

NATIVE TREES

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS



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ABOUT

This guide was put together by the City of Danville to help provide information on native tree species for east central Illinois. Botany information came from the Morton Arboretum in

Planting a tree will raise property values, conserve energy, absorb and avoid air pollutants, reduce atmospheric carbon, and intercept stormwater - reducing flooding and pollution. Native plants such as wildflowers provide food and habitat for a wide variety of wildlife. Biodiversity - having a variety

of many different plant species available - is a key component to nature. Many plants and many animals form an ecosystem, keeping a healthy balance between the plants, animals and even the bacteria and fungi in the soils. Plus, a variety of plants can mean a beautiful garden year-round.

Trees are available for sale in a wide variety of places including many local nurseries or even online at The Arbor Day Foundation. Usually, planting a variety of species is best to support an ecosystem.

MORE RESOURCES

The City has collected many resources on native plants and ecological infrastructure. Most of these resources are available under the City's stormwater page under the tab "what can you do?".

Selecting a plant

The Morton Arboretum has created a database that allows the user to search for trees and plants by characteristic. This tool can be found here, <http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/search-trees/search-all-trees-and-plants>

Tree Care and Information

There are many regional resources on plant care. The Morton Arboretum in Lisle, IL provides an incredible amount of information. Another resource is the Missouri Botanical Garden which also offers many resources. Try searching for your plant in their database or use their tools to find the right plant.

Soil Testing

Soil testing can help insure that your plants grow at their best. A list of soil testing labs can be found here, <http://extension.illinois.edu/soiltest/>

Urban Ag, Wildlife, and Rain Gardens

A large number of groups have resources on urban agriculture, plantings that support wildlife such as bees, butterflies, or songbirds, and gardens to serve specific purposes like rain gardens. We have collected some resources which can be found here, <http://www.cityofdanville.org/what-can-you-do.html>



WHY PLANT TREES?

Trees save energy.

They shade our homes so we use less electricity for air conditioning. That means fewer greenhouse gases need to be produced in generating power.

Trees reduce heating bills.

Evergreens that block winter winds can save 3 percent on heating.

Trees increase our homes' value.

Homes in neighborhoods with mature trees sell for at least 10 percent more than in neighborhoods without trees. On average, each large front yard tree adds 1 percent to a house's sales price. Large trees can add 10 percent to property value.

Trees are good for business.

Shoppers will travel farther to shop in tree-lined business districts and tend to spend more, according to research. In tree-lined commercial districts, shoppers report more frequent shopping, longer shopping trips, and willingness to spend 12 percent more for goods.

Trees pay us back.

The many things trees do for us have substantial economic benefits. A single large tree produces benefits worth more than \$3,000 over its 40-year lifespan. Each year, the more than 157 million trees in the seven-county Chicago region provide services whose estimated total worth is \$195 million by capturing air pollution, storing carbon, and reducing energy costs.

Trees clean the air we breathe.

They can remove carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides and other pollutants. The more trees we plant, the more pollution they can absorb to benefit our health. Large, mature trees with many leaves capture the most pollution.

Trees treat water pollution.

Their root systems can collect contaminants as water seeps through the soil.



Trees help handle storm runoff and reduce flooding.

During heavy rainstorms, trees reduce the amount of stormwater that runs off pavement and roofs by channeling rain to the earth around their roots, where it can soak in and be filtered, and by collecting raindrops on their leaves, where the water can evaporate. This can greatly reduce the volume of water that enters storm sewers, which diminishes the risk of flooding and the amount of sewage-polluted stormwater that cities must treat. The US Forest Service estimates 100 mature trees intercept about 250,000 gallons of rainfall per year in their leafy crowns.

Trees give us oxygen.

Through photosynthesis, they turn carbon dioxide into the oxygen we need to live.

Trees save lives.

By capturing fine particles of air pollution, urban trees and forests are saving an average of one life every year in each of 10 US cities, according to a recent study. In New York City, for example, trees save an average of eight lives every year. Trees catch tiny particles from the air on their leaves and branches.

Trees make us healthier.

Children who live in neighborhoods with more street trees are less likely to have asthma. People who live in areas with plenty of greenery are more likely to be physically active and less likely to be overweight or obese.

Trees help us relax.

The sight of trees reduces blood pressure, helps hospital patients recover, and increases worker productivity. Exposure to trees and nature reduces children's stress. Drivers who can see trees and nature are less frustrated.

Trees keep us cooler.

By casting shade and giving off moisture from its leaves, a big shade tree can reduce the surrounding temperature by 10 to 15 degrees. In cities, planting lots of trees can reduce the "heat island effect" caused by heat stored in paving and masonry buildings.

Trees make our streets quieter.

They reduce noise by absorbing sound, especially at high frequencies. A band of trees and shrubs planted on a raised berm can reduce highway noise by 6 to 10 decibels.

Trees make our cities safer.

In city areas with nearby trees and natural landscapes, there is less domestic violence. Apartment complexes with many trees had 52 percent fewer crimes. On tree-lined streets, people drive more slowly, reducing accident risk. Studies have shown that trees contribute to stronger ties among neighbors, a greater sense of safety, closer supervision of children in outdoor places, healthier patterns of children's play, more use of neighborhood common spaces, fewer property crimes, and fewer violent crimes. Adolescents in urban communities may display less aggressive behavior if they live in neighborhoods with more greenery.

Trees surround us in beauty.

Green in summer, golden in fall, lovely even in winter when their branches are outlined with snow, and glorious in spring, trees bring life to city streets and grandeur to suburban boulevards. Without trees, our neighborhoods would be stark and lifeless. Without trees, the horizon would be empty. Without the woods, where would the trail go?



WHY PLANT NATIVE TREES?

According to Douglas W. Tallamy author of *Bringing Nature Home*, “Biodiversity losses are a clear sign that our own life-support systems are failing. The ecosystems that support us - - that determine the carrying capacity of the earth and our local spaces - - are run by biodiversity. It is biodiversity that generates oxygen and clean water; that creates topsoil out of rock and buffers extreme weather events like droughts and floods; and that recycles the mountains of garbage we create every day. And now, with human induced climate change threatening the planet, it is biodiversity that will suck that carbon out of the air and sequester it in living plants if given half a chance. Humans cannot live as the only species on this planet because it is other species that create the ecosystem services essential to us. Every time we force a species to extinction we are encouraging our own demise. Despite the disdain with which we have treated it in the past, biodiversity is not optional.”

