



# Wonderful Trees of Lakewood Estates

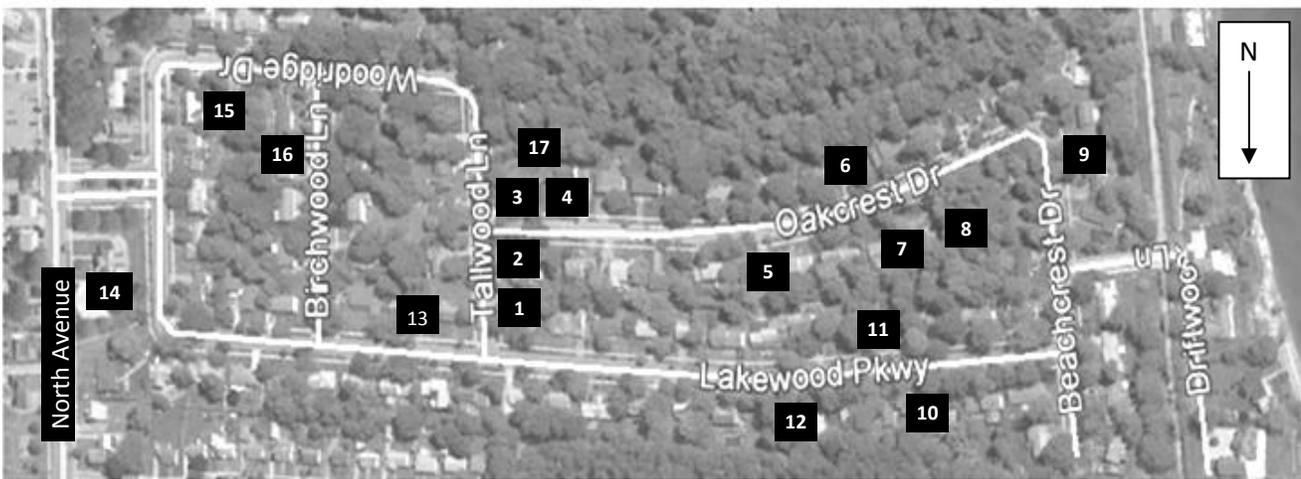
Burlington, Vermont



A self-guided tour with interesting facts and tips on identifying trees in Lakewood Estates. A Project by *Branch Out Burlington!*, Students and Faculty of Champlain College & Burlington Dept. of Parks & Recreation. Enjoy your walk!

In the 1950s, this area was occupied by summer camps, some of which are now permanent homes. It was mostly forested, and used by some for hunting. A former resident found an arrowhead on the land. Sailboat races were held on the beach now used by Estate residents. In the 1960s, with the influx of IBM and other industries into Chittenden Co., the first year-round homes were constructed. Though many trees in the neighborhood were lost to building, the developer was credited with taking care to preserve as many trees as possible, as evidenced by the many beautiful stately specimens that remain today.

1. **Hedge Maple** (*Acer campestre*) 37 Tallwood. This is native to much of Europe. It is a small tree (25-35 ft tall) with low branches and a round form, adapted to a variety of soil conditions and tolerates air pollution. Leaf stems exude milky sap when broken.
2. **Littleleaf Linden** (*Tilia cordata*) 37 Tallwood. This species is commonly planted in urban areas. It grows to 60-70 ft in a pyramid form and has sweet-smelling flowers that can be used to make tea. Aphids infest lindens, dropping a sticky honeydew secretion on everything below which may attract bees.
3. **Black Cherry** (*Prunus serotina*) 9 Oakcrest. This tree occurs throughout the eastern US and Canada. It can reach 50-100 ft tall and live for 250 yrs. The bark is thin and smooth on young trees, becoming dark brown/gray as they age. Its leaves are dark green and shiny. Its wood is valued for floors and furniture.
4. **Bigtooth Aspen** (*Populus grandidentata*) 9 Oakcrest. This is native to the East and Midwest. It prefers moist, deep and rich soils and thus is often found in river bottom areas. It is a medium-sized, fast-growing tree, reaching 60 ft tall. Leaves are 4 inches long and rounded with large teeth.
5. **Carolina Silverbell** (*Halesia carolina*) 64 Oakcrest. This native species, common in the so. Appalachian Mtns., is a low growing tree, reaching 40 ft. It produces a profusion of drooping white bell-shaped flowers that develop into yellow fruit that hang off last year's branches. The bark peels off in large flat scales. It is shade-tolerant and grows in a range of soil types. Its soft wood is favored by woodworkers for carving.
6. **Red Oak** (*Quercus rubra*) 67 Oakcrest. A native tree to the Eastern and Central US, it is valued for timber. It is distinguished from other oaks by its dark reddish grey-brown bark with ridges having shiny stripes down the center. It reaches 90 ft tall and can live 500 yrs. Its leaves have pointed lobes. Acorns need 2 yrs on the tree to mature. It grows best in full sun and sandy moist soils.
7. **Pitch Pine** (*Pinus rigida*) 80 Oakcrest. This tree grows to 50-60 ft tall and can live for 200 yrs. This is a relatively rare tree in VT. It loves the sandy soils of Champlain Valley. It has a round crown of horizontal branches. Its needles are greenish-yellow, 3 inches long, grow in bundles of 3 and are thick, stiff and often twisted together. The bark is dark gray, rough and deeply grooved. Cones are yellowish-brown, egg-shaped and 1-3 inches long with pointed scales held together with resin.
8. **Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*) 92 Oakcrest. This is ranked the most common hardwood in No. America. It has red buds, and leaves with 3-5 lobes that turn bright red in the fall. It can survive for 100-150 yrs, reaching 60-90 ft tall. It often grows in wet sites. Like many other hardwoods, it is susceptible to the Asian longhorned beetle, an exotic invasive pest.
9. **White Oak** (*Quercus alba*) 53 Beachcrest. This long-lived species is native to East. North America. It tends to be a short tree (85-90 ft tall) compared with other hardwoods, but its canopy can reach far beyond the trunk. It has hairless leaves with 7-9 rounded lobes. The acorn is longer than wide and tastes sweet; some eat it as a nut or grind it for flour. The bark is scaly with irregular ridges. It was commonly used for ship building, and is a favored wood for furniture and whiskey casks.
10. **Callery Pear** (*Pyrus calleryana*) 176 Lakewood. This small- to medium-sized tree has a neat, dense, egg-shaped crown, glossy leaves, and profuse white blossoms in spring. Dense foliage remains green until mid-autumn when it turns orange, red and yellow and eventually burgundy red overall. It produces fall fruits with russet, white-dotted skin the size of mothballs.



