



GUIDE TO CITY TREES

THE CAMBRIDGE
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WORKS



Hedge Maple

Hedge Maples (*Acer campestre*) typically grow in a rounded form, but in urban conditions their low-growing branches are often limbed up. In residential areas and agricultural fields, the tree is often hedged. Its dense, slender branches not only provide substantial shade in the summer, but also lend a fine texture to the landscape in the winter months.

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Amur Maple

The Amur Maple (*Acer ginnala*) was introduced to the Americas from Asia, where it thrives in eastern Mongolia, Korea, and Japan, and in the Amur Valley region of Russia and China. The tree is compact in growth habit and bears glossy, toothed leaves that turn a brilliant orange-to-red in the fall.

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Paperbark Maple

The Paperbark Maple (*Acer griseum*) is the only species of Maple with exfoliating bark. It was introduced to the US in December 1907, when British plantsman E.H. Wilson delivered two seedlings from Hubei Province, China, to Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum. While the tree is currently endangered in its endemic range, the introduced specimens still grow at the Arboretum: one on Bussey Hill, the other in the Maple collection.

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Norway Maple

The Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is one of the fastest growing trees in the *Acer* genus. Understory plants rarely grow near this tree due to the shade cast by its dense canopy. You can differentiate this tree from the similar-looking Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) by checking the sap in the petiole (leaf stem). Sugar Maple petioles have clear sap, while in Norway Maple petioles, the sap is white.

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Sycamore Maple

The scientific name for Sycamore Maple, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, means 'false plane.' It refers to the superficial resemblance between the leaves and bark of Sycamore Maples and trees in the *Platanus* genus. Sycamore Maples can be distinguished from Sycamores (*Platanus occidentalis*) by their bark. The bark of the Sycamore Maple is typically gray-brown, while that of the Sycamore is typically a mottled white-gray with patches of green.

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Red Maple

Red Maples (*Acer rubrum*) are capable of adjusting to a variety of soil and site conditions. Red Maples do well in sunny or shady spots, in dry or wet soil, and at high or low elevations. Adaptable roots help the Red Maple cope with differing soil types.

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Silver Maple

The Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) takes its common name from the silvery underside of its leaves. In the early twentieth century, this riparian species was favored for planting in cities because of its capacity to grow up quickly to provide shade. In recent decades, however, Silver Maples have begun to be planted less frequently, in part because their weak-wooded structure makes them susceptible to storm damage.

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Sugar Maple

Sugar Maples (*Acer saccharum*) are not often planted as street trees due to their intolerance for road salts, pollution, and soil compaction. In urban conditions, Sugar Maples do best when planted away from the roads, in moist, well-drained soil. The Sugar Maple pictured here on Centre Street in Mid-Cambridge is an exception to the norm. Despite its curbside position, it is thriving. This is likely due to the fact that the street is less-trafficked and has more adjacent open space than the typical urban street.

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Horsechestnut

Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and Buckeye trees (trees in the North American genus *Aesculus*) are the only trees endemic to the Northeastern United States that have opposite, palmately compound leaves. Horsechestnut trees are named for the distinctive horseshoe-shaped leaf scars that appear on their branch tips after their leaves drop.

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Ailanthus

Attitudes toward the Ailanthus tree (*Ailanthus altissima*), also known as the Tree of Heaven, historically have varied from extreme favoritism to extreme dislike. In the early-19th century, tree-planting advocates noted that it was one of the few species that could tolerate the harshest of urban conditions. But by the mid-19th century, after its widespread planting in US cities, some urban dwellers began to campaign against the planting of *Ailanthus* on the grounds that its male flowers produced too “oppressive” and “nauseating” an odor. Others projected xenophobic sentiments onto the tree, calling it a “filthy and worthless foreigner.” Today, the tree, which originally hails from northern China, is listed as an invasive species in many US States. However, as in the 19th century, the tree is still favored by some for its resilience and graceful, bending form.

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Serviceberry

Trees in the genus Serviceberry (*Amelanchier*) are typically planted on streets with overhead powerlines due to their compact form. Also commonly known as Juneberry, Shadblow, and Shadbush, Serviceberry trees are typically among the first to flower in the spring. During the early summer months, they produce edible berries, which ripen gradually, turning from bright red to a dark, purple-blue.

