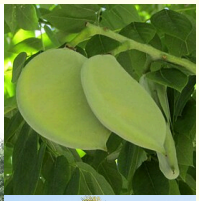
Eastern Redbud *Cercis canadensis*

The Eastern Redbud tree is known for its bright, vibrant colors and sweet fragrance during bloom. These trees thrive in a wide range of soil types and are tolerant to droughts and air pollution from vehicles making it an excellent candidate for an ornamental street tree.

English Oak *Quercus robur*

The English Oak tree is perhaps most well-known for its large grandiose presence wherever they are found. They have broad spreading canopies making it an excellent shade tree that can reduce temperatures in urban areas. They are also known as a keystone species in many ecosystems as they provide habitat and food for a wide range of wildlife.

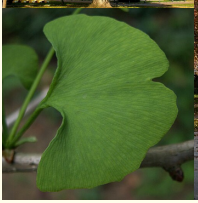
‘Espresso’ Kentucky Coffeetree *Gymnocladus dioicus ‘Espresso’*

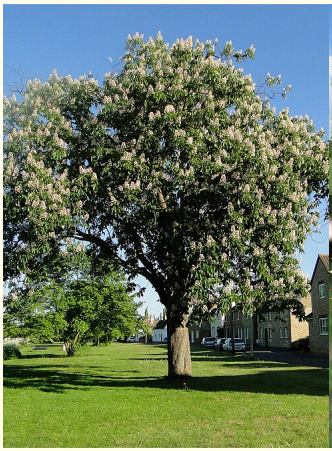

These trees are incredibly resistant to a number of environmental conditions, being particularly resistant to extreme cold weather and the harsh ice and frost common in winter months. They are also quite adaptable different soil and moisture conditions allowing them to be planted in a variety of locations.

Ginkgo *Ginkgo biloba*

The Ginkgo tree is commonly believed to be one of the oldest species of tree still in existence, representing endurance, longevity, and resilience. These trees live up to the name being resilient to varying soil conditions, drought, and pests. The dense foliage also helps to filter pollutants from the air and reduce surrounding temperatures, especially in urban areas.


Horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*



Also known as the Conker tree, this tree is characterized by its showy display of flowers in the springtime, and large thorny chestnuts produced in the fall. These trees are well suited to urban environments, being resistant to poor soil conditions, drought conditions and road salt making them a great choice for an urban street tree.

Japanese Lilac *Syringa reticulata*

Lilac trees are easy to spot thanks to their brightly colored flowers and sweet scent during bloom. This has the added benefit of also acting as a beacon for pollinators, drawing in diverse crowds of butterflies and bees contributing to the overall health and diversity of the ecosystem.

Kousa Dogwood *Cornus kousa*

Kousa Dogwood's have a much later blooming season that other dogwoods, showing their flowers in late May to early June. The bark on mature trees comes off in patches of gray, tan, and rich brown, creating a unique camouflage pattern. Compared to other species of dogwood they are quite disease resistant.

Littleleaf Linden *Tilia cordata*

This tree produces a dense foliage of heart-shaped leaves and a generous number of seeds creating both shade and a safe haven for local wildlife that depend on trees for their shelter and nutrition. They are also remarkably resilient urban trees withstanding large amounts of pollution and just about any kind of soil condition they are planted in.

London Planetree *Platanus acerifolia*

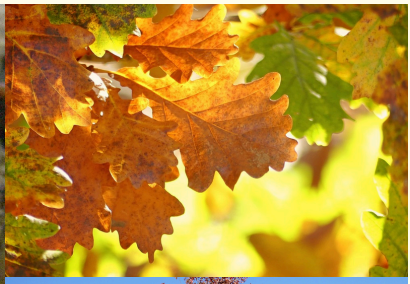
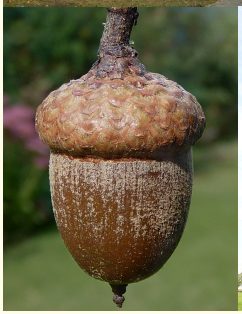
Similar to other hardwood trees, the London Planetree excels at sequestering carbon and removing pollutants from the atmosphere. Its large stature and moderately thick foliage act as a protection for birds and insects, particularly in urban areas where access to secluded greenspaces is limited.

