

# TREES OF WESTFIELD

This book is made possible  
by a generous grant from  
**The Westfield Foundation.**

# TREES OF WESTFIELD

*Westfield Has a Unique Abundance of Beautiful Mature Trees*

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**A Pictorial and Descriptive Record of Native, Cultivated  
and Interesting Trees in Westfield, New Jersey**

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of Westfield, New Jersey**

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Artwork: Pen and Ink designs by Margaret Hanscom of Westfield, NJ

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\* Member of the Garden Clubs of New Jersey

Printed by Harvard Press, Inc.  
Orange, NJ

Dedicated to the memory of past  
Rake and Hoe members

*Helen Bevelheimer*  
*and*  
*Jennifer Ryan*

and in honor of the  
50th Anniversary of  
Rake and Hoe Garden Club



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# INTRODUCTION

## *Westfield Has a Unique Abundance of Beautiful Mature Trees*

Westfield is a unique town because of its abundance of beautiful mature trees and the wide variety of specimens present. There are two important factors that are key to the preservation of this precious natural resource, appreciation and education. The Rake and Hoe Garden Club of Westfield has published this book to foster that appreciation and aid in education. It is a pictorial and descriptive record of the finest trees that are native, cultivated and aesthetically interesting in our town.

The photographs in this book were all taken in Westfield. Our hope is that you will be inspired to maintain the trees that you have on your property and will plant new trees as well. Before selecting a tree for your property it is important to research a tree to determine its appropriateness for its intended site. Factors to be considered when choosing a tree are mature height and width, culture, shade tolerance, drought and disease tolerance. As with any plant, the right location is the key to its success.

The cultivars listed in this book are those most recommended for our area. However, many new cultivars may be introduced in the coming years and might prove beneficial to your landscape. We have found in our research that information changes over time and across regions and can vary from source to source. Therefore, is best to refer to several informational resources before selecting a tree for your landscape.

We encourage homeowners to work with the Westfield Public Works Department in selecting and planting a sidewalk tree that is most appropriate for their site. In addition, you can contact your County Agriculture agent or the New Jersey Shade Tree Foundation.

Anyone interested in seeing a particular tree should go either to The Fairview Cemetery in Westfield or The Union County College in Cranford. Both have a large variety of trees that are labeled and identified. The Fairview Cemetery has given us permission to print their map and list of trees. We encourage you to visit and see all of their excellent specimens. (Maps pages 27-28).

# Index of Terms

<b>Alternate:</b>	Leaves occurring singly on alternate sides of a stem.
<b>Bract:</b>	A modified leaf at the base of a flower or flower cluster. It may resemble a normal leaf or be reduced and scale-like in appearance.
<b>Conifer:</b>	A cone bearing tree, often evergreen, usually with needlelike leaves.
<b>Cultivar:</b>	A variety that has originated and persisted under cultivation; not necessarily referable to a botanical species.
<b>Deciduous:</b>	A specimen that drops its leaves annually at the end of the growing season. Semi-deciduous trees lose only some leaves.
<b>Evergreen:</b>	A specimen that retains its leaves all year round, although some may drop part of its leaves or needles at certain times of or regularly throughout the year.
<b>Full Sun:</b>	Direct sun for a minimum of 6 hours a day.
<b>Leaf scorch:</b>	Leaf burn and leaf scorch are used interchangeably referring to leaf browning and tissue death around leaf margins and in between veins usually due to lack of water or too much water, wind and heat.
<b>Opposite:</b>	Leaves attached at the same level in pairs.
<b>Palmate:</b>	Leaves having four or more leaflets growing from a single point, as in Horse chestnut.
<b>Partial Shade:</b>	Direct sun for 3 to 4 hours and shade the rest of the day.
<b>Part Sun:</b>	Direct sun for 4 to 6 hours and shade the rest of the day.
<b>Simple:</b>	Consisting of only one part.
<b>Verticillium:</b>	Soil-borne disease.
<b>Whorled:</b>	Leaves attached in a group of three or more at one level in a ring.

## Key Definition:

**T = Tall**

**N = Native**

**F = Flowering**

# Description of Leaves

## Broad-leaved Trees



### Simple leaf:

A leaf with only one blade. It may be toothed, scalloped or lobed but is never divided all the way to the leaf stalk.

Examples of simple leaves are birch, maple and oak.



### Compound Leaf:

The blades of these leaves are divided into either a few or many leaflets, usually along the length of the leaf, but sometimes the leaflets all grow from one point at the top of the leafstalk (palmate).

Examples of compound leaves are honey locust, horse chestnut and willow.

## Conifers



### Narrow needle-like leaves.

They grow in rows or spirals along the branches or grow in clusters.

Examples are pine, spruce and yew.



### Scale-like leaves.

These leaves are small and scale-like and cover the branches so closely that the twigs often look green and feathery.

Examples are arborvitae, cedar and juniper.



## Planting Instructions

It is recommended that deciduous and evergreen trees be planted or transplanted in either the early spring or fall. In our area, that means either late April and May or late September and October. The only exception applies to species such as beeches, oaks, and magnolias. These species should be moved only in the early spring. Special care should be taken to prevent roots from drying out.

To prepare to plant your tree, first determine the size of the root ball of your tree. Dig a hole at least 12 inches wider and NO deeper than is necessary to accommodate the ball of the tree. It should be planted at the SAME depth that it was growing at the nursery. Try to keep the topsoil separate from the poorer soil underneath. If your topsoil is extremely poor in quality, mix it with humus or well-rotted leaf compost. After you place the tree in the hole and determine its best position, fill the hole halfway around the root ball with fertile topsoil, loosen or remove any burlap at the top of the ball. Water the hole to allow the soil to settle around the roots, and then fill the hole with soil and water and mulch. Several inches is sufficient around the base to reduce soil water loss and discourage weeds.

Stake the tree for the first year if it is in a windy spot. Be careful not to damage the bark of the tree or tie anything too tight that would hinder proper growth. Make sure you remove the stakes once the tree has properly taken root, usually after the first growing season. Fertilize ONLY after the first growing season. DO NOT add dry fertilizer in the backfill hole, as it may only burn young roots.

Call the Rutgers Cooperative Extension for a more complete listing and details on how to plant or transplant trees and shrubs. It is also highly recommended to have a soil sample tested by the Extension prior to planting so that you can determine the best soil additives to insure a successful, long living tree.

Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Union County: (908) 654-9854  
Master Gardeners of Union County: (908) 654-9852

# Planting Instructions

## Preparation

1. Select a suitable site for planting. The soil should be well-drained and fertile. Avoid areas with standing water or heavy shade.

2. Prepare the planting hole. Dig a hole that is 2-3 times wider than the root ball and 1-2 times deeper. Remove any weeds or debris from the hole.

3. Amend the soil. Mix the soil with a good quality compost or fertilizer. This will help the plant establish and grow.

4. Water the soil. Water the soil in the hole before planting to help settle the soil and provide moisture for the plant.

## Planting

1. Remove the plant from its container. Gently shake the soil from the root ball. If the plant is in a plastic container, cut the bottom out and remove the plant.

2. Place the plant in the hole. Position the plant so that the root ball is at the same depth as it was in the container. The top of the root ball should be level with the ground surface.

3. Fill the hole. Fill the hole with the amended soil, firming it around the root ball. Water the soil to help settle it.

4. Water the plant. Water the plant thoroughly after planting. This will help the plant establish and grow.

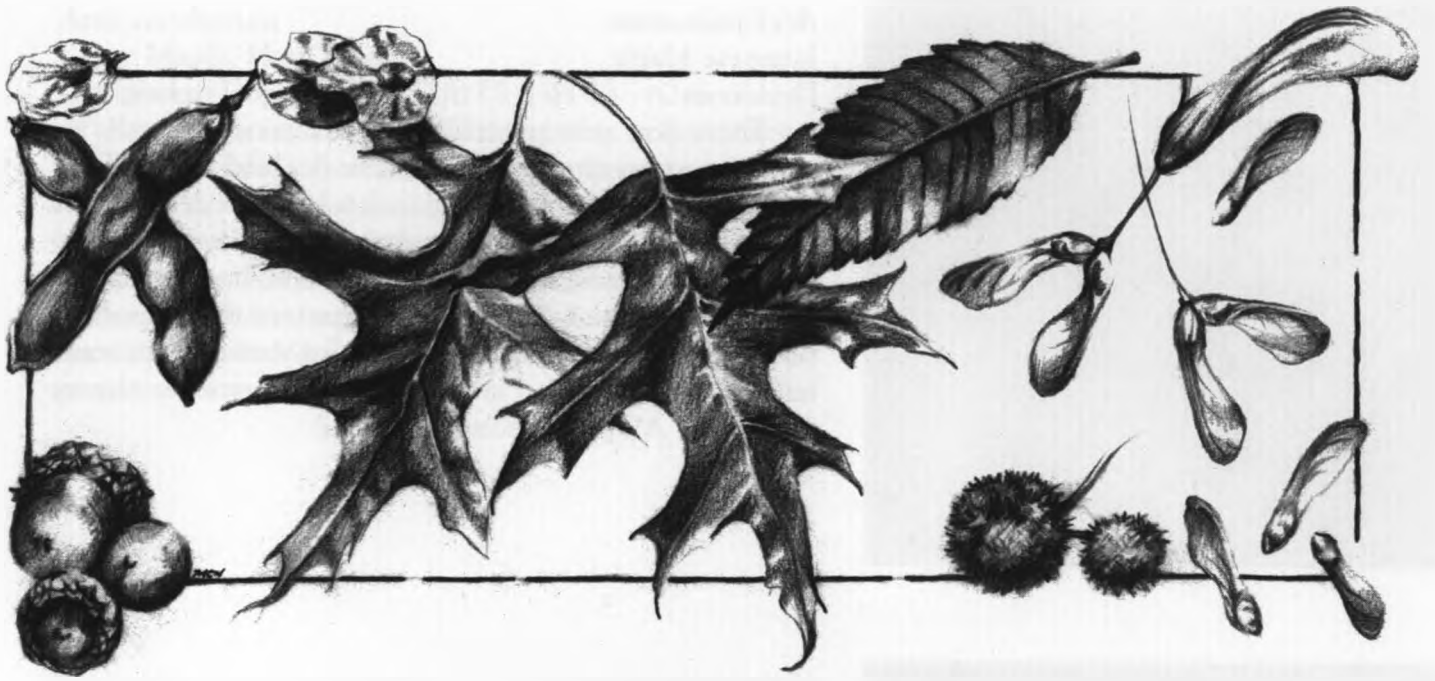
## Aftercare

1. Water the plant. Water the plant regularly, keeping the soil moist but not waterlogged. The frequency of watering will depend on the weather and the type of plant.

2. Fertilize the plant. Fertilize the plant with a good quality fertilizer. This will help the plant establish and grow.

3. Prune the plant. Prune the plant to remove any dead or damaged branches. This will help the plant maintain its shape and health.

4. Monitor the plant. Monitor the plant for signs of stress or disease. If you notice any problems, take action immediately.



## DECIDUOUS TREES



***Acer palmatum***  
**Japanese Maple**

Deciduous: H: 8-25 ft., W: equal to height

These slow growing small trees or mounding shrubs are magnificent specimens for small scale landscapes. Their leaves are opposite, simple, 2-5 inches long and deeply lobed with their color depending on the cultivar. There are hundreds of cultivars which vary in the size and shape of the leaf.

**Culture:** The foliage color determines the amount of sun that can be tolerated. Green-leaved varieties can stand full sun but red-leaved and deeply lobed varieties require part shade. All prefer moist, fertile soil.



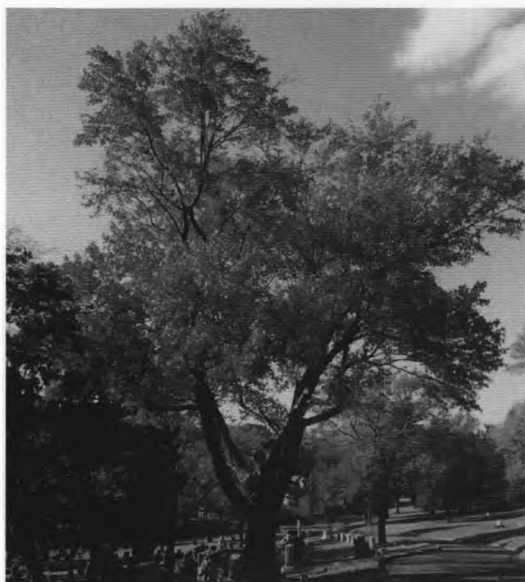
***Acer platanoides***  
**Norway Maple**

T

Deciduous: H: 40 - 50 ft., W: 25 - 30 ft.

