Amelanchier laevis ‘Lustre’ Lustre Allegheny Serviceberry

Common Name: Lustre Allegheny Serviceberry
Botanical Name: *Amelanchier laevis* ‘Lustre’
Family: Rosaceae
Native Species Range: Eastern and Central North America (including Wisconsin)
Mature Size: 15–25 ft. tall x 10–20 ft. wide
Form: Upright oval to narrow-rounded; typically single-stemmed but may be multi-stem

Identification & Ornamental Characteristics

Lustre® Serviceberry is a selected cultivar of smooth serviceberry known for its **upright structure, glossy foliage, and strong fall color**. In early spring (April–May in Wisconsin), it produces abundant **white, five-petaled flowers** before or just as leaves emerge. Flowers are followed by **edible purple-black pomes** in early summer that attract birds and pollinators.

Leaves emerge with a slight bronze tint, mature to glossy green in summer, and turn **brilliant orange-red to deep red** in fall. The bark is smooth and gray, adding winter interest.

Site & Cultural Requirements

- **Hardiness:** USDA Zones 4–8 (well-suited to central Wisconsin)
- **Light:** Full sun to partial shade (best flowering and fall color in full sun)
- **Soil:** Prefers moist, well-drained soils; adaptable to loam and sandy soils
- **pH:** Slightly acidic preferred but tolerant
- **Drought Tolerance:** Moderate once established
- **Salt Tolerance:** Low to moderate (not ideal for heavy roadside salt exposure)

Urban Forestry Value

- Native species supporting pollinators and birds
- Excellent small ornamental tree for residential boulevards and parks
- Appropriate under utility lines due to moderate height
- Provides multi-season interest (flowers, fruit, fall color)
- Fits well into 5-10-20 diversity goals as a native understory tree option

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Maintenance Considerations

- Minimal pruning required; best pruned in late winter
- Monitor for:
    - Cedar-apple rust
    - Fire blight
    - Leaf spot
- Suckering is minimal compared to some serviceberry species
- Protect from deer browse when young

Wildlife & Ecological Benefits

- Early nectar source for pollinators
- Fruit consumed by birds and small mammals
- Contributes to native canopy diversity

Recommended Uses

- Boulevard plantings (where salt exposure is limited)
- Small parks and civic landscapes
- Accent tree near buildings
- Naturalized edges and pollinator corridors



Carpinus betulus (European Hornbeam)

Common Name: European Hornbeam
Botanical Name: *Carpinus betulus*
Family: Betulaceae
Native Range: Europe and Western Asia
Mature Size: 30–45 ft. tall x 20–35 ft. wide
Form: Dense, oval to pyramidal when young; broad oval with age

Identification & Ornamental Characteristics

European Hornbeam is a medium-sized deciduous tree valued for its **strong structure, dense canopy, and distinctive fluted gray bark**. The trunk develops a muscular, sinewy appearance with age, making it visually striking even in winter.

Leaves are dark green, oval, and sharply serrated, turning **clear yellow to yellow-orange** in fall. Small, inconspicuous flowers appear in spring, followed by decorative hop-like seed clusters (nutlets with bracts). Unlike American hornbeam, European hornbeam tends to retain some dried leaves into winter (marcescence), particularly on younger trees.

Site & Cultural Requirements

- **Hardiness:** USDA Zones 4–7 (hardy in central Wisconsin)
- **Light:** Full sun to partial shade
- **Soil:** Adaptable; prefers well-drained loam
- **pH:** Tolerates a range from slightly acidic to alkaline
- **Drought Tolerance:** Moderate once established
- **Salt Tolerance:** Moderate (better than many ornamental trees)

Urban Forestry Value

- Excellent street or boulevard tree due to strong branch structure
- Highly tolerant of pruning and shaping (used in formal landscapes and hedges)
- Resistant to many serious insect and disease issues
- Dense canopy provides good shade
- Good structural integrity in wind events. Because it is non-native, it should be used strategically within diversity goals and not over-planted.

