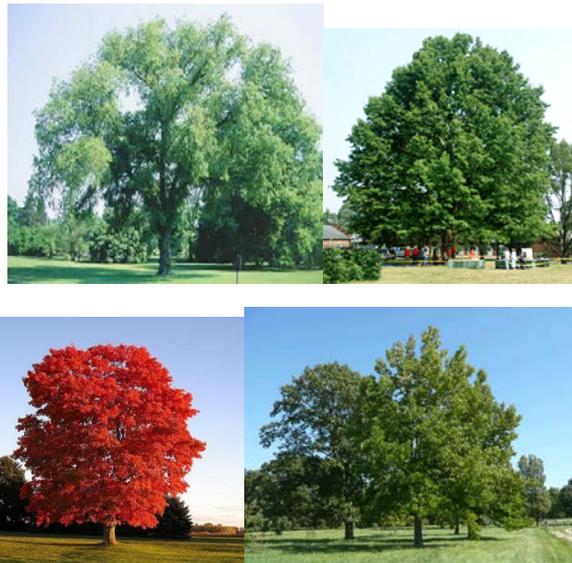




### Native Canopy Tree Planting Program

In FY2017, the Village will begin a native Canopy Tree Planting Program on a trial basis. Under this program, the Village of Martin's Additions plants native canopy trees on private property. When a tree is requested by a resident, the arborist evaluates whether there is an appropriate location on the property for a canopy tree. The town purchases the trees with a \$100 contribution from the applicant, pays for installation, and provides a water bag to assist residents with the care needed in the critical first year after planting. Residents are responsible for the long-term care of the tree including watering.

Following is information about the available trees and a tree request form. Residents are encouraged to submit their tree requests early, as there is limited availability.



♦7013 Brookville Road, Suite B, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815 ♦ 301-656-4112  
♦email:martinsadditions@gmail.com ♦www.martinsadditions.org



**VILLAGE OF MARTIN'S ADDITIONS**  
**7013 Brookville Road, Suite B**  
**Chevy Chase, MD 20815**  
**301-656-4112 Fax: 301-656-0030**  
**Email: [martinsadditions@gmail.com](mailto:martinsadditions@gmail.com)**

Tree Request #: _____  Date: _____
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**NATIVE CANOPY TREE PLANTING PROGRAM REQUEST FORM**

This year, the Village will offer a limited number of native canopy trees to be planted on private resident's property on a first-come, first-served basis. The Village will plant a tree only if the Village arborist determines that there is an appropriate location on your property. Residents are required to contribute \$100 toward the cost of the tree.

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Preferred Location on Property:** \_\_\_\_\_

**The following species are available through the program. Please indicate if you have a preference.**

- |           |             |                 |              |                |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Red Maple | Sugar Maple | Blackgum        | American Elm | Pin Oak        |
| Red Oak   | Willow Oak  | Swamp White Oak | Sweet Gum    | American Beech |

*The Village plants trees in the fall.*

Prior to planting of any tree in this program, the Village will schedule a site visit for you to discuss tree species and location with the Village arborist. If the arborist determines that the property has a suitable location for a tree, the Village will schedule the tree planting. Prior to planting, the exact location will be marked with a flag, and you will receive a letter confirming the tree species. Residents will need to water their tree for two years and will be provided with a water bag which will be returned to the Village after two years.

**AGREEMENT AND RELEASE**

The Village of Martin's Additions conducts a "Native Canopy Tree Planting Program" pursuant to which the Village authorizes the Village's contracted arborist to plant native canopy trees on private property within the Village boundaries. This service is provided with \$100 contribution from residents. However, in making the trees and the arborist's services available the Village does not guarantee or accept responsibility for any trees or the services provided by the Village's arborist. Residents are responsible for maintaining the trees and for assuring that the trees are planted in a location that does not conflict with improvements or other uses of the property.

In consideration for making the Native Tree Planting Program available to the undersigned, the undersigned agrees that he/she has read this document in its entirety, understands and agrees that the Village will not be responsible for the tree after it is installed, and agrees to release, indemnify and hold harmless the Village and all of its officers, employees and agents from all suits, actions, damages and costs which may result in any way from the selection, installation and/or maintenance of the tree provided to the resident by the Village's contracted arborist.

