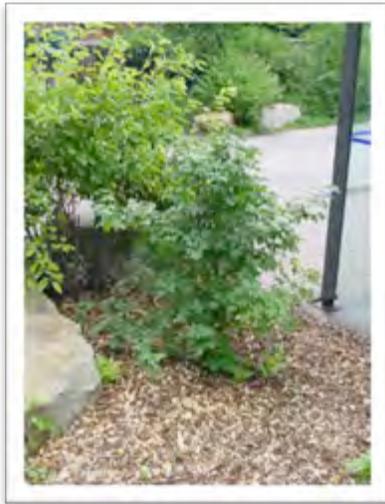


## PASCOE'S OPINION ON DECIDUOUS WOODY PLANTS

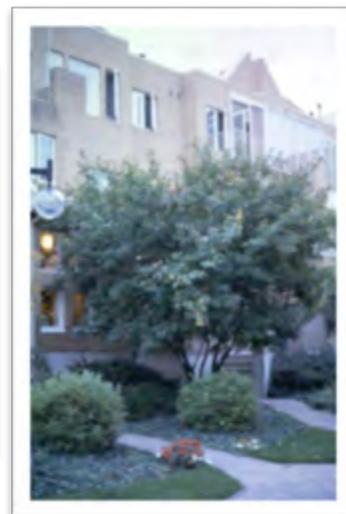
16 *Acer campestre*, Hedge Maple

A tree that is seldom used but nonetheless has suitable attributes especially for the smaller residential garden. It can reach a height of about 15 m. It is often as broad as is tall since it is usually multi-stemmed with branching to the ground. It has a rounded globose form which can be enhanced by selectively pruning the lower limbs in its juvenile years. Suitable for a wide variety of conditions it seldom experiences problems. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



17 *Acer ginnala*, Amur Maple

Often a neglected species, the Amur Maple is suited to the ever-increasing small garden where space is at a premium. It will reach a height of 7 m. And is often as broad as is tall. For best effect I prefer it pruned up from the ground and the crown thinned slightly. It is often covered in small yellow flowers in spring adding to its aesthetic value albeit briefly. Keys often persist into the winter months and in seasons where the key set is heavy the plant can be quite spectacular in the winter months. It has an autumn coat of pale yellows to light reds. It prefers full sun and will tolerate well-drained, lean soils once it is established. It appears to suffer occasionally from Verticillium Wilt, however this should not stop you from planting it. (LEAVES AND FORM SHOWN BELOW)



18 *Acer griseum*, Paperbark Maple

A personal favorite for the small residential garden as it seldom exceeds a height of 5 m. Deep cinnamon coloured exfoliating bark is the main highlight with its effect personified by planting multi-stemmed individuals. Excellent red autumn colour adds to its landscape charm. Tolerant of very hot dry conditions, in fact it seems to excel in such conditions as opposed to those grown in good garden soils. Young trees may need a little pruning to reveal their attractive bark and form, however, once established they are a carefree specimen. (FORM, LEAVES AND BARK SHOWN BELOW)



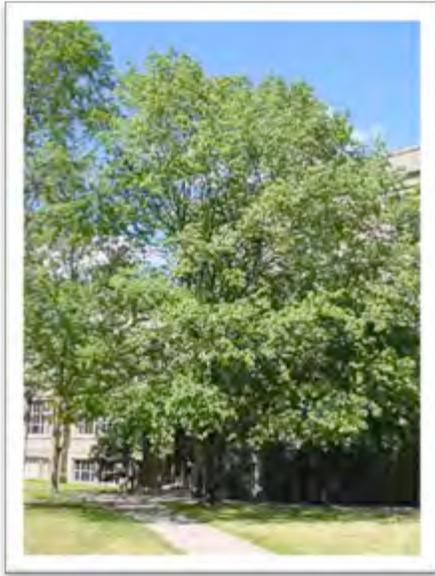
24 *Acer negundo*, Boxelder

This Western Canada native is found throughout the province. Its compound untypical maple leaves emit a slightly bitter scent when crushed and its new twigs are covered with a grey bloom. It is an ungainly fast growing tree reaching a height of 20 m. It is prone to perpetual limb breaks and is not a long-lived species. It should not be planted in the cultivated landscape. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



(59) *Acer nigrum*, Black Maple

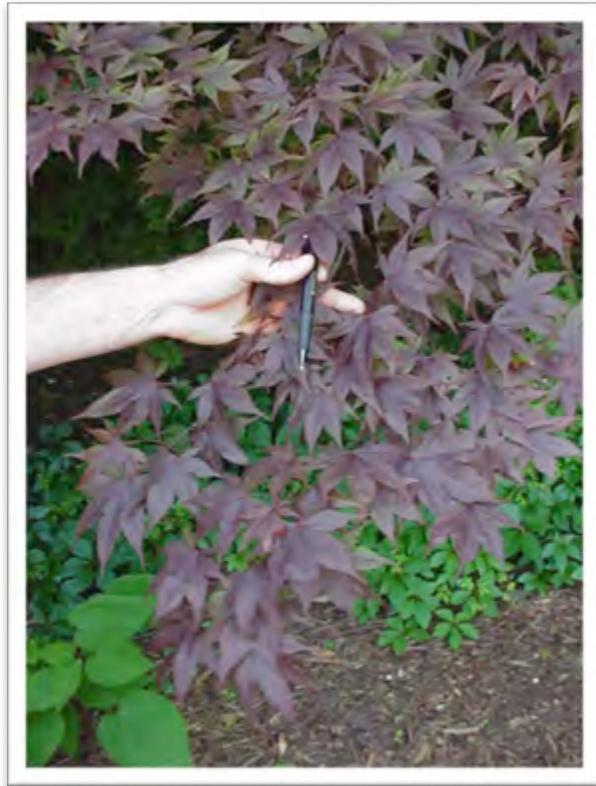
Once considered a subspecies of *A. saccharum* it is now recognized as a distinct species. Found in Southern Ontario it may be recognized by its slightly drooping leaves and fine hairs found in the leaf rib axils of the leaves. The leaves may also have a slightly downy feel to them. It has excellent yellow autumn color and reaches a height of 25 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



21 *Acer palmatum* 'Bloodgood', Bloodgood Japanese Maple

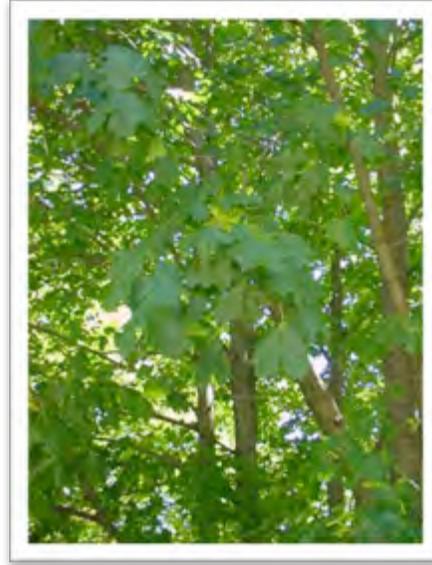
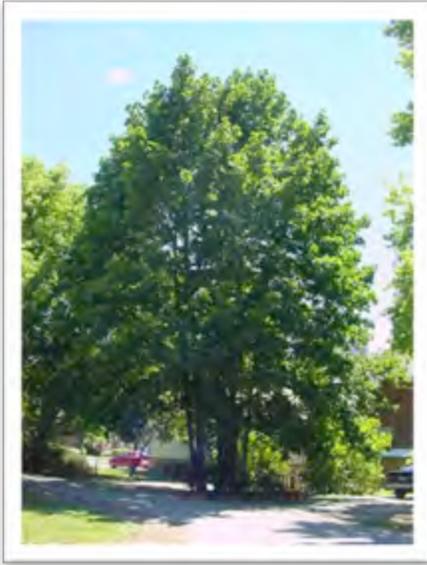
Undoubtedly one of the most popular and common types of Japanese Maples. Easy to grow in average garden soils, retaining its intense red colour in partial shade. It may be susceptible to Verticillium wilt and should not be planted in infected soils. Will grow to approximately 7 m in height.

(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



24 *Acer platanoides*, Norway Maple

A non-native tree that should not be planted because of its ability to out-compete native species. Popular because of its defined rounded form and pollution tolerance it has become a common street tree. Available in a wide variety of disguises that can reach heights of 20 m. It has a very dense root system and a dense canopy that makes garden culture in its drip line a near impossibility. It produces thousands upon thousands of very viable seeds; a sexually potent species. DO NOT USE.  
(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



23 *Acer platanoides* 'Columnare', Columnar Norway Maple

A narrow form of Norway Maple that can reach a height of 15 m, it is almost cylindrical in form.  
(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



22 *Acer platanoides* 'Crimson King', Crimson King Norway Maple

Crimson King is undoubtedly the most intense purple color of Norway Maple and has most likely contributed to its popularity in the landscape, however as mentioned previously the cultivars that produce viable seed should not be used in the Ontario landscape. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



(40) *Acer platanoides* 'Drumondii', Harlequin Maple

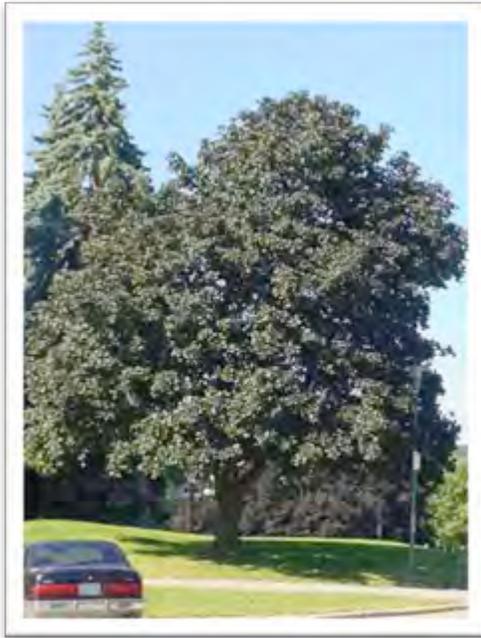
A disguised cultivar of *A. platanoides*, it is grown for its very attractive variegation, light green leaves bordered by creamy white margins. It has the occasion to revert and consequently should have any reversion removed immediately. I believe this cultivar to be sterile and consequently we may see a place in the landscape for this notoriously invasive, aggressive species. It can reach a height of 15 m.