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River Birch

The River Birch (*Betula nigra*) can be easily identified by its opalescent, golden-brown and salmon-colored bark, which curls away from the trunk in strips. Over the past decade, River Birches have become more commonly planted in American cities because of their ability to tolerate flooding. The riparian species is well-suited for planting on damp sites prone to inundation, such as stormwater-filtering bioswales.

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Paper Birch

Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*), also known as White Birch and Canoe Birch, is the most widely distributed of the North American birches. While the species grows best in colder climates and rocky upland regions, it can also survive in the heat of urban lowlands. The tree does best in cold, moist, and well-drained soil, however, so be sure to give it plenty of water during the hot summer months.

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Hornbeam

The genus Hornbeam, *Carpinus*, is a derivation of the Latin *carpentum*, meaning wooden-wheeled vehicle. The tree's common name refers to its hard wood (likened to an animal horn) and the Old English *beam* (cognate of the German *Baum*) meaning 'tree.'

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American Hornbeam

The American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*) is an understory tree that typically grows in the Maple-Basswood and Maple-Beech woodlands of eastern North America. When planted as a street tree, it does best in partially shaded conditions. The tree has many common names, including Blue Beech, Ironwood, and Musclewood. The latter two refer to the tree's extremely strong wood, and the muscle-like appearance that its branches develop as they mature.

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Northern Catalpa

Northern Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*) trees are adaptable to adverse growing conditions, and can be easily identified by their large heart-shaped leaves, twisting branches, and long, hanging seedpods. In the early summer, the Northern Catalpa produces showy white trumpet-shaped flowers, which provide an important source of nectar for honeybees and other pollinator species.

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Hackberry

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) trees are closely related to Elms, and can resemble them in form, making them an ideal replacement for this formerly widespread urban tree, which was decimated in the twentieth century by Dutch Elm disease. Many birds, including quail, pheasants, woodpeckers, and cedar waxwings, relish the purple-red berries that this tree produces.

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Katsura Tree

The Katsura Tree (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*) takes its common name from the famous gardens of the Katsura Imperial Villa in Kyoto, Japan; while its Latin name, *Cercidiphyllum*, refers to the similarity of its leaves to those of the Redbud (*Cercis sp.*). The leaves of the Katsura Tree tend to emit a cinnamon or cotton-candy odor as they turn yellow and fall to the ground.

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Eastern Redbud

Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) is a cauliflorous tree, meaning that it exhibits direct flower formation along older branches and trunks, a botanical characteristic that is rare outside of tropical and sub-tropical regions. In the early spring, the tree's pink buds can be easily spotted, boldly glowing in an otherwise bare landscape.

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Yellowwood

Yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*) is more often planted in urban parks and yards than along streets, due to its tendency to shed branches. The tree is named for the color of its heartwood, which is a dull to brilliant yellow when freshly cut. In early summer, Yellowwoods produce a panoply of fragrant, pendulous, pea-like flowers in six- to twelve-inch racemes that resemble those of the flowering Wisteria.

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Flowering Dogwood

The population of Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) has been declining recently in the US due to two debilitating diseases: anthracnose and powdery mildew. Whether Dogwood trees are diseased or healthy, they require frequent watering and good drainage, so if you've adopted a Dogwood, be sure to visit your tree often to water it during the warmer months.

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Hawthorn

Trees in the genus Hawthorn (*Crataegus*) typically produce white flowers in the spring and bear small red fruits in the fall, making them popular destinations for foraging songbirds. This prized ornamental tree has long been planted as a protective hedge barrier in rural areas. In Old English, the word 'hawthorn' means 'thorny hedge.'

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Hardy Rubber Tree

Hardy Rubber Tree (*Eucommia ulmoides*) is nearly extinct in the wild. Originally from China, the tree is resistant to pests and disease and can tolerate severe drought, making it particularly suitable for urban conditions. While this tree produces a rubbery sap, it is unrelated to *Hevea brasiliensis*, the tree most commonly tapped for commercial rubber.

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White Ash

White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*) trees have bark that bears a diamond-like pattern and becomes deeply furrowed when mature. Its strong, fine-grained wood historically has been used in the production of baseball bats and other athletic equipment. Like Green Ash trees in Cambridge, White Ash trees are currently at risk for infestation by the Emerald Ash Borer and are being treated with organic insecticide.

