

Shorewood Hills Elementary School Arbor Day Memorial Tree Walk

You are invited to take a self-guided walking tour of a wide variety of native and ornamental trees planted on the Shorewood Hills Elementary School grounds. Each tree is identified with a tree marker, complete with the tree's common and botanical name, and the Arbor Day year it was planted. The route follows a single loop around the school grounds. The full length of this walk is just over a half-mile.

Arbor Day translates to "tree" day, from the Latin word arbor. Arbor Day is a holiday to celebrate the planting, upkeep, and preservation of trees. The first Arbor Day celebration was held on April 10, 1872, in the State of Nebraska. And for centuries, communities all around the world have found ways to honor nature and the environment. So, take this walk to celebrate and honor our Village tradition of Arbor Day tree planting and sharpen your tree identification skills along the way.

A big thank you to Corey George, the Village Forester, for initiating, coordinating, and selecting trees for the annual Arbor Day celebration, and to MG&E for their yearly support and participation. Thank you also to all the Shorewood Hills Elementary School students (4th/5th graders) who have helped plant these trees over the years; and to the teachers, volunteers, and community members who have helped make the annual event a success. Thank you, Shorewood Hills Garden Club, for providing and maintaining the tree markers.

Note: Anytime is a good time for a tree walk. However, many people enjoy taking a group walk at the peak spring bloom, at peak fall color change, and following the annual Arbor Day tree planting to view the most recent additions.

Begin your walk near the corner of Columbia Road at Harvard Drive.
 Locate the first tree stake adjacent to the Heiden Haus along the skating rink edge.
 Then follow the Columbia Dive sidewalk toward the school ...

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| 1. | Kentucky Coffeetree (3)
Gymnocladus dioicus | 2008 | Adjacent to Heiden Haus |
| 2. | Quaking Aspen
Populus tremuloides | 2008 | Columbia Road sidewalk |
| 3. | Red Oak (2)
Quercus rubra | 2013 | Columbia Road (across from 1009) |
| 4. | Green Mountain Sugar Maple
Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain' | 2011 | Columbia Road (across from 1011) |
| 5. | Legacy Sugar Maple
Acer saccharum 'Legacy' | 2006 | Columbia Road (across from 1011) |

... at this point, turn toward the soccer field and follow the north edge toward the terraced slope ...

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| 6. | Tuliptree
Liriodendron tulipifera | 2013 | School Yard (north edge of field) |
| 7. | Shademaster Honeylocust (3)
Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster' | 2013 | School Yard (north edge of field) |
| 8. | Autumn Gold Gingko (2)
Ginkgo biloba 'Autumn Gold' | 2015 | School Yard (north edge of field) |

... turn and proceed toward the stone council circle and raised stage ...

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| 9. | Autumn Blaze Maple (4)
Acer x freemanii 'Jeffersred' | 2007 | Alongside the raised stone stage |
| 10. | Tuliptree (1)
Liriodendron tulipifera | 2013 | Near the council circle and stage |

... return to the sidewalk ... along the way, you will see a three stem River Birch ...

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| 11. | River Birch (1)
Betula nigra | unknown | About 20 feet in from the sidewalk |
| 12. | Autumn Gold Ginkgo (2)
Ginkgo biloba 'Autumn Gold' | 2015 | Columbia Road street side |
| 13. | Chinkapin Oak (3)
Quercus muehlenbergii | 2015 | Columbia Road near play area |

(Optional detour) walk up the ramp to the teacher parking and continue toward Door 6 ...

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| 14. | Emerald Beauty Arborvitae
Thuja occidentalis 'Emerald Beauty' | 2006 | Teacher Parking Lot near Door 6 |
| 15. | Prairiefire Crabapple
Malus 'Prairiefire' | 2006 | Teacher Parking Lot |
| 16. | River Birch (2)
Betula nigra | 2006 | Teacher Parking Lot |

... walk down the wooden stairway and head over to the street side rain garden ...

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| 17. | Autumn Blaze Maple
Acer x freemanii 'Jeffersred' | 2007 | Kindergarten Area |
| 18. | Bald Cypress
Taxodium distichum | 2007 | School Drop Off on Columbia Road |
| 19. | Bur Oak
Quercus macrocarpa | 2016 | School Drop Off on Columbia Road |
| 20. | Amur Chokecherry (3)
Prunus maackii | 2017 | Columbia Road at Amherst Drive |

... turn the corner and follow the sidewalk on Amherst Drive ...

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| 21. | Eastern Redbud (3)
Cercis canadensis | 2017 | Amherst Drive at Columbia Road |
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... follow the sidewalk alongside the school building near Door 4 ...

