

Town of Ajax

TREE ATLAS



ajax.ca/TreeAtlas

OVERVIEW

Ajax's Urban Forest has inherent value and provides the community with numerous benefits including:

- helping clean the air we breathe
- shading us from harmful UV rays
- protecting us from climate change
- beautifying our Town

This Atlas is intended to be used as a resource for those who are interested in learning more about the types of trees that are found in Ajax as well as helping to increase the understanding of the work that is required before a tree is planted on boulevards and within parks owned by the Town of Ajax.



Right Tree Right Location

A tree that is healthy is able to provide more benefits to the community due its ability to live longer.

Ajax strives to primarily plant native species, where conditions are suitable, and utilize noninvasive ornamental species where conditions do not allow for native species to survive. It is important to note that tree species that are classed as invasive (included the Crimson King Norway Maple, European Buckthorn and Manitoba Maple), are not utilized for plantings on Town property.

WHEN A TREE IS BEING PLANTED THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS ARE CONSIDERED:

Size & Space - In order to ensure better success when planting, the following attributes should be considered:

- Space for the roots including the potential for underground utilities (hydro, water mains, cable etc.),
- Available overhead space for height (considering utility lines, driveways & buildings)
- Visual safety (roadway access, stop signs & pedestrian crossings), and
- Human activity (potential for vandalism, overwatering).

Soil Conditions - It is important to consider the soil conditions prior to selecting a tree.

In urban areas the soil is often disturbed. The soil tends to be quite compacted, and is exposed to salt from winter road maintenance. Additionally, the soil is susceptible to drying out in warmer weather.

Sunlight & Wind -Different species of trees prefer different amounts of sunlight and wind exposure. It is important to consider whether the tree requires full sun, or part shade. The amount of wind in which a tree receives is also important as windy areas may mean the tree needs to be watered more frequently, to avoid it drying up, or be staked at an early age to prevent it from leaning. Generally, native tree species are better at coping with the conditions in Ajax.

Disease and insects - Each tree species has common pests. Some of these pests are native to the area and some have been introduced, and are known as exotic invasive species. The impact of these pests can vary, but as a general rule a healthy tree is usually more resilient.

Species variation - In order to maximize the benefits from the urban forest it is important to strive to plant a variety of species where possible, with preference given to native species that would naturally be found in the environment. By following this practice the tree canopy can lead to additional benefits including:

- Increased resiliency to the impacts climate change and severe weather,
- Increased habitat for wildlife and important pollinator species such as butterflies, bees, birds and bats, and
- Reduced impacts & spread of invasive pests and diseases.



Identifying Trees

Identifying trees can be done by looking at the following characteristics:

LEAF SHAPE



Entire



Toothed/
serrated



Compound
leaf



Lobed
leaf



Lance
shaped



Heart
shaped



Tear drop
shaped



Egg
shaped

LEAF ARRANGEMENT



Opposite



Alternate

FRUIT & SEEDS



Cone



Drupe



Legume



Nut



Pome



Winged Key

CANOPY SHAPE



Columnar



Full-crowned



Multi-
stemmed



Oval



Pyramidal



Spreading

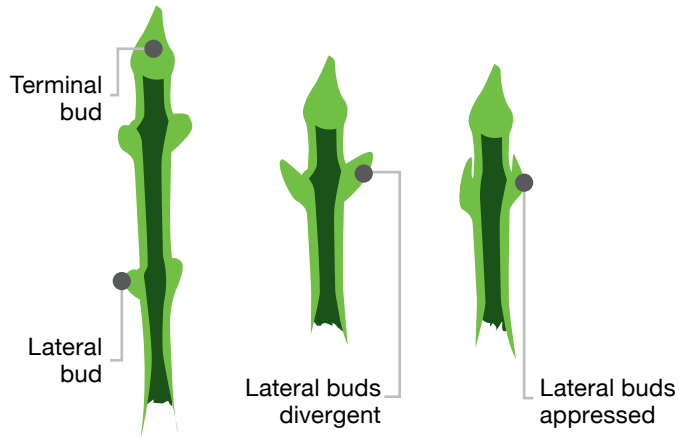


Vase shaped



Weeping

BUDS



BARK



Scales/
Furrows

Smooth

Rough

Thorns

CARING FOR YOUR STREET TREE

Trees planted on your street provide shade, privacy, oxygen and beautify your neighbourhood.

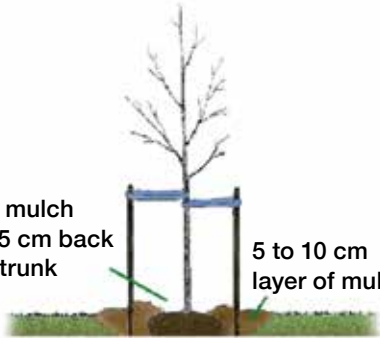
DO'S

- Please water your tree only during drought conditions. For example, during periods of little or no rain a tree may need 8 liters of water a week.
- Leave the mulch saucer in place, it reduces water loss and weed growth.
- Protect the newly forming roots by not digging around them.
- Keep lawn mowers and string trimmers (weed wackers) away from the tree to avoid bark damage.

DON'T'S

- Do not mound up soil and mulch around the tree trunk.
- Do not plant shrubs, vines or flowers or build, brick or wood planters and retaining walls at the base of the tree around the root ball, as this will damage and impact root growth.
- Do not prune or stake the tree by yourself.
- Do not remove tree stakes or guy wires.

Keep mulch
2.5 - 5 cm back
from trunk



5 to 10 cm
layer of mulch

TREE SPECIES LEGEND



Spring Planting



Fall Planting



Drought
Tolerant



Native



Pollinator
Friendly

FALL LEAF COLOUR



Tree Species





American Basswood

Scientific Name

Tilia americana (TILL-ee-uh uh-mair-ih-KAY-nuh)

The American Basswood is a large deciduous shade tree, that is native to North America.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Pyramidal when young, but develops a upright, oval canopy as the tree ages
Bark	Smooth gray-brown with long narrow ridges
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple and serrated
Flowers	Fragrant yellow flowers
Fruit/nut/seed	Round grayish-brown fruit



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun or full shade
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Medium
Planting locations	Streets and parks
Noteworthy characteristics	Pleasant fragrance, showy flowers in the mid-summer, which bees love as there are few other trees that bloom at the same time
Maintenance	Low
Common pests and diseases	Leaf miner and galls.
Interesting facts	The leaves contribute significantly to the nutritional quality of the forest soils. As they contain high levels of important mineral nutrients such as nitrogen, calcium, potassium, and magnesium that are not withdrawn from the leaves before they fall.



LEAF



BARK



SEED/FRUIT



Black Gum

Scientific Name

Nyssa sylvatica (NISS-uh sill-VAT-ih-kuh)

The Black Gum is medium sized deciduous tree native to Ontario with notable fall colours and blue berries.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Oval/pyramidal with a rounded or flat-topped crown
Young Bark	Grey and flaky
Mature Bark	Dark grey or brown and forms irregular, blocky ridges
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple and entire
Flowers	Non-showy flowers
Fruit/nut/seed	Bluish-black drupe when mature, with 1-3 fruits on a long stalk



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun, partial shade
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Slow
Planting locations	Street, park, and natural areas
Noteworthy characteristics	<p>Black Gum is an important food source for many migrating birds in the fall</p> <p>It provides nutrition for bees in early to late spring.</p>
Maintenance	Fruit, twigs, and foliage litter
Common pests and diseases	Verticillium and Fusarium Wilt diseases
Interesting facts	<p>Black Gum is capable of obtaining ages of over 650 years in its natural environment, making it the longest living non-clonal flowering plant in Eastern North America.</p>



LEAF



FALL LEAF



Black Maple

Scientific Name

Acer nigrum (AY-ser n-i-grum)

Is a large deciduous shade tree native to Ontario known for its spectacular fall colours.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Oval
Young Bark	Dark gray-brown to black
Mature Bark	Furrowed with long, thick, irregular ridges or scaly
Leaf arrangement/shape	Opposite, simple, with three rounded lobes
Flowers	Yellowish green flowers that appear in clusters
Fruit/nut/seed	Paired samaras winged key

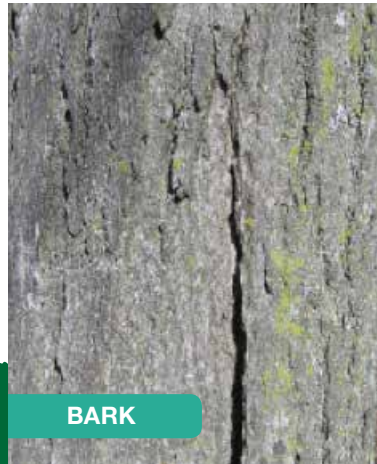


PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun to part shade
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Moderate
Planting locations	Street, park, and natural areas
Maintenance	Low
Common pests and diseases	Root girdling may be occur
Interesting facts	The sap obtained from the black maple is equivalent to the quality from the sap obtained from sugar maple.