“What will it take to give our local animals what they need to survive and reproduce on our properties? NATIVE PLANTS, and lots of them. This is a scientific fact deduced from thousands of studies about how

energy moves through food webs. Here is the general reasoning. All animals get their energy directly from plants, or by eating something that has already eaten a plant. The group of animals most responsible for passing energy from plants to the animals that can't eat plants is insects. This is what makes insects such vital components of healthy ecosystems. So many animals depend on insects for food (e.g., spiders, reptiles and amphibians, rodents, 96% of all terrestrial birds) that removing insects from an ecosystem spells its doom.”



HOW TO CREATE A YARD ECOSYSTEM

According to the national wildlife federation animals including pollinators need four basic components to live

- 1) Food
- 2) Water
- 3) Shelter
- 4) A place to raise their young

Food can be seeds, berries, nectar, foliage, nuts, fruits, sap, pollen, suet, bird feeders, squirrel feeders, hummingbird feeds, and butterfly feeders.

Water can be a birdbath, lake, stream, seasonal pool, ocean, water garden (even in a container), pond, river, butterfly puddling area, rain garden, or spring.

Cover can be a wooded area, bramble patch, ground

cover, rock pile or wall, cave, roosting box, dense shrubs or thicket, evergreens, brush or log pole, burrow, meadow or prairie, watergarden, or pond.

Places to raise young include mature trees, meadow or prairie, nesting boxes, wetlands, caves, host plants for caterpillars, dead trees or snags, dense shrubs or thickets, water gardens, ponds, and burrows.

You should also employ sustainable practices like soil and water conservation, controlling exotic species, and organic practices.

To learn more see, <https://www.nwf.org/Garden-for-Wildlife/Certify>

STREET TREES

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS



Missouri Botanical Garden



Serviceberry

Amelanchier canadensis

Common Name: serviceberry

Family: Rosaceae

Native Range: Eastern North America

Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: 4 to 8

Height: 25.00 to 30.00 feet

Spread: 15.00 to 20.00 feet

Bloom Time: April to May

Bloom Description: White

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Water: Medium

Maintenance: Low

Suggested Use: Flowering Tree

Flower: Showy

Leaf: Good Fall

Attracts: Birds

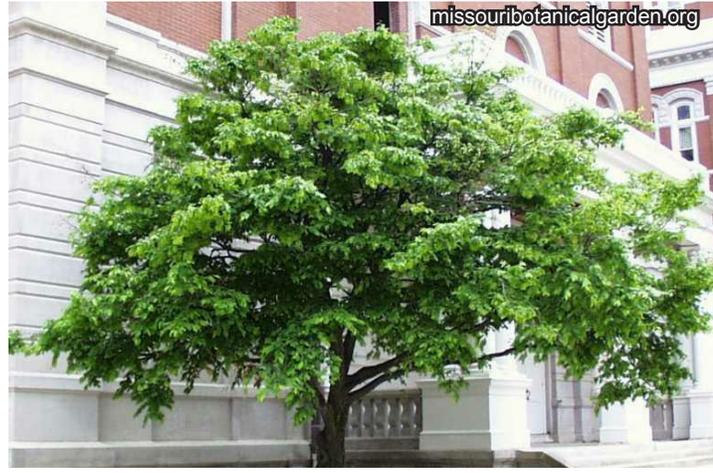
Fruit: Showy, Edible

Tolerate: Clay Soil

Wildlife: Berries attract birds and common larva support the hairstreak butterfly

Serviceberry is a great native tree that can be used as street trees when the tree lawn is 4+ feet in width. According to the Morton Arboretum, This large deciduous shrub or small tree, with many colony-forming erect stems is often found growing in swampy, wet sites in Eastern North America. In yards and landscapes in the Midwest, Canada Serviceberry is best suited for wet sites. It has white blooms in early spring followed by oval green leaves and edible red fruit, attractive to birds, in mid to late summer. The fall color is orange-red.

According to the Missouri Botanical Garden, *Amelanchier canadensis*, commonly called shadblow serviceberry has edible berries that resemble blueberries in size and color and are used in jams, jellies and pies.



American Hornbeam

Carpinus caroliniana

Common Name: American hornbeam

Type: Tree

Family: Betulaceae

Native Range: Eastern North America

Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: 3 to 9

Height: 20.00 to 35.00 feet

Spread: 20.00 to 35.00 feet

Bloom Time: February

Bloom Description: White (female), Green (male)

Sun: Part shade to full shade

Water: Medium

Maintenance: Low

Suggested Use: Street Tree, Naturalize

Flower: Insignificant

Leaf: Good Fall

Tolerate: Clay Soil

Wildlife: Game birds, Small mammals, Songbirds

American Hornbeam is a great native tree that can be used as street trees with 4+ feet of treelawn. According to the Morton Arboretum, The American hornbeam is a native forest understory tree in the Chicago area, making it useful for shady landscapes and naturalized or woodland gardens. New leaves emerge reddish-purple, changing to dark green, then turn yellow to orange-red in the fall, offering a kaleidoscope of color throughout the year. Even in winter, the tree's fluted blue-gray bark with long, sinewy ridges make it a special addition to the landscape. This plant has some cultivated varieties.

According to the Missouri Botanical Garden, the extremely hard wood of this tree will, as the common name suggests, take a horn-like polish and was once used by early Americans to make bowls, tool handles and ox yokes. It has no serious insect or disease problems.

SMALL TREES

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS





Red Buckeye

Aesculus pavia

Common Name: red buckeye

Type: Deciduous shrub

Family: Sapindaceae

Native Range: North America

Hardiness Zone: 4 to 8

Height: 12.00 to 15.00 feet

Spread: 12.00 to 15.00 feet

Bloom Time: April to May

Bloom Description: Bright red

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Water: Medium

Maintenance: Medium

Suggested Use: Hedge, Flowering Tree, or Rain garden

Flower: Showy

Fruit: Showy

Tolerate: Clay Soil

Wildlife: Browsers, Butterflies, Hummingbirds, Small mammals

According to the Missouri Botanical Garden, *Aesculus pavia*, commonly called red buckeye, is a deciduous clump-forming shrub or small tree with an irregular rounded crown. It typically grows 10-20' tall. Showy, erect, 4-10" long panicles of red to orange-red, narrow-tubular flowers appear in spring. Palmately compound, shiny, dark green leaves are attractive in spring and early summer, but usually begin to decline by August. Smooth, light brown, globular (1-2" diameter) seed capsules encase 1-3 shiny seeds called buckeyes that ripen in the fall. Seeds are poisonous and are avoided by most wildlife. Red buckeye is native to southeastern Missouri where it typically occurs in low rich wooded valleys, at bluff bases, on wooded slopes and along streams (Steyermark). Flowers are attractive to ruby-throated hummingbirds.



