

TREES OF MCGOLRICK

LONDON PLANETREE

Broad, shallow-lobed leaves are bright green on top. Light brown bark flakes to expose cream patches. Fruit are bristly macelike spheres.



EASTERN REDBUD

Broadly spreading tree with charcoal-brown bark. Bright pink, pealike flowers appear in clusters.



Flattened pealike seed pods ripen from green to brown. Bright green leaves with heart-shaped base.

PIN OAK

Mature trees develop more rough bark with a loose, spreading canopy. Leaves have 5-7 lobes, each of which have 5-7 bristle-tipped teeth. Leaf has a tuft of pale orange-brown down on the lower surface. Acorns are hemispherical and green, maturing to pale brown.



APPLE

Trees are typically 4-12 m (13-39 ft) tall at maturity, with a dense, twiggy crown. Leaves are long, alternate, simple, with a serrated margin. Flowers are borne in corymbs, and have five petals, which may be white, pink or red.



LITTLELEAF LINDEN

Small, rounded heart-shaped leaves are glossy green with a blue-green underside and a blunt tip. Small, pale yellow flowers in pendulous clusters of up to 10 can be seen in early summer.



CHERRY

Leaves are simple and alternate with an elliptical shape, acute tips, and mildly serrate margins. Showy clusters of usually white or pink flowers appear in Spring.



CRAPEMYRTLE

Sinewy, fluted stems and branches with a mottled appearance due to bark that sheds throughout the year. Leaves are simple. Colorful, crinkled, long-lasting flowers with a crepe-like texture are borne in summer and autumn.



WHITE ASH

Broadly spreading tree with reddish, shiny bark that looks polished. Leaves in opposite arrangement, rows of 5-9 leaflets that are narrow and oval-shaped with tips that taper to a point. The lower sides of the leaves are lighter in color, and the outer surface of the twigs may be flaky or peeling.



AMERICAN BASSWOOD

Large tree with large, broadly egg-shaped to rounded leaves. Deep green leaves have a pointed tip and forward-facing serrations around their margin. Drooping clusters of fragrant, pale yellow flowers appear in early summer.



SILVER LINDEN

Deciduous tree with leaves that are alternately arranged, rounded to triangular-ovate, green and mostly hairless above, dense white hairs below, and with a coarsely toothed margin. Flowers are pale yellow, produced in mid to late summer.



CALLERY PEAR

Deciduous tree often with an upright conical to rounded crown. Leaves are glossy green on the top and slightly paler below. Clusters of tiny, snow-white flowers have 5 petals. In autumn the leaves commonly change to red, pink, purple, and bronze.



TULIPTREE

Leaves with four angular lobes and cut-off indented tips. Tulip-shaped flowers are yellow-green with an orange flush.



FLOWERING DOGWOOD

Small deciduous tree, often wider than it is tall when mature. Leaves are opposite, simple with an apparently entire margin (actually very finely toothed, under a lens); they turn a rich red-brown in fall.



CAROLINA SILVERBELL

Vigorous, fast-growing deciduous shrub/tree bearing masses of pendent, bell-shaped white flowers which appear in spring before the leaves. The flowers are followed by green, four-winged fruit. The leaves turn yellow in autumn.



WINGED SUMAC

Large, deciduous shrub or small tree, with short, crooked trunks and open branching. Glossy, dark-green leaves turn reddish-purple in the fall. Yellowish-green flowers are succeeded by drooping, pyramidal fruit clusters which turn dull red and persist through winter.



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STAGHORN SUMAC

Deciduous shrub with crooked, leaning trunks, and velvety twigs. Large, bright-green leaves become extremely early fall. In winter, the bare, widely forking, stout, hairy twigs resemble deer antlers "in velvet".



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JAPANESE PAGODA

Trees have llow, open branches. The flowers are creamy white and heart-shaped. These trees do not flower when young. The older trees flower in hot summers when they are about 30 to 40 years old.



KOUSA DOGWOOD

Small deciduous tree with opposite, simple leaves. tree is extremely showy when in bloom, but what appear to be four, white petals are actually four spreading bracts below the cluster of yellow-green flowers. The blossoms appear in late spring, weeks after the tree leaves out.



SCARLET OAK

wide spreading canopy that grows in a rounded shape with leaves having seven lobes and bristle-tipped teeth. The acorns are ovoid, and a third to a half of each acorn is covered in a deep cup, green before maturing pale brown. In the fall, the leaves change to a deep red or burgundy color.



SERVICEBERRY

Multiple-trunked tree or shrub with dense, fine-textured branching. Clustered white flowers appear before the leaves and are followed by red/purple summer berries. Blue-green summer foliage becomes orange or red in fall. Bark is smooth and slate-gray with white, longitudinal stripes.



SIBERIAN ELM

Small to medium-sized, often bushy, trees. Leaves are oblique at the base and have a coarsely serrated margin changing from dark green to yellow in autumn. Flowers emerge in early spring, before the leaves.



GINKO

Only living species of Ginkgophyta, all others being extinct. It is found in fossils dating back 270 million years.

Tree has an angular crown and long, somewhat erratic branches. During autumn, the leaves turn a bright yellow, then fall.



AMERICAN HORNBEAM

Small hardwood tree with smooth, greenish-grey bark. Leaves are alternate, with prominent veins giving a distinctive corrugated texture, and a serrated margin. Fruit is a small long nut, partially surrounded by a 3 - 7 pointed leaf that matures in autumn.



HOLLY

Trees, shrubs, and climbers with simple, alternate glossy leaves, typically with a spiny toothed, or serrated leaf margin. The inconspicuous flower is greenish white, with four petals.



HOPHORNBEAM

Deciduous tree with brown to gray-brown bark, with small shaggy plates flaking off. Leaves are ovoid-acute with a finely serrated margin. Flowers are catkins produced in spring at the same time as the new leaves appear.



SWEETBAY MAGNOLIA

Slender tree/shrub with pale grey bark, and multiple, slender, upright trunks with horizontal branches. Leaves are simple, green above and whitish below. Flowers have velvety-white petals and are followed by dark red fruits.



COCKSPUR HAWTHORN

Small, globular, deciduous tree with a short trunk; exfoliating bark; horizontal, thorny branches which sweep the ground; and thick, glossy foliage which turns bright orange or red in fall. Profuse clusters of white flowers are followed by small, red "apples," persistent until January.



EASTERN HEMLOCK

Straight-trunked, pyramidal tree with long, pendulous limbs and short-needled, feathery branches often drooping down to the ground. Evergreen needles are dark-green with silvery undersides.



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