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Green Ash

Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) is one of the most widely distributed species of Ash in North America and is commonly found growing in alluvial floodplains as well as along city streets. For the past several decades, however, Green Ash trees have been encumbered, weakened, and increasingly killed by the Emerald Ash Borer, a green beetle from northeastern Asia that feeds on the tree's inner bark. The Cambridge Department of Public Works is currently treating Ash trees with organic insecticide to try to save some of the Ash population.

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Ginkgo

The Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) is adaptable to many soil and site conditions, making it an ideal street tree. This seed-bearing plant, or gymnosperm, is considered to be a 'living fossil' because it is the only known living plant species found in fossil records from the Permian period, a geologic epoch in which all of Earth's landmasses were joined in a supercontinent called Pangaea.

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Honeylocust

The Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) can tolerate drought, air pollution, salt, and a wide range of soils. The Honeylocust's hardy and adaptable nature; its elegant, open canopy form; and its brilliant fall color have made it one of the most sought-after species for urban planting. The word 'honey' in the tree's common name refers to the sweet, honey-like substance found in its pods, while 'locust' refers to the resemblance of the pods to that of the Carob tree, also known as the Locust tree.

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Kentucky Coffeetree

The Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) can tolerate poor soils and drought, making it an ideal tree for urban conditions. The tree takes its name from the coffee-like beverage that can be prepared from its roasted and ground seedpods. The seeds are very toxic prior to roasting, however, and should never be eaten fresh.

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Eastern Red Cedar

Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) trees provide shelter and sustenance to over 80 species of birds. The trees are dioecious, meaning that some trees have only male reproductive organs (stamens) while other trees have only female reproductive organs (pistils). In the fall, fruit-bearing female Eastern Red Cedar trees produce clusters of sapphire-blue berries, a favorite food for Cedar Waxwings.

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Golden Rain Tree

Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*) also known as Varnish Tree, was introduced to Europe from eastern Asia in 1747, and to America in 1763. The highly adaptable tree has since become a popular ornamental tree worldwide, thanks in part to its expressive, rounded form, its showers of yellow summer flowers, and its delicate, lantern-shaped fall fruits.

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Sweetgum

Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) trees produce a resinous sap beneath their bark, which historically has been used for a variety of medicinal purposes. While the spiky, spherical fruit of this tree can sometimes become a hazard on sidewalks, the tree is still widely favored for its vibrant fall color and its elegant star-shaped leaves, which provide abundant shade.

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Tulip Tree

The Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), also known as Tulip Poplar or Yellow Poplar, is the tallest eastern hardwood species. It can be easily recognized by its distinct leaves and flowers, which resemble tulips in shape and form. Although the tree grows rapidly under favorable conditions, it is highly susceptible to drought and will benefit from extra watering in dry, hot weather.

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Amur Maackia

Amur Maackia (*Maackia amurensis*) is named for Richard Karlovic Maack, a Russian naturalist, geographer, and anthropologist, who found and identified the tree during an 1855–56 expedition through the Amur River valley region in the borderlands of Siberia. Cold-hardy and adaptable to a variety of site conditions, the tree makes for an ideal urban specimen in northern climates.

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Magnolia

Trees in the genus *Magnolia* evolved at least 20 million years ago, before bees appeared. Today, almost half of the 245 known species in the *Magnoliaceae* family are threatened by extinction, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List. Conservationists have been taking action by cultivating several of the most endangered species in nurseries.

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Saucer Magnolia

Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangiana*) is a hybrid of two Asian *Magnolia* species, *Magnolia denudata* and *Magnolia liliflora*. Its hybrid designation honors Chevalier Etienne Soulangé-Bodin, Director of the French Royal Institute, who crossed these species during the early 1800s. Capable of tolerating a variety of site conditions, Saucer Magnolias have since become quintessential urban trees and garden specimens.

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Flowering Crabapple

Flowering Crabapple (*Malus sp.*) trees have a diverse range of growth habits, from columnar, to upright-oval, to horizontally spreading. Crabapple trees are highly adaptable to a variety of site conditions, making them well-suited for urban planting, particularly beneath overhead wires. These fruiting trees also provide an important winter food source for birds.