Maintenance Considerations

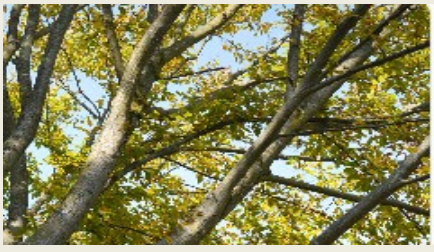
- Minimal pruning needed beyond structural training when young
- Prune in late winter to early spring
- Generally low pest pressure; may occasionally see aphids or leaf spot
- Develops a strong central leader when properly trained

Wildlife & Ecological Considerations

- Provides moderate habitat value
- Seeds consumed by some birds
- Less ecological benefit compared to native canopy species

Recommended Uses

- Boulevards and urban streetscapes
- Parking lot islands
- Civic and formal landscapes
- Hedging and screening (cultivars such as ‘Fastigiata’ are common for columnar form)



Celtis occidentalis – Common Hackberry

Common Name: Hackberry
Botanical Name: *Celtis occidentalis*
Family: Cannabaceae
Native Range: Eastern and Central North America
Mature Size: 40–60 ft. tall x 35–50 ft. wide
Form: Upright when young; broad oval to rounded with age

Identification & Ornamental Characteristics

Hackberry is a hardy native shade tree recognized for its **distinctive corky, warty gray bark** and adaptable nature. Leaves are simple, alternate, and serrated with an uneven (asymmetrical) leaf base. Fall color is typically **yellow to yellow-green**.

In late summer to fall, Hackberry produces small **purple-brown drupes** that persist into winter and provide a valuable food source for birds. While flowers are inconspicuous in spring, the fruiting display and textured bark provide year-round interest.

Site & Cultural Requirements

- **Hardiness:** USDA Zones 3–9 (excellent for central Wisconsin)
- **Light:** Full sun to partial shade
- **Soil:** Highly adaptable; tolerates clay, loam, sandy soils
- **Moisture:** Tolerates periodic flooding and drought once established
- **pH:** Tolerant of alkaline soils
- **Salt Tolerance:** Moderate

Hackberry is well-suited for urban environments due to its resilience to heat, wind, compacted soils, and variable moisture conditions.

Urban Forestry Value

- Strong candidate for boulevard and street plantings
- Excellent native alternative to over-planted ash species
- Durable and long-lived
- Provides substantial canopy coverage and shade
- Contributes positively to species diversity goals; Hackberry is increasingly valued in municipal forestry as a reliable, climate-resilient native canopy tree.

Maintenance Considerations

- Structural pruning recommended when young to develop strong branch angles
- May develop minor issues such as:
    - Hackberry nipple gall (cosmetic, not typically harmful)
    - Witches' broom (fungal/mite-related; usually aesthetic only)
- Generally resistant to serious disease
- Moderate growth rate; Routine monitoring for structural integrity is recommended, particularly in boulevard settings.

Wildlife & Ecological Benefits

- Fruit consumed by numerous bird species
- Host plant for several butterfly species
- Supports pollinators and native insects
- High ecological value compared to non-native ornamental trees

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Recommended Uses

- Boulevards and streetscapes
- Parks and large open spaces
- Stormwater management areas
- Riparian or low-lying areas
- Replacement tree in EAB-impacted neighborhoods



Gleditsia triacanthos ‘Draves’/Street Keeper Honeylocust

Common Name: Street Keeper® Honeylocust
Botanical Name: *Gleditsia triacanthos* ‘Draves’
Family: Fabaceae
Native Species Range: Central & Eastern North America
Cultivar Origin: Selected for upright form and urban tolerance
Mature Size: 30–45 ft. tall x 20–30 ft. wide
Form: Narrow upright oval to pyramidal; strong central leader

Identification & Ornamental Characteristics

Street Keeper® is a **thornless, seedless male cultivar** of honeylocust selected for its **upright growth habit and strong branch structure**, making it especially suitable for street and boulevard planting.

It features fine-textured, pinnately compound leaves that emerge bright green in spring, mature to medium green in summer, and turn **clear yellow in fall**. The small leaflets create filtered shade, allowing turf growth beneath and reducing heavy leaf litter in autumn.

Unlike the species form, ‘Draves’:

- Is **thornless**
- Produces **no seed pods**
- Maintains a tighter, more columnar structure

Site & Cultural Requirements

- **Hardiness:** USDA Zones 3–8 (excellent for central Wisconsin)
- **Light:** Full sun
- **Soil:** Highly adaptable; tolerates clay, loam, sandy soils
- **Moisture:** Drought tolerant once established
- **pH:** Tolerant of alkaline soils
- **Salt Tolerance:** Good

Street Keeper® performs well in compacted soils, heat-reflective environments, and confined boulevard planting strips.