**I HAVE READ THIS DOCUMENT IN ITS ENTIRETY AND UNDERSTAND ITS TERMS.**

_____	_____
Print Name	Signature
_____	_____
Print Name	Signature
_____	_____
Address	Phone
_____	_____
E-Mail Address	Cell Phone

## The Virtual Nature Trail at Penn State New Kensington

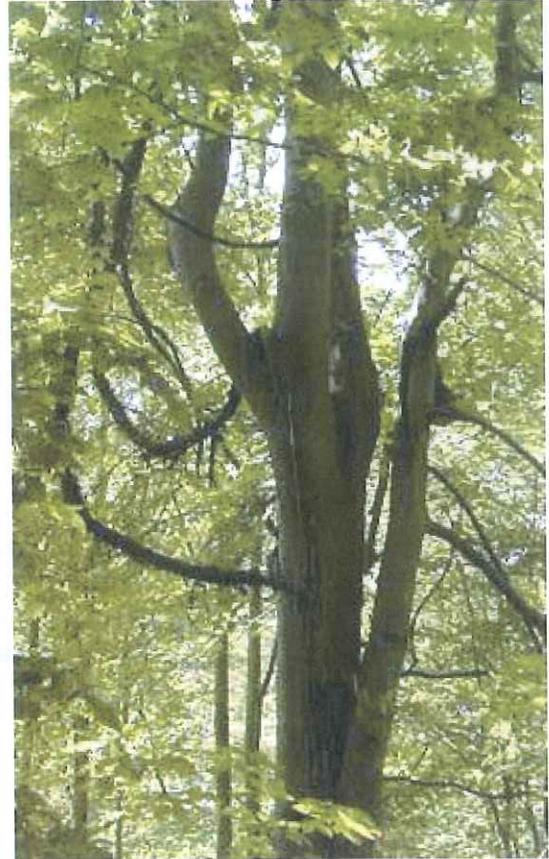
[Trail Home](#) ↗

### Species Pages

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### American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)

The American beech is easily recognized even in dense, complex forests by its thin, smooth, light gray bark. Unlike most other hardwood trees, the American beech retains this smooth bark throughout its "mature" years. The American beech can live for three hundred to four hundred years and can reach heights of eighty feet and diameters in excess of three feet. In the shaded conditions of a forest stand, the American beech forms a long, straight, massive trunk that rises up into a small, dense crown of foliage. In sunnier, more open sites, the American beech forms a short (although still massive!) trunk that diverges into a large number of horizontal branches to form a huge, widely spreading crown. The American beech is especially found in sites that have moist soils, especially along streams and creeks, in bottom lands, and in shaded, protected ravines. Any site, though, with adequate soil moisture will support the American beech. Its root system is shallow and widely spreading which adapts it well to wet conditions. It is able to sprout new seedlings from its roots and often dense thickets of these root-sprouted seedlings are found around older, undisturbed trees.



### Leaves



The leaves of the American beech are also quite distinctive. They are from two and a half to six inches long and two and a half inches wide, elliptical in shape with many parallel side veins and coarse, saw-toothed edges. The leaves are dull green above and lighter green below and turn yellow or brown in the autumn. They may remain attached to their trees through the winter. These leaves decompose relatively slowly and are, therefore, found in thick layers on the soil surface beneath the trees.

### Flowers and Fruit

The American beech flowers in the early spring just as its leaves are unfolding. The male flowers are small and yellow and clustered together into ball-like structures. The female flowers are even smaller with reddish bordering scales and are found on the ends of the new twig growth. Pollinated flowers form an edible nut ("beech nut", "beech mast") which is eaten by many mammals (including squirrels, chipmunks, raccoons, and bears) and birds. These nuts are produced in great abundance every two or three years.

The American beech grows extremely well in the shaded conditions of the forest floor. It is recognized as the most shade "tolerant" northern hardwood species. It readily forms pure stands

but is often found in association with other hardwood species (especially sugar maple and yellow birch but also black cherry, white ash and northern red oak) and conifers (like white pine, hemlock and red spruce). Because of its thin bark and shallow root system, the American beech is very susceptible to damage from forest fires. Older trees are often damaged and weakened by fungal infestations and rot.