This tree is easy to grow and is popular mainly because it provides quick shade. However, its dense foliage and shallow root system severely limit under plantings. The leaves are opposite, simple, 4 - 7 inches long with 5 sharp pointed lobes.

**Culture:** Full or partial shade. Will tolerate most soils and air pollution. Subject to verticillium wilt and leaf scorch.



***Acer rubrum***  
**Red Maple, Swamp Maple**

T N

Deciduous: H: 40 - 60 ft., W: 30 - 40 ft.

A vigorously growing tree whose shade is less dense than other maples. It is a colorful tree in the spring with clustered red flowers and, in the fall, red, orange or pink leaves depending on the cultivar. The leaves are opposite, simple and about 3 inches wide with 3 lobes. This tree is superb as a specimen in the lawn.

**Culture:** Full sun. Likes a cool, moist soil. Shallow roots limit under planting. Susceptible to verticillium wilt and leafhoppers.

*Acer saccharum*

T N

**Sugar Maple, Hard Maple**

Deciduous: H: 70 - 90 ft., W: 50 - 60 ft.

Known for its stunning fall color, this tree is a slow growing, beautiful shade tree for large sites. Leaves are opposite, simple, 5-lobed and up to 5 inches wide. The gray bark becomes deeply furrowed as the tree matures.

**Culture:** Full or part sun. Transplant balled and burlapped. Prefers moist, fertile, well-drained, soil. Susceptible to salt. Verticillium wilt or leaf scorch can be a problem.



*Aesculus x carnea 'Briotii'*

T F

**Red Horse Chestnut, Buckeye**

Deciduous: H: 35 - 50 ft., W: 30 - 45 ft.

A slow growing tree valued for its beautiful 10 inch spikes of red flowers borne in May. The lustrous dark green leaves are opposite and compounded with 5 to 7 leaflets. This tree makes a fine specimen or shade tree.

**Culture:** Prefers full sun and well drained soil. Transplant balled and burlapped into moist, well drained soil.



*Betula nigra*

T N

**River Birch**

Deciduous: H: 40 - 50 ft., W: 30 - 35 ft.

A very handsome specimen tree valued for, as it ages, the distinctive shredding of the dark brown outer bark to expose the lighter inner bark. The leaves are alternate, simple, 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long, and 3/4 to 2 1/2 inches wide. Often the trunk divides forming an attractive multi-stemmed specimen.

**Culture:** Full or part sun. Best suited to moist, acid soils. Shallow roots. Disease resistant.





*Carpinus caroliniana*

N

**American hornbeam**

Deciduous: H: 15 - 25 ft., W: 10 - 15 ft.

A slow-growing, attractive tree, often crooked, with dark bluish gray bark. The alternate, simple, 2½ to 5 inches long, 1 to 2 inches wide, toothed dark green leaves turn yellow, orange and scarlet in the fall.

**Culture:** Sun or shade. Transplant balled and burlapped in the spring. Does well in deep shade and wet soils. Sensitive to drought. Disease free.



*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*

T

**Katsura Tree**

Deciduous: H: 40 - 60 ft, W: varies widely

This tree is an excellent tree for a large property. The heart shaped leaves are opposite, simple, 2 - 4 inches long and wide, emerge purplish and change to blue green in summer and in the fall to yellow and apricot. The bark of mature trees is slightly shaggy. Often the tree has multiple trunks.

**Culture:** Full sun. Somewhat difficult to transplant. Move balled and burlapped in the spring. The soil should be rich, moist and well drained. Suffers from drought.



*Cercis canadensis*

N F

**Eastern Redbud**

Deciduous: H: 20 - 25 ft., W: 25 - 35 ft.

A small, fast growing tree with showy rose, pink or lavender flowers which bloom in the early spring before the alternate, simple, heart shaped leaves appear. New leaves emerge reddish purple changing to dark green. The tree often has multiple trunks. The fruit is a 2 - 3 inch brown pod.

**Culture:** Full or part shade. Tolerates poor soil and heat but prefers fertile soil. Avoid poorly drained sites. Subject to various diseases and insects and sometimes short lived. Most effective in a woodland setting but could be used as a sidewalk tree.

***Cornus florida***  
**Flowering Dogwood**

N F

Deciduous. H: 25 ft., W: often wider than height

A small native tree that flowers in the early spring before the leaves develop. The flowers are small but framed by four large white or pink bracts. The green leaves are opposite, simple, elliptic, 3 - 6 inches long and 1½ - 3 inches wide, turning maroon in the fall as the clusters of red berries ripen. Dogwoods are ideal for small gardens. There are numerous cultivars.

**Culture:** Part sun or shade with well-drained acidic soil. Move balled and burlapped. Susceptible to borers, leafspot and anthracnose, a fungal disease.



***Cornus kousa***  
**Kousa Dogwood**

F

Deciduous: H: 25 ft., W: 25 ft.

These handsome small trees bloom in the early summer after the leaves develop. The leaves are opposite, simple, elliptic, 2 - 4 inches long and ¾ to 1¼ inches wide. The true flowers are inconspicuous but are framed by creamy white bracts which on short stems rise above the foliage. The pointed bracts last up to 6 weeks. In the fall the red fruits are very effective. A handsome tree in all seasons.

**Culture:** Full or part sun. Transplant balled and burlapped. Prefers rich, well-drained acidic soil. Resistant to borers and anthracnose.



***Crataegus phaenopyrum***  
**Washington Hawthorn**

F

Deciduous: H: 25 ft., W: 20 ft.

One of the best hawthorns with multiple trunks and spreading branches but with 1 - 3 inch thorns. Clusters of ½ inch small white flowers open in June followed by bright red fruits that attract birds in the winter. The alternate, simple, lustrous, triangular leaves turn bright red in the fall.

**Culture:** Full sun. Transplant balled and burlapped. Tolerant of poor soil conditions. Relatively problem free but thorns can present a problem.





***Fagus grandifolia***  
**American Beech**

T N

Deciduous: H: 50 - 70 ft., W: less than height

A beautiful specimen tree that requires sufficient space to showcase its imposing stature. The leaves are alternate, simple, oval, 2 to 5 inches long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. The nuts are covered with a husk bearing long spines. In the fall the leaves turn to bronze and persist into the fall especially on the lower branches.

