

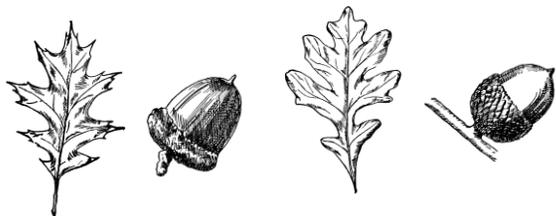
**T15 White Oak** (*Quercus alba*) – Hairless leaves with 7-9 **rounded lobes**. The edible acorns are 2-4x longer than the cap. Grows in a wide range of sites in Vermont from Chittenden County and southward, but prefers rich upland soils. Wood is heavy and hard with tight pores, good for flooring, furniture and whiskey barrels.

**T16 Norway Maple** (*Acer platanoides*) – This European species has been widely planted and naturalized in eastern North America. Identify this tree by the milky white 'latex' that oozes from a leaf stem. This tree is considered invasive due to the prolific spread of its seed every year. It is susceptible to "giant tar spot" disease, which doesn't affect native maples.

**T17 Eastern Redbud** (*Cercis canadensis*) – Small, wide spreading native tree that grows 20-30 ft. high with an equal width. Clustered magenta buds open to a rosy pink before leaves emerge, providing a stunning spring show. Unique large heart shaped leaves. Adaptable to a wide range of soils so long as it is a well-drained site. Needs full sun and plenty of space to thrive in the landscape.

**T18 Paperbark Maple** (*Acer griseum*) – Small tree native to central China. It's rich cinnamon to reddish brown exfoliating bark makes it a stunning addition to the winter landscape. Grows 20-30 ft high and wide. Brilliant red fall color. Needs a well-drained soil but can adapt to both alkaline and acid soils. A real specimen that is a great addition to any landscape.

**T19 American Smoketree** (*Cotinus obovatus*) – A choice native species that occurs in limestone soils. Often found as a large shrub rather than a tree in the wild. Grows 20-30 ft. high with a variable spread. Rich blue-green oval leaves provide a stunning display in fall with bright yellow, orange, red, and reddish-purple leaves all often displayed on one tree. Makes an excellent small tree with no serious insect or disease problems.



**T20 Colorado Spruce** (*Picea pungens*) – Native to the western US. A popular specimen tree admired for its blue-green or silver-blue color. Adaptable to a wide range of soils except those that are exceedingly moist. Grows up to 60 ft. in height with densely set branches that often skirt the ground. Prone to needle cast fungus disease in more humid climates which can greatly diminish its landscape appeal.

**T21 Common Horsechestnut** (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) – Native to southeast Europe but now commonly found throughout the Northeast and Midwest. Grows 50-70 ft. tall with a variable spread. Large white flower panicles can be quite showy in May after most trees have already flowered. Two rich brown nuts develop within a spiny outer capsule in the fall. Prone to a fungal leaf blotch that can cause an unsightly browning of leaves by mid-summer.

---

This brochure was produced by volunteers of *Branch Out Burlington!* with help from Burlington Dept. of Parks, Recreation & Waterfront.



### The Mission of *Branch Out Burlington!*

We are a group of volunteers who help plant and care for the trees of Burlington. Our vision is a city graced with a variety of beautiful, healthy trees, and the community involved with the expansion and preservation of our urban forest.

### Want to get involved?

Everyone is welcome at our monthly meetings. Check our website for details. Tax deductible donations to support our tree work can be made to *Branch Out Burlington!* and sent to 93 Howard St., Burlington, VT 05401, or donate via our website.

Visit our website at:

[www.branchoutburlington.org](http://www.branchoutburlington.org)



"Like" us on Facebook



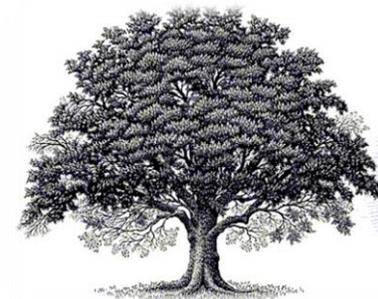
Follow us on Twitter @ BTVTrees

Copyright © 2022 *Branch Out Burlington!*

# The Beautiful Trees of Lake View Cemetery

A self-guided tour of trees in Lake View Cemetery, a peaceful verdant refuge of our city. (455 North Ave.)