### **Bark**

The smooth bark of the American beech presents a tempting surface for the carving of initials and names. There are beech trees along the Nature Trail that have been abused in this way. Carvings into the beech bark will persist for the life of the tree but besides marring the natural beauty of the tree may also serve as an entry way into the tree for fungi or wood damaging insects.



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This page was last updated on October 8, 2013

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[Web Coordinator](#)

## Red Maple

Ac ru

*Acer rubrum*

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**Height:** 50' to 75' (40' at age 30)  
**Width:** 30' to 70' (35' at age 30)  
**Hardiness Zone:** 3 to 9

**Crown:** ovate to globose, medium texture  
**Foliage:** 2" to 5", yellow to brilliant scarlet in fall  
**Flowers:** showy red or yellow before leaves enlarge; male and female plants  
**Fruit:** reddish samaras in late spring

**Description:** A colorful tree year round, with gray bark, subtle displays of flowers and fruit in spring, and brilliant splashes of red and yellow in the autumn. Native to much of the eastern U.S. and Canada, with much variation among seed sources.

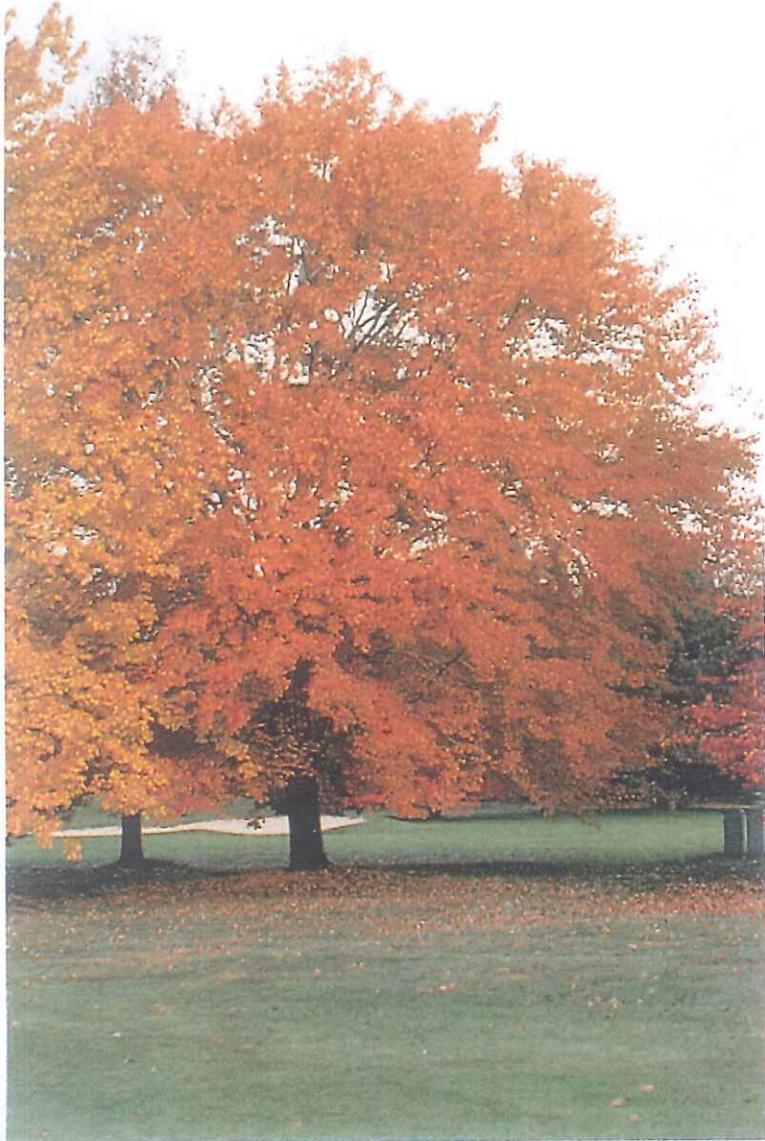
**Advantages:** Grows vigorously where space is ample. An attractive ornamental for parks or broad streets. Its shade is less dense than other maples.