LEAF



BARK



SEED/FRUIT



Black Walnut

Scientific Name

Juglans nigra (JOO-glanz NYE-gruh)

The Black Walnut is a large deciduous shade tree native to southwestern Ontario.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Oval
Young Bark	Light coloured scaly bark
Mature Bark	Darker, often nearly black, with intersecting ridges
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, compound with 14 - 23 serrate leaflets
Flowers	Small and non-showy
Fruit/nut/seed	Round with a rough, aromatic, yellow-green husk



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Full sun

Drought tolerance Low

Growth speed Moderate

Planting locations Park, and natural areas

Maintenance Nuts debris

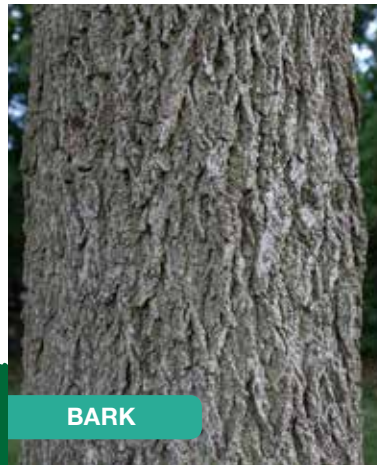
Common pests and diseases Webworm

Interesting facts The range of black walnut is moving north thanks to the planting efforts of people and forgetful squirrels!

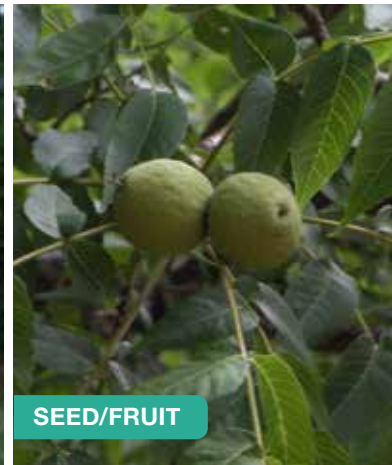
Black walnut is renowned for its strong, dark heartwood that is often used for high quality furniture and veneer.



LEAF



BARK



SEED/FRUIT



Black Willow

Scientific Name

Salix nigra

Medium sized deciduous tree native to Ontario.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Multi-stem
Young Bark	Smooth, dark brown
Mature Bark	Deeply furrowed with scaly, flat-topped ridges
Leaf arrangement/shape	Alternate, simple, finely toothed and lance in shape
Flowers	Yellow flowers borne on catkins
Fruit/nut/seed	Down-covered capsules



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	Low
Growth speed	Fast
Planting locations	Park, and natural areas
Noteworthy characteristics	Provides excellent erosion control along the banks of rivers Provides food for wildlife
Maintenance	Leaves, twigs and branch debris
Common pests and diseases	Tent caterpillars, willow sawfly, leaf beetles, aphids, and stem/ twig borers Blights, powdery mildew, leaf spots, crown gall and cankers
Interesting facts	The ancient Greeks knew the therapeutic values of willow. Tea made from willow bark was used for stiff joints and rheumatic pains





Blue Beech (American Hornbeam)

Scientific Name

Carpinus caroliniana

(kar-PYE-nus kair-oh-lin-ee-AY-nuh)

Blue Beech is a small deciduous tree that is native to southern Ontario.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Small
Canopy shape	Oval
Bark	Smooth-gray with muscle-like ridges
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple and ovate, oblong in shape
Flowers	Red, green non-showy flowers paired with catkins
Fruit/nut/seed	Small nuts surrounded by a leaf-like bract



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full/part sun
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Slow
Planting locations	Parks
Maintenance	Low
Interesting facts	Blue beech wood is very strong and was used to make tool handles by early settlers.



LEAF



BARK



Bur Oak

Scientific Name

Quercus macrocarpa (KWERK-us mack-roe-KAR-puh)

Bur Oak is a small to medium tree that is the most common oak found in Ontario.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Small to medium
Canopy shape	Round and spreading Columnar
Bark	Rough, light grey, with irregular scaly plates, becoming furrowed with age
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, and lobed
Flowers	Green/brown, not showy
Fruit/nut/seed	Acorn has shaggy fringe around the upper edge



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Prefers full sun, can tolerate some shade

Drought tolerance High

Growth speed Moderate

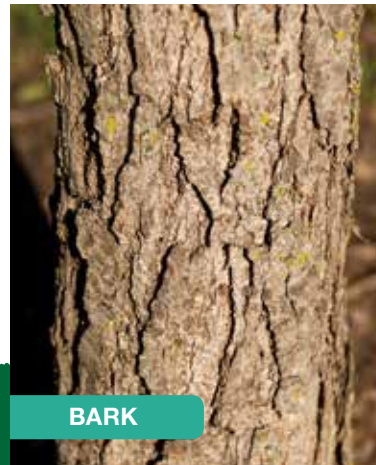
Planting locations Streets and parks

Maintenance Fruit, twigs, or foliage cause litter

Interesting facts The bur oak can survive forest fires because it has very thick bark. Some bur oak live up to 1000 years in its natural environment.



LEAF



BARK



SEED/FRUIT



Butternut

Scientific Name

Juglans cinerea (*Jug-lans sin-er-Eah*)

The Butternut is a deciduous tree that is native to Ontario and is listed on the Endangered Species at Risk Acts.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Spreading
Bark	Pale gray, furrowed
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, compound with 11-17 leaflets on a hairy stalk.
Flowers	Green catkins
Fruit/nut/seed	Sticky elongated fruits, with sharply ridged nuts



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Full sun

Drought tolerance Moderate

Growth speed Slow

Planting locations Parks

Noteworthy characteristics The nuts are edible, they are sweet, oily

Maintenance Surface roots may appear, as well as litter associated with the walnuts

Common pests and diseases Butternut canker

Interesting facts Butternut is threatened by hybridization with other non-native walnut species planted for their edible nuts.

Butternut and walnut husks contain tannin that has been used for dyeing fabric and making ink.



LEAF



BARK



SEED/FRUIT



Callery Pears

Scientific Name

Pyrus calleryana (PIE-rus kal-ler-ee-AY-nuh)

Callery pears are small deciduous ornamental tree that is planted around the world in urban settings do to its high pollution tolerance.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Small
Canopy shape	Full crowned
Bark	Greyish-brown with shallow furrows and ridges
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, ovate green glossy leaves with toothed edges
Flowers	White and showy
Fruit/nut/seed	Small and red/brown



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Full sun

Drought tolerance High

Growth speed Fast

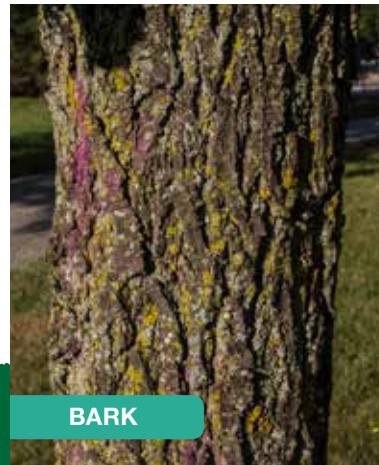
Planting locations Streets

Noteworthy characteristics Spectacular fall colours that are referred as the 'Autumn Blaze', which occurs early in the fall season.

Maintenance Moderate

Common pests and diseases Aphids and fire-blight

Interesting facts Pear wood (of any species) is prized for making woodwind instruments.





Chinkapin Oak

Scientific Name

Quercus muehlenbergii

(KWERK-us mew-len-BER-jee-eye)

Chinkapin Oak is a large deciduous shade tree native to parts of southern Ontario.