- 11. American Beech** (*Fagus grandifolia*) 181 Lakewood. This tree has smooth, thin, slate gray bark. It can reach 80 ft tall and lives 200 yrs. It rarely reaches maturity here due to an insect-transmitted fungus that attacks trees over 10 inches in diameter. It is a wood prized by woodworkers and furniture makers.
- 12. American Elm** (*Ulmus americana*) 163 Lakewood. This species grows up to 100 ft tall and 5 ft in diameter, and can live for over 200 yrs. Elms graced Burlington's streets until the 1960s, when most succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease. A few survive today because they are resistant or escaped detection by the beetle that transmits the disease.
- 13. Heritage River Birch** (*Betula nigra Heritage*) 71 Lakewood. This tree is native of the Eastern US and grows to 80 feet tall. The trunk is commonly divided into several arching limbs, forming an irregular crown. The leaves are irregularly oval, 1.5-3 inches long and 1-2 inches wide, with coarse, doubly toothed margins. The bark on young trees is pinkish to reddish brown and on older trees gray to black and scaly. As the tree matures its bark tends to peel, providing a pleasing sight for all seasons.
- 14. Bur Oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa*) across from 31 Lakewood. Though not common in the Northeast, it is abundant in the Midwest. It is a large deciduous tree that grows to 90 ft tall, often living for 250 yrs. Its bark is a rugged grey; leaves are variable in shape with lobed edges. It produces greenish yellow flowers in early spring. It does not grow well in shady sites and survives droughts because it produces a long taproot.
- 15. Common Hackberry** (*Celtis occidentalis*) 7 Lakewood. This tree has increased its urban presence in Burlington after Dutch elm disease ravaged the elms, which lined most streets until the 1960s. It is adaptable to urban conditions, surviving even in sites with poor soil. It is a medium-sized tree (30–60 ft), with branches that spread out similar to the classic vase shape of elms.
- 16. 'Autumn Blaze' Maple** (*Acer x freemanii*) 8 Birchwood. This tree is a hybrid cross of red and silver maple, with the best features of each. Freeman maple cultivars typically grow fast and have deeply lobed leaves with good structural stability, and great fall color (like the red maple). It grows well in challenging urban conditions.
- 17. Green Ash** (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) 9 Oakcrest (Tallwood side) This native tree is the most widely distributed ash species in the US. It was often planted in urban settings to replace elms. The leaves are compound with 7-9 leaflets. The bark is ridged forming a loose diamond pattern. It is susceptible to the Emerald ash borer (*Agrylis planipennis*), an exotic beetle now found in many states.

**Our Mission:** We are a group of volunteers who help plant and care for the trees of Burlington. Our goal is to promote a vision of a city graced with a variety of beautiful and healthy trees, and a citizenry actively involved with the perpetual expansion and preservation of our urban forest.

**Want to get involved? Everyone is welcome at our monthly meetings. Call Burlington Dept. of Parks & Recreation (802-862-8245) for the time and place! Learn more about us at: [www.branchoutburlington.org](http://www.branchoutburlington.org) Also check out our Facebook page!**

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