**Culture:** Full sun or part shade. Transplant balled and burlapped in the spring. The root system is shallow making it difficult to under plant with grass.



***Fagus sylvatica***  
**European Beech**

T

Deciduous: H: 60+ ft. W: 40 ft.

This is a large graceful tree. It is handsome in all seasons but too big for many suburban lots. The trunk is upright but the branches often droop to the ground. The leaves are alternate, simple, oval, 2 - 4 inches long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  -  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. The green leaves turn bronze in the fall. The nuts are covered with a prickly husk. This is a spectacular specimen tree. There are many cultivars.

**Culture:** Best in full sun. Transfer balled and burlapped. Prefers moist, well-drained soil. The root system is shallow, making it difficult to under plant with grass. When established these trees are hardy and pest free.



***Ginkgo biloba***  
**Maidenhair Tree**

T

Deciduous: H: 50 - 80 ft. W: 30 - 40 ft.

A tough and adaptable slow growing tree with delicate fan-shaped bright green leaves borne in clusters of 3 to 5, like the ribs of a fan, which turn a clear yellow in the fall. The leaves are alternate and simple. This tree is distinctive in appearance and is one of the oldest trees on earth. Females produce fruits with an unpleasant odor when ripe, males do not. 'Autumn Gold', a male, has good fall color.

**Culture:** Full or part sun. Not particular about soil. Transplants easily. Trouble free.



*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*

T

Thornless Honey Locust

Deciduous: H: 40 - 60 ft. W: 50 ft.

A fast growing large tree with an open spreading crown that allows under planting of grass or ground covers. The leaves are alternate, compounded, 6 - 8 inches long with 20 - 30 leaflets. Most cultivars bear a few 7 - 8 inch long pods. This is a most adaptable tree but overused.

**Culture:** Full sun. Transplants easily. Adaptable to most soils. Tolerates salt and drought but subject to various pests and diseases.



*Koelreuteria paniculata*

F

Golden Rain Tree

Deciduous: H: 30 - 35 ft., W: 20 - 40 ft.

This beautiful tree is excellent for a limited space. The leaves are 14 inches long, compounded with 1½ - 3 inch leaflets. The bright yellow flowers appear in midsummer in foot long terminal spikes, which appear like rain, followed by papery brown triangular pods and has three-sided fruits which hang in clusters throughout.

**Culture:** Full sun. Transplant in the spring. Adaptable to most soils: withstands drought and heat. Should be pruned to maintain shape.



*Liriodendron tulipifera*

T N F

Tulip Tree

Deciduous: H: 70 - 90 ft., W: 35 - 50 ft.

This tree can be effective where a very fast growing large tree is desired. The leaves are alternate, single, 3 - 8 inches long, lobed but squared off at the tip. The tulip-like yellow green flowers are borne high in the trees and often missed. The seed pods are arranged in a cone like cluster that can persist into the winter.

**Culture:** Full sun. Transplant balled and burlapped in the spring. Prefers acid, well-drained soil. Subject to drought various diseases and insects. Aphids are a real problem secreting a messy fluid. The trees are weak-wooded causing limb breakage.





*Magnolia acuminat*  
Cucumber Tree

T N F

Deciduous: H: 50 - 70 ft., W: 30 - 55 ft.

This is an excellent tree for a large property. It is symmetrical, pyramidal and densely foliated. The greenish yellow flowers bloom in late spring but are not easily visible because they are high in the tree and often hidden by the leaves. The leaves are alternate, simple, oval, 4 to 10 inches long and half as wide. The showy fruits look like pink cucumbers.

**Culture:** Full or part sun. Needs deep, well-drained slightly acidic soil. Best time to transplant is Spring.



*Magnolia x soulangiana*  
Saucer or Tulip Magnolia

F

Deciduous: H: 20 - 30 ft., W: 20 - 30 ft.

A popular small specimen tree or shrub which is prized for its beautiful flowers that open before the leaves appear. The large saucer shaped flowers are solitary with the outside of the petals pinkish purple and the inside white. The leaves are alternate, simple, 3 - 5 inches long. The flowers may be damaged by frost. There are many cultivars.

**Culture:** Full sun or partial shade. Transplant balled and burlapped in the spring. Prefers moist acid soil.



*Magnolia stellata*  
Star magnolia

F

Deciduous: H: 15 - 20 ft., W: 10 - 15 ft.

This is a superb, slow growing, accent shrub or small tree. It has 3 - 4 inch solitary, fragrant, multi-petaled white flowers that bloom in the spring prior to the appearance of its leaves. The flowers are often damaged by frost. The leaves are alternate, simple, and 2 - 4 inches long.

**Culture:** Plant balled and burlapped in a sheltered location but not with a southern exposure. Prefers a rich, well drained, acidic soil. May be used as a sidewalk tree but is more effective as a specimen tree.

*Magnolia virginiana* N F

Sweetbay or Swamp Magnolia

Deciduous: H: 10 - 60 ft., W: 10 - 20 ft.

This is a magnificent, graceful, slow growing, multi-trunk tree. Its leaves, which are dark green with silver hairs on the backsides, are 3-5 inches long, alternate and simple. The solitary, creamy white, 2 - 3 inch wide flowers bloom in the early summer. The flowers are lemon scented and the leaves have a spicy fragrance.

**Culture:** Sun or shade. Tolerates wet soil. Requires acidic soil.



*Malus* F

Flowering Crab Apple

Deciduous: H: 15 - 20 ft., W: 15 - 20 ft.

A beautiful tree in the spring when the white, pink or red, 5 petaled, clustered flowers can completely cover the tree. The crab apple tree has a fruit up to 2 inches in diameter; the fruit of the apple tree is more than 2 inches. There are hundreds of cultivars.

**Culture:** Full sun. Adaptable to most soils but should be well drained. Subject to many diseases. Choose cultivars that are disease resistant.



*Metasequoia glyptostroboides* T

Dawn Redwood

Deciduous, conifer: H: 65 - 85 ft., W: 25 - 40 ft.

Thought extinct until living trees were found in China in 1941, this fast growing tree has reddish brown bark and 1/2 inch long, 1/6 inch wide, fine textured needle-like leaves that give a feathery appearance. The leaves are opposite and flattened. The dark brown cones are cylindrical, 1/2 inch across.