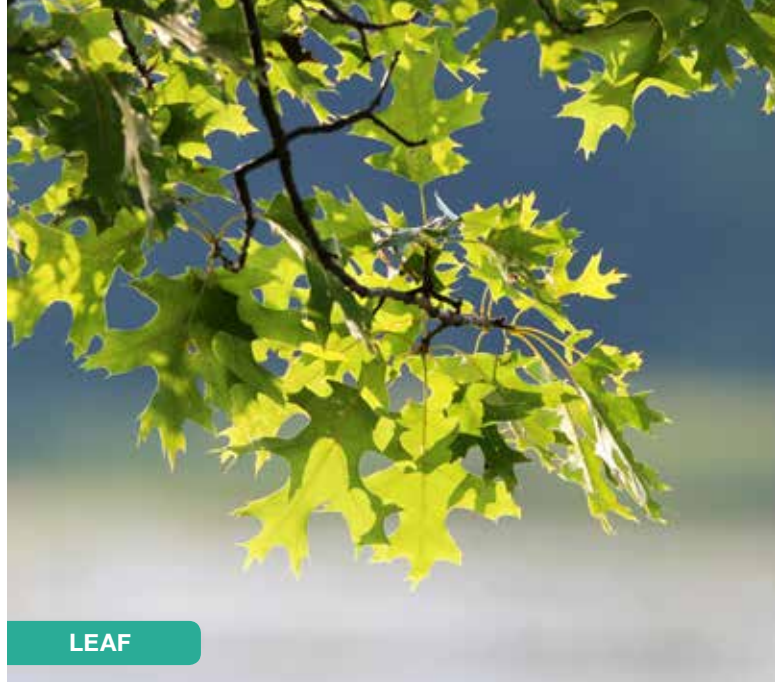
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Spreading
Mature Bark	Pale gray bark with thin, narrow scales
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple long blades, with 8-15 pointed lobes
Flowers	Yellowish-green nut
Fruit/nut/seed	Small Oval acorns nut with a scaly lid



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Fast
Planting locations	Streets
Noteworthy characteristics	Chinkapin acorns are the food of choice for many animals It has a spreading canopy capable of blocking sunlight
Maintenance	Litter associated with fruit and leaves
Common pests and diseases	Oak wilt, chestnut blight, and shoestring root rot
Interesting facts	Chinkuapin Oak acorns are edible and sweet.





Common Hackberry

Scientific Name

Celtis occidentalis (SELL-tiss ock-sih-den-TAY-liss)

Common Hackberry is a small to medium deciduous tree native to southern Ontario.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Vase shaped
Young Bark	Grey or yellowish-brown with distinctive corky ridges
Mature Bark	More distinctive corky ridges
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, oval rounded asymmetrical base, and toothed edges
Flowers	Green non-showy flowers
Fruit/nut/seed	Small, round, reddish-purple, and hang singly on slender stalks



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun to part shade
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Fast
Planting locations	Streets, and parks
Noteworthy characteristics	Has a high wildlife value; the berries are a coveted food source
Maintenance	Fruit and leaves generate litter
Common pests and diseases	Hackberry nipple gall and witches' broom
Interesting facts	Berries are remarkably high in vitamins easily digestible calories from fat, carbohydrate and protein



LEAF



BARK



SEED/FRUIT



European Beech

Scientific Name

Fagus Sylvatica (FAY-gus sill-VAT-ih-kuh)

European Beech is a medium deciduous tree with purple leaves, smooth grey bark and is native to Europe.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Oval
Bark	Distinctively smooth and grey
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, oval shaped
Fruit/nut/seed	Nut enclosed in a prickly husk, on a hairy stem

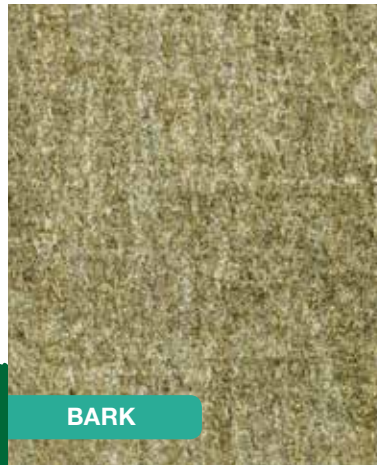


PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Prefers fully sun
Drought tolerance	Prefers fully sun
Growth speed	Slow
Planting locations	Parks
Beneficial attributes	Branches resistant to breakage Attracts birds Fruit suited for human consumption
Maintenance	Low, however surface roots may appear
Common pests and diseases	Woolly beech aphids and beech bark disease
Interesting facts	The flowers are pollinated by the wind and the fruits are three-sided nuts, called beech mast inside spiky cases.



LEAF



BARK



SEED/FRUIT



Crabapple

Scientific Name

Malus 'Columnaris', Malus 'Dolgo', Malus 'Profusion', Malus 'Radiant', Malus 'Royalty' (MAY-lus)

Crabapples are small deciduous trees that are well known for its ornamental features and tolerance to urban pollution.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Small
Canopy shape	Spreading
Young Bark	Smooth
Mature Bark	Scaly with thin flaking plates
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, oval shaped and comes to a point and has finely toothed edges
Flowers	White or pink
Fruit/nut/seed	Round small pome crabapples, range of colours from yellow-red



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

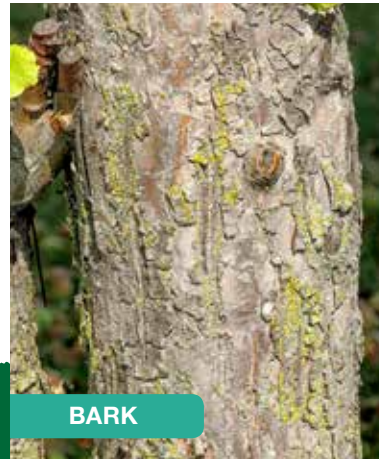
Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Medium
Planting locations	Streets under hydro lines, and parks
Varieties planted	Colmnar, Dolgo, Prufusion, and Radiant
Noteworthy characteristics	They have a high wildlife value, as the blossoms are important for many insects including bees
Maintenance	Litter problem associated with the fruit
Common pests and diseases	Fall webworm and scab

Interesting facts

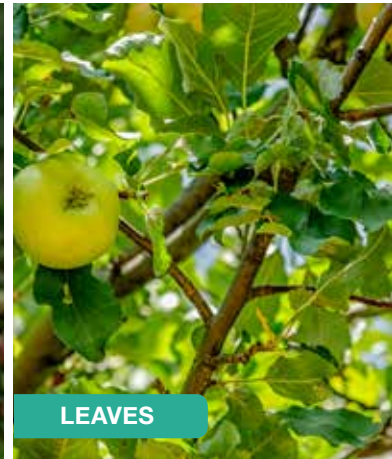
Crabapples are sour and are often not eaten but can still be used to make jams and jellies

Hybridization of apple trees have given way to many varieties of apples including crabapples which is the common term used for all apples not commonly eaten.

Planting season



BARK



LEAVES



Dawn Redwood

Scientific Name

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Dawn Redwood is large deciduous conifer that is native to China that thrives in urban environments.

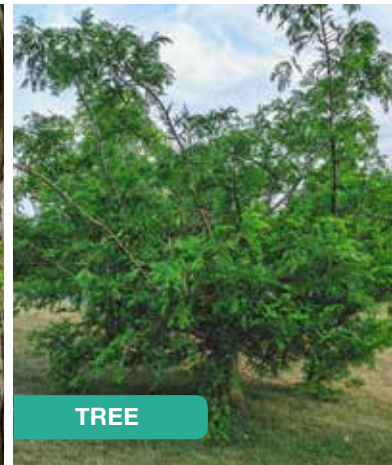
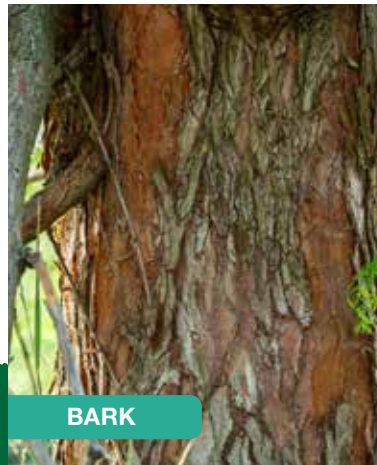
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Pyramidal
Young Bark	Light red/brown
Mature Bark	Bark peels off in thin trips and is reddish brown
Needle arrangement/shape	Opposite, simple, soft flattened bright green needles
Flowers	Pollen cones
Fruit/nut/seed	Small green inconspicuous seed cones



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Fast
Planting locations	Parks and naturalized areas
Noteworthy characteristics	Deciduous tree with the appearance of a conifer tree dropping needle over the winter months.
Maintenance	Low
Interesting facts	Dawn redwood is the only known living species of Metasequoia, and is therefore referred to as a living fossil.