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Dawn Redwood

Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) trees have the distinction of being the only tree species to have been described as a fossil before being identified as a living tree. Discovered in 1941 in the Szechuan province of China, the deciduous conifer can develop into an impressive specimen if given enough space and water. Most cultivars in the United States are descended from seedlings propagated after World War II by Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum.

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White Mulberry

White Mulberry (*Morus alba*) is widely cultivated in China, where it has long been used in sericulture (the harvest of silk filaments from silkworm caterpillars feeding on Mulberry leaves). The species *Morus alba* was introduced to North America in the 1600s by colonists seeking to establish a silk industry. Today, White Mulberry trees are commonly planted in cities and can also be found growing in old fields and on disturbed sites.

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Black Gum

Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), also known as Black Tupelo or Pepperidge, is a slow-growing hardwood species, tolerant of a variety of soil conditions. Because of its tendency to grow on marginal sites, the species avoided widespread decimation during European settlement. Many of the oldest-known trees in New England are Black Gums.

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Hop-Hornbeam

Hop-Hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), also known as Ironwood, is a monoecious shade-tolerant understory tree. Its male catkins develop in the summer but are most visible in the winter, when the tree's branches are bare. In the summer, the tree's female flowers bear hop-like fruits that resemble the hops used in the production of beer. A member of the Birch family (*Betulaceae*), the Hop-Hornbeam is related to the American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), which is also commonly known as Ironwood.

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Amur Cork Tree

Amur Cork Tree (*Phellodendron amurense*) takes its Latin name from the Greek term *Phello* meaning cork, and *dendron*, meaning tree. True to its name, the tree's branches and bark have a spongy, corky feel. Introduced to North America from East Asia in 1856, the tree was once widely planted on urban streets. However, due to its tendency to outcompete many North American hardwood species, it is now considered a 'noxious weed' in several States, including Massachusetts.

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Blue Spruce

The Rocky Mountain region is the only place in the world where the Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) grows naturally. However, the tree can thrive in almost any region with enough water and sun. The needles of this remarkably resilient tree are noticeably blue-hued because of the waxy, powdery layer that is found on the needles.

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Austrian Pine

The Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*) can tolerate some drought once established, making it an ideal urban tree. Because of its overall hardiness, the tree is also used for ecological restoration, including in shelterbelt planting and in the reclamation of strip-mined lands. The tree is not without its weaknesses, however, and can be easily infected by fungal pathogens and diseases, including *Dithostroma* needle blight.

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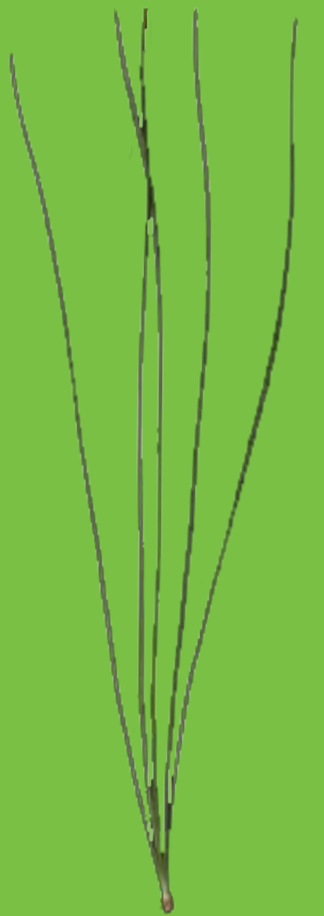




White Pine

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*) trees are among the tallest trees in eastern North America, and in ideal conditions, they can grow at a rate of 4.5 feet per year. But because of their intolerance to salt and air pollution and need for ample space, these trees are often short-lived in urban environments. If you see a White Pine that is browned and dying, it is likely due to a combination of road salt injury, pollution and drought.

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American Sycamore

The American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) is one of the largest hardwood species in Eastern North America. In floodplain habitats, the species can grow to diameters of over ten feet. In early America, settlers cut cross-sections from Sycamore trees to fashion cartwheels. Transport and traffic have indeed been perennial foes for the Sycamore: today, fewer and fewer Sycamores are being planted in cities due to their intolerance to road salts, car exhaust, and other aerial pollutants.