22.	Firebird Flowering Crabapple (2) Malus 'Firebird'	2011	Amherst Drive School Entrance
23.	Firebird Crabapple (4) Malus 'Firebird'	2010	Amherst Drive School Entrance
24.	Cleveland Select Pear (1) Pyrus calleryana 'Cleveland Select'	2007	Amherst Drive (street side)
25.	Adirondack Crabapple (2) Malus 'Adirondack'	2010	School Door 3 Entrance
26.	Bur Oak Quercus macrocarpa	2016	Amherst (across from sled hill)
27.	Bloodgood London Planetree Platanus x acerifolia 'Bloodgood'	2011	Amherst (across from sled hill)
28.	Donald Wyman Crabapple (2) Malus 'Donald Wyman'	2014	Amherst (alongside tennis courts)
29.	Kentucky Coffeetree (3) Gymnocladus dioicus	2011	Amherst (street side)
30.	Exclamation London Planetree (4) Platanus x acerifolia 'Morton Circle'	2014	Amherst (east of tennis courts)
31.	Red Jewel Crabapple (2) Malus 'Jewelcole'	2012	Bowdoin Road
32.	Tuliptree (2) Liriodendron tulipifera	2009	Bowdoin Road (tennis courts)
33.	Red Jewel Crabapple Malus 'Jewelcole'	2009	Bowdoin Road
34.	Canada Red Cherry Prunus virginiana 'Schubert Select'	2006	Shorewood Blvd Drop Off
35.	Fall Fiesta Sugar Maple Acer saccharum 'Bailsta'	2013	Adjacent to Basketball Court
36.	Sunset Buckey Aesculus glabra 'J.N. Select'	2013	Adjacent to Basketball Court

... this location ends our walk.

Tree List Glossary

Adirondack Crabapple – Malus 'Adirondack' is one of the most easily grown and lushly flowered crabapple cultivars. It presents itself with a formal and highly recognizable upright branch structure. The spring season begins with deep red buds, that initially open to pink blossoms, then slowly change to pure white. The clusters of bronze-red fruit will remain on the tree well into the winter.

Amur Chokecherry – Prunus maackii is commonly called the Manchurian cherry or Amur chokecherry. It's native to Korea and the Amur River in Manchuria in northeastern China and the Amur region in southeastern Russia. As with most chokecherry trees, it features 2" to 3" racemes (elongated clusters) with fragrant white blossoms ripening to a drupe of small black fruit. To some degree, edible with sugar.

Autumn Blaze Maple – These trees need little care but watch out. They are fast-growing and may require pruning by an arborist to assure a healthy and safe branch structure. The Autumn Blaze maple is a cultivar, not a natural variety of maple trees; it's derived from the red and silver maples. The result is lots of bright red color. Placement in full sun assures a uniform color change.

Autumn Gold Ginkgo – The unique fan-shaped leaves turn to a deep yellow color in fall. Once the leaves drop, the show continues with its stark winter silhouette covered with an equally impressive bud structure. The ginkgo is a tough tree that can tolerate heat, salt, and other urban conditions. It's also mostly disease and pest free. It can also withstand high winds and our local high alkaline soils.

Bald Cypress – This tree grows into a uniquely-tall, pyramidal deciduous conifer characteristic of the American South but very hardy this far north. It has narrow bright green leaves in summer that appear to glow golden brown before falling after a hard freeze. Not particular to soil type, but has a preference for acidic soils, and is subject to chlorosis (yellowing) of the leaves in alkaline soils. Not native to this area.

Bloodgood London Planetree – The tough London planetree is widely planted in urban areas. It has good disease and pest resistance. The signature look of 'Bloodgood' is the dark brown bark that exfoliates to patches of creamy white, yellow, or olive. Looks great in the winter landscape. This large shade tree's expected life span is 60 years and is climate change suitable for southern Wisconsin.

Bur Oak – A simply magnificent native tree. It favors open woods, sandy ridges, and stream edges. Capable of withstanding a wide range of harsh conditions (one of the most drought-resistant oaks) are usually found near limestone. Very long-lived and fast-growing once established. Often wider than tall, the tree can exceed 100 feet in both height and width. Bur oak is a wildlife favorite for food and habitat.

Canada Red Cherry – 'Schubert' is best known for its purple foliage and elliptic leaves (to 5" long). The leaves emerge green in spring, gradually maturing to dark purple by early summer. White blossoms (on racemes) grow to clusters of reddish fruit (1/3" diameter cherries), which mature in fall to dark purple. An extra hardy ornamental tree. Looks great year-round with minimal care.

Chinkapin Oak – The chinkapin or chinquapin oak, is a species in the white oak group. Found mostly just south of Wisconsin, it settles comfortably into our changing climate and loves our naturally alkaline soil. They are easily distinguished from other oaks by oblong leaves lacking sinuses (the indentation between two lobes). The tree will have bumper crops of seed at irregular intervals, a characteristic known as mast seeding.

Cleveland Select Pear – *Pyrus calleryana* "Cleveland Select" is a variety of Callery pear. Mostly known for its extremely showy white flowers that bloom in early spring. It also has a narrow columnar form and strong branches, making it ideal as a flowering specimen tree. In the autumn, the leaves turn attractive shades of orange to red and purple.