**Limitations:** Shallow root system with some surface roots. Somewhat chlorotic on calcareous soils. The thin bark is easily damaged. Occasional storm damage. Susceptible to *Verticillium* wilt and leafhoppers. Cultivars may suffer from delayed graft incompatibility.

**Site and Culture:** Transplants readily, but avoid fall planting in northern zones. Adaptable over a wide range of climate and soils, from wet to dry, but requires acid soil. Tolerates partial shade. Choose cultivars for regional adaptation, especially for northern or southern extremes. Plants propagated on their own roots are preferred to avoid delayed graft incompatibility.



Red Maple



*Ohio State University*



*Ohio State University*



*Ohio State University*

## Sugar Maple (and Black Maple)

Ac sc

*Acer saccharum* (and *A. nigrum*)

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**Height:** 60' to 80' (45' at age 30)  
**Width:** 40' to 70' (40' at age 30)  
**Hardiness Zone:** 3 to 7

**Crown:** ovate, regular ascending branches, medium texture  
**Foliage:** 3" to 5"; sugar maple is brilliant yellow, orange, or red in fall; black maple is more subdued  
**Flowers:** yellow-green, emerge before leaves  
**Fruit:** 1" samara

**Description:** Sugar maple is native to moist, cool sites in central and eastern U.S. and Canada. On spacious sites it is a most attractive shade tree. Foliage is dense and develops spectacular autumn colors. Smooth gray bark becomes furrowed with age, ultimately with long, scaly plates. Growth rate is slow to medium. Black maple is closely related and very similar to sugar maple in most traits, but is a separate species.

**Advantages:** Pleasing growth habit and colors make for an ideal tree in parks or broad tree lawns. Shade tolerance permits it to be interplanted among older trees.

**Limitations:** Sensitivity to road salt, heat, compaction, and drought is in part responsible for widespread maple decline. *Verticillium* wilt or leaf scorch can be serious sometimes. *Acer nigrum* from midwestern origins is more heat and drought tolerant.

**Site and Culture:** Needs well drained soils with loose structure and adequate moisture. Avoid compacted or droughty soils, tree lawns less than 6' wide, and streets with heavy traffic. Susceptible to sunscald and bark cracks following heavy pruning. Good suburban tree, but not tolerant of urban stresses.



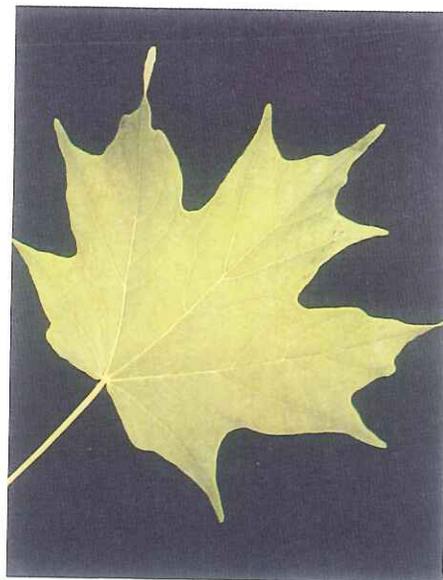
Sugar Maple (and Black Maple)



*Ohio State University*



*Ohio State University*



*Ohio State University*

## Sweetgum

List

*Liquidambar styraciflua*

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**Height:** 50' to 75' (45' at age 30)  
**Width:** 40' to 65' (30' at age 30)  
**Hardiness Zone:** 5 to 9

**Crown:** conical changing to ovate, medium texture  
**Foliage:** 4" to 7", glossy green, star shaped; brilliant variable shades of green, yellow, scarlet, and purple in fall  
**Flowers:** inconspicuous  
**Fruit:** woody ball of peaked capsules, 1" to 1 1/2"

**Description:** Native to lowland, moist sites in southeastern U.S., and extending into some more northerly states. Has a straight trunk, grayish bark, and corky ridges on twigs. The root system is shallow and widespreading. Growth rate is medium to fast.

**Advantages:** A fine tree for lawns or streets where space is adequate. Popular because of its bright fall colors and symmetrical crown when young.