Urban Forestry Value

- Excellent boulevard and street tree
- Narrow canopy suitable for smaller terraces
- Filtered shade reduces turf competition
- Good air circulation within canopy reduces disease pressure
- Contributes to canopy diversification strategies; Because it is a cultivar of a native species, it provides some ecological value while offering improved urban performance traits.

Maintenance Considerations

- Structural pruning recommended in early years to maintain strong central leader
- Generally low pest and disease pressure
- Possible minor issues:
    - Canker diseases (rare)
    - Spider mites in hot, dry conditions
- Moderate growth rate; Regular inspection for branch spacing and clearance over sidewalks/streets is recommended in municipal settings.

Wildlife & Ecological Considerations

- Male cultivar does not produce pods
- Provides moderate habitat value
- Less wildlife food value than seed-producing native honeylocust

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Recommended Uses

- Boulevards and narrow terrace plantings
- Parking lot islands
- Streetscapes with overhead constraints
- Replacement tree in areas impacted by Emerald Ash Borer

Ostrya virgniana/Ironwood

Common Name: Ironwood, Eastern Hophornbeam
Botanical Name: *Ostrya virginiana*
Family: Betulaceae
Native Range: Eastern and Central North America (including Wisconsin)
Mature Size: 25–40 ft. tall x 20–30 ft. wide
Form: Upright oval to rounded; medium-density canopy

Identification & Ornamental Characteristics

Ironwood is a small to medium-sized native understory tree valued for its **strong wood, distinctive bark, and adaptability**. The bark is light brown to gray and exfoliates into thin, vertical strips, giving it a slightly shaggy appearance.

Leaves are simple, alternate, and finely serrated, resembling elm or hornbeam leaves. Fall color is typically **yellow to yellow-brown**. In late summer, the tree produces unique **hop-like seed clusters**, which are papery and decorative, giving rise to the alternate common name “hophornbeam.”

The common name “Ironwood” refers to its extremely dense and hard wood.

Site & Cultural Requirements

- **Hardiness:** USDA Zones 3–9 (well suited to central Wisconsin)
- **Light:** Full sun to partial shade; tolerates understory conditions
- **Soil:** Prefers well-drained soils; adaptable to loam and sandy soils
- **Moisture:** Moderately drought tolerant once established
- **pH:** Tolerates slightly acidic to neutral soils
- **Salt Tolerance:** Low to moderate

Ironwood performs best in well-drained soils and does not tolerate prolonged saturated conditions.

Urban Forestry Value

- Native species contributing to canopy diversity
- Moderate size makes it suitable for smaller parks and naturalized areas
- Strong wood provides good wind resistance
- Underutilized species that supports 5-10-20 diversification goals

While adaptable, it is less commonly used as a primary boulevard tree due to moderate salt sensitivity and slower growth.

Maintenance Considerations

- Slow to moderate growth rate
- Minimal pruning requirements once established
- Generally low pest and disease pressure
- Monitor for:
    - Leaf spot (minor)
    - Canker (in stressed conditions)

Structural pruning during establishment is recommended to encourage a strong central leader.

Wildlife & Ecological Benefits

- Seeds consumed by birds and small mammals
- Host plant for native Lepidoptera species
- Provides moderate habitat value
- Excellent native option for naturalized and woodland-edge plantings

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Recommended Uses

- Parks and natural areas
- Woodland restoration projects
- Buffer plantings
- Low-maintenance native landscapes
- Supplementary tree in diversified municipal planting plans



Tilia tomentosa/Sterling Silver Linden

Common Name: Sterling Silver® Linden
Botanical Name: *Tilia tomentosa* 'PNI 6051'
Family: Malvaceae (formerly Tiliaceae)
Species Common Name: Silver Linden
Native Range (Species): Southeastern Europe and Western Asia
Mature Size: 40–50 ft. tall x 25–35 ft. wide
Form: Upright pyramidal to broadly oval; strong central leader

Identification & Ornamental Characteristics

Sterling Silver® Linden is a selected cultivar of Silver Linden known for its **uniform structure, improved branching, and attractive foliage**. Leaves are heart-shaped, dark green on top with a distinctive **silvery-white underside**, creating a shimmering effect in wind and sunlight.

Fragrant, pale yellow flowers appear in early to mid-summer and are highly attractive to pollinators. Fall color is typically **clear yellow**. The tree develops a straight trunk with a symmetrical canopy, making it desirable for formal streetscapes.