(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



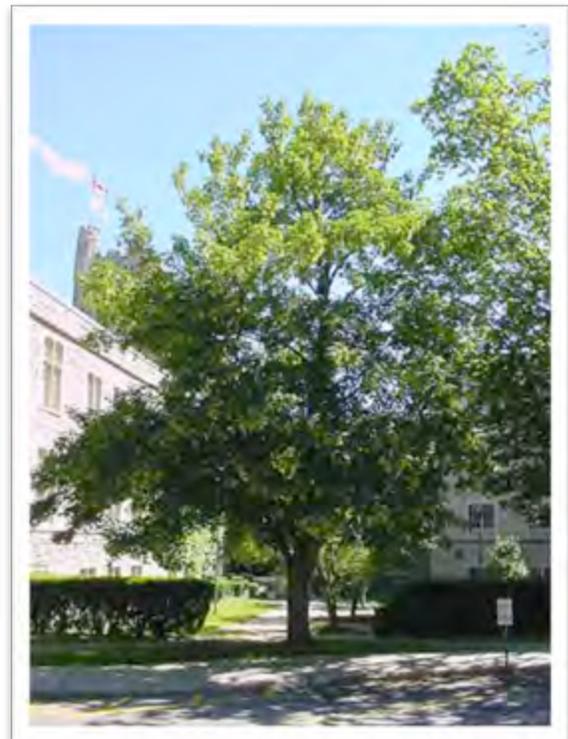
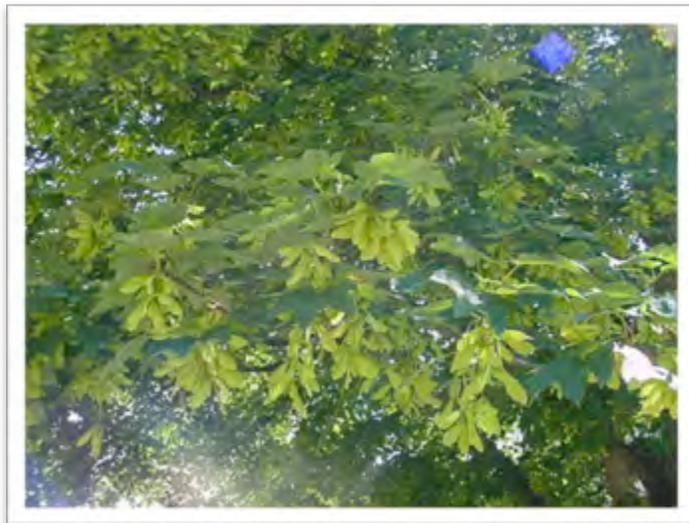
22 *Acer platanoides* 'Schwedleri', Schwedler Norway Maple

Looses its purple colour at the onset of summer, with late summer colour becoming a deep mucky green.  
(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



23 *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Sycamore Maple

A European variety that is seldom used in Ontario for what reason I am not sure. *A. pseudoplatanus* can reach a height of 20 m and is a broad, dense canopied tree. It can easily be distinguished from most maples in Ontario because of its deeply set venation and its extremely long petiole (10 cm or greater). It suffers from aphid infestations and the associated sooty mold. (LEAVES AND FORM SHOWN BELOW)



24 *Acer rubrum*, Red Maple

One of our native trees that is often misplanted, it, contrary to popular belief will not tolerate dry poor soils. It in fact prefers moist good garden loams and will even tolerate wet feet for part of the growing season. It is quite a regal tree and I have even seen it growing in Southern Florida, although it is half the specimen grown in the Canadian climate. It will reach a height of 15-20 m. and is recognized for its intense red colour in the autumn. On dry soils it can often suffer from iron deficiency symptomised by inter-venial chlorosis. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



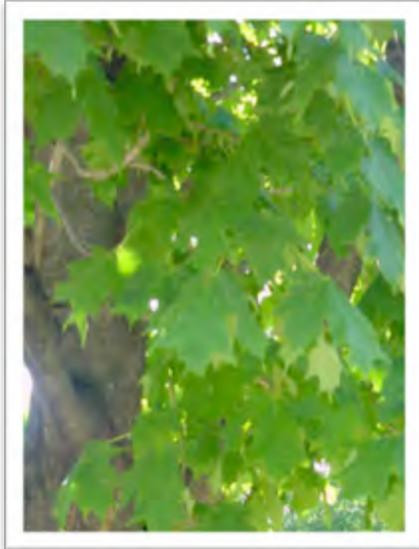
25 *Acer saccharinum*, Silver Maple

A common native species that has been often used as a street tree. It is relatively quick growing and with the exception of *Acer negundo* is the fastest and weakest wood. Prone to extensive storm damage the tree can reach astounding heights of over 30m and can live well over 100 years. Silver leaf undersides give the tree its common name. Of use in the landscape an intermediate species for quick shade and effect. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



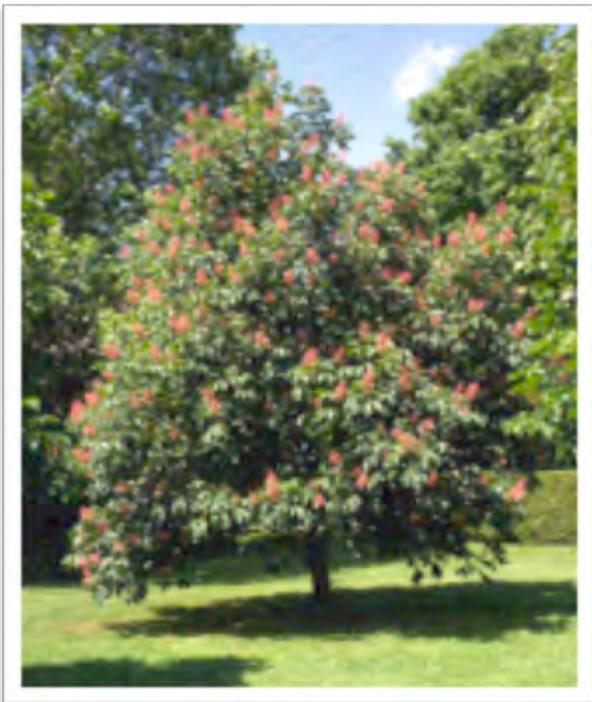
26 *Acer saccharum*, Sugar Maple

A common tree throughout Southern Ontario, it has excellent autumn colour and is famous for its contribution to the Maple syrup industry. It is not an urban tolerant tree and requires full sun and good soil to reach heights of 25 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



30 *Aesculus X carnea*, Red Horsechestnut

A cross between *A. hippocastanum* and *A. pavia*, *A. X carnea* is known for its red flower panicles that fade to pale rose as they mature. It requires the same sitting as *A. hippocastanum* except that it only reaches a mature height of 10-15 m. (FORM, LEAVES AND FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



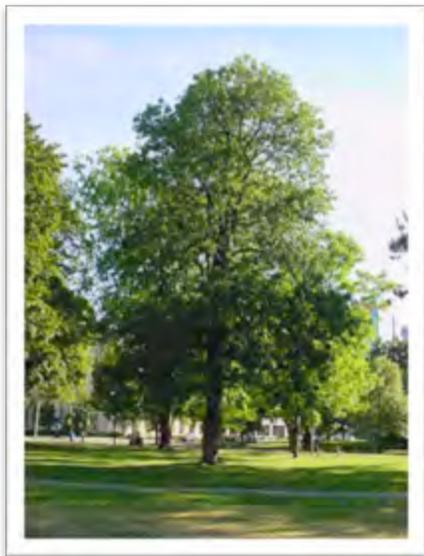
31 *Aesculus glabra*, Ohio Buckeye

A North American Native that is somewhat common in the Ontario Landscape. One of the smaller *Aesculus* species, it can reach a height of 15-20 m and is distinctive in its shiny green palmate leaves. Flowers are panicles and greenish-yellow and although not as attractive as *A. hippocastanum* they are nonetheless beautiful in bloom. Has potential as a street tree and more frequent use in the smaller residential landscape. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



32 *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Common Horsechestnut

A European Native that at maturity becomes quite a regal specimen with its broadly pyramidal-rounded form and branches ascending to the ground. Spectacular in bloom the 20 cm panicles are held candelabra fashion above the foliage. Reaching a height of 20 m it is best given room and is often used on large properties as a perimeter tree. It does produce the typical chestnut fruit, which can be a litter problem and suffers from extensive leaf anthracnose; other than being unsightly at this stage it does little damage to the tree since it occurs late in the season. (FORM, LEAVES AND FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



32 *Aesculus hippocastanum* 'Baumani', Bauman Horsechestnut

As the name implies a double flowering form of *A. hippocastanum* that produces sterile flowers and hence no seed litter. The preferred choice over *A. hippocastanum*.

32 *Aesculus flava* (octandra), Yellow Buckeye

Known for its distinctive yellow orange fall coat, *A. flava* is one of the largest North American *Aesculus* reaching heights of over 30 m. Yellow flowers in May are very attractive although somewhat diminutive (15 cm), when compared to some of its European cousins. *A. flava* does not seem to be troubled by Anthracnose.

33 *Aesculus parviflora*, Bottlebrush Buckeye

A seldom seen form of *Aesculus*, *parviflora* may be considered a large shrub reaching a height and spread of 5m or more. It is particularly attractive in bloom as its candelabra type flower panicles (15 cm) rise above the foliage in late June. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



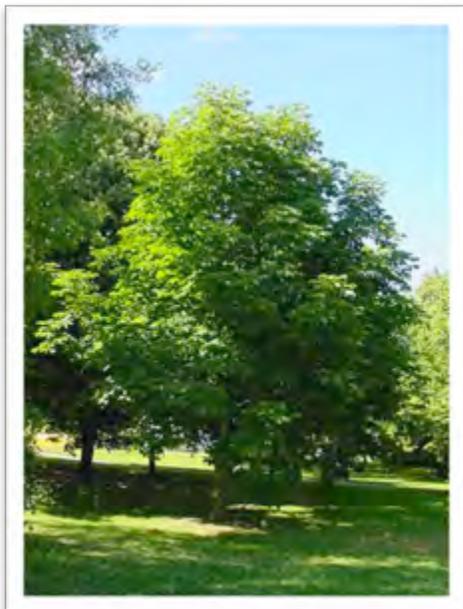
34 *Aesculus pavia*, Red Buckeye

One of the smallest *Aesculus*, this North American native will reach a height of 6-7 m and form a flat topped rounded tree. Suitable for the small residential landscape it is not common in cultivation. It must be grown in full sun on well-drained soil since it is prone to powdery mildew. Flowers are small and somewhat sporadic. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



(78) *Aesculus turbinata*, Japanese Horsechestnut

An uncommon tree in the landscape that should be given due consideration since it is similar in stature to *A. hippocastanum*. *A. turbinata* will reach a height of about 25 m and is often multi-stemmed with branching to the ground. Its leaves are typically palmate as other members of the genus are and it produces smaller panicles of flowers that like *A. hippocastanum* are held upright above the foliage. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



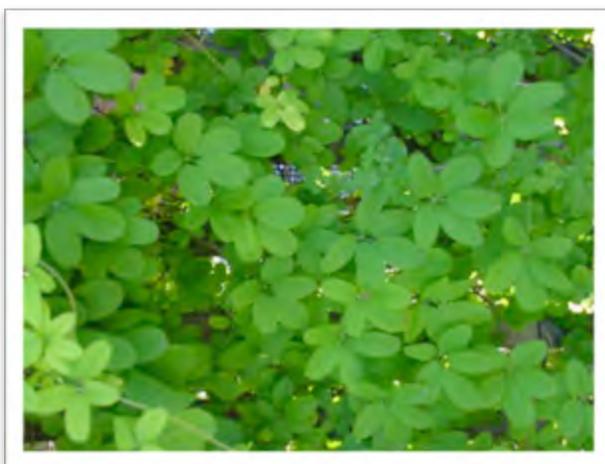
34 *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of Heaven

Another invasive species from Asia, this plant will grow absolutely anywhere. I have seen 3m specimens growing in eves' troughs in New York City. It is recognizable by its large compound leaves that emit a bitter scent when crushed. It may reach heights of 20 m. DO NOT USE.  
(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



35 *Akebia quinata*, Fiveleaf Akebia

A very unusual vine, seldom seen in the landscape but worthy of use. Its five rounded leaves remain clean and free from blemishes for the entire season, however the oddity is its purple, almost black capsule like flowers that cover the vine in late spring. It, once established is a vigorous grower and will reach the top of most trellis in two seasons. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



can be provided. It prefers rich loamy soils abut will tolerate lesser conditions once it i

41 *Amelanchier canadensis*, Serviceberry

A personal favorite often available in single stem or clump form specimens. I personally prefer the clump form as the delicate grey of the bark is highlighted. This plant will flower in mid-spring and produce a light cloud of airy white blooms. Its dark black fruit are attractive to birds if it does not develop rust. It is best grown in moist rich garden soils and will tolerate full sun to partial shade. Can reach heights of 5 m. (FORM AND FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



45 *Aralia spinosa*, Devil's Walking Stick

A southern United States native plant, *A. spinosa* is commonly seen in most landscapes as a grouping of plants due to its nature of producing runners from which emerge a profusion of new shoots. It has a soft delicate texture because of its pinnately compound leaves, however after the leaves have dropped in the winter the plant has a club like appearance, enhanced by the sharp spikes running up and down the trunks, It can reach a height of about 5-6 m and is extremely attractive in bloom in mid-summer, when the flower inflorescence transcend from green to cream over a period of several weeks. It produces airy clusters of small purple fruit, which seems to have an intoxicating effect on birds. I remember as a student often finding dead birds who had flown into the lecture hall windows after feasting on the nearby *Aralia*. *A. spinosa* is tolerant of a wide variety of soil conditions and tends to thrive on neglect, because of it habit to run however; sitting should be given careful consideration.