Eastern Redbud

Cercis canadensis

Common Name: eastern redbud

Type: Tree

Family: Fabaceae

Native Range: North and Central America

Hardiness Zone: 4 to 8

Height: 20.00 to 30.00 feet

Spread: 25.00 to 35.00 feet

Bloom Time: April

Bloom Description: Pink

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Water: Medium

Maintenance: Low

Suggested Use: Street Tree, Flowering Tree

Flower: Showy

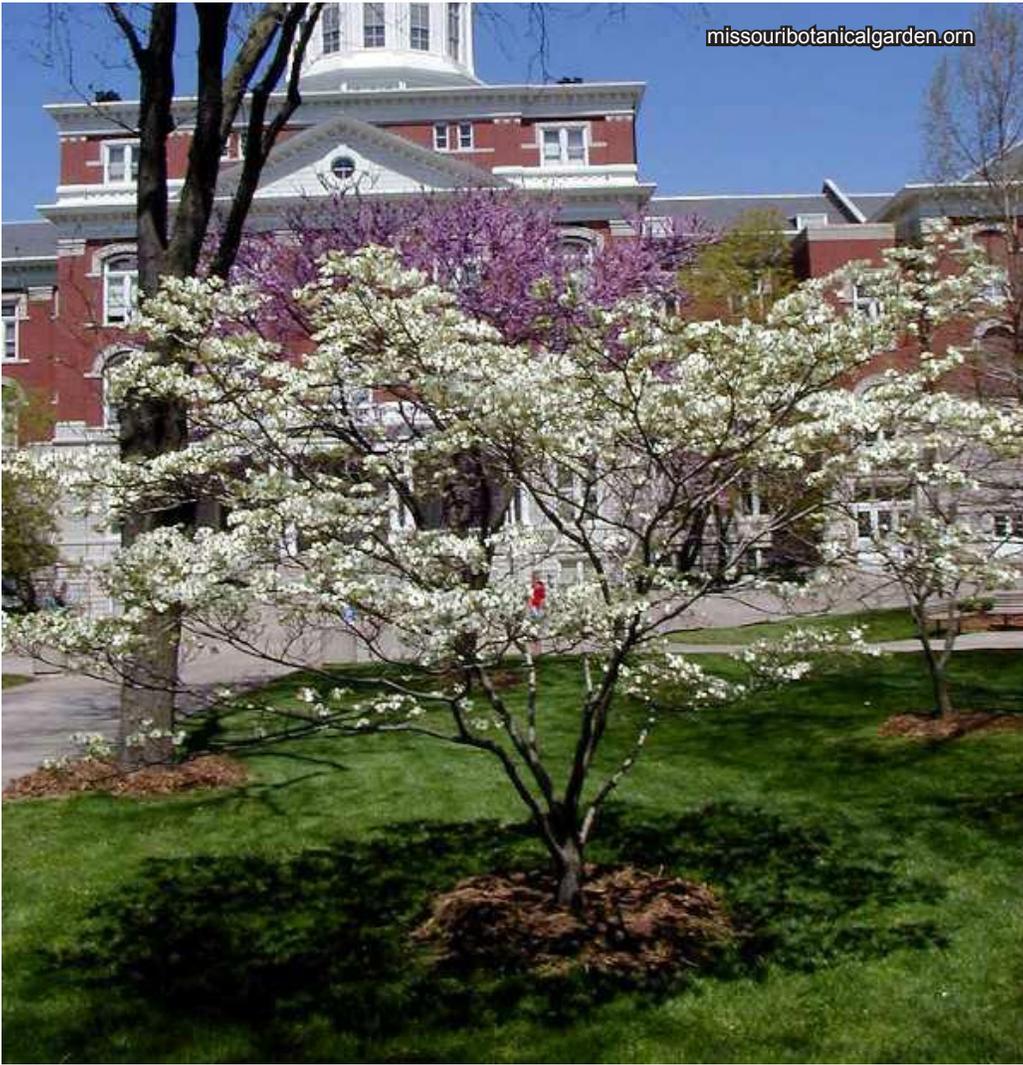
Leaf: Good Fall

Tolerate: Deer, Clay Soil, Black Walnut

Wildlife: Butterflies

According to the Morton Arboretum, in April and May, many neighborhoods are brightened by the purplish-pink flowers lining the dark branches of redbuds before their leaves open. This Chicago native plant, evolved in the understory and along wood edges of forests. It works especially well among evergreens that contrast with its color and shelter it from intense sunlight.

Keeping the tree vigorous by regular watering and fertilization and by pruning out dead branches as needed will help keep the tree healthy. It works especially well among evergreens that contrast with its color and shelter it from intense sunlight.



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Flowering Dogwood

Cornus florida

Common Name: flowering dogwood

Family: Cornaceae

Native Range: Eastern North America

Hardiness Zones: 5 to 9

Height: 15.00 to 30.00 feet

Spread: 15.00 to 30.00 feet

Bloom Time: April to May

Bloom Description: White (bracts)

Sun: Full sun to part shade

Water: Medium

Maintenance: Medium

Suggested Use: Flowering Tree

Flower: Showy

Leaf: Good Fall

Fruit: Showy

Tolerate: Deer, Clay Soil, Black Walnut

Wildlife: Game birds, Insect pollinators, small

mammals, songbirds

According to the Missouri Botanical Garden *Cornus florida*, commonly known as flowering dogwood, is a small deciduous tree that typically grows 15-30' tall with a low-branching, broadly-pyramidal but somewhat flat-topped habit. It arguably may be the most beautiful of the native American flowering trees. It is native from Maine to southern Ontario to Illinois to Kansas south to Florida, Texas and Mexico. Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, organically rich, acidic soils in part shade. Benefits from a 2-4" mulch which will help keep roots cool and moist in summer. May be inadvisable at this time to plant this tree in areas where dogwood anthracnose infestations are present. It is sensitive to adverse soil and environmental conditions such as road salt and pollution.