- Improved branching habit
- More uniform pyramidal form
- Strong central leader
- Enhanced urban performance

Site & Cultural Requirements

- **Hardiness:** USDA Zones 4–7 (well suited to central Wisconsin)
- **Light:** Full sun to partial shade (best structure in full sun)
- **Soil:** Adaptable; prefers well-drained soils
- **Moisture:** Moderate drought tolerance once established
- **pH:** Tolerates slightly alkaline soils
- **Salt Tolerance:** Moderate

Sterling Silver® Linden performs well in urban heat conditions and tolerates compacted soils better than many other linden species.

Urban Forestry Value

- Strong candidate for boulevard and street plantings
- Dense canopy provides significant shade
- Attractive silver leaf undersides provide visual interest
- Good structural integrity when properly trained
- Contributes to canopy diversification beyond overused maples and ash

It is a non-native species but offers durability and ornamental appeal in municipal settings.

Maintenance Considerations

- Structural pruning recommended during establishment
- Monitor for:
  - Aphids (may produce honeydew)
  - Japanese beetles (occasionally)
- Generally resistant to major diseases
- Moderate growth rate

Regular canopy clearance pruning may be required in boulevard settings.

Wildlife & Ecological Considerations

- Highly attractive to pollinators during bloom
- Provides shade and nesting habitat
- Limited wildlife food value compared to native linden species

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Recommended Uses

- Boulevards and wider terrace plantings
- Parking lot islands
- Civic and downtown streetscapes
- Replacement canopy tree in EAB-impacted corridors

Tilia americana ‘Redmond”/Redmond Linden

Common Name: Redmond Linden, Redmond American Basswood
Botanical Name: *Tilia americana* ‘Redmond’
Family: Malvaceae (formerly Tiliaceae)
Native Species Range: Eastern and Central North America (including Wisconsin)
Mature Size: 40–60 ft. tall x 25–35 ft. wide
Form: Pyramidal when young; broad oval at maturity; strong central leader

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Identification & Ornamental Characteristics

Redmond Linden is an improved cultivar of the native American Basswood selected for its **uniform pyramidal form, strong branching, and reliable performance in urban settings**. Leaves are large, heart-shaped, and medium to dark green, turning **yellow in fall**.

Fragrant pale yellow flowers appear in early summer and are highly attractive to pollinators. Compared to the straight species, ‘Redmond’ tends to have:

- A more symmetrical and upright growth habit
- Stronger branch angles
- Better structure for street planting

The bark is gray and develops shallow furrows with age.

Site & Cultural Requirements

- **Hardiness:** USDA Zones 3–7 (well suited to central Wisconsin)
- **Light:** Full sun to partial shade
- **Soil:** Prefers moist, well-drained soils; adaptable to loam and clay
- **Moisture:** Moderate; tolerates periodic drought once established
- **pH:** Slightly acidic to neutral preferred
- **Salt Tolerance:** Moderate

Redmond Linden performs best in adequately sized terrace areas with sufficient rooting space.

Urban Forestry Value

- Excellent native canopy tree for boulevards and parks
- Dense shade canopy
- Strong structural form when trained properly
- Contributes positively to 5-10-20 diversity goals
- Valuable replacement species in EAB-impacted communities; Because it is a cultivar of a native species, it supports pollinators while offering improved structural reliability for municipal use.

Maintenance Considerations

- Structural pruning recommended during establishment to maintain central leader
- Monitor for:
    - Aphids (may produce honeydew on sidewalks/vehicles)
    - Japanese beetles (occasionally)
    - Leaf scorch in drought conditions
- Moderate growth rate; Adequate watering during establishment improves long-term health and canopy density.

Wildlife & Ecological Benefits

- Highly attractive to bees and pollinators
- Provides nesting habitat
- Native species supporting local ecosystems
- Seeds consumed by small mammals and birds

Recommended Uses

- Boulevards and wider terrace plantings
- Parks and open green spaces
- Civic landscapes
- Shade tree for community gathering areas

Ulmus ‘Morton Glossy’/Triumph Elm

Common Name: Triumph® Elm
Botanical Name: *Ulmus* ‘Morton Glossy’
Family: Ulmaceae
Parentage: Hybrid elm (complex hybrid developed by Chicagoland Grows® program)
Mature Size: 50–60 ft. tall x 35–45 ft. wide
Form: Upright vase-shaped to oval; strong central leader

Identification & Ornamental Characteristics

Triumph® Elm is a modern hybrid elm selected for its **excellent disease resistance, strong branching structure, and glossy foliage**. Leaves are dark green, thick, and notably shiny—hence the cultivar name “Morton Glossy.” Fall color is typically **yellow to yellow-orange**.