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London Planetree

London Planetree (*Platanus x acerifolia*) is a hybrid of the American and Oriental Sycamore species. It is more tolerant of harsh urban conditions than almost any other temperate-zone woody plant, and for this reason it is widely planted in both American and European cities. In some cities, including Paris, Planetrees are shaped into distinctly planar, rectilinear forms through periodic pruning.

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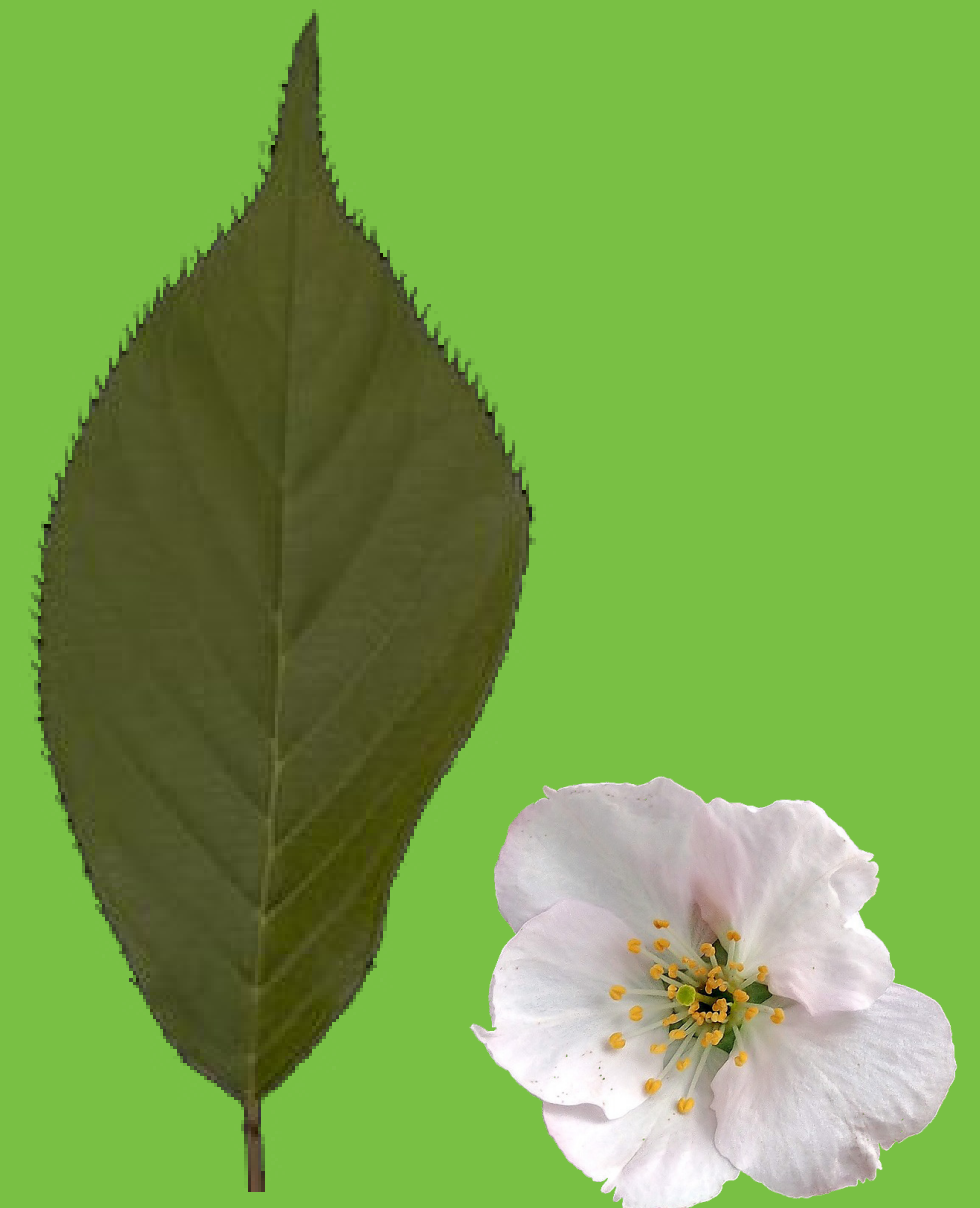




Flowering Cherry

Flowering Cherries (*Prunus* sp.) are among the most frequently planted flowering trees. One of the best-known and most widely planted varieties is *Prunus serrulata*, commonly known as Japanese Cherry. In Japan, Flowering Cherry trees are known as *sakura* and are celebrated with annual cherry blossom festivals (*hanami*). All species belonging to the genus *Prunus* produce small fruits. The more palatable of these fruits generally come from cultivars of the related species *Prunus avium* and *Prunus cerasus*.