(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



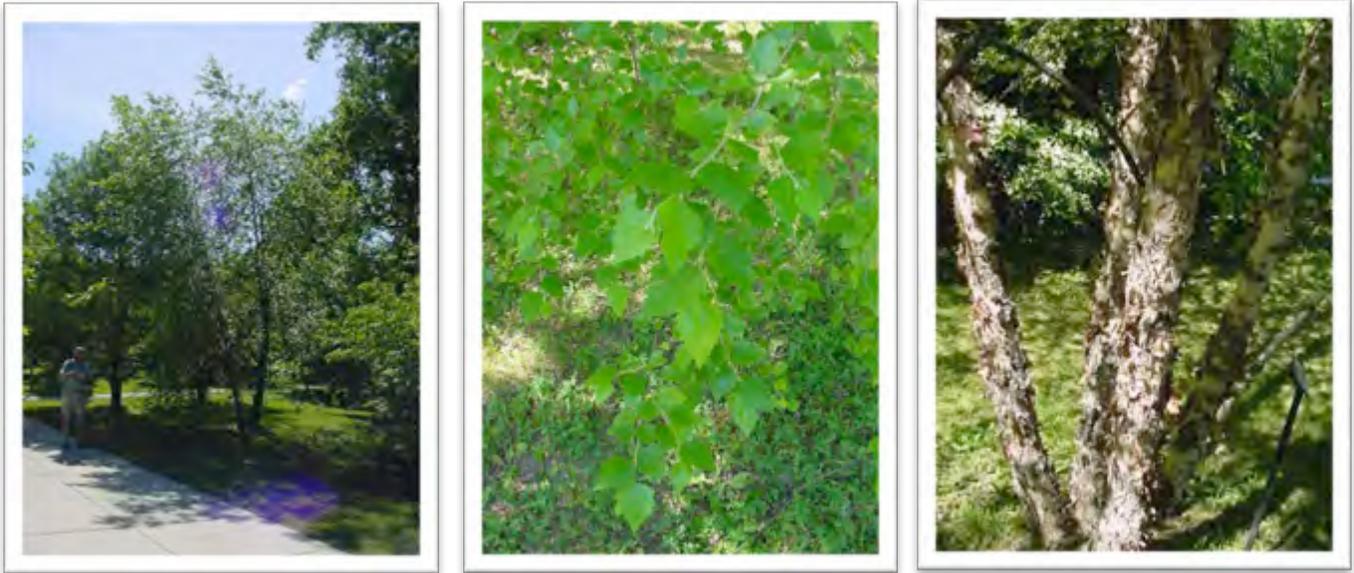
(136) *Betula albo-sinensis*, Chinese Paper Birch

Orange to yellow brown exfoliating bark that is often glaucous beneath. Little known in cultivation there has been some discussion of this species resistance to the bronze birch borer. Worthy of inclusion in the landscape it will reach a mature height of about 20 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



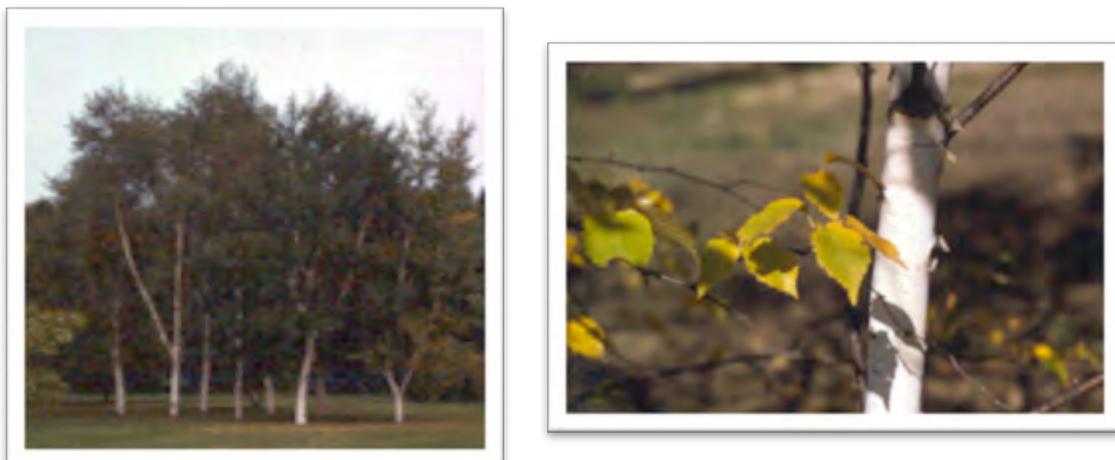
56 *Betula nigra*, River Birch

I see this tree as a replacement for *B. papyrifera*, which has suffered from the Bronze Birch Borer. *B. nigra*, in my opinion is best used as a multi-stemmed tree that will reach an ultimate height of 15 m. Bark is quite distinct, it exfoliates in small pieces not the sheets like *B. papyrifera*. The bark colour is also quite distinct, shades of gunmetal grey, tawny brown to cinnamon are found mixed together. It is a little weedy looking in its teenage years, but with some fastidious pruning, *B. nigra* will become a 'class' accent in the landscape. (FORM, LEAVES AND BARK SHOWN BELOW)



57 *Betula papyrifera*, Paper Birch

A North American native that is often found as the transitional species between the southern Carolinian forests and the northern coniferous forests of Ontario. Grown for its exfoliating white bark it has experienced numerous difficulties in the landscape as of late. Generally a short lived species it prefers a habitat where it will receive adequate moisture and is often found growing on the edges of swamps, lakes and bogs. When grown in the landscape it often experiences periods of excessive drought, consequently it experiences stress and attracts the Bronze Birch Borer and the Birch Leaf Miner. The borer often attacks trees under stress and can reduce a tree to an unsightly specimen in a matter of years. The miner exasperates the problem by burrowing into leaves and substantially reducing the photosynthetic area of the plant. It may reach a height of 15m and can often live for about fifty years under ideal conditions. I have not planted any for the past fifteen years because of the aforementioned problems, I prefer *Betula nigra* instead. (FORM AND BARK SHOWN BELOW)



58 Betula pendula, European Birch

A common tree in the Ontario Landscape, *B. pendula* is grown for its pure white bark and delicate leaves that droop from the tree. It suffers from extensive borer and miner problems and unless adequate moisture is supplied will experience stress. Reaching a height of 25 m, *B. pendula* should be sited with care in our gardens because of the typical Ontario summer drought.

58 Betula pendula 'Delecarlica', Dalecarlica European Birch

A delicate form of the European birch that has deeply dissected leaves held on pendulous branches. This short-lived species is susceptible to Bronze Birch Borer. Reaches a height of 12 m at maturity. (FORM AND BARK SHOWN BELOW)



61 Buddleia alternifolia, Alternate-Leaf Beauty Bush

An exceptional plant that is somewhat uncommon in cultivation but is rapidly gaining ground in popularity. *B. alternifolia* will reach a height of about 3 m and is often as broad as is tall. It requires placement in full sun and well-drained soil. Unlike *B. davidii*, *B. alternifolia* produces mini round clusters of bloom along its entire branch length, additionally branches on *B. alternifolia* are much more pendulous and the plant flowers in June, before *B. davidii*. (FORM AND FLOWER SHOWN BELOW)



(144) Buddleia davidii 'Purple Prince', Purple Prince Butterfly Bush

A semi-hardy shrubby that may reach a height of 4 m, it is known to attract butterflies and hummingbirds. In sever winters this shrub may be killed to the ground and should not be pruned until it shows signs of established growth in the spring. Purple Prince is an exceptional purple-bloomed variety that is quite striking. As it is an informal plant it is best suited to the back of the border and if it becomes overly impolite it can be cut back mercilessly. Full sun and lean soil, it may tend to seed in gravel driveways and dry areas of the garden although it's seedlings are easily hoed out.  
(FLOWER SHOWN BELOW)



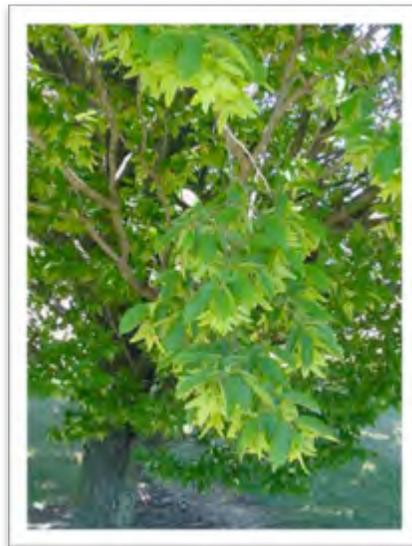
70 Campsis radicans, Trumpet Vine

A very vigorous vine that is grown for its large, tubular, orange blooms that are held in umbels that can be unto 10 cm in length. Easily grown in full sun to partial shade it is often seen enveloping old buildings where the vigorous pruning hand of the gardener has not been for several years.  
(FORM AND FLOWER SHOWN BELOW)



Not commonly used in the garden but readily available this species seems to be the quite, unobtrusive stalwart of the landscape. A consistent performer that is problem free, it produces a broadly pyramidal form that is slow growing and will reach an ultimate height of 12-15 m. Can be used to great effect as an alee tree as used at the Niagara Parks School of Horticulture. Lends itself to pleaching and shearing with a defined winter form. Sited in full sun and well-drained soils it performs well.

(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



(181) *Carpinus caroliniana*, Blue Beech

A small under story tree found in climax forests with interesting grey-stripped bark, seldom seen in the cultivated landscape. (LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)

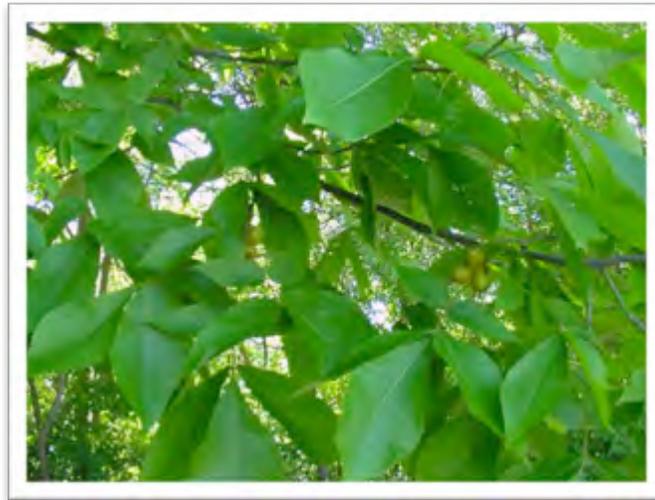


76 Carya glabra, Pignut Hickory

A native species often found in climax forests in association with beech and maple. Seldom used in the landscape the tree can reach a height of 25 m and is a valuable lumber tree, the nut is also attractive both to wildlife and humans. It does produce Juglone; refer to the section in this manual on Black Walnut Toxicity. You can recognize this plant by its five leaflets and the distinct nuts with four to six ridges.