Thornless cockspur hawthorn

Crataegus crus-galli var. *inermis*

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree, Specimen

Mature Height: 20-30 feet

Mature Width: 20-35 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

Soil Preference: Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Tolerant

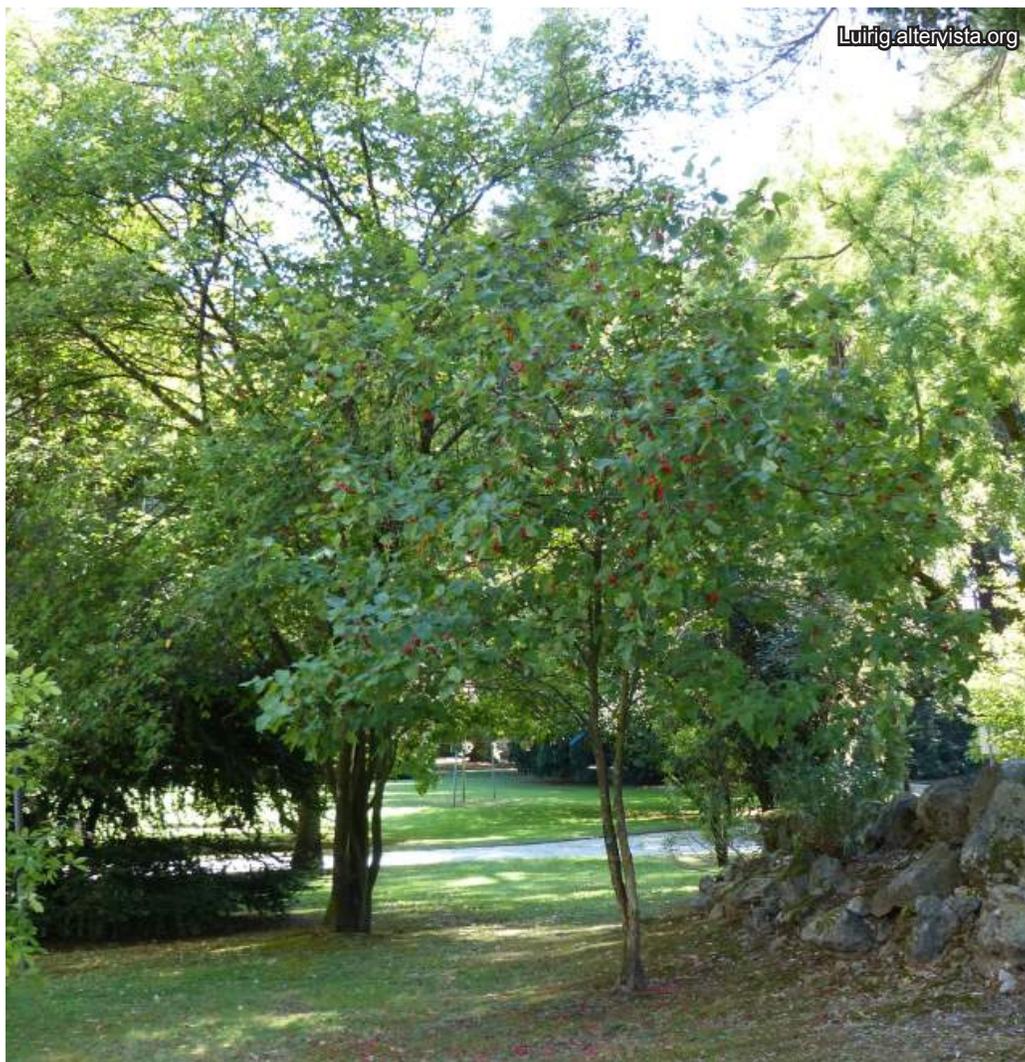
Soil Salt: Moderately Tolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Moderately Tolerant

Wildlife: Game birds, Migrant birds, Nesting birds, Songbirds

This variety of cockspur hawthorn has thornless stems. It displays beautiful white flowers in spring and persistent fruit in fall and winter.



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plants.usda.gov

Downy Hawthorn

Crataegus mollis

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Shade tree, Specimen

Mature Height: 20-30 feet

Mature Width: 20-40 feet

Light Exposure: Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3-6

Soil Preference: Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Tolerant

Wildlife: Game birds, Insect pollinators, Migrant

birds, Nesting birds, Songbirds

According to the University of Texas at Austin Wildflower Center, the downy hawthorn is a handsome tree with tall trunk and compact, rounded crown of spreading branches, large broad hairy leaves, many large flowers, and large scarlet fruit. Downy hawthorn is wide-spreading tree, 20-40 ft. in height, with horizontal branching and varying degrees of thorniness. The bark of the short trunk is silvery and scaly. Profuse, flat-topped clusters of white, rose-like blossoms are followed by persistent, tiny, red apples. Medium-green, fuzzy foliage is usually aborted in early fall due to infections. Little harm is done, since the species is not known for fall color. The Morton Arboretum notes that the tree Downy hawthorn has the typical white flowers and red fruit of hawthorns, but is not always as thorny as other species.



Prairie Crabapple

Malus ioensis

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, Under utility

Mature Height: 20-30 feet

Mature Width: 20-30 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily),
Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3-8

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Intolerant

Wildlife: birds, browsers, insect pollinators

According to the Morton Arboretum, prairie crabapple was once commonly found throughout the Midwest prairies and savannas. Spectacular in bloom, deep pink flower buds open to white flowers. Their fruit is popular with a myriad of wildlife. Unfortunately, prairie crabapple is susceptible to many foliar diseases. beautiful, but is prone to the cedar rust diseases.

Crabapples are adaptable to most soil conditions but prefer full sun in moist, well-drained soil. Light pruning may be required to keep plants healthy or correct structural problems. Thinning the crown allows light into center for better flowering. Remove dead, diseased and crossing branches at any time. Pink buds open up to clusters of fragrant white or whitish pink flowers. Fruits are yellow-green crabapples, about 1 inch in diameter.

MEDIUM TREES

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS





Red Maple

Acer Rubrum

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks

Landscape Uses: Shade tree, Specimen

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 40-60 feet

Mature Width: 35-45 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily),

Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Prefers

Alkaline Soils: Moderately Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Intolerant

Poor Drainage: Tolerant

Wildlife: Game mammals, Insect pollinators, Small mammals, Songbirds

Planting Considerations: Commonly planted, Intolerant of pollution

According to the Morton Arboretum, the red maple is a widely adaptable large tree common to the woods of eastern North America. A red tinge can be found in its flowers, twigs, and seeds, but it is most notable for the scarlet of its leaves in fall. Red maple needs plenty of room for its dense, spreading root system. Fall color can be yellow rather than red, so select a cultivar bred for red fall color. Red maple does not tolerate heavy pollution.