**Limitations:** Cold winters near northern limit can cause delayed leafing out and dieback. Iron chlorosis occurs at high pH. Fruits are considered a nuisance or liability by some. Susceptible to bleeding necrosis of bark, leaf spots, webworm, caterpillars, and scale. In the South large branches may drop off suddenly.

**Site and Culture:** Obtain plants from the nearest local or more northerly seed source. Transplant B&B in the spring; re-establishes slowly. Requires acid soil, full sun, and adequate space for roots.



# Sweetgum



*William H. Collins, Plant Materials Consultant*



*Ohio State University*



*Ohio State University*

## Blackgum or Black Tupelo

Ny sy

*Nyssa sylvatica*

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**Height:** 40' to 70' (35' at age 30)  
**Width:** 30' to 45' (25' at age 30)  
**Hardiness Zone:** 5 to 9

**Crown:** conical changing to irregularly ovate, medium texture  
**Foliage:** 2" to 5", glossy dark green; bright yellow, orange, and scarlet in fall  
**Flowers:** inconspicuous  
**Fruit:** 1/2" blue drupe, eaten by birds and mammals

**Description:** Scattered trees occur on moist sites in southern and eastern U.S. Typically the trunks are straight and the branches are horizontal. Bark is dark gray with rectangular fissures that give a blocky appearance. Growth is slow to medium on urban sites. Intolerant to shade.

**Advantages:** Distinctive growth habit and spectacular fall color make for a fine specimen tree. Useful as a street tree in residential areas. No serious damage from diseases or insects has been reported. Tolerates seacoast environments.

**Limitations:** Growth is depressed at pH above 6 and by compacted soil. Infrequently susceptible to several cankers and leaf spots, also a rust, leaf miner, and scale insect. Lower branches droop more with age. Fruit from older trees can stain sidewalks and can cause a litter problem.

**Site and Culture:** Transplanting is difficult, and must be done in spring using B&B stock. Prefers well drained, acid soil and full sun or light shade. Watering is suggested in the first year.



Blackgum or Black Tupelo



*Ralph C. Stevert, Cleveland City Forester*



*William Hendricks,  
Klyn Nurseries*



*William Hendricks, Klyn Nurseries*

# Swamp White Oak

Qu bi

*Quercus bicolor*

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**Height:** 60' to 80' (30' at age 30)  
**Width:** 50' to 80' (25' at age 30)  
**Hardiness Zone:** 4 to 7

**Crown:** broadly ovate to globose, medium texture  
**Foliage:** 4" to 8", rounded lobes, green above, lighter below, yellow-brown in fall  
**Flowers:** inconspicuous  
**Fruit:** 1" acorns, usually in pairs, heavy crops at 3 to 5 year intervals

**Description:** The species is native to moist or swampy sites in central U.S. extending to southern New England. A broad, open crown above a short trunk has descending lower branches. The gray-brown bark sheds in ragged flakes from young trees, and is deeply furrowed when mature. Shade tolerance is intermediate and growth rate is moderate after a slow start.

**Advantages:** Tolerates drought, salt, and soil compaction in urban environments. It is transplanted more readily than other white oaks.

**Limitations:** Severe chlorosis occurs on alkaline soils. Infrequently susceptible to oak wilt, anthracnose, cankers, gypsy moth, and borers. Acorns can be a litter problem in some years.

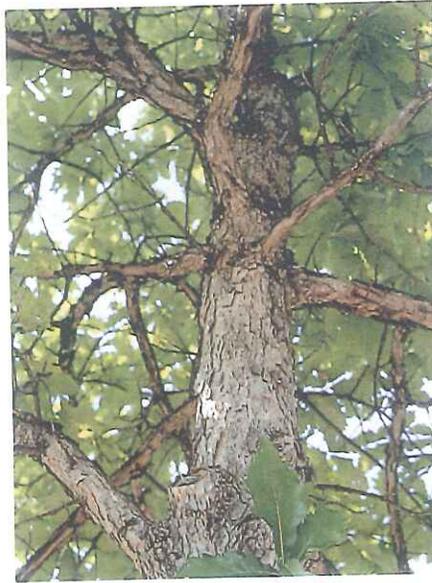
**Site and Culture:** Transplant B&B in the spring. Requires ample space and acid soil; tolerates imperfect drainage after establishment.