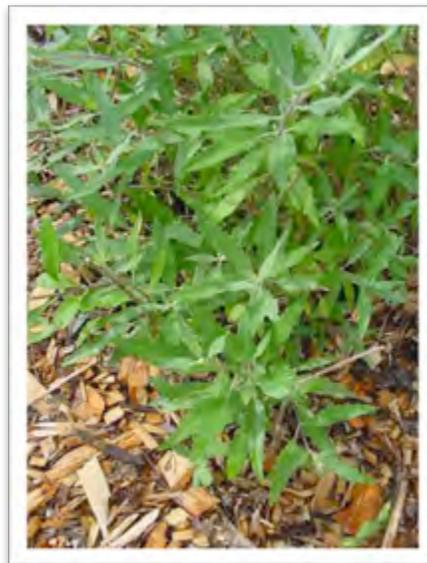
77 Carya ovata, Shagbark Hickory

A member of the Juglandaceae family known for its valuable hard wood and its distinctive exfoliating bark. It may reach a height of over 30 m and prefers well-drained soils. (LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



78 Caryopteris X clandoensis 'Kew blue', Kew Blue Spirea

Not a true Spiraea, Caryopteris is a marginally hardy shrub that can reach a height of 75 cm and is suited to well drained soils in full sun. It is best planted in en masse and will produce a mass of fine blue blooms in August, in flower it gives the appearance of Spiraea hence the reference to the common name. The shrub may experience winter dieback in excessively cold winters and requires a minor haircut in the spring once the new shoots are fully emerged. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



(191) Castanea dentata, American Chestnut

Literally an extinct species this once great tree was a common sight throughout the United States and Canada in the Carolinian life zone. It suffered from chestnut blight and hence the trees that remain are often shot-lived and are carriers of the blight. Trees seen today are often short in stature as they originate from stump suckers of older dead parents.

80 Catalpa speciosa, Northern Catalpa

A spectacular plant in bloom, the northern Catalpa is a broadly pyramidal tree to 20 m that produces large bell shaped flowers with a slightly dark throat that flowers in July. Following flowering the tree produces long, cylindrical pods up to 30 cm long that hang down from the branches. Wood is often weak and during storms a lot of litter is produced both from the weak wooded branches and the pods and leaves. There is no appreciable autumn colour and once flowering has past the tree contributes little to the landscape. (FLOWER AND FORM SHOWN BELOW)



86 Celtis occidentalis, Common Hackberry

A native tree with cork like bark that is very urban tolerant. Its leaves are prone to disfigurement by insects and its small black fruit may be considered messy. In maturity it can appear quite striking in the landscape. It has a fine branch habit that produces a delicate winter profile. Mature specimens are often long lived and can reach heights of 35 m. (FORM, LEAVES AND BARK SHOWN BELOW)



87 *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, Katsura Tree

A broadly pyramidal native to Japan that can reach a height of approximately 15 m. It is very attractive in leaf and is seen as exceedingly pest resistant. *C. japonicum* has obovate leaves that seem to flutter in the breeze; these leaves remain unblemished for the entire season, adding to its landscape value. At maturity the Japanese Katsura Tree can be 13 m. tall and is often seen as a multi-stemmed, low-branched specimen. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



88 *Cercis canadensis*, Canada Redbud

A native species grown for its heart shaped leaves preceded by small pea-like blooms that outline the branches in spring. A white form and red leaf form are also available and desirable. It is a small tree that may be prone to split limbs at branch crotches and as a result may be short-lived (20-30 yrs). It is a flat topped canopied small tree reaching a height of 5 m. (FORM, FLOWER AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



An uncommon Carolinian tree that produces a crown almost as broad as tall, to 10 m. *C. lutea* has lime green, compound leaves and white panicles that droop over the foliage in late spring. It is often multi-stemmed and low branched and often succumbs to storm damage in Southern Ontario, nonetheless, it is worth the use in any landscape. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



A native shrub to 3 m in height is often found alongside streams, bogs and swamps and lakes. It has distinct red twigs that are attractive in the winter months. Leaves are typically dogwood veined and a dull green. This species is often used in habitat restoration and because of its fibrous root system often in places where a degree of erosion control is required. (FLOWER AND FORM SHOWN BELOW)



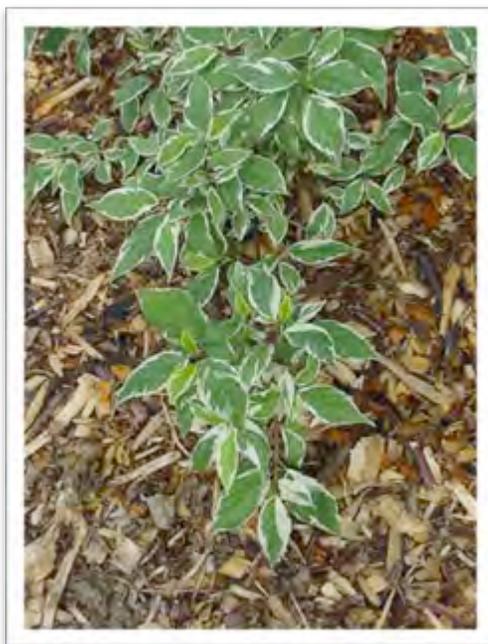
102 *Cornus alba* 'Elegantissima', Silverleaf Dogwood

One of the most popular dogwoods because of its reliability, hardiness and brave show of variegated leaves. This plant should be pruned to remove old stems, maintaining plant vigor and the red winter colour of new twig growth. It is often misused as a clipped hedge and often contracts Dogwood Blight and canker as a result. It will tolerate very dry soils once established and thrives in full sun. It may reach a height of 2.5 m. (FORM SHOWN BELOW)



(247) *Cornus alba* 'Sibirica Variegata', Sibirica Variegated Dogwood

Similar to elegantissima, but with more of a silver variegation. Red twigs in winter are another distinct feature stemming from the *C. alba* parentage. It will tolerate a wide variety of site conditions from moist soil to dry soils and from partial shade to full sun. It can reach a height of 4m and needs the older stems removed periodically to retain the redness in its winter form. It has suffered as of late from wilts and cankers, care should be exercised with pruning equipment when going from plant to plant; the equipment should be disinfected. (LEAF SHOWN BELOW)



103 *Cornus alternifolia*, Pagoda Dogwood

A native plant found in low-lying canopied areas with moist soil. It produces a striking specimen in the landscape where its horizontal branching habit is emphasized. This is further enhanced in late spring when the corymbs of white blooms are held upright on the branches. Requires good moist soil in the landscaped environment. 5 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



104 *Cornus florida*, Flowering Dogwood

A popular under story shrub/small tree that is native to Southern Ontario. This is a spectacular shrub in spring when the large white bracts unfold to give the illusion that the plant is covered in white blossoms up to 5 cm across. It requires good rich, moist soil in partial shade to survive. There are many cultivars available of which the Rutgers hybrids are reputed to be resistant to the devastating Anthracnose disease that is affecting native and cultivated populations. (FORM SHOWN BELOW)



(262) *Cornus kousa var. chinensis*, Kousa Dogwood

A shrub that can reach a height of 5 m. it has, at maturity a pronounced vase shaped form. It flowers later than *C. florida* our native dogwood; end of June in SW Ontario. It has distinct cream coloured bracts that often envelope the entire plant, these are followed by strawberry like fruit very similar to *Arbutus* fruit. Fall colour is often a pale yellow and is not exceptional. As the plant matures and the branches are pruned to reveal the trunk, a light kaki coloured exfoliating bark may be seen. It prefers good garden soils and adequate moisture and will tolerate partial shade. That said the most spectacular ones I have grown have been in full sun, in elevated beds in drought conditions, they do not seem to make the growth that their nearby cousins do in the garden proper, however they surpass any other plant in the garden when they are in bloom, coincidentally this grouping always produce a crop of coveted seedlings. (FORM AND FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



107 *Cornus mas*, Corneliancherry Dogwood

One of the first dogwoods to flower, this 3 m high shrub is enveloped in sulphur yellow blooms in late March or early April in Southern Ontario. Small red, cherry like fruit are later produced however they are not usually produced in enough quantity to be worthy of a show. Suited to the back of the border since it is unspectacular after flowering it forms a large rounded form. Exfoliating bark on mature specimens can be enhanced with frequent pruning of lateral branches. Full sun and well-drained soils are its preference. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



109 *Cornus racemosa*, Grey Dogwood

Often found on upland areas this native species forms large mounding clumps that can reach 3 m in height. Of little use in the cultivated landscape it is often used in landscape restoration projects. Its gray branches, white berries and yellow fall colour are interesting in its native habitat.

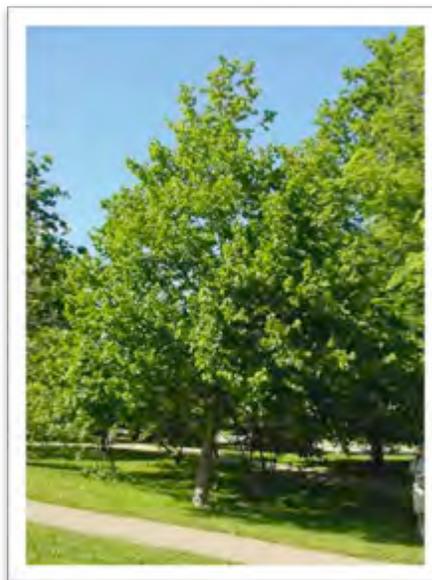
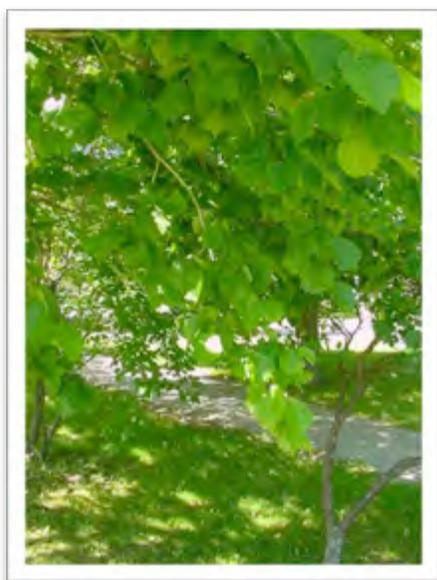
110 *Cornus sericea*, Redosier Dogwood

A common native wild plant often found in moist, boggy areas. It is often grown in a mass planting where its bright red twigs can make a spectacular winter show. Often used in streamside habitat restoration, Redosier Dogwood may reach a height of 2.5 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



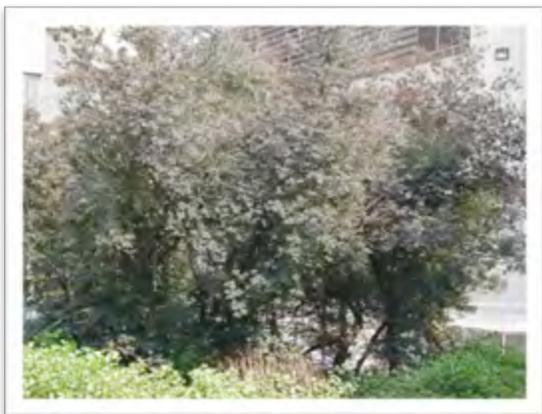
115 *Corylus colurna*, Turkish Filbert

A spectacular broadly pyramidal, multi-stemmed tree, *C. colurna* has a soft gray patina to its bark and is quite distinct in the winter months. A large tree reaching height of 20 m, *C. colurna* should be given plenty of room where its form will be appreciated. Not suited as a street tree, I have seen several specimens and, in fact have removed several, which seem to suffer from Verticillium Wilt. Full sun and well-drained soil and removal of infected limbs are requirements in growing this very regal tree. (LEAVES AND FORM SHOWN BELOW)