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Ohio Buckeye

Aesculus Glabra

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, Restricted sites

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree,

Mature Height: 20-40 feet

Mature Width: 20-40 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily), Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3-7

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Prefers

Alkaline Soils: Moderately Tolerant

Salt Spray: Moderately Tolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Moderately Tolerant

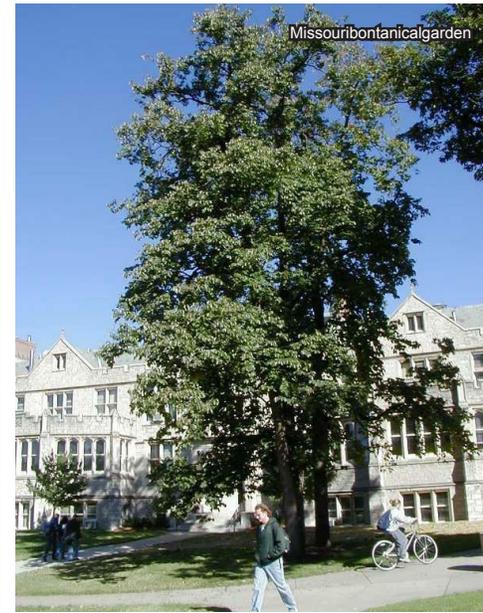
Poor Drainage: Moderately Tolerant

Planting Considerations: Messy fruit/plant parts

Growth Rate: Moderate

Wildlife: Butterflies, Migrant birds, Small mammals

The Ohio buckeye, as noted by the Morton Arboretum, is a neatly rounded tree with low, sweeping branches and dense foliage that provides deep shade. It is one of the first trees to leaf out in the spring. Its name comes from the 'buckeyes,' a small, dark brown nut with a light patch resembling the eye of a deer, which grows inside a rounded prickly fruit capsule.



Common Persimmon

Diospyros virginiana

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks

Landscape Uses: Shade tree

Mature Height: 35-60 feet

Mature Width: 20-35 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily),
Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

Soil Preference: Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Moderately Tolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Tolerant

Wildlife: Browsers, Game birds, Insect pollinators,

Small mammals, Songbirds

Persimmon is a southeastern U.S. native tree that is easily recognized in winter by its unusual rugged, blocky bark. Female trees produce large orange-brown fleshy fruit that are edible after the first frost. Thick, dark green leaves turn a yellow fall color.

Fruits are commonly used in syrups, jellies, ice creams or pies. Persimmon fruit is quite astringent when green, but upon ripening becomes sweet and may be eaten off the tree. Persimmon leaves can be used to make teas.

Persimmon is a member of the ebony family. The wood is extremely hard and has been used to make golf club heads, billiard cues and shoe lasts.

This tree has no serious pests but root suckering can be a management problem.



Tupelo (Sour Gum)

Nyssa sylvatica

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree

Mature Height: 30-50 feet

Mature Width: 20-30 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily), Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Prefers

Alkaline Soils: Intolerant

Salt Spray: Moderately Tolerant

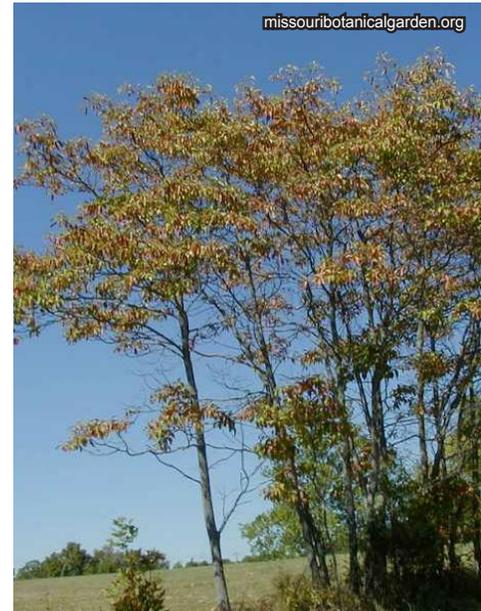
Soil Salt: Moderately Tolerant

Drought Conditions: Moderately Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Moderately Tolerant

Wildlife: Cavity-nesting birds, Game birds, Mammals, Songbirds

Tupelo or sour gum is a striking pyramidal tree in its youth with horizontal branches growing from a typically straight trunk. As the tree matures it takes on more of an irregular habit. The dark green glossy summer foliage takes center stage in fall when the leaves turn bright scarlet. This tree Prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soils high in organic matter. Best in full sun. It has a taproot, making it difficult to transplant, spring plant only. Prune in late fall or during dormant season.



Sassafras

Sassafras albidum

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks

Landscape Uses: Shade tree, Specimen

Mature Height: 20-30 feet

Mature Width: 25-40 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily),
Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 -9

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Prefers

Alkaline Soils: Moderately Tolerant

Salt Spray: Moderately Tolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

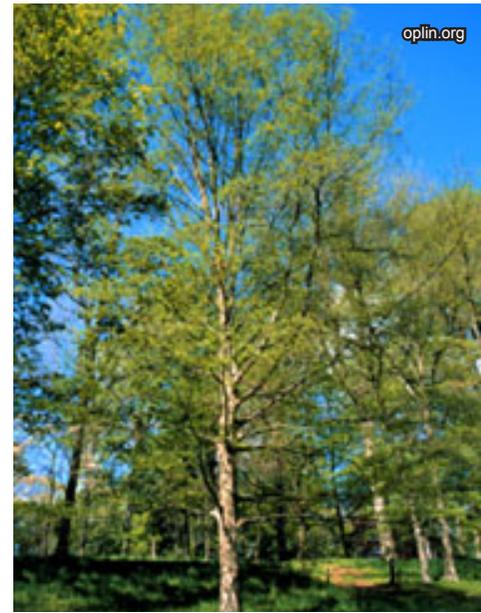
Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Intolerant

Wildlife: Browsers, Game birds, Small mammals,

Songbirds

Sassafras is a North American native tree that provides vivid fall color and interesting mitten-shaped leaves. In the wild it can form thickets, a trait that may not be appropriate for every landscape. Japanese beetle, powdery mildew, leaf spots and cankers are possible problems



Hophornbeam (Ironwood)

Ostrya virginiana

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree,

Mature Height: 25-40 feet

Mature Width: 15-40 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily), Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

Soil Preference: Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Moderately Tolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Intolerant

Wildlife: Browsers, Small mammals, Songbirds

Ironwood is a tough understory tree with beautiful birch-like leaves, grayish-brown flaky bark, fine-textured drooping branches, and attractive hop-like fruits. Ironwood is considered one of Illinois' toughest native hardwoods and is not only ornamental but resistant to many disease and insect problems. Excellent tree for naturalized landscapes.