Douglas-Fir

Scientific Name

Pseudotsuga menziesii

(soo-doe-SOO-guh men-ZEE-zee-eye)

The Douglas-Fir is large coniferous tree that thrives in large areas.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Pyramidal
Young Bark	Smooth and grey
Mature Bark	Brownish-red color with dark brown ridges or groves
Needle arrangement/shape	Alternate, simple, flat dark green needles
Fruit/nut/seed	Reddish-brown cone that grows straight on the branch



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Moderate
Planting locations	Large open park areas
Beneficial Attributes	<p>The Douglas-Fir provides animals with shelter and food to insects that eat the seeds, bark, needles and twigs.</p> <p>Douglas-Fir Trees are a useful aid in preventing soil erosion</p>
Maintenance	Low
Common pests and diseases	Aphids and root rot
Interesting facts	The Douglas-fir tree is actually from the evergreen conifer classification and is not a true fir tree.



SEED



BARK



Eastern Red Bud

Scientific Name

Cercis Canadensis (SER-sis kan-uh-DEN-sis)

The Eastern Red bud is a small deciduous tree that known for its beautiful pink flowers.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Small
Canopy shape	Multi-stemmed
Young Bark	Smooth with light colour fissures
Mature Bark	Scaly and reddish-brown with orange-red patches
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, heart shaped tapering into a short tip
Fall leaf colour	Yellow
Flowers	Showy pink flowers that are in clusters of 4 - 8 on the branches and the trunk
Fruit/nut/seed	Flat reddish-brown pods, which are green when immature



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Full or part sun

Drought tolerance High

Growth speed Fast

Planting locations Street, and parks

Noteworthy characteristics Great ornamental tree – beautiful showy flowers

Maintenance Low

Common Diseases Cankers

Interesting facts It is a part of the legume family and flowers can be eaten in salad





English Oak

Scientific Name

Quercus robur (KWERK-us ROE-ber)

English Oak is a medium to large deciduous tree native to Europe and western Asia.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium-large
Canopy shape	Oval
Bark	Broad dark grey plates separated by deep furrows
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, with 3 - 7 rounded pinnate lobes per side
Flowers	Brown and non-showy
Fruit/nut/seed	Acorn



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Moderate
Planting locations	Streets
Beneficial attributes	It has relatively high wildlife value; attracting squirrels and other mammals
Maintenance	The fruit, twigs, or foliage can cause a significant litter
Common diseases	Powdery mildew
Interesting facts	The English oak's acorns are edible and they have been feed to pigs in European. In times of food scarcity, people made nutritious flour from the dried the kernel inside the acorn.



LEAF



BARK



SEED/FRUIT



European Larch

Scientific Name

Larix decidua (LAIR-iks dee-SID-yew-ah)

European Larch is a large deciduous conifer, with a conical crown that was introduced to North America during the colonial period.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Pyramidal
Young Bark	Grey and scaly
Mature Bark	Brown, with deep fissures that expose reddish-brown inner bark
Needle arrangement/ shape	Bundles of 30 or more needles that spiral around the twig
Needle fall colour	Orange-yellow
Fruit/seed	Red seed cones



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Medium to fast
Planting locations	Parks and naturalized areas
Beneficial attributes	It is well adapted to urban conditions
Maintenance	Low
Common diseases	Various cankers
Interesting facts	European larch does well in high altitudes; because logging is difficult on tall mountains, there are some trees growing naturally in mountainous regions of central Europe that have been estimated to be roughly 1,000 years old.



FALL COLOUR



CONE



Freemanni Maple

Scientific Name

Acer x 'Freemanni' (AY-ser free-man-e)

The Freemanni Maple is a large deciduous shade tree.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium-large
Canopy shape	Oval, columnar or pyramidal
Young Bark	Smooth and gray
Mature Bark	Slightly furrowed
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Opposite, simple, lobed;
Flowers	Small red flowers that appear in clusters in early spring
Fruit/seed	Yellow brown parried samaras



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Medium to fast
Planting locations	Streets, parks, and natural areas
Noteworthy characteristics	<i>Acer x freemanii</i> is a hybrid of the red and silver maples that combines the best of both species: beautiful colour, fast growth and tolerance to adverse climatic and soil conditions
Maintenance	Moderate; ranking of leaves and samaras required
Interesting facts	It has a rapid growth rate, close to four times that of the Red Maple!



LEAF



BARK





Ginkgo

Scientific Name

Ginkgo biloba (GINK-go bye-LOE-buh)

The Ginkgo is a medium to large size deciduous coniferous tree that is native to china.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium-large
Canopy shape	Pyramidal
Young Bark	Light-coloured with shallow furrows
Mature Bark	Grayish-brown and deeper furrowed
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, and fan shaped with two lobes
Flowers	Male ginkgo trees produce pollen in clusters of pollen sacs. Female trees have pairs of green ovules
Fruit/seed	Pale green to yellow or orange pollen cones.



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Full sun to part shade

Drought tolerance High

Growth speed Slow

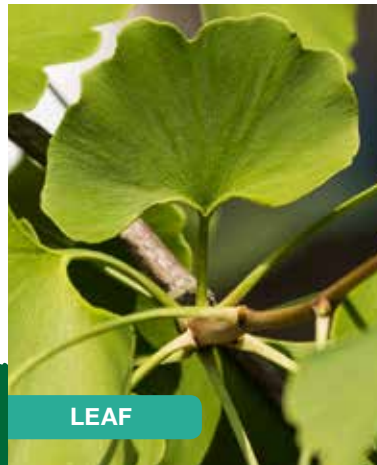
Planting locations Streets

Maintenance Seeds, leaves and twigs will cause a litter

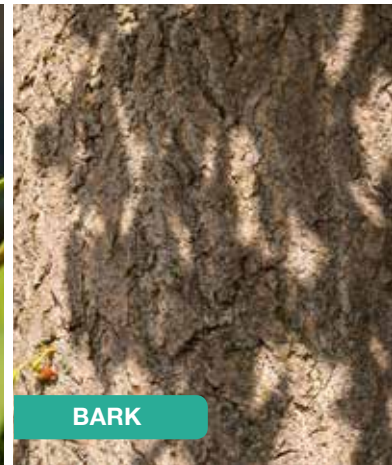
Interesting facts The ginkgo tree does not bear fruit; what appears to be a fruit is actually a seed with a fleshy outer seed coat.



LEAF



LEAF



BARK



Common Linden

Scientific Name

Tilia Europaiea (TILL-ee-uh kor-DAY-tuh)

The Common Linden is a medium deciduous tree that is native to Europe and Asia.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Oval or umbrella shape Pyramidal
Young Bark	Light grey-brown and smooth
Mature Bark	Dark grey-brown with narrow furrows and flat ridges
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, dark green rounded heart shaped leaves with a cordate base
Flowers	Clusters of 5 to 8, strongly fragrant, cream-coloured flower
Fruit/seed	Pale grey-green small, round, thin-walled drupe



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Full sun to partial shade

Drought tolerance Moderate

Growth speed Moderate

Planting locations Streets and parks

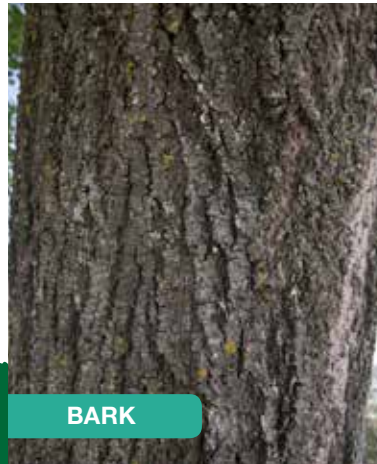
Noteworthy characteristics Thrives in all soils and is pollution resistant.

Maintenance Low maintenance, does not attract wildlife

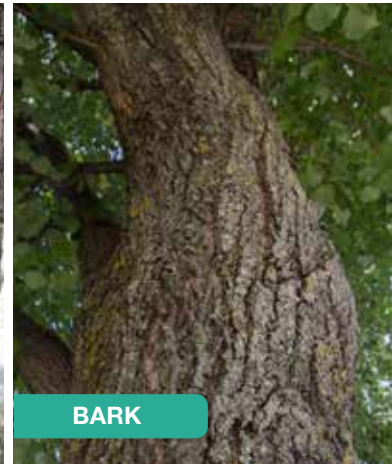
Interesting facts The white, finely-grained wood is not a structurally strong material but a classic choice for refined woodcarvings.