(282) Cotinus coggygria 'Purpureus', Purple Leaved Smokebush

A large shrub to 5 m, Cotinus requires full sun and well-drained soils. The rounded formed plant often broader than its height produces a mass of inflorescences during June/July that give the appearance of the plant being enveloped in a cloud of smoke. It needs ample room to develop and I have noticed as of late that some plants can occasionally experience a vascular problem most likely tied to wilt. The plant is often vigorous enough, however, that once infected shoots are removed it will produce new growth. I have seen it used to great affect coppiced in the mixed border and under planted with Alchemilla mollis. (FORM AND LEAVES/FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



118

Cotoneaster apiculatus, Cranberry Cotoneaster

A commonly used groundcover reaching a height of 50 cm and a spread of up to 1 m. Small, glossy green leaves are the dominant feature of this plant. It is covered with small white flowers in mid-summer and its small, red, cranberry like fruit, follows these. It suffers from winter burn and in my opinion because of this and its ungainly form is a poor choice for the landscape. (FORM AND LEAVES/BERRIES SHOWN BELOW)



(295) Crataegus X mordensis 'Toba', Toba Hawthorn

A relative of the common native Hawthorn this can be an interesting small tree that is rarely used in the cultivated landscape. Mature specimens are often flat topped but are covered in white blooms that are deeply scented in mid-spring. This is followed by an often-unparalleled display of red fruit in late summer. Cultivars should be selected that are resistant to Fireblight and Scab as the latter can devastate the appearance of the plant while the prior can kill it. If left to age gracefully the Crataegus will develop an eerie, refined winter silhouette that will reach a height of 5 m.

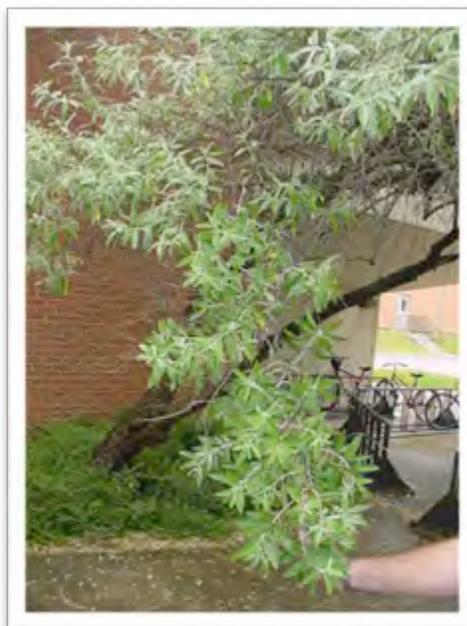
(FORM AND LEAVES/BERRIES SHOWN BELOW)



142 Elaeagnus angustifolia, Russian Olive

Popular for planting along highways, this short lived, sprawling species is extremely salt tolerant. In an immature form its silver leaves can be an interesting foil in the landscape. Its silver fruit resembling olives can provide seasonal interest. As it matures it can develop an ungainly form with branches prone to breaking. It may reach a height of exceptional circumstances of 6-7 m.

(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



(339) *Elaeagnus commutata*, Wolf-Willow

An uncommon species of Eleagnus that is proving an asset in the landscape. A native that can reach a height of about 3 m. It will tolerate full sun and very poor lean soils in dry conditions. I am not sure as to its resistant to road salt as with other members of its species, it is worthy of investigation. It is grown for its silvery leaves that retain their intense silver colour through the entire growing period.

(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



144 *Elaeagnus umbellata*, Autumn Olive

A more demure form than *E. angustifolia*, this species is suitable as a small leafed silver shrub or hedge. Its speckled silver/red fruit can provide winter interest in the garden. Like its cousin *E. angustifolia* it is also salt tolerant. It may reach a height of 2 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



148 *Euonymus alatus* 'Compactus', Dwarf Burning Bush

A very popular garden plant known for its spectacular red autumn colour. It can successfully be maintained as a rather dense hedge. Tolerant of dry soils in full sun once plants have been established. It is also fairly pollution tolerant and lends itself to commercial applications. Mature plants will reach a height of 1.5 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



150 *Euonymus europaeus*, European Euonymus

An excellent small tree, *E. europaeus* reaches a height of 5 m. Often needing a little training and care it does suffer from occasional outbreaks of Euonymus Scale, which can be controlled with dormant oil. Leaves are very similar to the Burning Bush, *Euonymus alatus*, they do not however have the distinct autumn red of this species. Attractive red capsules burst open to reveal the orange seeds, these capsule hang from the tree for quite a period of time often into the late winter months. Suitable for partial-shade to full-sun this is quite an adaptable species and requires well-drained soil. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



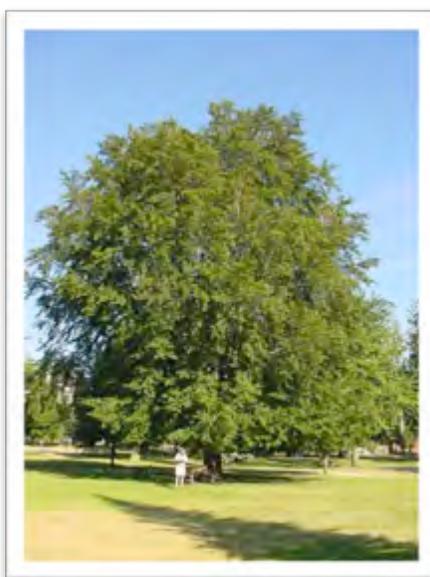
155 *Fagus grandifolia*, American Beech

A highlight of the mature climax forest. This smooth gray barked tree can retain its leaves late into autumn. It is not urban tolerant and prefers well-drained light soils. Reaches a height of 25 m and is a popular, valuable lumber tree. (LEAVES AND FRUIT SHOWN BELOW)



156 *Fagus sylvatica*, European Beech

A spectacular tree that can reach heights of 30 m and is very long-lived under ideal conditions in the landscape. A broad canopied tree this species must be given room to grow. Smooth grey bark, glossy, thin green leaves that can sometimes persist into the winter months on the tree after they have turned a tawny brown are distinct characteristics of this tree. Well-drained soil and full sun away from road salt is its ideal sitting. (FORM, LEAVES AND BARK SHOWN BELOW)



156 *Fagus sylvatica* 'Asplenifolia', Fern Leaf Beech

A beautiful version of *F. sylvatica*, the deeply dissected leaves give the tree a more delicate appearance. Reaches a height of 20 m and is much slower growing than *F. sylvatica*.  
(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



156 *Fagus sylvatica* 'Fastigiata', Columnar European Beech

A class European tree that reaches a height of 15 m. Its dark green leaves may be retained into the winter months turning 'paper bag' brown with frost. In mild winters they may remain on the tree until pushed off by the emerging buds in spring. As the height dictates this large, but slow growing form requires room for its true potential to be realized.  
(FORM AND LEAF/FRUIT SHOWN BELOW)



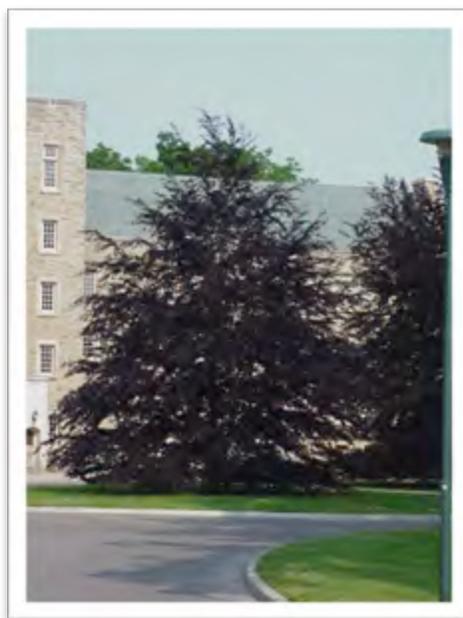
157 *Fagus sylvatica* 'Pendula', Weeping Beech

A beautiful tree of variable height depending on the location of the graft. I have seen extraordinary specimens at Kew Gardens in England that you could park several motor coaches under. Used as an accent in the landscape it should be given room to grow and mature since it is a long-lived species. It prefers well drained light soils however is tolerant of a wide variety of conditions providing that it does not experience-prolonged periods of 'wet feet' or drought. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



(373) *Fagus sylvatica* 'Riversii', Purple Leaved European Beech

Often called *purpurea*, *Riversii* is an intense purple form, with the new shoots in spring almost black in colour. It is a majestic tree that can reach a height of over 25 m and can be over 10 m across. Suited to the lighter soils where positive drainage is a must, it will however flourish on the heavy clay soils of my home if the above-mentioned condition is met. An estate tree that must be given ample room for your ancestors to enjoy. (FORM SHOWN BELOW)



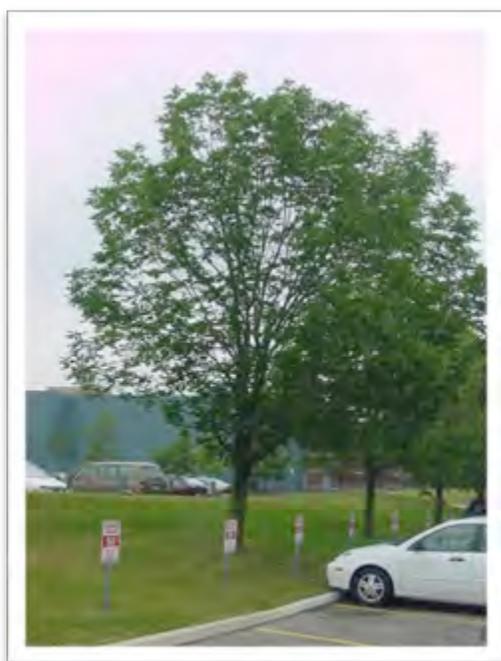
158 *Forsythia X intermedia*, Border Forsythia

Known for its spectacular show of bright yellow flowers in spring, Forsythia is one of the first spring flowering shrubs. Flowers emerge before the leaves. Uninteresting for the remainder of the year it is best placed to the back of more attractive plantings for seasonal interest. It will reach a height of 2.5 m. (FORM SHOWN BELOW)



163 *Fraxinus americana*, White Ash

A native climax forest species, valuable as a lumber tree. It can reach heights of 30 m and is somewhat pollution tolerant. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



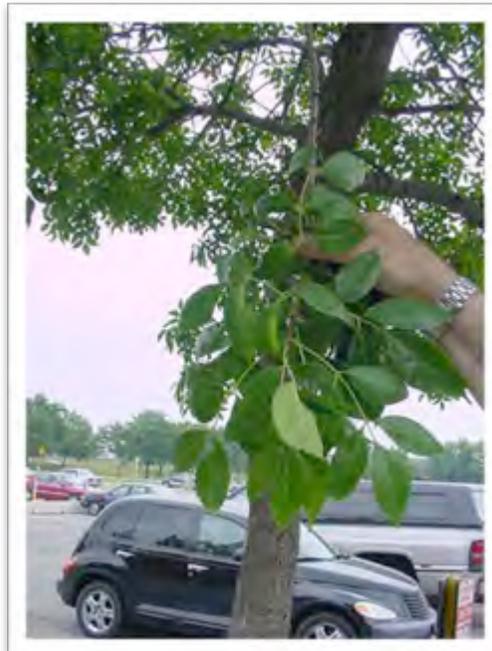
164 *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, Green Ash