The tree develops a broad, symmetrical canopy with good branch attachment angles, making it structurally reliable for street and park settings. Bark is gray-brown and furrowed with maturity.

Site & Cultural Requirements

- **Hardiness:** USDA Zones 4–7 (well suited to central Wisconsin)
- **Light:** Full sun
- **Soil:** Highly adaptable; tolerates clay, loam, and urban soils
- **Moisture:** Moderate drought tolerance once established
- **pH:** Tolerates slightly alkaline conditions
- **Salt Tolerance:** Moderate

Triumph® Elm performs well in compacted and heat-reflective urban environments.

Urban Forestry Value

- Strong resistance to Dutch elm disease
- Good resistance to elm leaf beetle and phloem necrosis
- Excellent structural form for boulevard planting
- Dense shade canopy
- Suitable replacement for American Elm in diversified planting plans

Because it is a hybrid cultivar, it offers durability and reliability for municipal use while restoring the elm aesthetic in streetscapes.

Maintenance Considerations

- Structural pruning recommended in early years to maintain strong leader and branch spacing
- Monitor for:
    - Minor leaf spot (rarely significant)
    - Occasional insect pressure
- Moderate growth rate
- Requires adequate rooting space for full canopy development

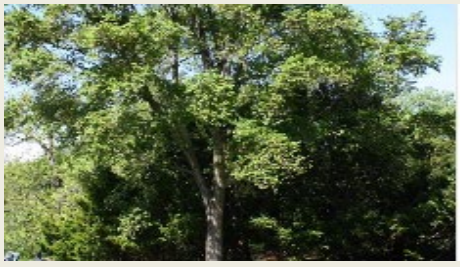
Routine canopy clearance pruning will be needed in boulevard and street settings.

Wildlife & Ecological Considerations

- Provides moderate habitat value
- Less ecological benefit than straight native American Elm
- Contributes canopy cover and shade

Recommended Uses

- Boulevards and wider terrace plantings
- Parks and large open areas
- Downtown streetscapes
- Replacement tree in areas previously impacted by Dutch elm disease



Zelkova/Green Vase Zelkova

Common Name: Green Vase Zelkova
Botanical Name: *Zelkova serrata* ‘Green Vase’
Family: Ulmaceae
Native Species Range: Japan, Korea, and eastern China
Mature Size: 55–70 ft. tall x 40–50 ft. wide
Form: Strong upright vase shape; arching scaffold branches

Identification & Ornamental Characteristics

Green Vase Zelkova is a selected cultivar known for its **classic elm-like vase form, strong branching structure, and attractive fall color**. It is often planted as a substitute for American Elm due to its similar shape and greater disease resistance.

Leaves are small to medium-sized, oval, and finely serrated, emerging bright green in spring and maturing to deep green in summer. Fall color ranges from **yellow to orange-bronze and reddish tones**, depending on site conditions.

Bark matures to an attractive gray-brown with subtle exfoliation, providing winter interest.

Site & Cultural Requirements

- **Hardiness:** USDA Zones 5–8 (marginal in colder Zone 4 areas; site selection important in central Wisconsin)
- **Light:** Full sun

- **Soil:** Adaptable; prefers well-drained soils
- **Moisture:** Moderate drought tolerance once established
- **pH:** Tolerates slightly alkaline soils
- **Salt Tolerance:** Moderate

Best performance occurs in protected sites away from extreme winter wind exposure.

Urban Forestry Value

- Strong resistance to Dutch elm disease
- Excellent structural integrity and branch attachment
- Provides substantial canopy coverage and shade
- Good street tree candidate in appropriately sized terraces
- Restores the elm aesthetic without elm disease vulnerability; Because it is non-native, it should be incorporated strategically within diversity guidelines.

Maintenance Considerations

- Structural pruning recommended in early years to maintain central leader
- Generally low pest and disease pressure
- Monitor for:
    - Occasional canker issues in stressed trees
    - Winter injury in colder climates
- Moderate to fast growth rate; Adequate rooting space is necessary to support mature canopy size.

Wildlife & Ecological Considerations

- Provides moderate habitat value
- Limited direct wildlife food production
- Contributes canopy cover and urban cooling benefits

Recommended Uses

- Boulevards with adequate terrace width
- Downtown streetscapes
- Parks and open green spaces
- Replacement canopy tree in former elm corridors