**Culture:** Full sun. Prefers well drained, acid soil. Transplants easily. Disease and pest free.





*Nyssa sylvatica*  
**Black Gum**

T N

Deciduous: H: 30 - 50 ft., W: 20 - 30 ft.

This fine slow growing specimen tree with spectacular fall color has alternate, simple, glossy, oval, 3 - 6 inch long and 1½ - 3 inch wide leaves. The bluish-black fruit is ½ inch long and enjoyed by the birds but can be a messy litter problem when the black fruits fall.

**Culture:** Full sun or semi shade. Prefers moist, well drained, acid soil. Relatively pest free. Transplant balled and burlapped in the spring.



*Platanus occidentalis*  
**Sycamore, American Plane Tree**

T N

Deciduous: H: 75 - 100 ft., W: 75 - 100 ft.

This very large, fast growing tree, is native to the Eastern U.S., has a massive trunk with grayish-brown bark that flakes off to reveal a light brown inner bark. The palmate leaves have three lobes. The round seed balls are brown and solitary. The tree continuously drops leaves, branches and bark.

**Culture:** Full sun. Prefers moist soil. Needs plenty of space. Various diseases and insects cause serious problems.



*Prunus x 'Okame'*  
**Okame Cherry**

F

Deciduous: H: 20 - 25 ft., W: 15 - 20 ft.

This is an under-used, graceful, upright, oval shape cherry tree that bears fruit and semi-double clear pink flowers. It is one of the earliest cherry trees to bloom in the spring, and is resistant to late frost, having an abundant color for a 2 - 3 week period. The serrated green leaves turn an orange red in the fall.

**Culture:** Full sun. Ordinary soil. Few insects or diseases although canker worms can be a problem.

*Prunus serrulata*

F

Japanese Flowering Cherry

Deciduous: H: 20 - 25 ft., W: 20 - 25 ft.

This tree is popular for its spectacular spring display of white or light pink, often double flowers. The sometimes bronze colored leaves are alternate, single, 2 - 5 inches long and 1 - 2½ inches wide. It is a medium-sized tree with horizontal spreading branches. Often planted by a sidewalk.

**Culture:** Full sun. Transplant in the spring. Tolerates ordinary soil but cannot take extreme heat. Few insects or diseases although cankerworms can be a problem.



*Prunus subhirtella var. pendula*

F

Weeping Higan Cherry

Deciduous: H: 20 - 40 ft., W: 15 - 20 ft.

These graceful weeping trees are desirable as lawn specimens, but are most often planted too close to a house. The single pink ½ inch flowers borne in loose clusters bloom before the 1 - 4 inches long, alternate, single leaves. It has small, shiny black fruits. There are many cultivars.

**Culture:** Full sun. Tolerates ordinary soil but needs watering during a drought. Borers and cankers can be a problem.



*Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'*

F

Aristocrat Callery Pear

Deciduous: H: 35 - 45 ft., W: 25 - 35 ft.

This fast growing oval-shaped tree bears glossy white, slightly foul-smelling, flowers that are less plentiful than its "Bradford" cousin. This cultivar has good branch structure that makes it less susceptible to splitting and tearing during heavy ice and snow storms. Often planted near sidewalks and fences.

**Culture:** Prefers shade. Transplant in spring. Tolerant of ordinary poorly drained soil and pollution.





*Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford'

F

**Bradford Pear**

Deciduous: H: 30 - 50 ft., W: 20 - 35 ft.

In the early spring this beautiful, but slightly foul-smelling, flowering tree bears a profusion of small white glossy flowers on 3 inch diameter clusters. The alternate, simple, 1½ - 3 inch long leaves are a glossy dark green. This tree has been widely overused. Its upright branches are weak and break easily from heavy ice or snow.

**Culture:** Shade. Transplant balled and burlapped in the spring. Tolerant of drought, pollution and ordinary soil. An inferior branching system leads to severe splitting.



*Quercus alba*

T N

**White Oak**

Deciduous: H: 50 - 100 ft., W: 50 - 100 ft.

A very large, slow growing tree which at maturity can have a trunk measuring 3 - 4 feet in diameter. The leaves are alternate, simple, 4 - 8 inches long and 2 - 4 inches wide with deeply cut rounded lobes, turning rich orange or brown in fall. It has broad spreading horizontal branches. The acorns are ½ - ¾ inches long and covered by about one quarter of their length in bowl-like cups.

**Culture:** Sun. Difficult to transplant. Transplant balled and burlapped. Prefers deep, well drained, acid soil. Despite many pests, this is a durable, long lived tree.



*Quercus palustris*

T N

**Pin Oak**

Deciduous: H: 60 - 80 ft., W: 25 - 40 ft.

A strongly pyramidal shape with downward sweeping lower branches defines this popular tree. The leaves are shiny dark green above, are alternate, simple, 3 - 6 inches long with 5 - 7 deeply cut lobes that are sharply pointed and turn red or brown in fall. The acorns are ½ inch long, nearly round in shallow cups.

**Culture:** Sun. Transplants easily. Requires acidic, moist, heavy soils. Tolerates pollution.

***Quercus phellos***  
**Willow Oak**

T N

Deciduous: H: 55 - 75 ft., W: 45 - 60 ft.

This fast growing, very large, beautiful shade tree has a delicate look due to its shiny, 2 - 5 inch, willow-like leaves, which are alternate and simple. Its branches are long and weeping. The abundant ½ inch acorns can be a litter problem.

**Culture:** Full sun. Transplant balled and burlapped. Prefers acid, moist soil.



***Quercus rubra***  
**Red Oak**

T N

Deciduous: H: 60 - 75 ft., W: 45 - 60 ft.

This large rounded, fast growing handsome tree is ideal for shade. Its leaves are dull dark green and are alternate, simple, 9 lobed and 5 - 9 inches long. The one inch acorns are dark red-brown in very shallow cups and periodically have a heavy crop.

**Culture:** Full sun. Transplant balled and burlapped in the spring. Prefers well drained acid soil. Withstands pollution.



***Taxodium distichum***  
**Bald Cypress**

T

Deciduous, conifer: H: 50 - 80 ft, W: 20 - 30 ft.

This handsome, pyramidal, large specimen tree has a stout reddish brown trunk and feathery ½ inch needle-like foliage which turn a lovely rust brown in the fall. The leaves do not appear until late spring. Cypress roots often form "knees" above ground. The round, one inch cones mature in one year.