LEAF & FRUIT



BARK



BARK



Honey Locust

Scientific Name

Gleditsia triacanthos

(gleh-DIT-see-uh try-uh-KANTH-oase)

Honey Locust is a medium deciduous tree that thrives in urban location.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Oval
Young bark	Smooth and brown, with small peeling pieces
Mature bark	Scaly ridges and deep furrows
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, compound, with 18 - 30 small oval leaflets on a main stock
Flowers	Yellow non-showy flowers that appear in clusters in spring
Fruit/seed	Long twisted seed pods that are pale-green and mature to a reddish-brown colour



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Full sun

Drought tolerance High

Growth speed Fast

Planting locations Streets, and parks

Varieties planted Shademaster, Skyline, and Sunburst

Noteworthy characteristics Its hardiness and tolerance of drought make it a resilient urban tree.

High wildlife value; the seeds and pods are a food source for various animals. As well bees are attracted to the fragrant flowers

Maintenance Surface roots may appear, and there is a litter associated with seedpods and leaves

Common diseases Canker causing fungi or bacteria

Interesting facts The seedpods contain, in addition to seeds, a sweet gummy substance that gives honey locust its common name.



LEAF



BARK



Horse Chestnut

Scientific Name

Aesculus hippocastanum

(ES-ku-lus hip-o-kas-TA-num)

The Horse Chestnut is a medium to large deciduous tree that is commonly planted in parks and streets around the world.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium to large
Canopy shape	Oval
Young bark	Smooth and light grey
Mature bark	Dark brown and develops rough furrows
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Opposite, palmately compound, with 5-7 obovate leaflets
Flowers	White and showy
Fruit/seed	1 to 2 shiny brown nuts are enclosed within a spiny husk



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun to light shade
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Medium
Planting locations	Parks
Noteworthy characteristics	It has spectacular spring flowers It has a high value to wildlife, it provides nectar and pollen to bees, and food to deer and other animals
Maintenance	High; foliage and nuts cause significant litter
Common pests and diseases	Leaf scorch, leaf blotch and fungal diseases
Interesting facts	The horse chestnuts were fed to sickly horses to relieve them of coughs.



LEAF



BARK



American Hop Hornbeam (Ironwood)

Scientific Name

Ostrya virginiana (OSS-tree-uh ver-jin-ee-AY-nuh)

The American Hop Hornbeam is a small deciduous tree that is native to southern Ontario.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Small
Canopy shape	Oval
Bark	Grayish brown, rough, with peeling strips
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, oval-shaped leaves with sharp teeth
Flowers	Brown, green catkins
Fruit	Clusters of fruit that resemble hops



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Shade to full sun
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Slow
Planting locations	Streets/Parks
Maintenance	Low
Interesting facts	Ironwood may be slow growing but it has the hardest wood of any native tree species



LEAF



BARK



Japanese Lilac Tree

Scientific Name

Syringa reticulata (sih-RING-guh reh-tick-yoo-LAY-tuh)

The Japanese Lilac Tree is a small deciduous tree that known for its beautiful white flowers in the spring.

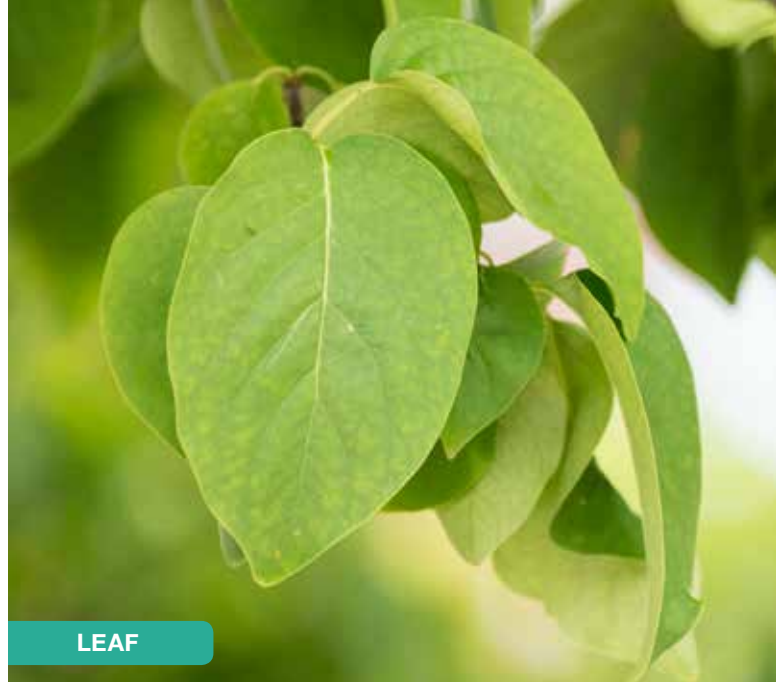
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Small
Canopy shape	Pyramidal
Bark	Reddish brown
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Opposite, simple, and ovate in shape
Fall leaf colour	No colour change
Flowers	Cluster of small creamy white flowers
Fruit	Yellow, green and oval in shape

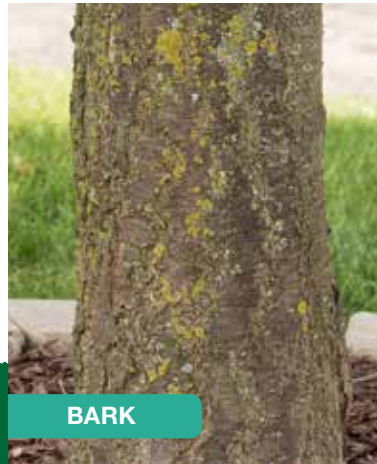


PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Medium
Planting locations	Streets
Variety plated	Ivory Silk
Noteworthy characteristics	It is a good choice for attracting butterflies to your yard
Maintenance	Low
Common pests and diseases	Lilac borer larvae
Interesting facts	It is the largest species of lilac, and the only one that regularly makes a small tree rather than a shrub.



LEAF



BARK



FRUIT



Katsura Tree

Scientific Name

Cercidiphyllum japonicum

(ser-sih-dih-FILL-um juh-PAWN-ih-kum)

The Katsura Tree is a medium deciduous tree native to China and Japan and is the only species in the katsura family.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Oval, weeping
Young bark	Shaggy and brown or grayish brown
Mature bark	Develops furrows
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Opposite/sub-opposite, simple, heart shaped
Flowers	Green non-showy
Fruit/seed	Dark coloured pods that house tiny brown seeds

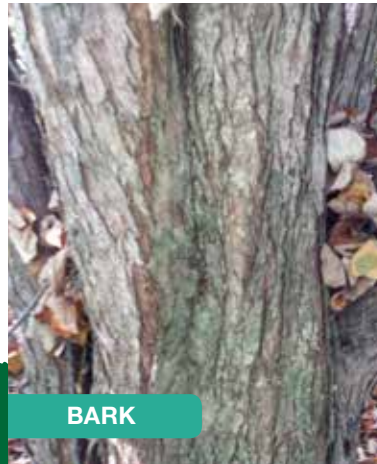


PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Medium
Planting locations	Streets and parks
Noteworthy characteristics	Spectacular fall colour
Maintenance	Pruning required for development of a strong structure
Interesting fact	Fossil records show that the katsura tree has existed for 1.8 million years.



LEAF



BARK



FALL COLOUR



Kentucky Coffeetree

Scientific Name

Gymnocladus dioicus

(jim-NOCK-luh-dus dye-oh-EE-kuss)

The Kentucky Coffeetree is a medium deciduous shade tree that is found naturally in southwestern Ontario.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Oval, columnar
Young bark	Grey with flaky scales that curl up at the edge
Mature bark	Turns dark brownish-grey and develops scaly ridges.
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Bi pinnate, compound, with small oval leaflets
Flowers	Hairy, greenish-white
Fruit/nut/seed	Large, thick brown legume



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Tolerates full sun, but tolerates part shade

Drought tolerance High

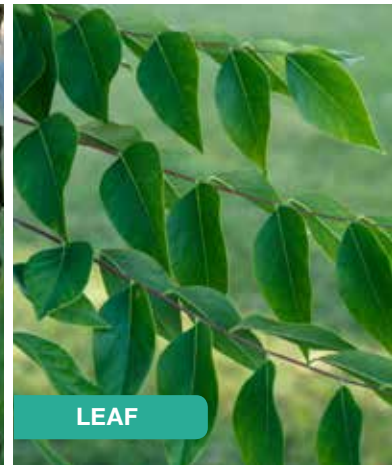
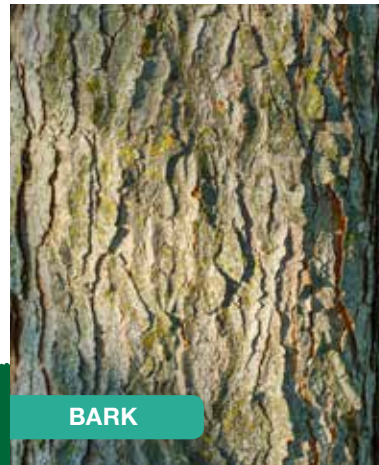
Growth speed Medium

Planting locations Street, park, and natural areas

Noteworthy characteristics Well adapted to urban settings

Maintenance Fruit and leaves litter

Interesting fact Early settlers may have roasted the seeds as a coffee substitute but many parts of the tree are toxic if consumed.





