

THE TREES OF LANSING

Introduction:

"THE TREES OF LANSING" is published by the Lansing Parks and Recreation Department Forestry Section in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, and Michigan Urban and Community Forestry Council. This publication is designed to demonstrate to citizens and community foresters throughout Michigan, the wide variety of trees that can be successfully grown along streets and in landscapes.

"THE TREES OF LANSING" contains descriptions of over 90 tree species, varieties, and cultivars along with their location inside the City of Lansing.

1 Acer buergerianum - 3602 Homewood, 4004 Donald

Trident maple is a native of China that has been cultivated in the United States since 1890. This species grows to a mature height of 30 to 35 feet with a crown spread equal to its height. Trident maple has peeling bark at maturity and variable fall leaf coloration.

2 Acer campestre - 2207 Vassar, 4107 Walton

Hedge maple has a dense crown of dark green leaves and will tolerate a wide variety of growing conditions. This native of Europe and North Africa was one of the first foreign trees introduced to the New World. Hedge maple is a slow growing small tree which attains a height of 30 feet.

3 Acer ginnala - Gier Community Center

Amur maple is a small tree that is usually found in a multi stem form and is relatively free of pests. This species is adaptable to a wide range of growing conditions but prefers well drained soils and full sunlight. Bark on mature trees peels to expose a beautiful cinnamon or red-brown inner bark that is very attractive. This species was imported to this country in 1860 from Japan.

4 Acer platanoides - 2100 Post Oak, and most other streets

All Norway maple cultivars originate from this species which appears to have wide genetic variability. This species grows to a height of between 40 and 55 feet with a crown spread nearly equaling its height. Norway maples cast a deep shade due to their dense crown which makes growing grass difficult. This species transplants easily and tolerates a wide variety of soil conditions.

5 Acer platanoides 'Columnare' - 2413 Montego, 2825 Tulane

Columnare Norway maple can attain a height of over 50 feet with a crown spread of less than 20 feet. This slow growing cultivar is good for narrow areas.

6 Acer platanoides 'Crimson King' - 1311 and 1427 Chester

Crimson King Norway Maple features a maroon leaf color all year and is the most vigorous of all the red leaf forms of Norway maple. This cultivar can reach nearly the size proportions of its parent.

7 Acer platanoides 'Emerald Queen' - 840 Attwood

Emerald Queen Norway maple is a medium sized tree of 40 to 50 foot height and features an upright-oval crown of dense foliage. Fall coloration is a very attractive bright yellow.

8 Acer platanoides 'Globosum' - 1709 Kingswood

Globe Norway maple is a small sized, grafted cultivar that looks like a lollipop.

9 Acer platanoides 'Greenlace' - 1405 Cambridge Road

Greenlace Norway maple has deeply cut lacelike leaves and an upright growth form. This cultivar may reach a height of 40 feet and is fairly fast growing.

10 Acer platanoides 'Jade Glen' - 2600 Fernwood on Kipling

Jade Glen is a rapid growing cultivar of Norway maple and may grow to over 45 feet in height with a crown form similar to that of the parent species.

11 Acer platanoides 'Royal Red' - 2139 Barritt

Royal Red Norway maple is similar to 'Crimson King' but is slower growing and has deeper maroon leaf coloration.

12 Acer platanoides 'Schwedleri' - 935 LeGrand

Schwedler maple has purplish red spring leaves which change to a dark green in the early summer. Schwedler has been cultivated since 1869 and is one of the parents of both 'Crimson King' and 'Deborah' Norway maples.

13 Acer platanoides 'Summershade' - 3208 Holiday Drive (Middle tree)

Summershade is a rapid growing cultivar of Norway maple that tolerates heat. This

upright-rounded maple maintains a single leader well into its life and is easily pruned for traffic clearance.

14 *Acer platanoides* 'Superform' - 2001 N. Fairview

Superform Norway maple is a rapid grower that maintains a straight trunk and has dark green leaves during the summer. This moderately sized tree can grow to be 50 feet tall with a crown spread nearly equal its height.

15 *Acer pseudoplatanus* - 801 N. Cedar on Monroe

Planetree maple has leathery leaves that may resemble the leaves of sycamores. This native of Europe has been under cultivation for centuries and features bark that flakes into small, rectangular scales, exposing orangish brown inner bark.