**Culture:** Full sun. Transplant balled and burlapped. Prefers acid soil. Adaptable to wet or dry, ordinary soil.





***Tilia cordata***  
**Littleleaf Linden**

T F

Deciduous: H: 60 - 70 ft., W: 30 - 55 ft.

A handsome large shade tree that bears 1½ - 3 inch, nearly round leaves with a pointed tip. The very fragrant, summer blooming, yellow pendulous flowers attract bees. There are many cultivars.

**Culture:** Full sun or partial shade. Easily transplanted in ordinary soil, tolerates pollution. Subject to various diseases and insects especially aphids.



***Ulmus parvifolia***  
**Lacebark Elm, Chinese Elm**

T

Deciduous: H: 50 -75 ft., W: 30 - 40 ft.

The bark of this graceful tree flakes off leaving a lovely mottled look. The oval, 1 - 1½ inch leaves are simple and alternate. The dark green leaves turn yellow in the fall. This is the only elm that flowers and produces fruit in the fall. It is resistant to Dutch Elm disease and grows quite fast.

**Culture:** Full sun or part sun. Transplants easily. Ordinary soil. Tolerates urban conditions.



***Zelkova serrata***  
**Halka Japanese Zelkova**

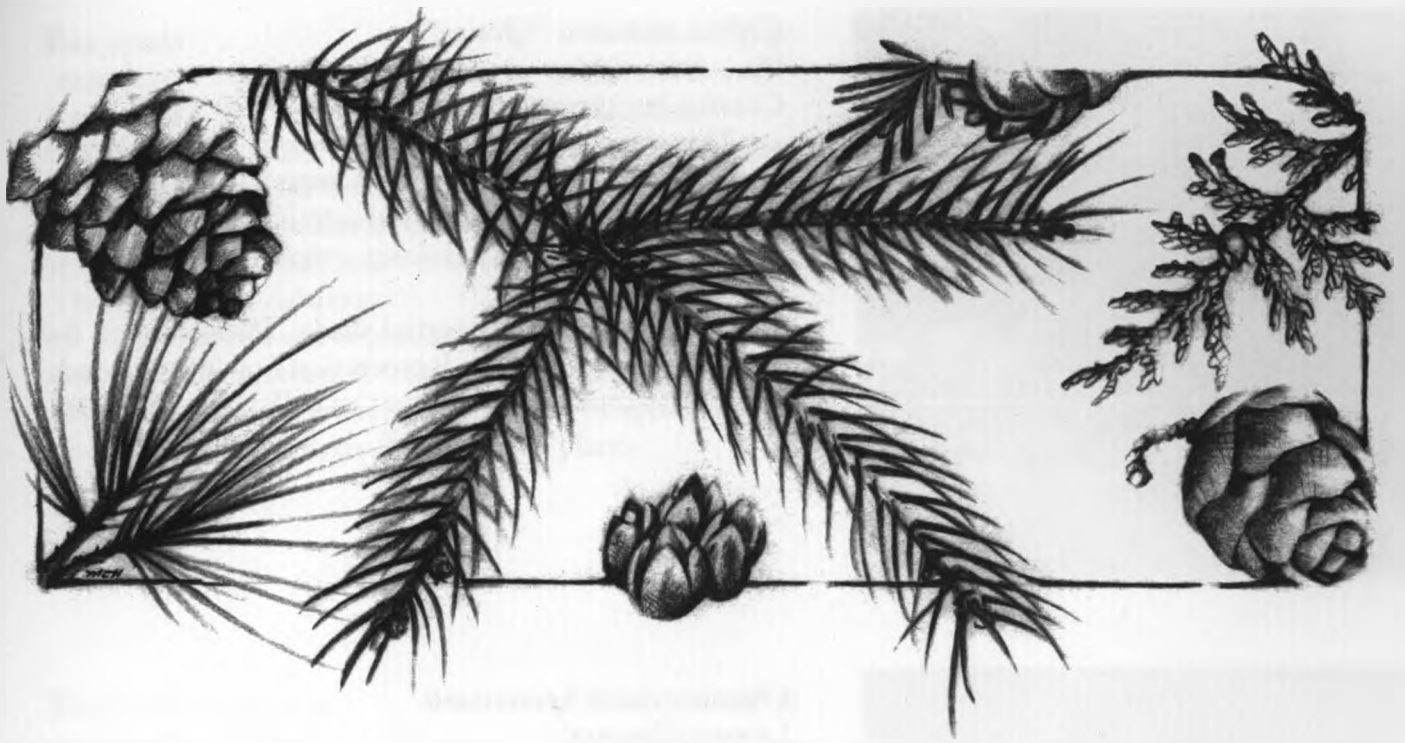
T

Deciduous: H: 60 - 70 ft., W: 35 - 45 ft.

This graceful, fast growing tree can be substituted for the American elm, as it is a cousin, having similar leaves and vase shape. The 1½ - 2 inch leaves are single, oval, alternate, toothed and rough above. With age the bark flakes showing small orange patches.

**Culture:** Full sun. Transplant in the spring. Ordinary soil. Tolerate of urban conditions. Young trees are susceptible to frost. Highly resistant to Dutch Elm disease.





## EVERGREEN TREES



*Cedrus atlantica* "Glauca" T

Blue Atlas Cedar

Conifer, evergreen: H: 60 ft., W: 30 - 40 ft.

This slow-growing evergreen with a rich blue color and strong horizontal branches is superb as a lone standing specimen. The needles are short and stiff in tufts. The erect cones are 3 inches long, requiring two years to mature.

**Culture:** Full sun or partial shade. Tolerates poor, dry soil and hot weather. Needs protection from winter winds. Difficult to transplant. Resistant to pollution.