Maple *Acer spp.*

Maple trees are a staple of both Lancaster and Western NY. One of the most common uses for maple trees is the production of maple syrup, however these trees provide many more benefits to their ecosystems. These tree's dense canopy provides both shade for the sidewalk below, and shelter for local wildlife. They are also quite resistant to cold weather, making them well suited to the climate. Despite these benefits, maples are not currently recommended for planting because they are already overrepresented in the village inventory.

Oak *Quercus spp.*



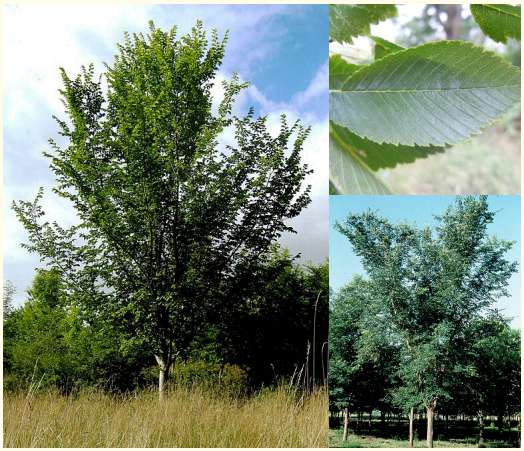
Oak trees are among the best when it comes to carbon sequestration, their large trunks and dense wood are ideal for storing carbon. Their large leaves excel at removing pollutants from the air acting as a green lung for the local ecosystem. They often symbolize strength and endurance due to their long-life and resilience. As with other oak species, they are cornerstones of their ecosystems providing shelter and food for hundreds of types of insects and birds

‘Oak Leaf’ Mountain Ash *Sorbus hybrida ‘Oak Leaf’*



Mountain Ash trees are typically characterized by clusters of flowers and berries. The Oak Leaf cultivar is no exception, helping support local wildlife through its abundant food source that lasts through fall and early winter. These trees are particularly well-suited for colder temperatures and can tolerate frost making them a great choice for snowy climates.

‘Patriot’ Elm *Ulmus x ‘Patriot’*



To combat the spread of the Dutch Elm Disease epidemic in the mid 1930s, the US National Arboretum developed the Patriot Elm. It was cross bred from multiple Elm species to maximize its vase shape, urban tolerance, and resistance to Dutch Elm Disease. These trees are fast-growing, vigorous, and easily established reaching its max height in as little as 10-15 years.

‘Prairie Sentinel’ Northern Hackberry *Celtis occidentalis ‘Prairie Sentinal’*

This cultivar deviates from the traditional broad-spreading canopy seen in hackberry trees by showcasing a unique columnar shape. Otherwise they possess all the same great benefits as their common counterpart including its famous ability to thrive in difficult growing conditions like poor soil, drought, urban pollution, salt spray, and heavy winds.

‘Red Jewel’ Crabapple *Malus ‘Red Jewel’*

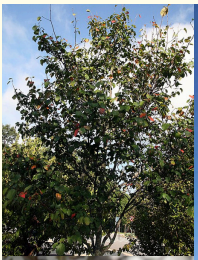
The flowers of a Crabapple tree are not only beautiful to look at during bloom, they also provide an excellent source of pollen and nectar for pollinators like bees. The small apple-like fruits produced by the Red Jewel cultivar are a great source of food providing much needed support to local birds and small mammals.

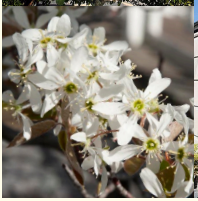
River Birch *Betula nigra*

As the name suggests, River Birch trees are naturally found along riverbanks and floodplains making them highly tolerant of temporary flooding. These trees have a unique growth pattern, they grow reasonably fast typically forming a multi-stem clump that eventually develops into a light oval shaped canopy.

'Robin Hill' Serviceberry *Amelanchier grandiflora 'Robin Hill'*

Serviceberry trees are most well-known for the small berries they produce, which are a great source of food for wildlife. The trees are active for most of the year, blooming early in the spring and flowering late into the fall maintaining a thick foliage that provides ample amounts of shade.