16 *Acer rubrum* - Between 1731 and 1801 Kingswood

Heights of 100 to 120 feet in the wild are not unusual for red maple but under city conditions a maximum height of 65 feet is more common. Red maple has a fairly fast growth rate and a pyramidal form when young which changes to a rounded outline at maturity. Fall leaf coloration is usually red but may be yellow or orange depending on soil conditions. This species prefers acid soil conditions and can develop chlorosis when growing in alkaline soil.

17 *Acer rubrum* 'Armstrong' - 911 Clyde

Armstrong is a fast growing red maple cultivar that has an upright growth habit and beautiful silvery gray bark. Armstrong is a hybrid which is grafted onto red maple root stock. This cultivar can reach a height of over 50 feet with a crown spread of only 15 to 20 feet.

18 *Acer rubrum* 'Bowhall' - 4000 Truxton

Bowhall is another upright form of red maple that is a little wider than Armstrong. Bowhall red maple has good red fall leaf coloration.

19 *Acer rubrum* 'Karpick' - 1014 S. Pennsylvania

Karpick red maple is a Schichtel Nursery introduction that has red twigs and a narrow growth form.

20 *Acer rubrum* 'October Glory' - 3700 Springbrook (middle tree)

October glory is an oval rounded form of red maple that is moderately sized. This

female cultivar features brilliant orange to red fall leaf color and fruit with reddish wings.

21 Acer rubrum 'Red Sunset' - 428 LaSalle Blvd.

Red Sunset maple has excellent orange to red fall leaf color and pyramidal crown outline. This is an old cultivar that is one of the first shade trees to turn color in the fall.

22 Acer rubrum 'Scarlet Sentinel' - 1414 Prospect

Scarlet sentinel red maple is one of the most vigorous growing red maples. It has smooth, shiny bark and an upright growth form which makes pruning for head clearance easy. Scarlet sentinel's fall leaf color is reddish yellow.

23 Acer rubrum 'Tilford' - 5333 Wexford

Tilford maple is a medium sized tree that has a form similar to Globe Norway maple and has red fall leaf color.

24 Acer saccharinum - 1526 Moores River Drive

Silver maple can grow to a very large size being over 70 feet tall at maturity and having a crown spread of over 60 feet. This fast growing species transplants easily and prefers a moist acid soil but can tolerate a wide range of growing conditions and locations.

25 Acer saccharum - 1700 Lindbergh on Pershing

Sugar maple is one of our most beautiful native trees. It grows to a height of over 65 feet, has medium green leaves which change to beautiful reddish orange in the fall. Sugar maple prefers moist, well drained, fertile soils and can tolerate deep shading.

26 Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain' - 2320 Boston Blvd

Green Mountain sugar maple has dark leathery leaves and tolerates heat and dry conditions better than sugar or black maple, its parents.

27 Acer nigrum - 529 W. Genesee

Black maple has yellow fall leaf color and has been under cultivation since 1753. Black maple is native to the Eastern United States and is used for maple syrup production. This species has leaves with a recurved edge which are dark green on top and yellowish green on the bottom.

28 Acer tartaricum - 515 Robert

Tatarian maple is a small tree or large shrub with a fairly slow growth rate. The fruit of this species occurs in August and stays red for several weeks. The leaves resemble those of amur maple and it may be difficult to tell the difference between these two species.

29 *Aesculus hippocastanum* - 919 Jerome

Horsechestnut is native to Greece and Albania and was first cultivated in 1576. This medium to large size tree has what are called palmately compound leaves and large groups of white flowers in May. The spiny nuts mature in September and are 2 inches wide, and for this reason horsechestnut is not an ideal street tree.

30 *Amelanchier canadensis* - 418 & 430 LaSalle Blvd.

Shadblow serviceberry is usually a large shrub but can be pruned into a tree form. The flowers are white and abundant early in the spring and the black fruit is a favorite of birds. This species is native to Michigan and grows in most soils.

31 *Amelanchier canadensis* 'trazam' - 625 Kipling

Tradition serviceberry has a strong central leader with an excellent branching habit. This cultivar reaches 25 feet in height and is the first tree to bloom in the spring. Its white flowers are very showy and the small black fruit are a favorite of songbirds.

32 *Amelanchier laevis* 'cumulus' - 520 Bartlett

Cumulus serviceberry features "fleecy" white flowers early in the spring and bright orange fall leaf color. This cultivar has an upright-oval shape and can grow to over 25 feet in height.

33 *Betula nigra* - 5000 Alpha

The bark of river birch is its most attractive feature. On young trees the bark is shining and reddish to cinnamon brown. On mature trees the main trunk bark is dark reddish brown and broken into irregular platelike scales. Alkaline soil conditions may cause chlorosis or river birch leaves.