Revised 2022



### Brief History of Lake View Cemetery

Lake View Cemetery is a jewel among Burlington's peaceful greenspaces. It is the largest of three public cemeteries in the City of Burlington. In 1867, 23 acres were purchased for the cemetery. This location was deemed particularly fitting given the stunning views of the lake and Adirondack Mountains. It was officially opened in 1872. Since then, many of Vermont's most remarkable citizens have been laid to rest here, as well as some with less notable lives. Wandering through the cemetery offers a glimpse into Burlington's past. One can find family names that grace our streets and parks, like Howard, Pomeroy and Flynn. Along with those departed is an abundance of wildlife, gamboling foxes and squirrels, and nesting birds.

This pamphlet contains interesting facts and tips on identifying trees in Lake View Cemetery. Trees are marked with metal tags.

**A Project by *Branch Out Burlington!***

## Enjoy your walk!

**T1 Dawn Redwood** (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) – This deciduous conifer has a distinct pyramidal form and is related of the southern bald cypress and western redwood, and is a relic of ancient Asian forests. It was believed to be extinct until trees were found in China in the 1940's. It drops its needles every fall.

**T2 Freeman Maple** (*Acer x freemanii* 'Autumn Blaze') – This is a hybrid cross of red and silver maple, with the best features of each. Freeman maple cultivars grow fast and have deeply lobed leaves (like silver maple). They also have good structural stability and great fall color (like red maple). They grow well in a variety of site conditions, and have been widely planted.

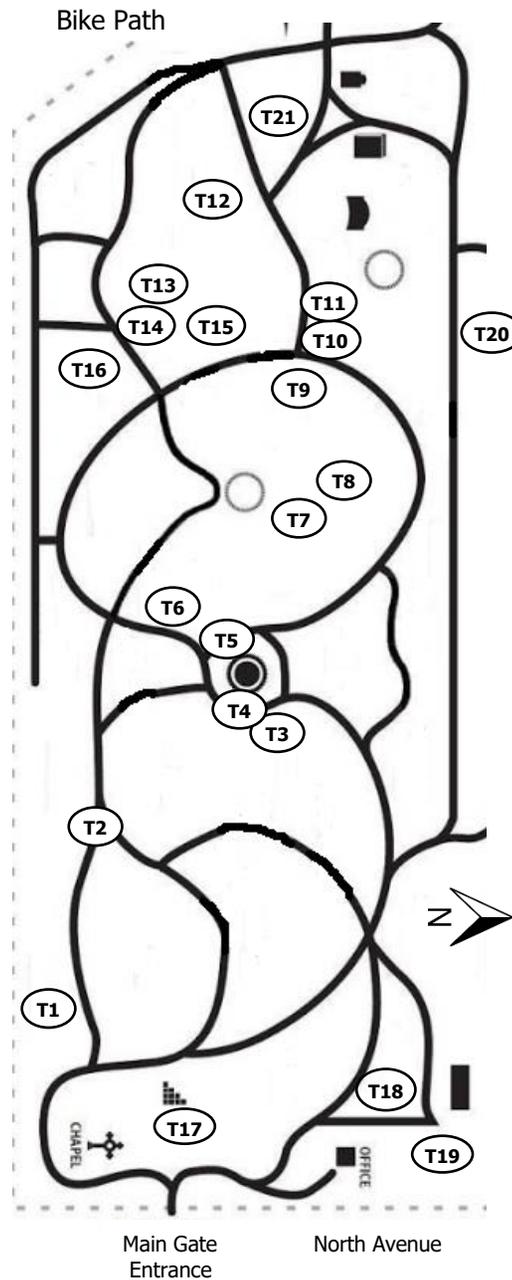
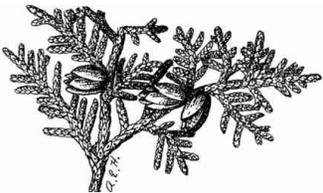
**T3 Norway Spruce** (*Picea abies*) – This majestic conifer is also known as a "cemetery pine" for its weeping branches. This non-native evergreen has been extensively used in timber plantations and has become naturalized here in the northeastern US.