Donald Wyman Crab – This ornamental crabapple tree is disease resistant, pleasantly fragrant, upright when young, and ages to a wide rounded shape. It was discovered by chance in 1950 at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University in Boston and named after Arboretum horticulturist Donald Wyman. It produces bright red crabapples (to 3/8" diameter) that mature in fall. Leaves turn amber-gold in fall.

Eastern Redbud – Native to the eastern United States. It's the fastest growing and largest of all the redbud species. The redbud is cauliflorous, meaning that flowers appear on the trunk and stems. Redbuds make fine lawn trees, look great in groupings, and have a place in shrub borders. Their dark-colored winter branches form an attractive silhouette, especially against a light-colored wall.

Emerald Beauty Arborvitae – 'Emerald Green' is a semi-dwarf cultivar that has a narrow pyramidal shape. Slow growing to a mature height of 7 to 15 feet. Very hardy. Leaves maintain a deep green color all year round. It is excellent for accent planting, hedges, and privacy screening. The name arborvitae is a Latin form of the French, "l'arbre de vie," which means "tree of life."

Exclamation London Planetree – The London plane tree is a popular, durable, shade, and street tree. The EXCLAMATION!® London Planetree was developed to withstand extremely adverse conditions and road salt. London planes are frequently mistaken for sycamores, as both have smooth grayish-brown bark, which exfoliates to reveal a tan or pale green trunk beneath.

Fall Fiesta Sugar Maple – A non-native variety of North American sugar maple. It grows poorly in compacted, salty, and un-drained soils. Showy maples are best planted as a specimen tree in large open sunny areas with good soil. Maples are known for summer shade and fall color. The Fall Fiesta leaves turn to a brilliant mix of red, orange, and yellow colors.

Firebird Flowering Crab – Firebird® Crabapple originated from an open-pollinated seedling of Sargent crabapple. Stunning white blossoms. This variant is a compact version (matures at 8 feet) of its parent, so it fits nicely into smaller spaces, planting beds, and landscapes. The branches can spread up to 12 feet at maturity. Ruby-red fruit can be a bit messy, so avoid planting near sidewalks and patios.

Kentucky Coffeetree – Considered a tough tree and adaptable to a variety of soils and growing conditions. This tree is often chosen for parks, golf courses, and other large areas. It also makes a good candidate when considering an ornamental or street tree. The tree got its name from Native Americans and early settlers who used its seeds for a coffee-like drink. Native to parts of southern Wisconsin.

Legacy Sugar Maple – As the hybrid name implies, it is a large majestic long-lived tree. Fast-growing and symmetrical. Sugar maples produce their most intense color when grown in full sun. Water in dry conditions. Prune when young to assure good branch structure. Once established, they require little care. The tree turns to bright red with accents of pink, orange, and golden yellow in the fall.

Prairiefire Crabapple – A dense blossom cover of dark pink to red flowers draws most people to this ornamental flowering crabapple. The leaves are also an attention grabber as they change from a glossy maroon or purplish-red in spring, become dark green with purplish-red veins in the summer, and then to a beautiful bronze color in autumn. Disease resistant and adaptable to many soil types.

Quaking Aspen – Also called trembling aspens are named for their leaves. Flat leaves attach to branches with lengthy stalks called petioles, which quake or tremble in light breezes. They also produce a gentle, delightful sound in the breeze. Often grown in groves or repeated across the landscape in groups. Look to the far side of the Heiden Haus to see this arrangement. Their white bark is an identifying characteristic

Red Jewel Crabapple – This small ornamental tree is known for its showy white flowers and attractive, brilliantly-colored red fruit providing fall and winter interest. Cedar Waxwing birds are known to feed on the berries during both their fall and spring migrations. This tree can be placed front and center, as a specimen tree further back, or as part of a garden bed. It looks great next to a deep green yew.

Red Oak – *Quercus rubra* is a common native oak species in the woodlands of Southern Wisconsin. It is distinguished by large, 5-8" long by 4-6" wide, pointy lobed leaves. Its foliage turns a russet to bright red in autumn, usually late October or early November in our area. Squirrels, and various birds love the acorns, with turkeys being major consumers.

River Birch – This tree thrives in wet soil conditions yet is versatile enough to grow almost anywhere. It has a beautiful bark in shades of cinnamon-brown that exfoliates to expose the pink inner bark. River Birch is often grown as a multi-stemmed clump tree, perfect for screening and privacy. It can be a twiggy nuisance if planted too near a sidewalk or patio.

Sunset Buckeye – It is now trademarked, marketed, and sold under the name Early Glow Buckeye. In southern Wisconsin, the foliage turns bright red in September, early for a buckeye, and ahead of the other Ohio buckeye cultivars and hybrids. It grows at a medium rate. At 30 years of age, it can be expected to measure approximately 30 feet tall by 20 feet wide

Tuliptree – This is a fast-growing, hardy tree that is best planted in large open areas. It grows to a mature height of 90 feet. The tuliptree features uniquely shaped leaves and large yellow tulip-shaped flowers, challenging to see because of the tree's height. It is native to eastern North America and is well matched to our local climate.

NOTES :