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Sargent Cherry

Sargent Cherry (*Prunus sargentii*) is one of the hardiest cherries, and generally lives longer and grows taller than other cherry species under the right conditions. It is named after Charles Sprague Sargent, the American plant collector who discovered the species in the mountains of northern Japan in 1892.

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Okame Cherry

Okame Cherry (*Prunus x incamp* 'Okame') can grow to be 20 to 30 feet high. Like other cherries, this tree puts on a dazzling show when its flowers emerge in early spring. The distinctly upright, vase-shaped, broad-columnar tree was hybridized first in England in the early 1940s and was soon after introduced to the States by the U.S. National Arboretum.

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Callery Pear

The Callery Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*) is named after the Italian-French sinologue Joseph-Marie Callery who sent specimens of the tree to Europe from China in the 1800s. While prized for its compact form and snow-white spring flowers, the tree is highly susceptible to storm damage due to its fast growth-rate and delicate branching structure.

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Oak

The genus Oak (*Quercus*) is one of two northern hardwood genera to exhibit marcescence, or the retention of dead foliage through the winter. While scientists have studied the biological and environmental factors that contribute to marcescent foliage, they have not yet been able to deduce its evolutionary purpose. Some believe the retained leaves help to protect and conceal the tree's new growth from wind and predators, while others postulate that the trees retain their leaves until the spring as part of an evolutionarily beneficial nutrient-cycling strategy.

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White Oak

White Oak (*Quercus alba*) trees are not often encountered in urban environments because their deep taproots make transplanting difficult. The deciduous hardwood tree has been historically used in shipbuilding and grows best in areas where there is ample enough room for its majestic, wide canopy. The tree's species name, *alba*, means white and refers to the color of the tree's inner bark.

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Swamp White Oak

Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*) is a wetland species that is increasingly being planted in cities across the US due to its tolerance for the low-oxygen environment of compacted urban soils. It can be distinguished from the White Oak (*Quercus alba*) by its lustrous, lobed leaves and peeling bark. Unlike the White Oak, which has a taproot, the Swamp White Oak has a fibrous root structure, making it easier to transplant.

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Pin Oak

The Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*) is one of the fastest growing Oak species. Its strong central leader and slender, pin-like twigs make it easy to distinguish from other Oaks. In the fall, its leaves typically turn from a lustrous dark green to shades of red and bronze. If the tree is growing in soil with a high pH, however, its leaves will turn a pale yellow.

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Red Oak

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) is a fast-growing, monoecious tree that takes its common name from the brilliant red color of its autumn foliage. The species is one of the most common in the Northeastern US. As with most other deciduous Oaks, its leaves emerge in the spring once the day-length has reached 13 hours. The tree's 'leaf-out' is entirely determined by this 13-hour photoperiod and takes place regardless of air temperature.

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Shingle Oak

Shingle Oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) is adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions, from acid to higher pH and from moist to dry, making it an ideal urban tree. Early Euro-American settlers in North America used this tree to make shingles. The species name *imbricaria*, is derived from the Latin word *imbricatus*, which means 'overlapping.'

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Black Oak

Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*) trees are not commonly grown by nurseries because they can be difficult to transplant due to their prominent tap roots. In urban areas, the tree is typically found in parks, woods, and cemeteries. Cambridge's Mt. Auburn Cemetery has dozens of mature Black Oaks in its collection that are well worth a visit.

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Scholar Tree

The Scholar Tree (*Styphnolobium japonicum*), also known as the Japanese Pagoda Tree, blooms from August into September each year, long after other trees have bloomed. Originally from China and Korea (not Japan, as its name suggests) the tree is often planted around Buddhist temples. In both China and Japan, there are legends about the 'demon' spirit in the Scholar Tree. Accordingly, the Chinese name for the tree contains the symbols for 'wood' and 'demon.'