Swamp White Oak



*Robert Skiera, Milwaukee City Forester*



*Henry D. Gerhold,  
Penn State University*



*Donald R. Selinger, Bailey Nurseries*

## Willow Oak

Qu ph

*Quercus phellos*

---

**Height:** 55' to 75' (40' at age 30)  
**Width:** 45' to 60' (30' at age 30)  
**Hardiness Zone:** 6 to 9

**Crown:** conical changing to dense ovate, medium-fine texture  
**Foliage:** 2" to 5", glossy willow-like leaves, yellow-brown to russet red in fall  
**Flowers:** inconspicuous  
**Fruit:** ½" acorns, frequent crops

**Description:** A bottomland species of southern U.S., its range extends into Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The growth habit resembles pin oak, except lower branches are not as descending. It has fast growth and is moderately intolerant of shade.

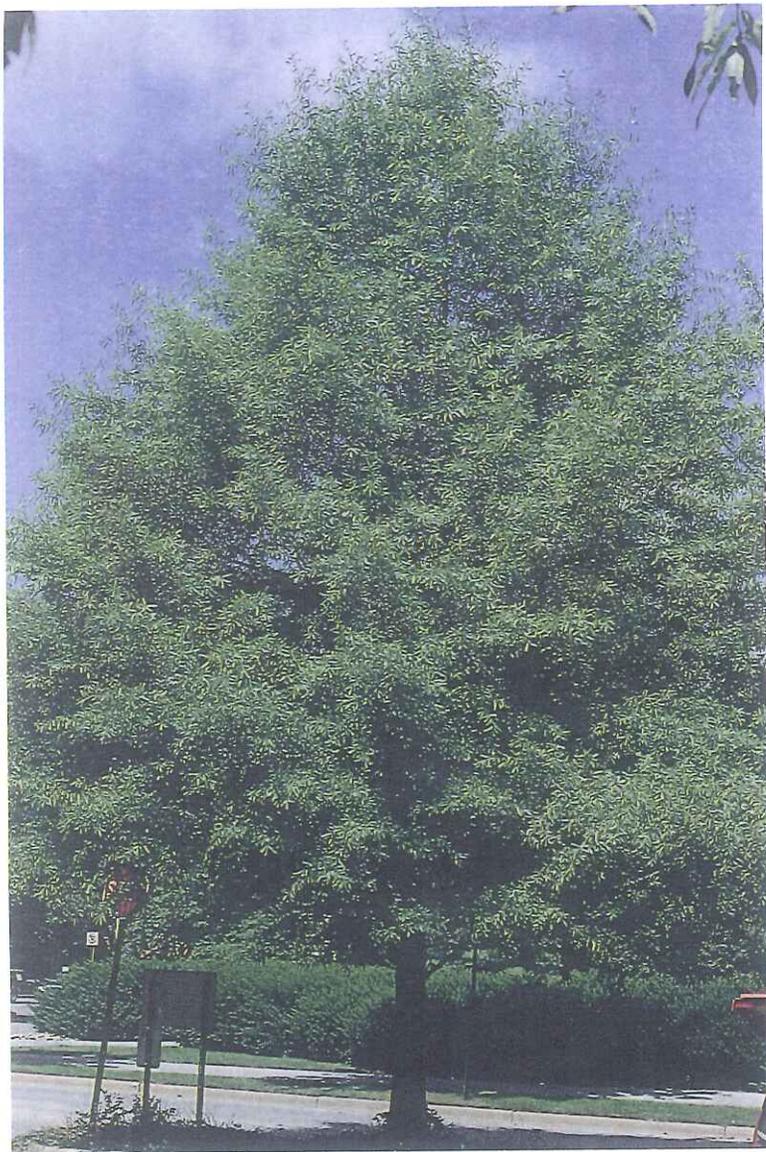
**Advantages:** Widely planted as a street tree in the South. It can be transplanted more successfully than most oaks, and becomes established quickly. With proper planting it tolerates wet sites.