Smoketree *Cotinus coggygria*

Smoketrees are an great aesthetic tree for any urban area, the brightly colored foliage seen during the fall stands out particularly well along a street. Its dense foliage also provides shelter for a wide range of animals contributing to the area's biodiversity.

Spruce *Ulmus spp.*

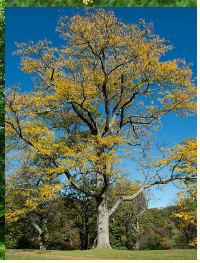





The spruce tree is one of the few species of coniferous trees in the village, meaning it will not shed its needles in the fall, staying green year-round. Due to their year-round foliage, spruce trees provide shelter for small birds and mammals while also acting as an excellent windbreak, noise reduction measure, and shade producer in urban areas.

Thornless Honeylocust *Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis*





Honeylocust trees are known for being particularly hardy in urban environments, having a high tolerance to many common issues facing urban trees like salt, droughts, poor drainage, and poor soil conditions. Certain cultivars are also known to produce large amounts of cooling shade making it a perfect tree for most urban spaces.

Tulip Tree *Liriodendron tulipfera*

During bloom, the tulip tree produces a dense and colorful canopy that provides many benefits to the surrounding ecosystem. The thick canopy provides food and shelter for birds and small mammals, as well as significant shade that helps reduce heat in urban environments.

Turkish Filbert *Corylus colurna*

More commonly known as the Hazelnut Tree after the nut it produces, this tree is often used for its agricultural value. It is also a relatively hardy and low-maintenance tree boasting certain pest and disease resistance qualities while requiring little pruning making it a great choice for urban environments.

Yellowwood *Cladrastis kentukea*

The Yellowwood tree is known for its resistance to common tree diseases and its ability to self-prune dead branches minimizing any tree maintenance. It provide a moderate amount of shade that is able to provide shelter for birds and small mammals.

Tree Index

	Tree Size	Growth Rate	Flower	Food Type	Foliage	Shade
American Basswood *Tilia americana*						
American Elm *Ulmus americana*						
American Larch *Larix laricina*						
American Sycamore *Platanus occidentalis*						
'Aristocrat' Callery pear *Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'*						
Asiatic Apple *Malus spectabilis*						
'Autumn Blaze' Freeman Maple *Acer x freemanii*						
Black Cherry *Prunus serotina*						
Black Locust *Robinia pseudoacacia*						
Black Maple *Acer nigrum*						
Black Tupelo *Nyssa sylvatica*						
Black Walnut *Juglans nigra*						
Blue Spruce *Picea pungens*						
Boxelder *Acer negundo*						
Bur Oak *Quercus macrocarpa*						
Callery Pear *Pyrus calleryana*						
Cherry Plum *Prunus cerasifera*						
Cockspur Hawthorn *Crataegus crus-galli*						
'Columnar' Norway Maple *Acer platanoides 'Columnar'*						
Common Lilac *Syringa vulgaris*						
'Crimson King' Norway Maple *Acer platanoides 'Columnar'*						

Legend :

- Small Sized Tree
- Medium Sized Tree
- Large Sized Tree
- Slow Growth Rate
- Moderate Growth Rate
- Rapid Growth Rate
- Flowers
- Fruit/Berry
- Nuts
- Seeds
- Conifer cones
- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Light Shade
- Heavy Shade