LARGE TREES

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS





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missouribotanicalgarden.org



missouribotanicalgarden.org

Black Maple

Acer Nigra

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree,

Mature Height: 60-75 feet

Mature Width: 40-50 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily), Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily), Full shade (4 hrs or less of light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Prefers

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Moderately Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Intolerant

Wildlife: Insect pollinators

Black maple, once considered a separate species (*Acer nigrum*), is now considered a subspecies of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum* ssp. *nigrum*). It displays similar characteristics: dense, rounded crown; dark, furrowed bark; and brilliant fall color. It is a commonly planted tree in this region



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Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks

Landscape Uses: Shade tree, Specimen

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 60-75 feet

Mature Width: 40-50 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily),
Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily), Full shade (4
hrs or less of light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zone 4 - 8

Soil Preference: Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Intolerant

Poor Drainage: Intolerant

Wildlife: Game birds, Game mammals, Insect
pollinators, Small mammals, Songbirds

Sugar maple is a Midwest native loved for its exceptional fall color ranging from brilliant yellow to burnt-orange. In summer, its lustrous foliage provides excellent shade, making it a great choice for parks, golf courses, and home landscapes where its roots can spread.



American Beech

Fagus grandiflora

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks

Landscape Uses: Shade tree

Mature Height: 50-70 feet

Mature Width: 50-70 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily),
Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zone 4- 9

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Prefers

Alkaline Soils: Moderately Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Intolerant

Poor Drainage: Intolerant

Wildlife: Cavity-nesting birds, Game birds, Small

mammals, Songbirds

American beech is a large, graceful native tree, excellent for large, park-like landscapes where it has room to spread its wide, low-growing branches. The massive trunk has beautiful silver gray bark; the dark green summer foliage turns a golden bronze in the fall. Leaves typically hang on well into the winter months adding to the seasonal interest. Fruit are edible beechnuts, 3-sided, triangular nuts enclosed in a prickly husk.



Common Hackberry

Celtis occidentalis

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks

Landscape Uses: Shade tree, Specimen

Mature Height: 20-30 feet

Mature Width: 25-40 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily),
Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Prefers

Alkaline Soils: Moderately Tolerant

Salt Spray: Moderately Tolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Intolerant

Wildlife: Browsers, Game birds, Small mammals,

Songbirds

Sassafras is a North American native tree that provides vivid fall color and interesting mitten-shaped leaves. In the wild it can form thickets, a trait that may not be appropriate for every landscape.



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Thornless Honeylocust

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median, Restricted sites

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree,

Mature Height: 30-70 feet

Mature Width: 30-70 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 10

Soil Preference: Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Tolerant

Soil Salt: Tolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Tolerant

Wildlife: Game birds, Migrant birds, Small

mammals

The light, dappled shade cast by the lacy foliage of this attractive tree is only one of its virtues. It also is durable and adaptable, tolerating a wide range of soil conditions as well as drought, and road salt, and has a lovely yellow fall color. As a result, honey locust is overused in city and suburban landscapes. For the sake of species diversity, it should only be planted after careful consideration of alternatives. The native species of honey-locust has large thorns on its stems and bark. For this reason, thornless honey locust, also known as *Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis*, is most commonly sold.



Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks

Landscape Uses: Shade tree, Specimen

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 60-75 feet

Mature Width: 40-75 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 5 - 9

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil,
Wet soil

Acid Soils: Prefers

Alkaline Soils: Intolerant

Salt Spray: Tolerant

Soil Salt: Tolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

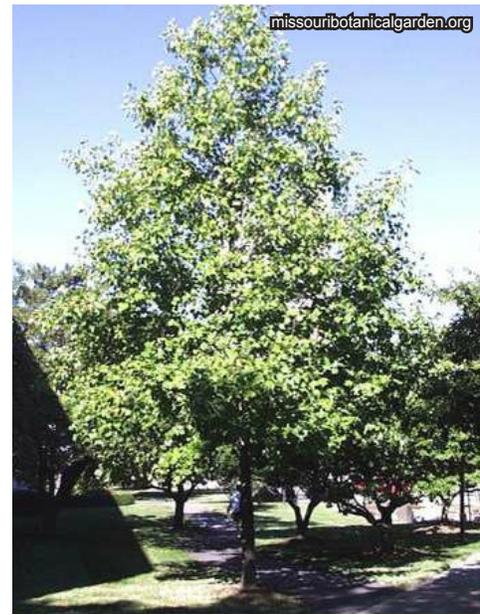
Poor Drainage: Tolerant

Wildlife: Game birds, Insect pollinators,
Sapsuckers, Small mammals, Songbirds

Sweet-gum is known for its unique star-shaped leaves with outstanding yellow, red, and purple fall color. It can be an excellent shade tree in the right location, away from foot traffic where the spiky “gumball” fruits will not be an annoyance.



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Tulip poplar

Liriodendron tulipifera

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree, Specimen

Mature Height: 70-90 feet

Mature Width: 35-50 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily), Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zone 5 - 9

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Moderately Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Intolerant

Poor Drainage: Intolerant

Planting Considerations: Highly susceptible to ice damage, Marginally hardy, Weak wood and branch structure

Wildlife: Insect pollinators, Sapsuckers, Small mammals, Songbirds

Aphids, scales, mildew, canker, and verticillium wilt are possible problems. Fast growth rate causes the tree to be somewhat weak wooded.

The tulip-tree is one of the largest native trees in North America. It is a member of the magnolia family and has distinct tulip-shaped characteristic in its leaves, flowers, and fruit. The showy, goblet-shaped, orange-yellow-green flowers appear in late spring after the leaves; the cone-like seed clusters sit upright on the branches. The golden-yellow fall color of the tulip-tree makes this an excellent choice for large landscapes.