**Limitations:** Reported to be slower growing at northern locations. Susceptible to trunk borers, scale insects, and oak wilt. Chlorosis develops if pH is too high. More difficult to prune than red oak because of density and twiginess. Acorns can be a litter problem in some years.

**Site and Culture:** Prefers acid soil and full sun. Specify a northern seed source for northern zones. Transplant B&B in the spring.



Willow Oak



*Henry D. Gerhold, Penn State University*



*Henry D. Gerhold,  
Penn State University*

*Quercus palustris*

**Height:** 55' to 75' (50' at age 30)  
**Width:** 40' to 55' (35' at age 30)  
**Hardiness Zone:** 5 to 8

**Crown:** conical becoming ovate, medium texture  
**Foliage:** 3" to 6", lobes narrow and pointed, glossy green, bronze or red in fall  
**Flowers:** inconspicuous  
**Fruit:** ½" acorns, crops occur at 1 to 2 year intervals.

**Description:** The shape and growth habit are different from most other oaks. It has a dominant central leader and numerous branches; upper ones are upright, and lower branches are descending. It occurs naturally on moist or wet sites in central and eastern U.S. The smooth, dark gray bark becomes fissured with age. Leaves of young trees commonly persist through the winter. Growth rate is medium to fast, and it is intolerant of shade.

**Advantages:** The distinctive growth habit makes it one of the most popular oaks for landscaping where space is adequate, including some broad streets and a wide range of soils, from moist to dry. Its massive stature is appropriate for spacious grounds.

**Limitations:** Chlorosis can become very severe on alkaline or limestone soils; the onset is sometimes delayed, but it can stunt and kill trees eventually. It is infrequently injured by gypsy moth, oak wilt, galls, or cankers. Acorns can be a litter problem in some years.

**Site and Culture:** Transplants readily. Requires acid soil free of limestone, and full sun. Chlorosis can be corrected with ferric ammonium citrate capsules. Descending lower branches must be pruned very high where clearance is needed for pedestrians or traffic.



Pin Oak



*Henry D. Gerhold, Penn State University*



*Edward R. Hasselkus,  
University of Wisconsin*



*Henry D. Gerhold,  
Penn State University*

# Northern Red Oak

Qu ru

*Quercus rubra*

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**Height:** 60' to 80' (40' at age 30)  
**Width:** 45' to 65' (30' at age 30)  
**Hardiness Zone:** 5 to 8

**Crown:** broadly ovate, somewhat open, medium texture  
**Foliage:** 5" to 8", bright reddish or golden brown in fall  
**Flowers:** inconspicuous  
**Fruit:** ¾" to 1" acorns, heavy crops every 3 to 5 years

**Description:** A stately, fast growing tree native to moist sites in the eastern half of the U.S., extending into Canada but not the deep South. Dark gray bark, smooth at first, becomes furrowed with age. Moderately intolerant of shade.

**Advantages:** This sturdy tree can be used in lawns and parks, and also as a street tree where space is adequate. It tolerates urban conditions along streets with heavy traffic.

**Limitations:** Growth may be slow initially after transplanting, then becomes fast. Diseases and insects seldom cause serious problems, but it is susceptible to gypsy moth, oak wilt, cankers, anthracnose, borers, and several other pests. Acorns can be a litter problem in some years. Will heave sidewalks.

**Site and Culture:** Transplants readily, better if B&B and planted in the spring. Prefers well drained, acid soil and full sun. Becomes chlorotic on soils with pH greater than 7.5. Tolerates compacted soil, salt, and pollutants. Prune while the tree is dormant to avoid oak wilt disease vectors.



Northern Red Oak



*Ohio State University*



*Ohio State University*



*Ohio State University*

# American Elm

Ulm am

*Ulmus americana*

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**Height:** 70' to 90' (50' at age 30)  
**Width:** 70' to 90' (45' at age 30)  
**Hardiness Zone:** 2 to 9

**Crown:** vase-shaped, medium texture  
**Foliage:** 3" to 5", bright green, yellow in fall  
**Flowers:** inconspicuous  
**Fruit:** 1/2" disc, matures in spring

**Description:** \* Once prized for their graceful beauty, with arched branches shading wide streets, millions of elms have been killed by Dutch elm disease (DED) since it invaded in 1930. In a few places elms are being maintained through costly spray and sanitation programs. The species is native to a wide range of sites throughout eastern U.S. and Canada.