**T4 Eastern Hemlock** (*Tsuga canadensis*) – This native of eastern forests has small 2-ranked needles and tiny cones. In the forest it grows in pure stands which shelter wildlife in winter. A slow growing tree reaching over 100 ft., it can live 600 years. It is susceptible to hemlock wooly adelgid, an exotic insect pest that produces white wooly masses at the bases of the needles.

**T5 Tamarack or American Larch** (*Larix laricina*) – One of the few conifers that sheds its needles in the fall. 1" long needles grow in clusters on short spurs. The foliage starts out bright green in spring, turning golden yellow in fall. This native prefers cool, swampy sites. Native Americans used the water-repellent wood for canoes.

**T6 Triumph™ Elm** (*Ulmus* 'Morton Glossy') – This hybrid has glossy dark green leaves, and is resistant to Dutch elm disease. It has a symmetrical oval to vase-shaped canopy, and is one of many cultivars to replace the American elm. It has yellow fall foliage.

**T7 Japanese Tree Lilac** (*Syringa japonica*) – This small tree, native to Japan, grows to 30 ft. on a short trunk. It has cherry-like bark and produces large clumps of white flowers in early summer. It is frequently planted along streets and in parks.



The trees featured herein have been marked with small metal tags (in place as of June 2022). Don't be discouraged if you can't find the ones we marked. Enjoy all the trees you see for the grace and beauty they naturally possess.

**T8 Yellow Birch** (*Betula alleghaniensis*) – This native birch is common in upland Vermont forests. The bark is silvery gray on young trees, golden on older ones. Twigs have a wintergreen aroma. Most birch furniture and cabinetry is made from this tree. It was formerly used for farm tools and in shipbuilding.

**T9 White Mulberry** (*Morus alba*) – An exotic species imported from Asia to start a domestic silk industry, which failed. Large spreading tree with glossy green leaves of irregular notched shapes. Female trees produce white, super sweet berries, which birds love.

**T10 Northern White Cedar** (*Thuja occidentalis*) – A true cedar often found in cemeteries, it is slow growing and lives 250-300 years. It resembles Italian cypress, a symbol since Roman times. Known as "Arbor vitae", or "Tree of Life", its needles are high in Vitamin C. Tea from the needles helped early settlers treat scurvy.

**T11 Eastern Redcedar** (*Juniperus virginiana*) – This native tree is actually a juniper, with sharp-pointed needles and tiny blue berries. It is often confused with northern white cedar. It is an alternate host of cedar-apple rust, a disfiguring fungus that affects apple and crabapple trees.

**T12 Kentucky Coffeetree** (*Gymnocladus dioica*) – Grows to 100 ft. tall, with double compound leaves. Relatively pest and disease free, it has a stark open crown. Early settlers roasted seeds from the large pods to make a coffee substitute. Its rot-resistant wood was used for fence posts. It is a legume, and fixes nitrogen in the soil, helping root growth.

**T13 Sugar Maple** (*Acer saccharum*) – Vermont's state tree and Canada's national tree, best known for its maple sap and red-orange fall color. Leaves with 5 taper-pointed lobes and few teeth. Grows to 130 ft., and can live 200 years. It tolerates shade, but not salt or air pollution, so it's a good tree for cemeteries and parks.

**T14 Northern Red Oak** (*Quercus rubra*) – Leaves have 5-11 lobes with **pointed lobes** tapered from a broad base. 1" long acorns have a shallow cup and bitter taste. Red oak is the most common species of oak in VT. This tree may be the largest in Burlington, with a diameter of 68"!