Cucumber magnolia

Magnolia acuminata

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks

Landscape Uses: Shade tree

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 50-80 feet

Mature Width: 50-80 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily),

Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Prefers

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

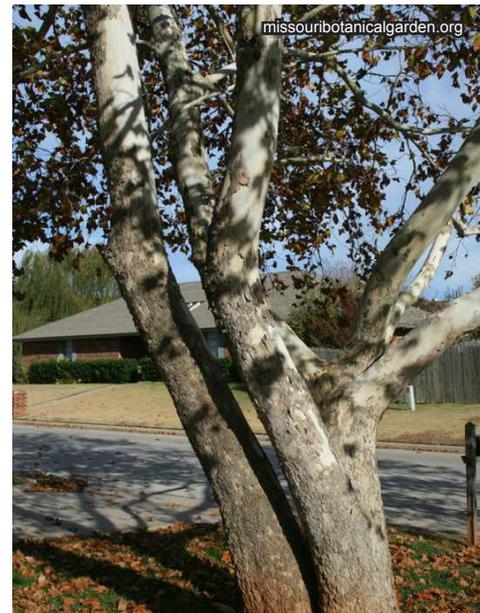
Drought Conditions: Intolerant

Poor Drainage: Intolerant

Planting Considerations: Intolerant of pollution, May be difficult to find in nurseries

Wildlife: Songbirds

This large, deciduous magnolia tree is excellent for large properties such as parks, golf courses, and naturalized areas. Cucumber tree's wide-spreading branches are covered with dark green leaves that turn an attractive yellow-brown in the fall. Although its flowers are not as showy as those of other magnolia species, the cucumber tree yields interesting pinkish-red fruit pods.



Sycamore

Platanus occidentalis

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 75-100 feet

Mature Width: 50-70 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily), Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 9

Soil Preference: Alkaline soil, Wet soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Prefers

Salt Spray: Moderately Tolerant

Soil Salt: Tolerant

Drought Conditions: Intolerant

Poor Drainage: Tolerant

Planting Considerations: Messy fruit/plant parts

Wildlife: Birds, Insect pollinators, Small mammals

The sycamore is a grand, stately shade tree for a larger site. It has broad green leaves but is most recognizable by its peeling bark, with patches of white and gray. Native to the region, sycamores have very high wildlife value, attracting a wide range of birds that use the tree for many purposes.



White oak

Quercus alba

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 50-80 feet

Mature Width: 100 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zone 3 - 9

Soil Preference: Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Intolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Intolerant

Planting Considerations: Messy fruit/plant parts

Wildlife: Game birds, Game mammals, Migrant birds, Small mammals

Majestic state tree of Illinois. A long-lived tree for large landscapes and parks. White oak is a massive, long-lived stately tree with wide-spreading horizontal branches and wine-red fall color. This native tree provides shade for larger landscapes and parks. Oak wilt, anthracnose, two-lined chestnut borer, galls and scale are possible problems.



Swamp White oak

Quercus bicolor

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median, Restricted sites

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree, Specimen

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 50-60 feet

Mature Width: 50-60 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Moderately Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Moderately Tolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Tolerant

Wildlife: Game birds, Game mammals, Migrant birds, Small mammals

Swamp white oak is a striking tree with attractive peeling bark, especially on young trees. The lustrous, lobed leaves have a two-tone appearance, dark green on top with a silvery-white underside. Fall color is an orange-gold to yellow in mid-autumn. An excellent shade tree for any landscape.



Shingle oak

Quercus imbricaria

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median, Restricted sites

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree

Mature Height: 50-60 feet

Mature Width: 50-60 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily),

Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

Soil Preference: Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Moderately Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Moderately Tolerant

Wildlife: Browsers, Game birds, Game mammals, Migrant birds, Small mammals

Shingle oak is native to Illinois and to part of the Chicago region. This tree is not easily recognized as an oak due to an atypical, unlobed leaf. It is not used as commonly as other oak species, but would be valuable as a parkway tree. Oak wilt is a potential disease problem. Insect pests include scale and two-lined chestnut borer. Galls caused by mites or insects are common, but not harmful.

This tree has acorns, 1/2 to 2/3 inch long topped with a thin cap enclosing the top 1/3 of the nut.



Bur oak

Quercus macrocarpa

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree,

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 70-80 feet

Mature Width: 70-80 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

Soil Preference: Alkaline soil, Dry soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Prefers

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Moderately Tolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Tolerant

Planting Considerations: Messy fruit/plant parts

Wildlife: Game birds, Game mammals, Migrant birds, Small mammals

The stately bur oak, native to the Midwest, is a great choice as a shade tree and for specimen plantings in parks, spacious yards, and other large areas. Its massive trunk has gray to brown furrowed bark and its branches bear lustrous dark green leaves that turn yellow-brown in fall. Large acorns with fringed caps attract birds and small mammals. Bur oak is generally considered to be a low-maintenance, long-lived tree.



Chinkapin/Chestnut Oak

Quercus muehlenbergii

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks

Landscape Uses: Shade tree, Specimen

Mature Height: 50-80 feet

Mature Width: 50-70 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zone 5- 7

Soil Preference: Alkaline soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Moderately Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Moderately Tolerant

Wildlife: Game birds, Game mammals, Migrant

birds, Small mammals

Planting Considerations: Messy fruit/plant parts

Chinkapin oak is native to the Midwest, where it is often found as a specimen planting or as a grouping of tree for parks and large areas. Chinkapin oaks are found on dry, limestone outcrops in the wild and perform well in alkaline soils. Its glossy, coarsely-toothed leaves are yellow-green and small compared to most oaks. Young trees retain a pyramidal to oval habit with a pale gray, scaly ridged central trunk. As trees age, the crown becomes more rounded.

Best grown in rich, deep soils but often found in the wild on dry, limestone outcrops in low slopes, and wooded hillsides. One of the best oaks for alkaline soils. Prune oaks in the dormant season to avoid attracting beetles that may carry oak wilt.



Pin oak

Quercus palustris

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks

Landscape Uses: Shade tree, Specimen

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 60-70 feet

Mature Width: 40-50 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 4 - 8

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Wet soil

Acid Soils: Requires

Alkaline Soils: Intolerant

Salt Spray: Moderately Tolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Intolerant

Poor Drainage: Tolerant

Planting Considerations: Messy fruit/plant parts

Wildlife: Game birds, Game mammals, Migrant birds, Small mammals

Pin oak is an Illinois native and has been widely planted in landscapes for many years. Unfortunately this tree suffers greatly from chlorosis (yellowing) of the leaves due to high soil pH. This can be a very serious problem on this species, so pin oak is no longer recommended for landscapes in areas with high soil pH. In areas where chlorosis is not a problem, this tree can provide russet to red fall color.