**Advantages:** Elms have very high tolerance of urban conditions and seacoast environments, which is another reason they had been planted as monocultures, besides their beauty.

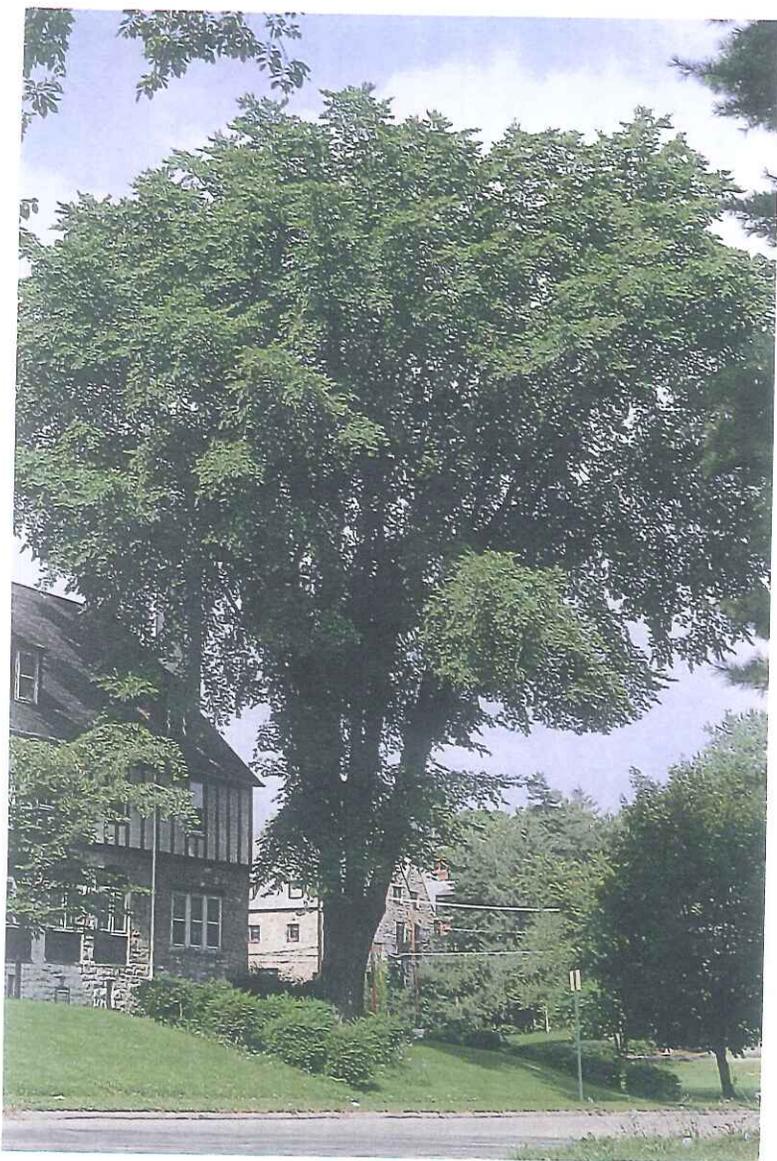
**Limitations:** Any community that plants American elm should be prepared to implement a carefully timed spray program annually, and to remove and dispose of diseased trees promptly after DED has been diagnosed. Phloem necrosis (PN), a fatal disease also known as elm yellows, and elm leaf beetle cause severe damage in some regions. Other diseases and insects cause less serious injuries. Availability of resistant cultivars may be a problem.

**Site and Culture:** Transplants readily and grows vigorously over a wide range of sites and under adverse conditions.

\* Once a staple of the urban forest, American elms were decimated by Dutch Elm Disease. Through genetic breeding, there are now varieties of this iconic tree that look exactly like the original but are highly resistant to disease. Vase-shape in form, they rapidly grow to 70-80 feet in both height and width.



## American Elm



*Henry D. Gerhold, Penn State University*



*Henry D. Gerhold,  
Penn State University*