Leaves are five-leaflet as opposed to the seven-leaflet leaves of *F. Americana*. Leaves are also much finer giving the tree a slightly more delicate appearance over *F. americana*. *F. pennsylvanica* is a highly adaptive tree that reaches heights of 15–20 m and is tolerant of urban conditions hence its popularity in the trade. Numerous cultivars of this North American native are available with a variety of form and characteristics. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



163 *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Marshall's Seedless', Marshall's Seedless Ash

A seedless form of a native species suitable for urban use. It may reach a height of 20 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)

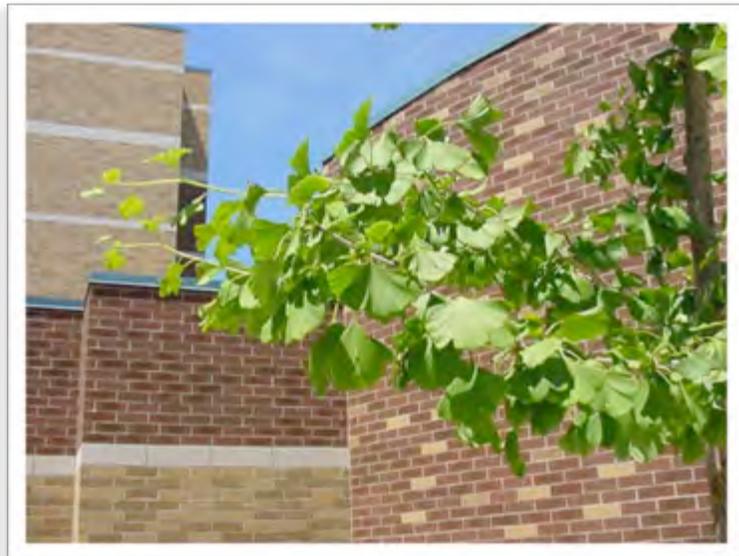


A dense crowned, almost pyramidal version, with brilliant golden fall colour that is suitable for intense urban use. Often seen as a species used in parking lots and commercial plantings. It can reach a height of 20 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



A true living fossil, the only member of its family and genus the Ginkgo dates back to prehistoric time via fossil records. It does not exist in nature but is found only in the cultivated landscape having survived centuries in Buddhist temple gardens in China. An exceptional tree that can reach of a height of 12 m. Caution should be exercised in ensuring that only male trees are planted as female trees produce a fruit with the distinct smell of vomit. Male trees, available in garden centers are grafted. This tree has the most pure yellow fall colour of any tree I know with the leaves carpeting the ground simultaneously with gold. Ginkgo is a tree that is very tolerant of urban conditions and is often very successful as a street tree in less than ideal conditions for other most trees.

(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



(408) *Gleditsia tricanthos*, Honey Locust

A native tree rarely seen in cultivation it has had numerous cultivars produced from its cousin the thornless version. This species can reach a height of 20 m and produces a typical vase shaped crown. The lower trunk is covered in thorns that are often in threes and are up to 5 cm in length and are very sharp and rigid, because of this it is not suited to the cultivated landscape.

(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



168 *Gleditsia tricanthos var. inermis*, Thornless Honey Locust

As above but without the thorns, most of the landscape cultivars have been derived from this variety.

(408) *Gleditsia tricanthos var. inermis* 'Ruby Lace', Ruby Lace Honeylocust

An unusual form of Honey Locust In that the foliage is a deep plum colour. Similar in character, form and requirements to *G. t. var. inermis* 'Sunburst'. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



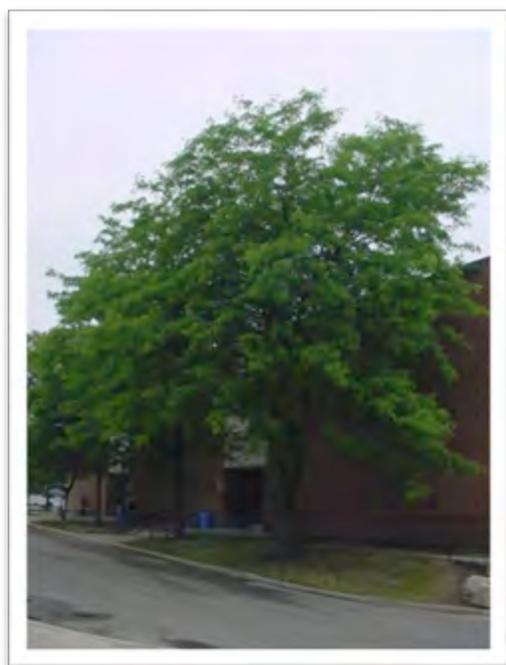
168 *Gleditsia tricanthos* var. *inermis* 'Sunburst' Sunburst Honey Locust

Foliage emerges yellow gold in spring and fades to golden tips in summer. It is similar in habit to Shademaster appears too less vigorous. Can reach heights of 10 m. (FORM SHOWN BELOW)



168 *Gleditsia tricanthos* var. *inermis* 'Shademaster' Shademaster Honey Locust

A popular tree commonly found in most residential landscapes. Its flat-topped crown and fine leaves allow it to provide dappled shade. 10 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



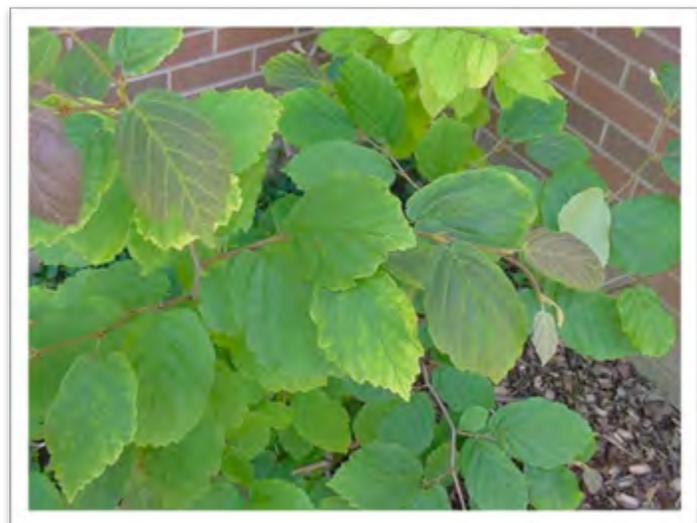
169 *Gymnocladus dioica*, Kentucky Coffe Tree

A Carolinian species that has a haunting winter profile because of the lack of fine terminal branching and its pinnately compound leaves. A broad-canopied tree that can reach a height of 15 m, it is a strikingly underused landscape specimen. Light green leaves that turn a pale yellow in the autumn, it is one of the first to drop its leaves and one of the last to leaf out in the spring. Occasionally broad bean-like pods are formed, these dark brown structures look like bats hanging from the tree, the seeds can be ground and used as a substitute for coffee. There is a beautiful street lined with them in Windsor and it would appear from their health that they are salt-tolerant and enjoy the street-side location. (FORM SHOWN BELOW)



176 *Hamamelis virginiana*, Common Witchhazel

An autumn-flowering witchhazel that is native to Southern Ontario and the Eastern United States. Of limited landscape value since the browning leaves often obscure the small yellow flowers late in the season. It may reach a height of about 5 m and requires partial shade and good moist soil. It will grow in open areas and then tends to develop a more rounded form. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



182 *Hydrangea anomala* subsp. *petiolaris*, Climbing Hydrangea

A classy vine with shiny green leaves and large white panicles of blooms in late summer. It needs support and is slow to become established. It has cinnamon coloured bark that exfoliates providing definite winter interest. It requires partial shade and good rich soils.

(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



183 *Hydrangea abroscens* 'Annabelle', Annabelle Hydrangea

A very common cultivar of *abroscens*, Annabelle will reach a height of 1-1.5 m. It prefers partial shade and moist garden soil, however it is tolerant of less than ideal conditions if given adequate supplemental irrigation. It is best pruned back to the ground in early spring and will produce large creamy white panicles (up to 20 cm across) in late summer, July-August. These panicles remain on the plant for the winter and are a definite contribution to the winter landscape however they are also suitable both for fresh and dried flower arrangements. For full effect I suggest it be planted in groupings. (FORM AND FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



(449) *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Kyushu', Kyushu Panicle Hydrangea

A vigorous upright form that grows to 1.5 m, dark green, glossy leaves topped by white panicles in August. It is not drought tolerant and is suited to individual or mass planting. Somewhat unknown in the landscape market. (LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



187 *Hydrangea quercifolia*, Oakleaf Hydrangea

A spectacular shrub to 1.5 m tall and up to 3 m across. It thrives in partial shade to full sun providing it receives enough moisture. Spectacular in flower in mid July when large (20 cm) panicles are held drooping over the foliage. The leaves resemble oak leaves and turn a deep red in the autumn. (LEAVES/FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



(452) *Hypericum kalmianum*, Kalm St. Johnswort

An underused shrub reaching a height of 1 m. Suited to dry, lean soils with a full exposure it is best planted in mass for effect. Delicate seed heads that adds minor winter interest to the garden follows typical bright yellow flowers of Hypericum species. Full sun and lean soils are preferable; it tends to get leggy in partial shade. (FORMS SHOWN BELOW)

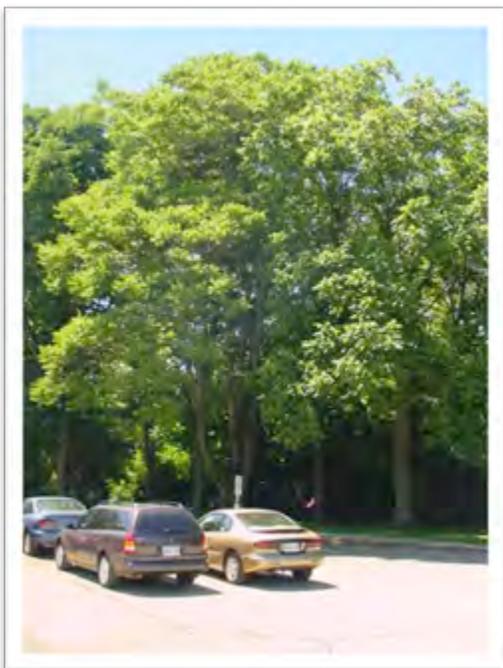


190 *Hypericum prolificum*, Shrubby St. Johnswort

Native to the Mid-United States this species is a loose, rounded form shrub that may reach a height of 1.5 m. It requires full sun and will tolerate a wide variety of soil types. Grown for its yellow flowers it is attractive when used in mass.