Red oak

Quercus rubra

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 60-75 feet

Mature Width: 60-75 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily), Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 7

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Moderately Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Moderately Tolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Tolerant

Planting Considerations: Messy fruit/plant parts

Wildlife: Game birds, Game mammals, Migrant birds, Small mammals

Northern red oak is native to the Midwest and is one of the faster growing oaks for the home landscape. The leaves are handsome throughout the year, emerging pinkish-red, turning lustrous dark green in summer, and changing to russet-red to bright red in autumn. Its tolerance of salt and air pollution makes it a good tree for more exposed areas.



Shumard oak

Quercus shumardii

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Shade tree, Parkway/street

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 40-60 feet

Mature Width: 40-60 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily), Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: 5 - 9

Soil Preference: Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Tolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Tolerant

Planting Considerations: May be difficult to find in nurseries, Messy fruit/plant parts

Wildlife: Game birds, Game mammals, Migrant birds, Small mammals

Shumard's oak is native to southern Illinois, but is hardy in the northern part of the state as well. This species can be utilized as a street tree, but may be difficult to find in nurseries. This is generally a durable and long-lived tree.



Black oak

Quercus velutina

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree, Specimen

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 50-60 feet

Mature Width: 40-70 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily), Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 9

Soil Preference: Acid soil, Dry soil

Acid Soils: Prefers

Alkaline Soils: Moderately Tolerant

Salt Spray: Tolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Intolerant

Planting Considerations: May be difficult to find in nurseries, Messy fruit/plant parts

Wildlife: Game birds, Game mammals, Migrant birds, Small mammals

Quercus velutina, commonly called black oak, is a large, deciduous oak of the red oak group that typically grows 50-60' tall with a globular, spreading crown. This tree is primarily native to upland hills, slopes and ridges from Florida to Texas north to Maine, Ontario, Michigan and Minnesota.



Linden/ basswood

Tilia Americana

Foliage: Deciduous (seasonally loses leaves)

Native Locale: Illinois, North America

Planting Site: Residential and parks, City parkway, Wide median

Landscape Uses: Parkway/street, Shade tree, Specimen

Size Range: Large tree (more than 40 feet)

Mature Height: 60-80 feet

Mature Width: 30-60 feet

Light Exposure: Full sun (6 hrs direct light daily), Partial sun/shade (4-6 hrs light daily)

Hardiness Zones: Zones 3 - 8

Soil Preference: Moist, well-drained soil

Acid Soils: Tolerant

Alkaline Soils: Tolerant

Salt Spray: Intolerant

Soil Salt: Intolerant

Drought Conditions: Moderately Tolerant

Poor Drainage: Moderately Tolerant

Planting Considerations: Highly susceptible to ice damage

Wildlife: Game mammals, Small mammals

American basswood is native to the Chicago area and is often used as a specimen or dense shade tree. Its heart-shaped leaves and fragrant flowers in June make it especially attractive for people, while songbirds and blue jays are attracted to its seeds and use the tree for shelter.

Serviceberry

<https://easybigtrees.co.nz/product/amelanchier-canadensis/>
<https://www.omicseeds.com/amelanchier-canadensis-canadian-serviceberry-25.html>
<http://www.urbanforestnursery.com/treeprofiles/profileautumnbrillianceserviceberry.html>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j290#AllImages>

American Hornbeam

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277833>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=9333>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8510>

Red Buckeye

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8523>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j210>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=2860>
<http://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/syllabus/factsheet.cfm?ID=170>
http://www.marysplantfarm.com/_photos/trees/aesculus%20pavia.htm

Eastern Redbud

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h550>
<https://www.smartseedstore.com/products/cercis-canadensis-eastern-redbud>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8511>
<https://selectree.calpoly.edu/tree-detail/cercis-canadensis>

Flowering Dogwood

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c280>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=20382>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=9071>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8390>

Cockspur Thorn

<https://www.iwu.edu/treemap/HTMLTreePages2011/CockspurHawthorn.html>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8853>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=19556>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c101>

Downy Hawthorn

<http://luirig.altervista.org/schedenam/fnam.php?taxon=Crataegus+mollis>
https://plants.usda.gov/java/largeImage?imageID=crmo2_004_ahp.jpg
https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=crmo2
<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/downy-hawthorn>

Prairie Crabapple

<http://leafand.co.nz/product/malus-ioensis-%C2%93plena%C2%94-betchel-crabapple/>
<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/prairie-crabapple>

Red Maple

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=10822>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=33587>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=14806>

Ohio Buckeye

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/ohio-buckeye>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8185>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8662>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=9588>

Common Persimmon

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/persimmon>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=279917>
<http://www.edibleacres.org/purchase/american-persimmon>

Tupelo (Sout Gum)

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/tupelo>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=35088>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=14896>

Sassafras

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/sassafras>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i820>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=9355>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=35531>

HopHornbeam (Ironwood)

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/ironwood>
https://www.oplin.org/tree/fact%20pages/hophornbeam_eastern/hophornbeam_eastern.html
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=l330>

Black maple

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/black-maple>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=68701>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=799>

Sugar maple

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/sugar-maple>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=9325>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=9324>

American beech

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-beech>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8692>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8693>

Common hackberry

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/hackberry>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=65147>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8686>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a858>

Thornless honeylocust

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/thornless-honey-locust>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d412>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=19682>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=35308>

Sweet gum

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/sweet-gum>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=c116>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8870>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=14534>

Tulip poplar/ Tulip tree

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/tulip-tree>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a878>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=35109>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8215>

Cucumber magnolia

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/cucumbertree>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a881>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8704>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8702>

Sycamore

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/sycamore>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a891>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=14468>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=14467>

White oak

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/white-oak>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=I930>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=9424>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=35570>

Swamp White oak

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/swamp-white-oak>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderComments.aspx?kempercode=q330>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=17760>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8555>

Shingle oak

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/shingle-oak>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a899>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8731>

Bur oak

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/bur-oak>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a902>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8733>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8735>

Chinkapin / Chestnut oak

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chinkapin_oak.jpg Chinkapin oak by Kim Scarborough
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a903>

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/chinkapin-oak>

Pin oak

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8737>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=14469>
<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/pin-oak>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a904>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=14470>

Red oak

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/northern-red-oak>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=i760>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=14793>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=9353>

Shumard oak

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/shumards-oak>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=v140>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=14860>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=10069>

Black oak

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/black-oak>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d458>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=19176>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=19175>

Linden/ Basswood

<http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/american-basswood>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=a917>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8751>
<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8753>

Street Trees Cover <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=9333>
Small Trees Cover: <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=14461>
Medium Trees Cover: <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=23640>
Large Trees Cover: <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=9425>
Back Cover: <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/FullImageDisplay.aspx?documentid=8732>