London Planetree

Scientific Name

Plantanus × acerifolia

(PLAT-uh-nus x ass-er-ih-FOLE-ee-uh)

London Planetree is a large deciduous shade tree that is known for its unique bark that has a camouflage pattern.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Pyramidal, spreading
Bark	Distinctive camouflage pattern
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, lobed and star-shaped and often confused with a maple leaf
Flowers	Non-showy, green
Fruit/nut/seed	Nuts incased in a round ball with a tuft of hair on the capsule to help disperse the seeds

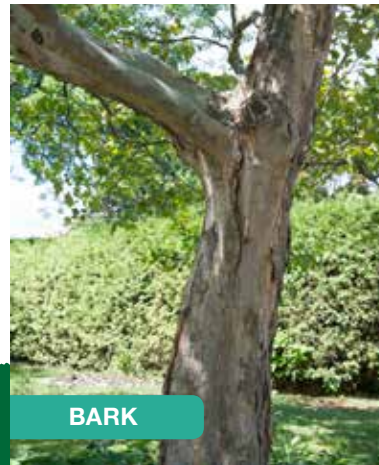


PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Fast
Planting locations	Streets, and parks
Noteworthy characteristics	It is resistance to breakage and tolerance of urban pollution
Maintenance	Fruit, twigs, or foliage litter, and surface roots may appear
Common pests and diseases	Sycamore lace bugs, Aphids and fungus
Interesting facts	The London Plane-tree is able to shed pollutants through the flakes of bark that fall off, and insure that these pollutants do not stop the air from getting to the trunk. This is one the reason that make it so tolerant to urban pollution and allowed it to grow so well in London during a time of intense air pollution.



LEAF



BARK



LEAF



Northern Catalpa

Scientific Name

Catalpa speciosa (kuh-TAL-puh)

The Northern Catalpa is a medium deciduous shade tree that known for its beautiful white flowers.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Oval
Bark	Gray to reddish brown as the tree mature shallow scaly ridges develop
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Opposite, simple, heart shaped
Flowers	White and showy
Fruit/nut/seed	Long bean-like pods that hang down and house many seeds

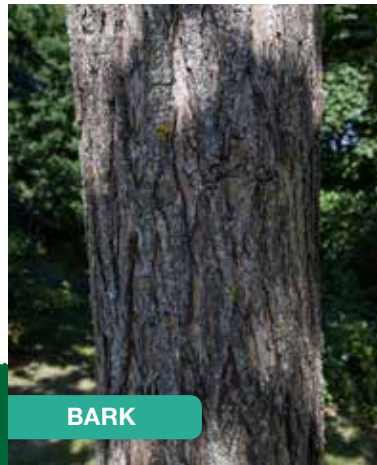


PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

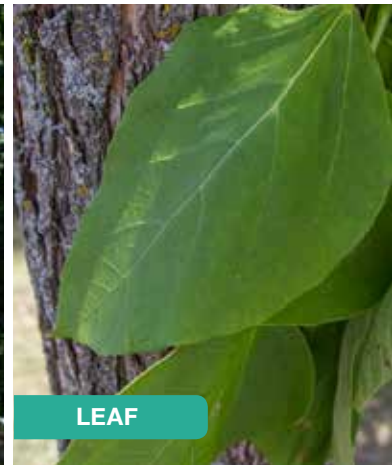
Light requirement	Full sun or part shade
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Fast
Planting locations	Natural areas
Noteworthy characteristics	Provides wildlife value, with squirrels and other mammals and other animals feeding on the seed pods
Maintenance	Litter associated with fruit and leaves
Common pests and diseases	Catalpa sphinx moth larva, anthracnose, powdery mildew, and verticillium wilt
Interesting facts	It has been known to be planted to attract the green catalpa worms, which are excellent fish bait.



LEAF



BARK



LEAF



Norway Spruce

Scientific Name

Picea abies (PIE-see-uh AY-beez)

The Norway Spruce is a large coniferous tree that is native to central and northern Europe.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Pyramidal
Bark	Red-scaly often covered in resin
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate; spiral, simple, needle-like
Seed cone	Purplish-green seed cones which mature to a brown colour



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Prefers full sun, but will tolerate partial shade

Drought tolerance Moderate

Growth speed Slow

Planting locations Parks

Noteworthy characteristics Provide substantial wildlife value

Maintenance Low

Common pests and diseases Mites and cytospora canker

Interesting facts Every year there is a search for the biggest and most beautiful Christmas tree for the Rockefeller Centre in New York. Year after year, they choose a Norway spruce.



LEAF



BARK



Mountain Ash

Scientific Name

Sorbus thuringiaca fastigiata

The Mountain Ash is a small deciduous tree that known for its bright red/orange fruit.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Small
Canopy shape	Spherical to ovoid
Bark	Smooth and grey
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Simple, compound, lance shaped leaves
Flowers	Cluster of showy white flowers
Fruit	Bright orangey-red pome

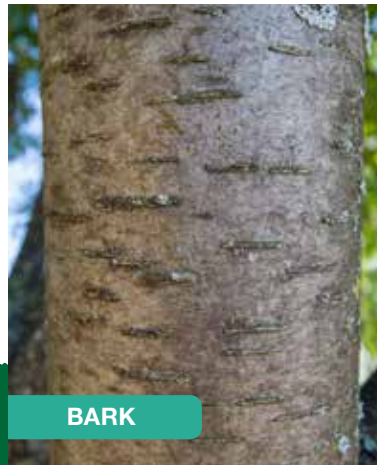


PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

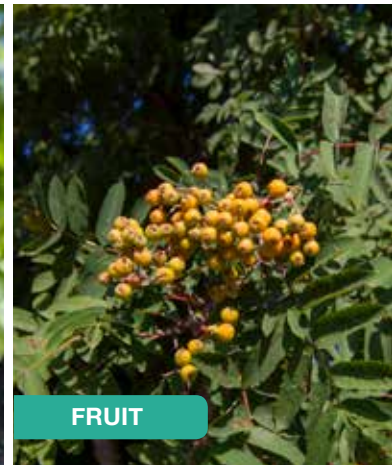
Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	Low
Growth speed	Slow
Planting locations	Streets and parks
Noteworthy characteristics	Attracts birds Beautiful ornamental flowers and fruit Resistant to fireblight
Maintenance	Low
Common pests and diseases	Resistant to fire blight
Interesting facts	Although it is called a Mountain Ash, it is not actually an ash and is a member of the Rose family. Another fun fact is the Mountain Ash was upon a time was used as an anti-witching device.



LEAF



BARK



FRUIT



Ohio Buckeye

Scientific Name

Aesculus glabra (ESS-kew-lus GLAY-bruh)

The Ohio Buckeye is a small to medium deciduous shade tree native to southwestern Ontario.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Small to medium
Canopy shape	Oval
Young bark	Smooth and grey
Mature bark	Simple, glossy lobbed leaves
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Opposite, compound, with 5-7 leaflets radiating outwards
Flowers	Yellow showy flowers
Fruit/seed	Round or oblong spiny capsule that produces 1 to 3 brown nut- like seeds



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

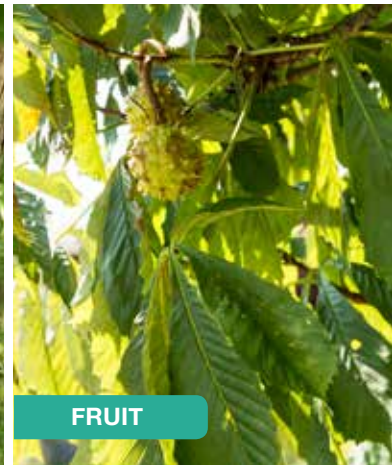
Light requirement	Full or part sun
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Medium
Planting locations	Streets, and parks
Noteworthy characteristics	Interesting fruit and bright orange fall foliage
Maintenance	Litter associated with the fruit and leaves
Common pests and diseases	Leaf blotch, powdery mildew, and leaf scorch.
Interesting facts	Young shoots and seeds of Ohio buckeye are poisonous to cattle but squirrels are known to eat the inner pith for raffinose, sugar that is sweeter than sucrose.