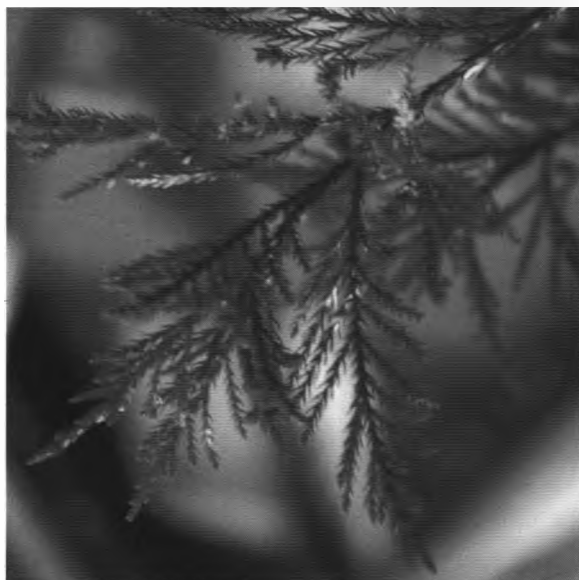
*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* T

Lawson Cypress

Conifer, evergreen. H: to 60 ft., W: 20 ft.

This is a handsome specimen with beautiful foliage and graceful habit. The slender, dense cone shaped tree has branches arranged in flat fanlike sprays. The cones are marble-sized. The leaves are scale-like and opposite with white streaks on the underside. There are hundreds of cultivars.

**Culture:** Full or part sun. Prefers well drained but moist soil. Cannot tolerate extreme temperatures or dry wind. Subject to fungus.



*Cryptomeria japonica* T

Plume Cedar, Japanese Cedar

Conifer, evergreen. H: 40 - 60 ft., W: 15 - 20 ft.

A medium-height tree with a pyramidal shape and beautiful reddish brown bark peeling off in long shreds. The leaves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, are arranged spirally. The terminal dark brown cones are marble shaped,  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 1 inch in diameter. There are many cultivars.

**Culture:** Full sun. Easy to grow. Ordinary soil but dislikes alkaline soil. Can be sheared lightly to restrict size.

*Ilex opaca*

T N

**American Holly**

Evergreen: H: 40 - 50 ft., W: 18 - 40 ft.

This is a large, handsome, slow growing, densely branched pyramidal tree. The simple, alternate, leathery leaves are 2 to 4 inches long and 1 to 2 inches wide with spiny edges. The dull red berries last well into the winter. There are many cultivars.

**Culture:** Full sun or partial shade. Needs well-drained acid soil with protection from the wind. Only the female plant will produce berries so it is necessary to plant at least one male plant for every 2 or 3 female plants.



*Juniperus virginiana*

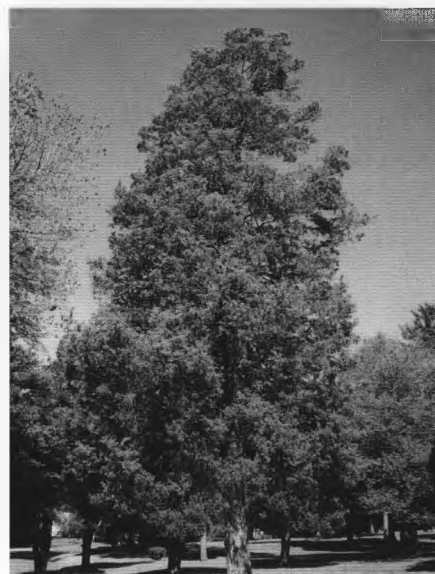
T N

**Eastern Red Cedar**

Conifer, evergreen H: 40 - 50 ft., W: 8 - 20 ft.

This tough, narrowly columnar tree grows wild every where east of the Mississippi and is useful for windbreaks. The leaves, needle-like when young, scale like with age and are green in summer becoming dirty green in winter. The cones are silver. The fruits are highly aromatic. Many cultivars are the ornamental plants of this species.

**Culture:** Full or part sun. Tolerate of adverse soil conditions. Subject to cedar apple rust and bag worms.



*Picea pungens*

T

**Colorado Blue Spruce**

Conifer, evergreen: H: 30 - 60 ft., W: 10 - 20 ft.

This is a tree popular for its blue color. The 3/4 - 1 1/4 inch long, needle like, leaves surround the stem and are very sharp-pointed. The 2 - 4 inch long cones are cylindrical. With age the tree loses many of its lower branches. Lovely as an ornamental. There are many cultivars.

**Culture:** Full sun. Very adaptable even on marshy soil. Transplant balled and burlapped.





***Picea abies***  
**Norway Spruce**

T

Conifer, evergreen: H: 40 - 60 ft., W: 25 - 30 ft.

A very fast growing pyramidal shaped tree with long pendulous branchlets bearing distinct pendulous 4 - 6 inch long cones. The stiff, dark green leaves are ½ - 1 inch long. Often used as a windbreak and is very effective as an ornamental specimen.

**Culture:** Full sun. Transplant balled and burlapped. Tolerates most soils.



***Magnolia grandiflora***  
**Southern Magnolia**

T F

Evergreen: H: 60 -80 ft., W: 30 - 50 ft.

A large handsome specimen tree that bears single, creamy white, solitary flowers. The 10 inch, cup shaped scented flowers bloom in May to June and occasionally throughout the summer. The shiny leaves are alternate, simple, 5 - 10 inches long and 2 - 3 inches wide. The leathery leaves are green on the top with rusty hairs underneath. The brown pods split to show red seeds. The litter from dropping leaves and pods is a nuisance.

**Culture:** Partial shade. Transplant balled and burlapped in the spring. Prefers rich, well drained, acid soil.



***Pinus strobus***  
**Eastern White Pine**

T N

Conifer, evergreen: H: 50 - 80 ft., W: 20 - 40 ft.

This handsome soft textured specimen tree has 3 - 5 inch long, needle like, leaves bundled into tufts of five leaves. A very fast growing tree but can be trimmed to form a beautiful hedge. The cones are 6 - 8 inches long and 1½ inches wide. Well known for its pagoda-like outline which can be recognized from a distance. There are many cultivars.

**Culture:** Full sun. Easily transplanted. Tolerates most soils but must be well drained. White pine blister rust and white pine weevil can cause serious problems. Intolerant of salt and air pollution.

*Thuja occidentalis*

N

**American Arborvitae, Eastern Cedar**

Conifer, evergreen: H: 18 - 25 ft., W: 10 - 15 ft.

This dense, pyramidal tree has tiny, scale-like leaves in flat sprays. When bruised, the foliage is quite fragrant. The cones are small with seeds enjoyed by the birds. There are many cultivars.