Tree Index

	Tree Size	Growth Rate	Flower	Food Type	Foliage	Shade
'Crusader' Cockspur Hawthorn *Crataegus crus-galli 'Crusader'*	Small	Moderate	✓	Fruit/Berry	Deciduous	Heavy
Eastern Cottonwood *Populus deltoides*	Large	Rapid		Seeds	Deciduous	Heavy
Eastern Hophornbeam *Ostrya virginiana*	Medium	Slow	✓	Nuts	Deciduous	Heavy
Eastern Redbud *Carcis canadensis*	Medium	Moderate	✓	Seeds	Deciduous	Light
Eastern Red Cedar *Juniperus virginiana*	Medium	Moderate	✓	Conifer cones	Evergreen	Heavy
Eastern Serviceberry *Amelanchier canadensis*	Medium	Moderate	✓	Seeds	Deciduous	Light
English Oak *Quercus robur*	Large	Moderate		Nuts	Deciduous	Heavy
'Espresso' Kentucky Coffeetree *Gymnocladus dioicus 'Espresso'*	Large	Moderate	✓	Seeds	Deciduous	Heavy
European Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	Large	Moderate		Seeds	Deciduous	Heavy
European Black Elderberry *Sambucus nigra*	Medium	Moderate	✓	Fruit/Berry	Deciduous	Heavy
European Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*	Medium	Moderate		Seeds	Deciduous	Heavy
European Mountain Ash *Sorbus aucuparia*	Medium	Moderate	✓	Fruit/Berry	Deciduous	Heavy
Flowering Plum *Prunus triloba*	Medium	Moderate	✓	Fruit/Berry	Deciduous	Heavy
Ginkgo *Ginkgo biloba*	Large	Moderate		Seeds	Deciduous	Heavy
Green Ash *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	Large	Moderate		Seeds	Deciduous	Heavy
'Greenspire' Littleleaf Linden *Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'*	Large	Moderate	✓	Nuts	Deciduous	Heavy
'Harvest Gold' Crabapple *Malus x 'Harvest Gold'*	Medium	Moderate	✓	Fruit/Berry	Deciduous	Light
Hedge Maple *Acer campestre*	Medium	Slow		Seeds	Deciduous	Heavy
Honeylocust *Gleditsia triacanthos*	Large	Slow	✓	Seeds	Deciduous	Heavy
Horsechestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	Large	Moderate	✓	Nuts	Deciduous	Heavy
Japanese Lilac *Syringa reticulata*	Medium	Moderate	✓	Seeds	Deciduous	Heavy

Legend :

- Small Sized Tree
- Medium Sized Tree
- Large Sized Tree
- Slow Growth Rate
- Moderate Growth Rate
- Rapid Growth Rate
- Flowers
- Fruit/Berry
- Nuts
- Seeds
- Conifer cones
- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Light Shade
- Heavy Shade

Tree Index

	Tree Size	Growth Rate	Flower	Food Type	Foliage	Shade
Japanese Maple *Acer palmatum*						
Kentucky Coffeetree *Gymnocladus dioicus*						
Kousa Dogwood *Cornus kousa*						
Littleleaf Linden *Tilia cordata*						
London Planetree *Platanus acerifolia*						
Northern Catalpa *Catalpa speciosa*						
Northern Hackberry *Celtis occidentalis*						
Northern Red Oak *Quercus rubra*						
Northern White Cedar *Thuja occidentalis*						
Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*						
Norway Spruce *Picea abies*						
'Oak Leaf' Mountain Ash *Sorbus hybrida 'Oak Leaf'*						
'October Glory' Red Maple *Acer rubrum 'October Glory'*						
Paper Birch *Betula papyrifera*						
Paradise Apple *Malus pumila*						
'Patriot' Elm *Ulmus x 'Patriot'*						
Pin Oak *Quercus palustris*						
'Prairie Sentinel' Northern Hackberry *Celtis occidentalis 'Praire Sentinel'*						
Prairie Crabapple *Malus ioensis*						
Pussy Willow *Salix discolor*						
'Red Jewel' Crabapple *Malus 'Red Jewel'*						

Legend :

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- Flowers
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- Nuts
- Seeds
- Conifer cones
- Deciduous tree
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Tree Index

	Tree Size	Growth Rate	Flower	Food Type	Foliage	Shade
Red Maple *Acer rubrum*						
Red Pine *Pinus resinosa*						
River Birch *Betula nigra*						
'Robin Hill' Serviceberry *Amelanchier 'Robin Hill'*						
Scotch Pine *Pinus sylvestris*						
Siberian Elm *Ulmus pumila*						
Silver Maple *Acer saccharinum*						
Slippery Elm *Ulmus rubra*						
Smoketree *Cotinus coggygria*						
Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum*						
Thornless Honeylocust *Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis*						
Tulip Tree *Liriodendron tulipfera*						
Turkish Filbert *Corylus colurna*						
White Ash *Fraxinus americana*						
White Mulberry *Morus alba*						
White Spruce *Picea glauca*						
Yellow Buckeye *Aesculus flava*						
Yellowwood *Cladrastis kentukea*						

Legend :

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- Flowers
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- Nuts
- Seeds
- Conifer cones
- Deciduous tree
- Evergreen tree
- Light Shade
- Heavy Shade

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