34 *Cladrastis lutea* - 3035 Westchester

American yellowwood's scientific name is unusual in that some authors list it as *Cladrastis kentukea* yet authorities agree the common name is American yellowwood. Usually this situation is reversed. American yellowwood is an intermediate sized tree growing to 40 or 50 feet in height, has fragrant white flowers in groups 8 to 40 inches

long in late spring and has bright green summer leaves. This species is adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions and should do reasonably well in Lansing.

35 *Cornus florida* - Near the Lion House at the Zoo

Flowering dogwood is native to most of the eastern United States and is usually found in forested areas. This species usually grows to about 20 feet in height but may reach 35 feet. Dogwood is known for its beautiful white flowers in April or May. Anthracnose, a fungal disease, limits the usefulness of this species of dogwood.

36 *Cornus kousa* - Frances Park Gardens

Kousa dogwood features showy white flowers in June. This 20 to 30 foot tall tree has an equal spread and develops reddish purple to scarlet fall leaf color.

37 *Corylus columna* - 129 E. St. Joseph

Turkish hazel is a native of southeastern Europe and western Asia and was introduced to this country in 1582. This 40 foot tall species thrives in hot summers and cold winters and prefers a full sun exposure. Turkish hazel tolerates drought after it is established for several years. A good tree for harsh conditions.

38 *Crataegus crusgalli* var. *inermis* - Wainright Park near the school

Thornless cockspur hawthorn provides all the beauty of hawthorns in a thornless variety. This 30 foot tall species features a red drupe fruit which ripens in September or October and persists into the fall. The white flowers which occur in May have a disagreeable odor.

39 *Crataegus x lavalleyi* - 4306 Old Castle

Lavalle hawthorn is small and dense in character reaching a height of about 20 feet. This hybrid flowers white in May and develops dark red fruit in the late fall which persists into the winter and serves as winter food for wildlife.

40 *Crataegus phaenopyrum* - 1830 Victor

Washington hawthorn is arguably the most popular hawthorn commercially available. Ornamental characteristics include reddish purple new foliage, lustrous dark green summer leaves, showy white June flowers, and bright red fruit that persists all winter. This dense tree may attain a height of 30 feet with a 25 foot crown spread.

41 *Fagus grandifolia* - 1519 Pershing on Lindbergh Drive

American beech is a forest tree native to most states in the eastern United States. The smooth gray bark of this large species is famous for message carvings. American beech will grow to a very large size and should only be used where its roots have room to expand. This species tolerates shade and can be planted near or under other trees.

42 *Fagus sylvatica* "autropunicea" - 1608 Moores River Drive

Purple European beech is a close relative of the American beech but may not reach quite the size of its American cousin. This cultivar is the original purple European beech with your leaves being nearly black and changing to purplish green in the summer.

43 *Fraxinus americana* "autumn purple" - 600 Leshner Place on Linden Grove

Autumn purple white ash is one of this authors favorite tree because of its dark green leaves and reddish fall color. Mature trees may range in size from 45 to 55 feet and have a crown spread of 40 feet. This cultivar is seedless.

44 *Fraxinus americana* 'rosehill' - 322 Village (east tree)

Rosehill white ash can tolerate poor, alkaline soils and features a bronze-red fall leaf color. This cultivar does not attain the size of its parent but still requires a good sized growing area if it is to reach its full potential.

45 *Fraxinus excelsior* 'hessei' - 2917 Stoneleigh

Hessei European ash has a simple leaf compared with the compound leaves in most ash species. this seedless variety is vigorous and features shiny dark green leaves. Hessei ash can grow to a height of 60 feet and is susceptible to borers.

46 *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Marshall's Seedless' - 2020 Northwest

Marshall's ash is a green ash cultivar is a seedless cultivar that can grow to a 60 foot height with a crown spread of 40 feet. The bottom branches of this cultivar droop and need regular pruning.

47 *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Summit' - 2345 Lyons on Tisdale

Summit ash is a green ash cultivar which differs from the parent species in crown form. Summit ash is pyramidal in form as opposed to the upright-oval form of green ash.

48 *Ginkgo biloba* - 2201 Pattengill on Poxson

Ginkgo trees have been growing on earth for 150 million years and at one time were native to North America. This species has been preserved from extinction by Buddhist

priests in China, Japan, and Korea and has no known native range. Ginkgo is free of pests, is air pollution tolerant and will grow in nearly any soil conditions. When buying this potentially large tree be sure to buy a male tree; the fruit produced by the female trees is very melodious.