**Culture:** Full sun. Ordinary soil. Subject to bagworm and red spider mites. Wind, snow or ice can cause damage.



# THE TREES OF FAIRVIEW CEMETERY

## Common Name (Scientific Name)

1. Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*)
2. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)
3. Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
4. Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
5. Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)
6. Northern Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)
7. Blue Atlas Cedar  
(*Cedrus atlantica glauca*)
8. Falsecypress  
(*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*)
9. Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
10. Kousa Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*)
11. European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)
12. White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*)
13. Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
14. Thornless Honey Locust  
(*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*)
15. American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)
16. Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)
17. Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
18. Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
19. Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
20. Southern Magnolia  
(*Magnolia grandiflora*)
21. Saucer Magnolia  
(*Magnolia x soulangiana*)
22. Star Magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*)
23. Ornamental Crabapple (*Malus spp.*)
24. White Mulberry (*Morus alba*)
25. Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
26. Empress Tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*)
27. Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)
28. Oriental Spruce (*Picea orientalis*)
29. Colorado Blue Spruce  
(*Picea pungens glauca*)
30. Tanyosho Red Pine  
(*Pinus densiflora* "Umbraculifera")
31. Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*)
32. Eastern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)
33. Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)
34. American Sycamore  
(*Platanus occidentalis*)
35. Thundercloud Plum  
(*Prunus cerasifera* "Thundercloud")
36. Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
37. Kwanzan Flowering Cherry  
(*Prunus serrulata* "Kwanzan")
38. Weeping Higan Cherry  
(*Prunus subhirtella pendula*)
39. Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)
40. Callery Pear (*Pyrus calleryana*)
41. White Oak (*Quercus alba*)
42. Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)
43. Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*)
44. Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
45. Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
46. Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*)
47. Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)
48. Japanese Pagoda Tree  
(*Sophora japonica*)
49. European Mountainash  
(*Sorbus acuparia*)
50. Pond Cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*)
51. Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*)
52. American Arborvitae  
(*Thuja Occidentalis*)
53. American Linden (*Tilia americana*)
54. Littleleaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*)
55. Crimean Linden (*Tilia x euchlora*)
56. Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)
57. American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)

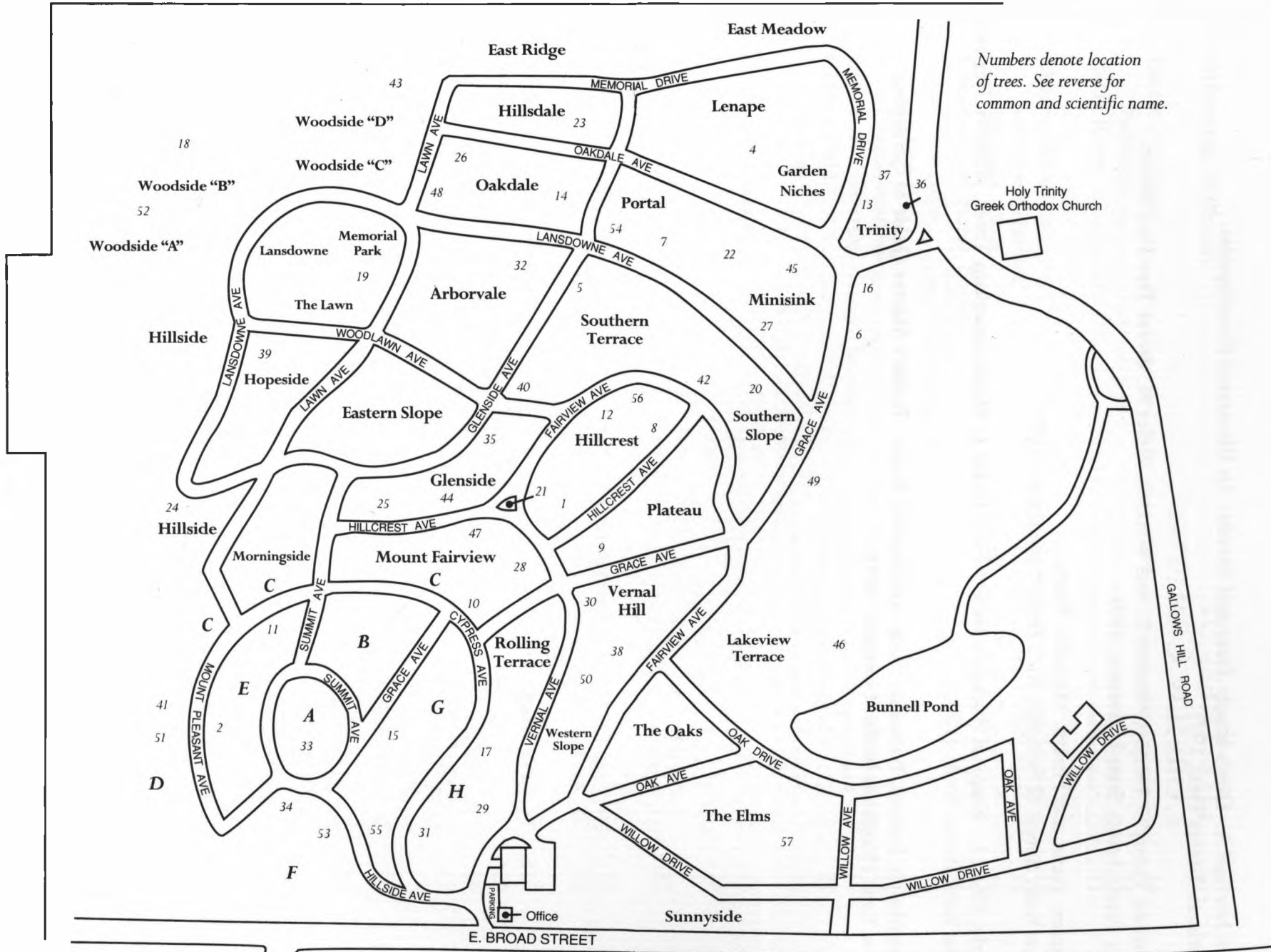
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# MAP OF FAIRVIEW CEMETERY

Numbers denote location of trees. See reverse for common and scientific name.



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# TREES

*I think that I shall never see  
A poem lovely as a tree.*

*A tree whose hungry mouth is prest  
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;*

*A tree that looks at God all day,  
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;*

*A tree that may in Summer wear  
A nest of robins in her hair;*

*Upon whose bosom snow has lain;  
Who intimately lives with rain.*

*Poems are made by fools like me,  
But only God can make a tree.*

*Joyce Kilmer*