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Japanese Tree Lilac

The Japanese Tree Lilac (*Syringa reticulata*) typically grows to only 30 feet, making it an ideal tree for areas with overhead power lines. Apropos of its frequent planting beneath wires, the tree's name comes from the Greek *syrix* (pipe), which refers to its hollow stems, and the Latin *reticulata* (network), which refers to the intricate veins that course through the tree's leaves.

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Linden

Trees in the genus Linden (*Tilia*) are commonly called 'lime trees,' or 'limes' in the British Isles. In early Slavic, Baltic, and Germanic cultures the tree was considered sacred. In Germanic tribal law, the tree was associated with truth, justice and benevolent protection, and was often used as a site of political assembly. The practice of using Lindens in this way continued in Germanic language-speaking areas during the Holy Roman Empire, giving rise to the word *Gerichtslinde*, or 'Court Linden.'

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American Linden

American Linden (*Tilia americana*) is the sole representative of the *Tilia* genus that hails from the Western Hemisphere. In forest conditions, this species often grows alongside Sugar Maples (*Acer saccharum*). American Lindens have a tendency to put out thickets of vegetation around their base, a phenomenon called 'suckering'. While these 'suckers' can be pruned, and often are pruned by Urban Forestry Division staff, they do no harm to the tree.

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Littleleaf Linden

Littleleaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*) trees are characterized by their distinctive, alternate heart-shaped leaves. The tree is culturally important in Berlin, where the boulevard *Unter den Linden* is lined with the species. Lindens are also ecologically important to many pollinator species, including honeybees, who feed on the nectar of the tree's fragrant, early summer blooms.

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Elm

The genus Elm (*Ulmus*) first appeared in the Miocene geologic epoch, about 20 million years ago. This was the same period in which underwater kelp forests first appeared, and the period in which apes first evolved. Most trees in the *Ulmus* genus feature perfect flowers that develop into circular samaras, which aid in dispersing the tree's seeds by wind.

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American Elm

American Elm (*Ulmus americana*) trees were once widely planted in American cities. By the 1950's, however, Dutch Elm disease, a fungal infection spread by bark beetles, had decimated much of the American Elm population. The challenge posed by the declining Elm population led to the development of new techniques for urban tree care and removal. In recent years some cities, including Cambridge, have begun to plant disease-resistant American Elm cultivars in an attempt to bring this graceful tree back into the urban environment.

Thank you for caring for a new tree.
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Chinese Elm

Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parviflora*), also known as Lacebark Elm, often develops a rambling, spreading form if grown from seed. For this reason, most Chinese Elms planted in cities are generally grown from nursery stock. These grafted clones are easier to manage and typically exhibit strong central leader. Unlike the American Elm, the Chinese Elm is resistant to Dutch Elm disease.

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Siberian Elm

Siberian Elm (*Ulmus pumila*) often can be found growing naturally in abundance along railroads, on abandoned lots, and on disturbed ground. The fast-growing, drought-tolerant, cold-hardy tree was first introduced into the United States in the 1860s from the semi-desert regions of Central Asia and was later selected by the USDA for planting in shelterbelts in the Great Plains in the aftermath of the Dustbowl in the 1930's.

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Zelkova

Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*) is a species that has been promoted in recent decades as a substitute for the American Elm (*Ulmus americana*) due to its resistance to Dutch Elm disease and its similar vase-like growth habit. One of the more popular Zelkova cultivars is the 'Green Vase' variety. Recently, nurseries also have begun to grow and sell a cultivar with a low, compact habit for planting under overhead wires called 'Wireless'.

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Water!
Weed!
Mulch!

ADOPT A TREE!

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ADOPTATREE**



Department of Public Works Urban Forestry Division
Guide to City Trees
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Summer 2019 Tree Inventory Interns

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about the City of Cambridge's urban trees!



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Most of the images of individual leaves, flowers, and fruit in this guide are from [Leafsnap.com](https://leafsnap.com), an electronic field guide to tree species developed by researchers from Columbia University, the University of Maryland, and the Smithsonian Institution. Some are drawn from other sources in the public domain.

Further Reading

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