(500) *Juglans cinerea*, Butternut

A native tree found on dry upland areas where it grows amongst American Beech and Maple. It is seldom planted in the cultivated landscape since it has little ornamental value. It is a tree that may reach a height in excess of 20 m and is considered a valuable lumber species. Its fruit is edible and voraciously consumed by the local forest wildlife. It produces Juglone, care needs to be taken is sitting it in the cultured landscape. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



203 *Juglans nigra*, Black Walnut

This may be considered a problem tree in the landscape because of the toxic substance “Juglone” that it produces. It however can be quite a striking specimen in maturity. It can be long-lived and develops a strong silhouette in the winter garden. It can at times be messy when in fruit, should not be planted around patios or near paths as the golf ball size fruit are quite hard and they can stain concrete. (FORM AND LEAVES/FRUIT SHOWN BELOW)



215 *Kerria japonica*, Japanese Kerria

A native of Japan this shrub with fine green stems has single orange/yellow flowers in May. It can reach a height of 1.5 m and prefers moist soils in full sun to partial shade. Suitable as a mass planting and edge species it may need periodic removal of older canes to maintain vigour. (FORM AND LEAVES/FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



216 *Kerria japonica* 'Pleniflora', Double Flowering Kerria

An Asian species that has been found in our garden for quite some time. It produces long green canes similar to raspberry. These canes in spring are topped with double flowered yellow/orange blooms. It has lime green foliage that is refreshing in the garden and forms a clump over time. It requires partial shade and prefers moist soils although it will tolerate dry soils once it becomes established. (FORM AND LEAVES/FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



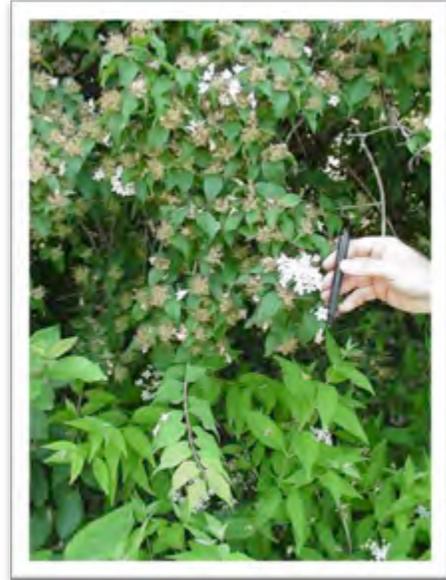
218 *Koelreuteria paniculata*, Panicked Goldenrain Tree

A very unusual tree reaching heights in a broad, globose form of about 8-10 m. It is striking in flower when large panicles of golden blooms hang from the tree. These blooms persist and turn to paper brown capsules that often last into the winter months. It is marginal in our area and seems to suffer from extensive dieback most likely caused by some sort of vascular wilt; thus it is a high maintenance species. Full sun and good garden soil. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



219 *Kolkwitzia amabilis*, Beauty Bush

A spectacular late spring/early summer flowering shrub. On mature specimens the entire shrub will be covered in small pink blooms for several weeks. If mature plants are pruned appropriately the exfoliating bark can be a winter accent in the garden. It thrives in full sun and a variety of soils. Beauty Bush will reach heights of 5 m. (FORM AND LEAVES/FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



220 *Larix decidua*, European Larch

A common deciduous conifer that is often used in the urban landscape. Fine green needles turn a dull yellow, enhancing the 20 m pyramidal forms. Typically larches prefer wet feet, our own native *Larix laricina* being such a candidate, however, *L. decidua* is tolerant of quite dry conditions and the lean soils often associated with such. It is often used as a street tree since needle drop creates a minimal amount of litter. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



224 Ligustrum amurense, Amur Privet

Popular as a hedging plant, it will over time develop 'bare knees' and will need to be knocked to the ground. It is wonderful in flower, which is seldom seen if it is kept as a hedge. Its spikes of white blooms are deeply scented and can develop into very attractive black fruit. (FORM AND LEAVES/FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)

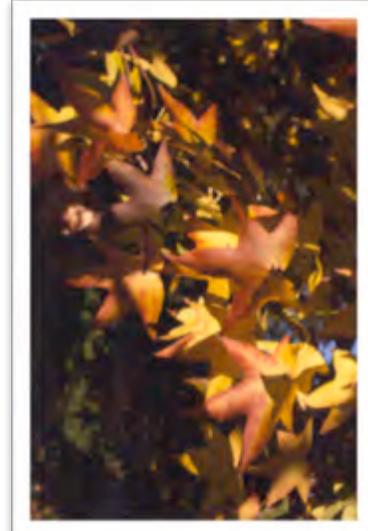


226 Ligustrum vulgare, Common Privet

Found in flood plain areas this relative of the European Privet has little landscape value.

227 Liquidambar styraciflua, American Sweetgum

One of my favourite trees, especially in autumn when the tree evolves from yellows and orange into the most intense red colour I have ever seen on a tree. It is marginally hardy in our area and one should ensure that the stock selected has been grown from a known northern collection. I have grown it as a multi-stemmed tree and it is quite striking as such. Full sun and well drained soils are requirements and in our Northern climate a protected location from drying winter winds, it is one of the later species to leaf out in the winter and one should beware of this fact as often the public may think it has died. (BARK AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



228 *Liriodendron tulipifera*, Tulip Poplar

Once a native tree in this area now grown as a cultivated species. It can reach tremendous heights further south and can reach 30 m in our area. It has leaves that resemble a tulip but is so named because of its blooms that look like tulips. Blooms may be 10cm across and are held upright on the branches. It prefers well-drained soils. (FORM, LEAVES/FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



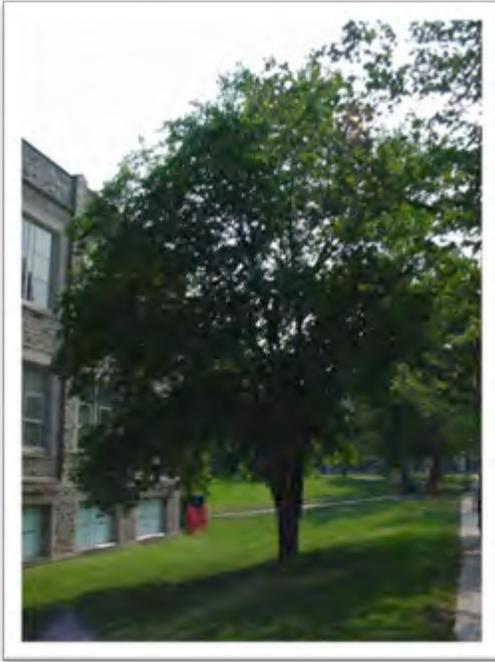
235 *Lonicere tatarica*, Tatarian Honeysuckle

A shrub form of the popular vine this non-native may be considered a weed. It has the ability to overwhelm native vegetation and should not be used. It can reach a height of 3 m. (FORM, LEAVES/BERRIES AND FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



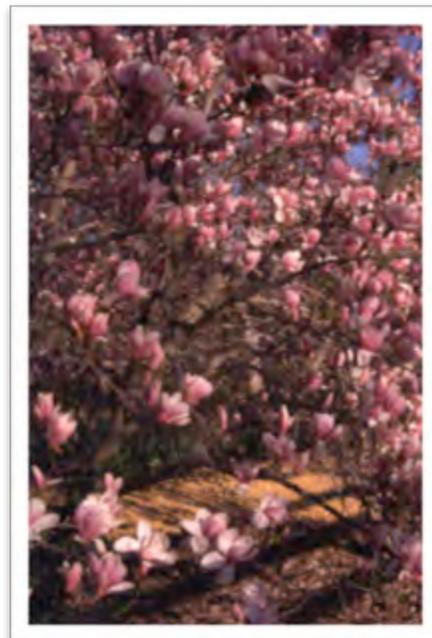
238 Maclura pomifera, Osage Orange

A native to the Mid-United States, *M. pomifera* grows to about 15 m and is occasionally found in hedgerows in Ontario. Known for its distinctive large green fruit, the size of oranges it is a relative of the Mulberry. Leaves are lanceolate with an acute apex that has evolved to shed water. Bark is light grey and lightly fissured; I think it is quite attractive. Yellow autumn colour is quite intense and makes a definite contribution to the landscape. Pollution tolerant it may see some use as an urban tree if male trees are planted. (FORM, LEAVES/BARK SHOWN BELOW)



242 Magnolia X soulangiana, Saucer Magnolia

Undoubtedly the most popular Magnolia reaching a height of 7 m and a spread of 7 m. It is a mass of large pink blooms about 10cm across in mid spring. It may be pruned to provide a very majestic specimen for the landscape. (FORM AND FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



253 Malus X 'Red Jade', Red Jade Crabapple

Crabapples are for the most part prone to apple scab and as a result have experienced diminished use in the landscape, however, Red Jade is the old faithful that is still in use today. A weeping form, it produces a flat-topped grafted specimen of about 2.5 m. Covered in white blooms in early spring they are offset against the light green of the foliage, fruit is often a pale pink and quite small. Crabapples generally are quite adaptable growing on variety of soils where drainage is positive.

(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



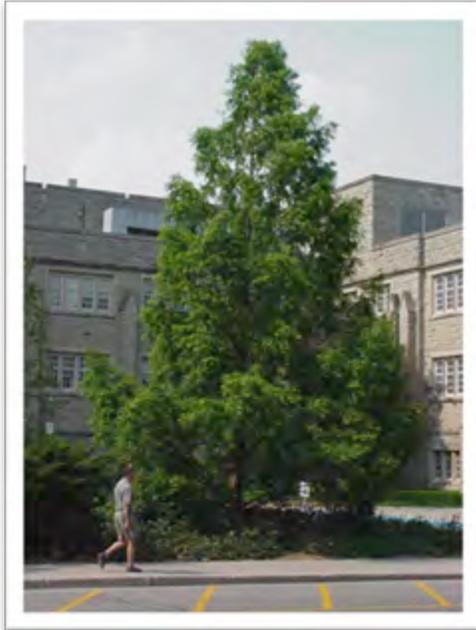
(635) Malus baccata 'Columnaris', Columnar Siberian Crabapple

A fastigate form of Crabapple that is scab resistant 6 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



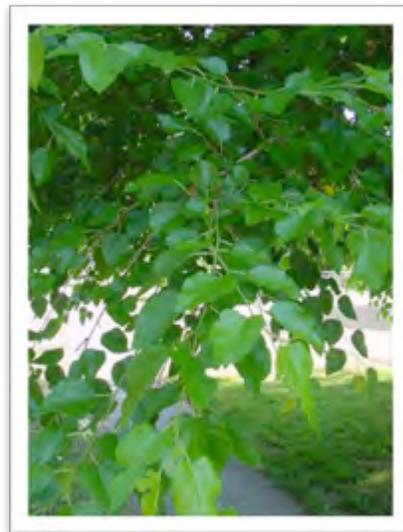
254 *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, Dawn Redwood

A classy plant that has made a remarkable comeback, once thought extinct it was rediscovered in China in the late 1940's and hence all plants relate back to that introduction. A tree that is a deciduous conifer and can reach a height of over 25 m. It is a fast growing tree with beautiful soft green, fern like foliage that turns a red-brown prior to leaf drop in the autumn. It should be placed in full sun and given plenty of room to attain its full effect, it will tolerate poor soils; I have grown it over old gravel driveways beds, where it is given adequate moisture. I would like to see them planted as an avenue species where they would be quite striking. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



256 *Morus alba*, White Mulberry

A native to China this introduced species has almost become a weed and has fastidiously naturalized in urban areas. Its light green glossy green leaves are variable; they may be entire or deeply lobed from branch to branch and tree-to-tree. The leaves are used as food for silkworm in Asia and it can reach a height of 15 m and usually bears prolific amounts of black fruit similar to small raspberries. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



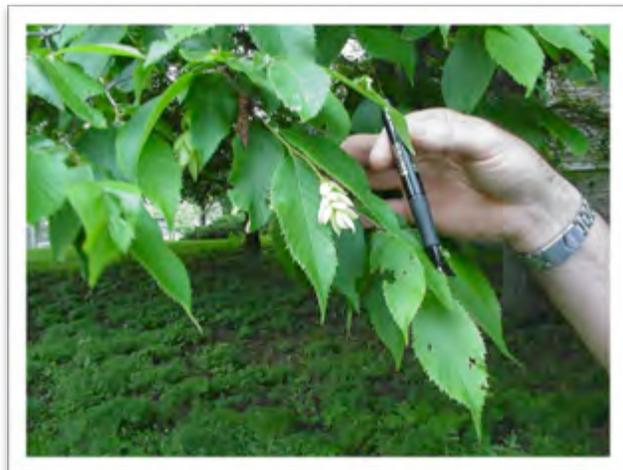
(666) *Morus alba* 'Pendula', Weeping Mulberry