49 *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* - 2025 Northampton Way

Honeylocust is one of the most widely used shade trees in the U.S. there are many cultivars available differing in leaf color, form, and pollution tolerances. The cultivars range in size from 30 to 80 feet in height and from 25 to 50 feet in crown spread. Honeylocust is native to the central area of the Eastern U.S. where the sweet pulp inside the seed pods is used for livestock feed.

50 *Gleditsia triacanthos* var *inermis* 'Imperial' - 535 Hamilton

Imperial honeylocust is a small tree compared to its parent growing to a height of 40 feet. This cultivars crown outline is rounded and casts a light shade. Imperial honeylocust is susceptible to a multitude of pests as is its parent species.

51 *Gleditsia triacanthos* var *inermis* 'Moraine' - 300 Blk W. Holmes

Moraine honeylocust is seedless and was the first thornless variety of honeylocust to be patented. This cultivar can reach 50 feet in height and has a dark green leaf coloration. Moraine shows greater resistance to webworm than most of the newer cultivars.

52 *G. triacanthos* var *inermis* 'Shademaster' - 124 E. Dwight

Shademaster honeylocust is my favorite honeylocust. This cultivars ascending branch habit reduces the need for pruning and it has dark green leaves coupled with a moderate growth rate. Shademaster can reach 50 feet in height with a crown spread of 40 feet and is tolerant of city growing conditions.

53 *Gymnocladus dioicus* - Mt. Hope Cemetery

Kentucky coffeetree can be found growing in very difficult situations in its native area of the Northeastern U.S. It can tolerate extremes in soil, water, and air pollution conditions. In the future, coffeetree may become a popular shade tree. The seeds of this species are poisonous.

54 *Hamamelis virginiana* - S. Cambridge and Westchester

Common witchhazel is a small multi-stem tree attaining a mature height of only 30 feet. This tree is unusual because its yellow flowers occur in the fall. This species is usually found in the wild as a large shrub verses a small tree.

55 *Juglans nigra* - 403 N. Sycamore

Black walnut has very interesting brown or black bark and the species coarse crown texture makes an interesting outline in the winter. Black walnut tolerates drier soils but grows slowly under these conditions. This species is considered a large tree and should be given ample room for growth.

56 *Larix laricina* - 2224 Hamelon

Tamarack is a deciduous conifer and new homeowners who have never seen tamarack before will report the tree as being dead. This species does well in wet conditions but does not do well in the shade or polluted areas.

57 *Liriodendron tulipifera* - 720 Seymour

Tuliptree is the largest Eastern U.S. tree sometimes reaching a height of 150 feet in the wild. In Lansing, a more reasonable maximum expected height would be 75 feet. Tuliptrees should be used in large open areas only. In early days settlers hollowed out this species trunk to make canoes.

58 *Magnolia x soulangiana* - 700 blk of Verlinden in the median

Saucer magnolia has an upright growth habit and is often found in its shrub form. This species has beautiful white flowers early in the spring. Saucer magnolia is best used as a specimen tree on medians or in front yards.

59 *Malus floribunda* - 206 S. Magnolia

Japanese flowering crabapple has an irregular spreading shape and may have a height of 18 feet and spread of 25 feet. This crabapple has pink flowers which fade to white and fair to excellent disease resistance.

60 *Malus* 'Pink Spires' - 4607 Ballard Rd.

Pink spires crab has an upright, oval crown form with reddish-purple foliage. Flowers are pink and single and the fruit is maroon in color. This cultivar is resistant to cedar apple rust but may have problems with scab and fire blight.

61 *Malus* 'Profusion' - 1837 Todd (Middle Tree)

Profusion crab features an upright, spreading crown and single, pink flowers. Foliage is

purple, fading to bronze and fruit is maroon in color. Profusion has good resistance to most severe pests of crabapple.

62 Malus 'Radiant' - 2200 Ridgeline

Radiant has a crown spread equal to the trees height and small, bright red fruit. New leaves are red-purple and mature to bronze-green. Flower buds are red and flowers are single and pink. Resistance to scab is poor but resistance to fire blight is excellent.

63 Malus 'Red Baron' - Medians along S. Pennsylvania Ave.

Red baron crab features a narrow crown and purplish leaves. The flowers and fruit are both dark red and resistance to pests range from fair for scab to excellent for fire blight.