LEAF



BARK



FRUIT



Pioneer Elm

Scientific Name

Ulmus carpinifolia 'Pioneer'

The Pioneer Elm is a medium deciduous shade tree that is a hybrid of American and European elm species.

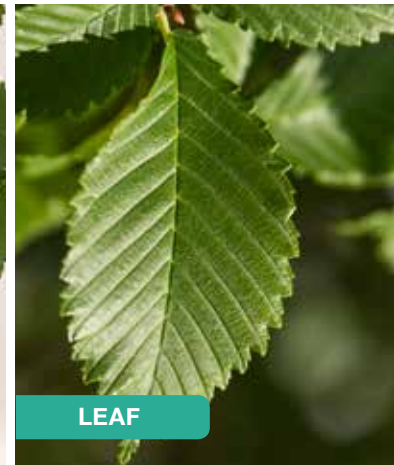
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Vase shaped
Bark	Grey, light brown, with furrows
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, oval shaped
Flowers	Green, non-showy
Fruit/seed	Winged seeds



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Fast
Planting locations	Streets, and parks
Noteworthy characteristics	The fruit provide food for at least eleven species of birds
Maintenance	Low
Common pests and diseases	Dutch elm disease resistant
Interesting facts	Wood is coarse, hard, and tough, with interlacing, contorted fibers that make it difficult to split or chop, and cause it to warp after sawing.





Red Maple

Scientific Name

Acer rubrum (AY-ser ROO-brum)

The Red Maple is a medium deciduous shade tree that known for its brilliant bright red fall colours.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Oval
Young bark	Smooth and light grey
Mature bark	Greyish-brown, scaly and ridged
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Opposite, simple, ovate and lobed
Fall leaf colour	Bright red
Flowers	Red
Fruit/seed	Winged



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

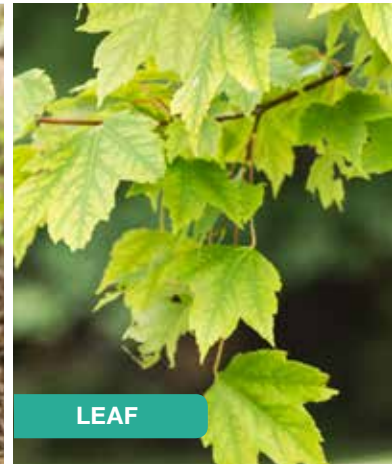
Light requirement	Prefers full sun but can tolerate part shade
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Fast
Planting locations	Streets and Parks
Noteworthy characteristics	Spectacular fall colours Grows faster than Norway and sugar maples
Maintenance	Low
Common pests and diseases	Root girdling is possible
Interesting facts	Red maple is also used for the production of maple syrup



LEAF



BARK



LEAF



Red Oak

Scientific Name

Quercus rubra (KWERK-us ROO-bruh)

The Red Oak is a medium-large deciduous shade tree that can be found in its natural habitat across central and southern Ontario.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium-large
Canopy shape	Round to irregular
Young bark	Smooth and grey with some lighter vertical lines
Mature bark	Develops shallow, dark furrows
Leaf arrangement/shape	Alternate, simple, oblong and lobed
Flowers	Brown, non-showy
Fruit/seed	Acorn with a scaly cap



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Prefers full sun, but can tolerate some shade

Drought tolerance High

Growth speed Fast

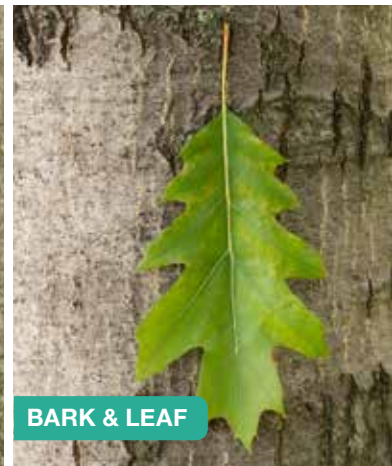
Planting locations Street, park, and natural areas

Noteworthy characteristics Provide significant wildlife value

Maintenance Litter with the leaves and acorns

Common pests and diseases Galls and anthracnose

Interesting facts Red oak wood is hard and strong making it perfect for making flooring, furniture, railroad ties and veneers.





River Birch

Scientific Name

Betula nigra (BET-yoo-luh NYE-gruh)

The River Birch is a small deciduous tree native to the river banks of North America.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Small
Canopy shape	Multi stemmed, spreading
Bark	Reddish, brown bark that peels off in film-like papery curls
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, rhomboid, ovate
Flowers	Brown and non-showy
Fruit/seed	Brown and inconspicuous



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Prefers full sun but can tolerate part shade

Drought tolerance Moderate

Growth speed Fast

Planting locations Street, park, and natural areas

Noteworthy characteristics The fruit provide food for birds

Maintenance Low

Interesting facts Native Americans used the boiled sap as a sweetener, and relied on the inner bark as a food source.



LEAF



BARK



Serviceberry

Scientific Name

Amelanchier canadensis (tree form)
(am-meh-LANG-kee-er kan-uh-DEN-sis)

Serviceberry is a small multi-trunked deciduous tree native to Ontario.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Small
Canopy shape	Multi-stemmed
Young bark	Smooth and grey with darker, twisted vertical lines
Mature bark	Rough and develops scales
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple and oval
Flowers	White clusters
Fruit/nut	Red to purple berries



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Partial shade to full sun

Drought tolerance Moderate

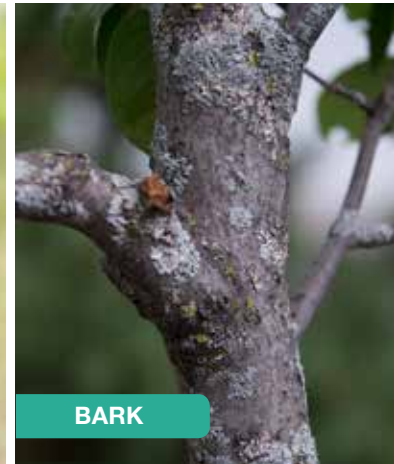
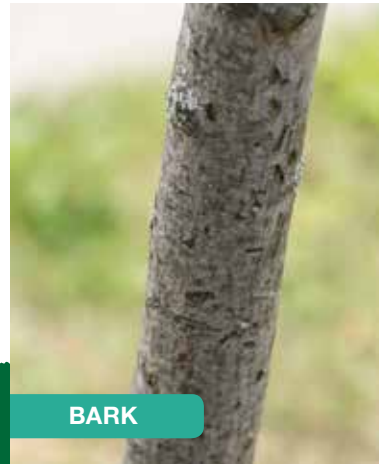
Growth speed Medium

Planting locations Parks, and natural areas

Noteworthy characteristics High wildlife value

Maintenance Low

Interesting facts Serviceberry fruits were a staple food of the Cree tribes of the Prairies, who mixed the dried berries with buffalo meat to make pemmican.





Shagbark Hickory

Scientific Name

Carya ovata (KAIR-ee-uh oh-VAY-tuh)

The Shagbark Hickory is a large deciduous tree that is native to southern Ontario, and has edible nuts.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Oval-rounded
Bark	Shaggy appearance
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, pinnately compound, with 5 leaflet
Fall leaf colour	Greenish-yellow, inconspicuous
Flowers	Orange, red and yellow
Fruit/seed	Edible nuts



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

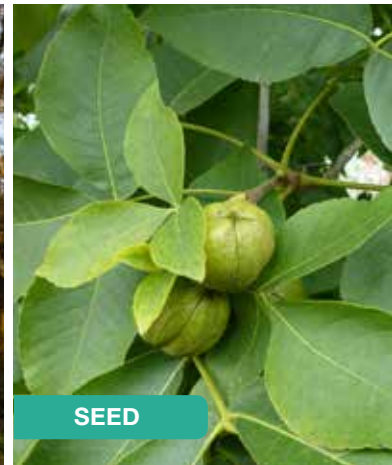
Light requirement	Full sun to part shade
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Slow
Planting locations	Parks
Noteworthy characteristics	Provides wildlife value; the nuts provide a food source to many animals
Maintenance	Shedding of the bark will occur as the tree ages
Common pests and diseases	Aphids, Hickory bark beetles, anthracnose, and witches broom
Interesting facts	Lone stands of shagbark hickory have been found near Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. They may have been planted by native people hundreds of years ago.