A very common tree that is often overused in the landscape. Grafted at about 2 m, the glossy green leaves hang down on long branches that meet the ground. In maturity if some of the branches are removed the gnarled trunk can be showcased and adds a distinct architectural form to the garden. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



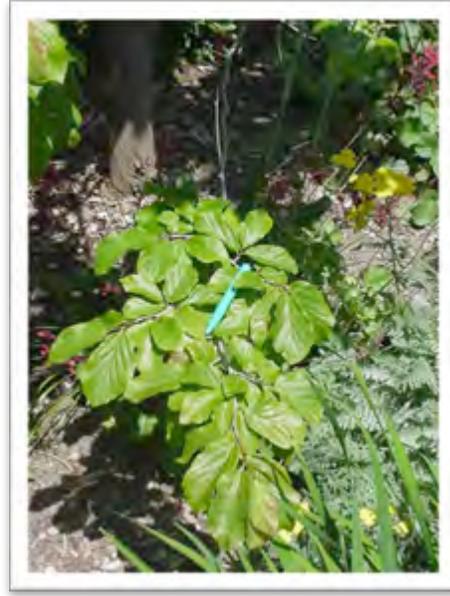
261 *Ostrya virginiana*, Ironwood

A tree often found in climax forests. It is known for its very hard, dense wood. It has somewhat interesting bark that peels revealing light patches beneath. Seldom used in the designed landscape, it can reach 10 m in height. (FORM, LEAVES/FRUIT SHOWN BELOW)



263 *Parrotia persica*, Persian Parrotia

A rare and unusual tree in the landscape from Iran. It will reach a height of about 6 m and is often as broad spreading as it is tall. Grown for its delicate form and exfoliating bark as it matures it requires full sun and well drained soils, excellent fall colour of red/yellow. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



264 *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, Virginia Creeper

A native vine that is very vigorous and thrives in partial shade. It has a dynamic red autumn colour. It needs to be pruned repeatedly throughout the season, as it is very vigorous. (LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



264 *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*, Boston Ivy

A popular vine grown primarily for its distinct, large, glossy, three lobed leaves. A vigorous vine capable of growing over 3 m a year it turns a red/yellow in autumn before dropping its leaves. Partial shade to full sun will produce good growth if adequate moisture is present in the soil.

(FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



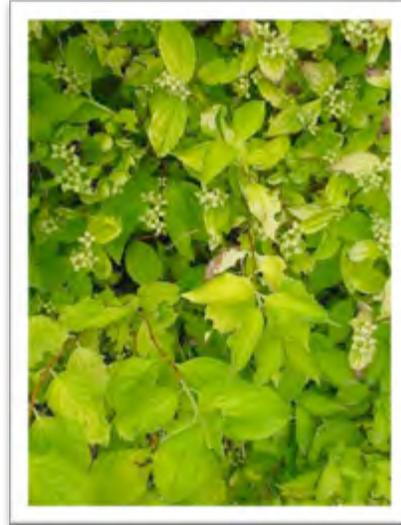
266 *Phellodendron amurense*, Amur Corktree

A native tree to Asia the Amur Corktree will reach a height of 15 m in full sun and well-drained soils. It is purported to be suitable as a street tree however, I have not seen it used as such. Interesting corky grey coloured bark, green/black berry clusters and compound, dark, glossy green leaves contribute to its interest in the landscape. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



267 *Philadelphus coronarius 'Aureus'*, Golden Mockorange

I have never seen this plant perform well yet it continues to be available and in demand at garden centres. It is grown for its yellow leaves and it seems to burn if it gets too much sun or too little water. It reaches a height of about 1 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



(705) *Philadelphus coronarius 'Snowflake'*, Snowflake Mockorange

A better selection of Mockorange grown for its attractive rose like white blooms in mid-summer. Requires full sun and will tolerate dry soils once established. Snowflake may reach a height of 1.5 m.

*Philadelphus falconerii*, Mockorange

A popular old standby that is losing favour because of its size, 3 m x 3 m. It is spectacular in bloom when its 5cm white, single rose like flowers bloom in early summer and fill the air with a deep rich scent. It is a long lived shrub and is quite adaptable although in old age it becomes somewhat ungainly in the garden and is best suited to the back of the border or the perimeter of the property. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



269 *Physocarpus opulifolius*, Common Ninebark

A native plant that is covered in clusters of small white flowers in mid-summer. There has been much improvement on the species with a current red-leaved cultivar called Diablo being one of my favourites. 3 m.

288 *Platanus X acerifolia*, London Plane Tree

A cross between *P. occidentalis* and *P. orientalis*, *P. X acerifolia* smaller than *P. occidentalis* and hardier in our climate than *P. orientalis*. Commonly used as a street tree it is broad canopied and can reach a height of 15 m. Khaki, exfoliating bark is quite distinct and is undoubtedly its greatest landscape contribution. It is distinguished from *P. occidentalis* in that it produces two seed balls as opposed to one and the leaves are often smaller and are more dissected. It prefers well-drained soils and full sun and as stated is suitable as an urban tree since it seems to have some resistance to salt.

(FORM, LEAVES/BARK SHOWN BELOW)



289 *Platanus occidentalis*, Buttonwood

This striking tree is often found in river flood plain areas. Its khaki/cream coloured bark that exfoliates is a easy identification characteristic. Its large maple-like leaves produce no fall colour and in fact seem to blow about in the autumn like litter. It is a massive tree and can reach a height of 25 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



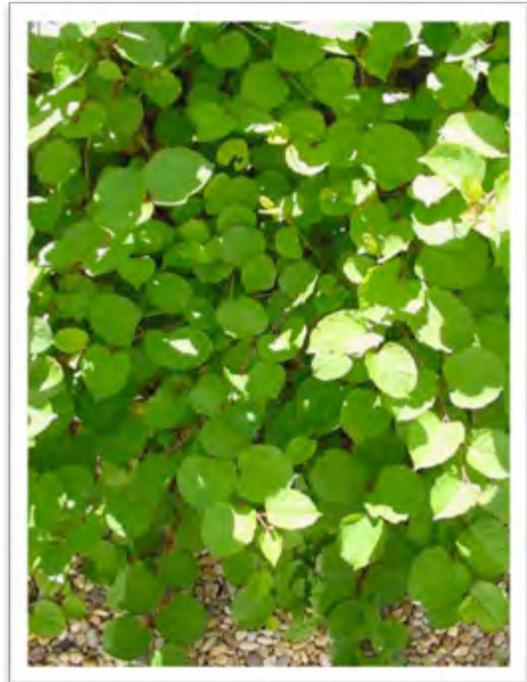
290 *Polygonum aubertii*, Silver Lace Vine

An extremely vigorous vine that is found growing on the fence in the perennial garden of Fanshawe College. Covered in white blooms for most of the summer. Needs repeated pruning because of its vigour. (FORM, LEAVES/FLOWERS SHOWN BELOW)



(760) *Polygonum cuspidatum* var. *compactum*, Dwarf Japanese Fleeceflower

Popularly used as a commercial groundcover on slopes, the Low Japanese Fleeceflower will reach a height of 1 m and is considered very vigorous if not somewhat invasive. It has seen reduced use as of late since it is somewhat aggressive and has spread into areas of the landscape where it is not wanted. Often called Japanese Bamboo, it produces hollow stems that are topped by a speckled green/red inflorescence. *P. japonicum* var. *compactum* is sometimes referred to as *Fallopia Japonica* var. *compactum* and will thrive on moist soils in partial shade but will tolerate full sun and poor soils. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



292 *Populus deltoides*, Eastern Cottonwood

Often called the large leaved poplar, this species is recognizable for its deltoid shaped leaf. Found along streams it is a fast growing weak wood species of little horticultural value with the exception of use in temporary windbreaks. 20 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



293 *Populus tremuloides*, Trembling Aspen

The leaves borne on long petioles appear to tremble in the slightest breeze, hence the name Trembling Aspen. This popular although fast growing tree is tolerant of dry soils and is quite attractive with its silver bark and golden colour in autumn 15 m.

294 *Potentilla fruticosa* 'Goldfinger', Goldfinger Potentilla

A reliable old standby of shrubby flowering Potentilla. Large yellow blooms throughout the summer. Suitable for mass planting it thrives in hot dry locations. Goldfinger has been surpassed in my opinion by some of the white coloured cultivars such as 'Abbottswood'. Goldfinger will reach a height of 1 m. (FORM, LEAVES/FLOWER SHOWN BELOW)



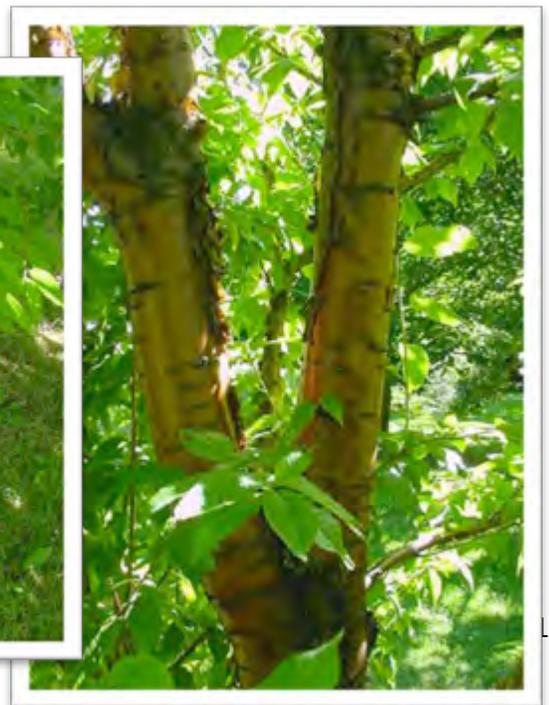
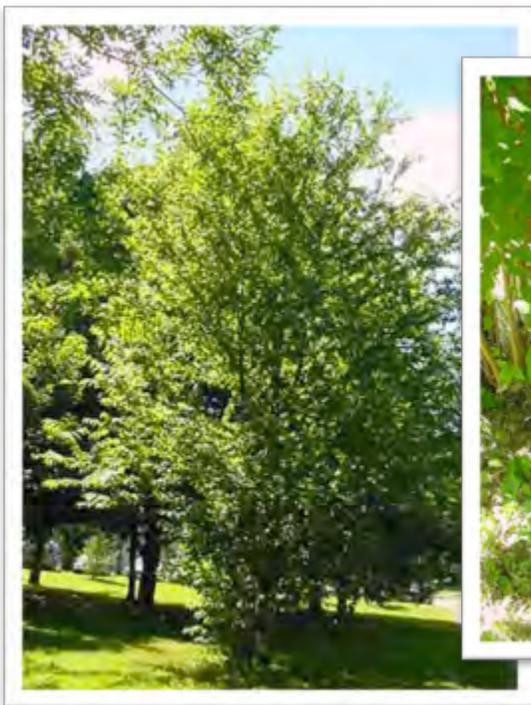
(779) *Prunus X cistena*, Sandcherry

Another overused plant that in its infancy is great for its deep purple foliage but as it matures it is susceptible to Prunus canker. Its flowers are of little distinction. Sandcherry require full sun and reaches heights of 2 m. (FORM AND LEAVES SHOWN BELOW)



301 *Prunus maackii*, Amur Chokecherry

An unusual Cherry seldom seen in the cultivated landscape. It is not particularly floriferous as a cherry however the gold, exfoliating bark and its delicate form are its redeeming qualities. It prefers full sun and good garden soil and if planted en masse the delicate white blooms could have an impact. It can reach a height of about 5 m under ideal conditions. This plant needs to be used more frequently in the landscape. (FORM, LEAVES/BARK SHOWN BELOW)



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