64 Malus 'Snowdrift' - 2805 Gibson

Snowdrift crab has good disease resistance except to fire blight which can be a major problem. Crown form is upright and spreading and flower color is white.

65 Malus 'Tschonoskii' - 2922 Woodview (Vacant)

Tschonosky crab features white flowers and foliage which is silvery-white in the spring, changing to green in the summer. Resistance to fire blight is poor but other diseases are not a problem.

66 Ostrya virginiana - 2013 Beal

Hophornbeam is also known as ironwood because of its exceptionally hard wood. This small, slow growing tree does well in narrow parkway areas and tolerates some shade.

67 Phellodendron amurense - 600 Kendon

Amur corktree is a tough tree, being able to adapt to extremes in soil, water, and air conditions. This species is a rapid growing tree which can attain a height and spread of 30 to 50 feet. The main ornamental feature of the amur corktree is the unusual cork-like pattern of the bark on old trees. This species is virtually free of insect and fungi pests. Female trees produce messy fruit and therefore only male trees should be used in the landscape.

68 Platanus occidentalis - 925 Alden

American sycamore is larger than its cousin the London planetree, attaining a height of 100 feet and a crown spread of 85 feet. Sycamore is generally less tolerant of adverse

conditions such as air pollution and alkaline soil than is the London planetree. You can distinguish sycamores from London planetree by their seed pods. Sycamores have one seed ball per stalk while London planetrees have two or three seed pods per stalk.

69 *Platanus x acerifolia* - 2105 Hampden

London planetree is a hybrid between oriental planetree and American sycamore. London planetree is a large, wide spreading (70 feet high by 65 feet wide) tree which can be used only in very large open areas. This rapid growing species has bark that peels off easily. (It's main ornamental characteristic)

70 *Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford' - 232 S. Capitol

Bradford pear is a medium sized tree at maturity reaching a height of approx. 35 feet. Its crown form is pyramidal in youth and spreads out over time. Its fast growth rate and showy white flowers make this cultivar a favorite among landscapers. Bradford pears can tolerate drought and pollution and prefers sunny sites.

71 *Pyrus calleryana* 'Aristocrat' - 301 Smith on Todd

This pear cultivar exhibits wider branch connection angles than Bradford pear and its leaves have wavy edges. Fall color ranges from yellow to red and its early spring flowers are a very showy white.

72 *Pyrus calleryana* 'Redspire' - Post Oak Lane at the School

Redspire pear is susceptible to fire blight but is still a good street tree. Its fall color is more yellow than red and its crown form is not as formal as Bradford's.

73 *Quercus acutissima* - 3100 Scarborough on Robinson, Middle Tree

Sawtooth oak is a medium sized tree that is rarely used in our area. The species common name described its leaf which resembles that of a chestnut. Sawtooth oak exhibits a pyramidal form in youth and is easily pruned.

74 *Quercus alba* - 2442 N. Grand River

Most people do not think of white oak or oaks in general as street trees because of their nuts. Lansing has many white oak street trees of very large size and has minimal difficulty with nuts.

75 *Quercus bicolor* - Potter Park near the River

Swamp white oak is a large mature tree reaching a height of nearly 65 feet with a crown spread equal to the trees height. This species is drought resistant.

76 *Quercus imbricaria* - 5511 Enterprise

Shingle oak is a slow growing, large tree with leaves that emerge red and change to shiny dark green. Its leaves do not feature the deep sinuses common in most oaks. Wood from this species was used as shingles.

77 *Quercus macrocarpa* - 2601 Delta River Drive

Bur oak is the most massive in form of any oak and has a picturesque winter outline. This very large tree can be 80 feet tall with a crown spread equal to its height. Once established, bur oak can withstand very poor soil conditions and severe drought.

78 *Quercus coccinea* - 6211 Lerner Way

Scarlet oak is tolerant of heat and drought and performs best in sunny locations. The primary ornamental features of scarlet oak are its glossy green leaves, good shade and scarlet fall color. In its native range of Central Eastern North America, scarlet oak is a large tree of 75 foot height and crown spread.

79 *Quercus shumardii* - 1306 Homer

Shumard oak is a common tree in its native range of the Southeastern United States. It grows to 60 feet in height and has a crown spread of 45 feet. Because of its large size this species should be planted with plenty of room to grow. The main ornamental feature of this species is its intense red fall color.

80 *Quercus robur* - 2810 N. Cambridge

English oak is widely used in Europe in parks and other large areas where its size, 80 foot height, would be in scale with the surroundings. There are several cultivars of English oak which differ from the parent species in form, leaf color or leaf shape.