LEAF



BARK



SEED



Sugar Maple

Scientific Name

Acer saccharum (*Acer saccharum*)

Sugar Maple is large deciduous, hard-wooded tree with a moderate to slow growth rate.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Oval, round dense canopy
Young bark	Smooth and grey
Mature bark	Darkens with age, and develops vertical ridges
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Opposite, simple and lobed
Flowers	Green inconspicuous spring flowers
Fruit/nut/seed	Brown paired winged seeds



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

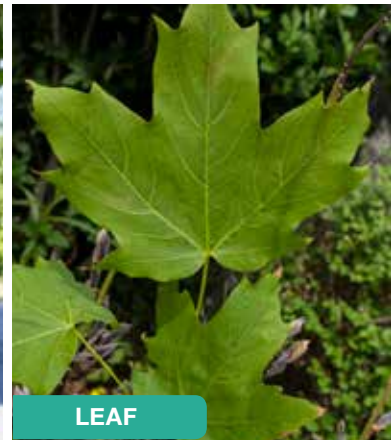
Light requirement	Tree grows in part shade, full shade, or full sun
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Moderate to slow growth rate
Planting locations	Street, park, and natural areas
Varieties planted	Sliver Queen
Noteworthy characteristics	Sugar Maple are usually strong and not susceptible to wind damage
Maintenance	Raking of fall leaves on boulevards recommended
Common pests and diseases	Leaf stalk bore, petiole-borer, Gall mites, verticillium wilt, and girdling roots
Interesting facts	It takes about 40 litres of sugar maple sap to make 1 litre of maple syrup Canada's National Tree



LEAF



BARK



LEAF



Tamarack

Scientific Name

Larix laricina

The Tamarack is a medium deciduous conifers tree that is found in every province and territory in Canada.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Pyramidal
Young bark	Smooth and gray
Mature bark	Reddish-brown and scaly
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Needles, simple, flat
Fruit/seed	Brown seed cones



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	Low
Growth speed	Medium-fast
Planting locations	Parks and naturalized areas
Noteworthy characteristics	Beautiful yellow fall colour Can tolerate a large range of climate conditions
Maintenance	Needles drop in the fall
Common pests and diseases	Larch sawfly
Interesting facts	The wood is tough and durable, but also flexible in thin strips, and was used by the Algonquian people for making snowshoes and other products where toughness was required



CONE



FALL COLOUR



CONE



Tulip Tree

Scientific Name

Liriodendron tulipifera

(leer-ee-oh-DEN-drawn too-lih-PIFF-er-uh)

The Tulip Tree is a large deciduous shade tree that is native to Ontario and has beautiful flowers in the spring.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Oval
Young bark	Smooth grey-green bark, striped with pale fissures
Mature bark	Uniform in colour and develops intersecting longitudinal ridges
Leaf arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, orbiculate, with 4 lobes
Flowers	Yellow-green colours with 6 petals
Fruit/seed	Winged seeds that grow in clusters



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Fast
Planting locations	Parks
Noteworthy characteristics	Showy flowers and fall colours No serious pest or disease problems
Maintenance	Litter associated with the leaves and winged seeds
Interesting facts	It yields a dark reddish honey which is desired by bakers The seeds of the tulip tree grow every year and are a source of food for birds and small mammals



LEAF



BARK



Turkish Hazel

Scientific Name

Corylus colurna (KOR-ih-lus koe-LER-nuh)

The Turkish Hazel is a medium to large deciduous shade tree native to southeast Europe and southwest Asia.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Medium
Canopy shape	Spreading
Young bark	Corky, mottled, tan to gray
Mature bark	Bark may flake off to reveal an orange-brown inner bark
Leaf arrangement/shape	Alternate; simple; ovate, obovate
Flowers	Non-showy
Fruit/nuts	Nuts grow in clusters of 3-6 with spiny and hairy husks



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement Prefers full sun, can tolerate partial shade

Drought tolerance High

Growth speed Slow

Planting locations Streets, and Parks

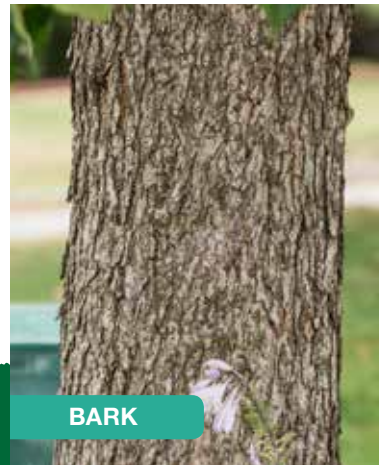
Noteworthy characteristics No serious insect or disease problems
Resistant to breakage

Maintenance Nuts and leaves create litter

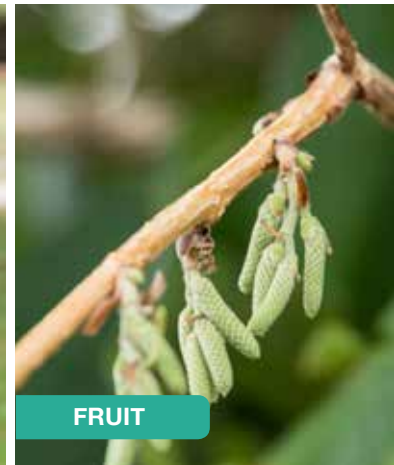
Interesting facts You can make pesto with the nuts!



LEAF



BARK



FRUIT



White Pine

Scientific Name

Pinus strobus (PIE-nus STROE-bus)

The White Pine is a large coniferous tree that is native to Ontario.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Pyramidal
Bark	Dark greyish brown with thick broad ridges
Needle arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, Skinny, grow in bunches of 5
Flowers	Yellow/pink, non-showy
Seed cone	Light brown



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

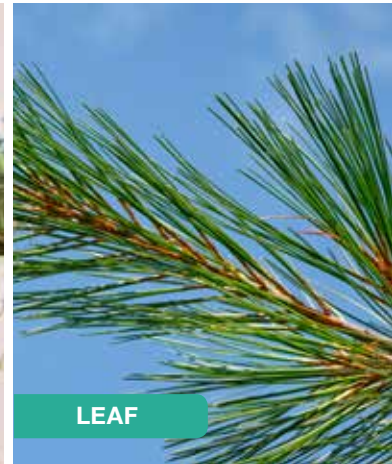
Light requirement	Full sun
Drought tolerance	Moderate
Growth speed	Fast
Planting locations	Parks and naturalized areas
Noteworthy characteristics	<p>Grows in a wide variety of soils</p> <p>Provides erosion control and is frequently used for windbreaks</p> <p>It has a fair wildlife value, with animals, such as gray and red squirrels, deer, mice and songbirds dependent on the seeds as a food source.</p>
Maintenance	Litter associated with pine cones
Common pests and diseases	White pine weevil and blister rust
Interesting facts	Eastern white pine is the provincial tree of Ontario!



NEEDLE



BARK



LEAF



White Spruce

Scientific Name

Picea glauca (PIE-see-uh GLAW-kuh)

The White Spruce is a large coniferous tree, native to Eastern Canada.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Size	Large
Canopy shape	Pyramidal, columnar
Bark	Scaly, gray brown
Needle arrangement/ shape	Alternate, simple, needles bluish green in colour, with a powdery, waxy layer
Seed cone	Light brown



PLANTING CONSIDERATIONS

Light requirement	Prefers full sun, tolerates part shade
Drought tolerance	High
Growth speed	Medium
Planting locations	Parks and natural areas
Noteworthy characteristics	Bark, branches, buds and seeds provide food for many animals. Branches are resistant to breakage
Maintenance	Low
Common pests and diseases	Mites, aphids, bagworm and several rust diseases
Interesting facts	It usually lives between 250 and 350 years, but trees up to 1,000 years have been seen in its natural environment.



NEEDLE



CONE

PHOTO CREDITS

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- Sarah Vermeulen
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