81 *Quercus rubra* - 817 Irvington on Homewood

Red oak is the fastest growing of all the oaks, many times growing two feet per year. Red oaks prefer acid soils and can reach a height of more than 80 feet and have a crown spread equal to the trees height.

82 *Quercus velutina* - Oak Park

Black oak can be confused with red, scarlet, and shumard oaks, however, the inner bark of the black oak is bright orange as compared to brown for the other species. Black oaks are found in the wild in most of the Eastern U.S., especially on dry ridges and slopes. This species, like most other oaks attains a large size and should be planted where it has room to grow.

83 *Sassafras albidum* - 537 Allen

Sassafras is an interesting tree for several reasons. Its leaves can take three different forms. They can have 3 lobes, take on the look of a mitten, or they can have no lobes. Stems of this tree taste like sassafras and the bark of the roots is used to make sassafras tea. This species will mature to a medium or large tree and grows at a fast rate.

84 *Sophora japonica* - 1637 Park Avenue

Pagodatree is native to China and Korea and was imported to the U.S. in 1747. This species is a good tree for large areas or as a street tree because of its 50 to 70 foot mature height. Pagodatree is the last tree to flower in the summer but is well worth the wait. Its creamy-white flowers occur in groups of six to twelve inches long and are very attractive. Pagodatrees do best in loamy, well-drained soils.

85 *Sorbus thuringiaca* 'fastigiata' - 2215 Donora

Oak leaf mountain ash is a slow growing mountain ash with a formal upright growth habit. This cultivar seems to tolerate a wide variety of soil conditions and may have some resistance to fire blight. Oak leaf mountain ash is an excellent tree for tight areas because of its growth habit and mature height of twenty-five feet.

86 *Syringa reticulata* - 1712 S. Rundle

Japanese tree lilac has large white masses of flowers and is one of the most attractive summer flowering trees. This is a relatively small species growing to no more than 35 feet in height and 25 feet in crown spread.

87 *Syringa reticulata* 'Ivory Silk' - 1220 Alsdorf

Ivory silk Japanese tree lilac differs from its parent in that it is a heavy flowering cultivar that flowers at a young age. This cultivar features a rounded dense crown with deep green leaves.

88 *Taxodium distichum* - 1800 Thru 1900 blk of Chester

Baldcypress is native to southern swamp areas where it develops a root system that protrudes from the water forming "knees". Fortunately "knees" do not develop when this species is planted in reasonably drained soils. This large tree species likes sunny locations and is a deciduous conifer.

89 *Tilia americana* - 824 N. Jenison

Basswood is a large growing tree that is native to the mid-Michigan area. This species flowers are yellow and occur in mid June. Bees are attracted to basswood and make fine honey from the flower pollen. There are many cultivars of basswood available through the nursery industry that vary in form and leaf color.

90 *Tilia americana* 'Redmond' - 825 N. Verlinden

Redmond linden is a cultivar of basswood that features a densely pyramidal crown.

91 *Tilia cordata* - 3830 Wager Place

Littleleaf linden is a native of Europe where it has been planted as a shade tree since ancient times. In this country littleleaf linden has been extensively planted along streets and in parks because of its high pollution and soil tolerances.

92 *Tilia cordata* 'Greenspire' - 2318 Montego

Greenspire linden is one of the many cultivars of littleleaf linden currently available through the tree nursery industry. This cultivar does well in difficult growing conditions and maintains a central leader until maturity. Greenspire linden has dark green leaves and grows at a moderate rate to a mature height of over 50 feet.

93 *Tilia x euchlora* - 2813 Montego

Crimean linden is a hybrid that features roundish dark green leaves and yellow twigs. This hybrid is tolerant of air pollution and hot, dry conditions. Crimean linden grows at a moderate rate to a large mature size of over 50 feet.

94 *Ulmus americana* - 1634 W. Mt. Hope

This particular tree seems to resist Dutch Elm Disease which has killed over 6500 American elms in Lansing since 1955. Research had resulted in development of fungicides effective against Dutch Elm Disease and in American elms that are resistant to this devastating disease.

95 *Zelkova serrata* - 1650 Lindbergh Drive

Japanese zelkova was introduced into the U.S. from the Orient in 1862. This species

resembles the American elm in form and size and has been used as an elm substitute. In Lansing, Japanese zelkova is attacked by the elm leaf beetle which may require control efforts.

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