

Smart tree selections

for communities and landowners



Hybrid Elms

Ulmus spp.

Height: 35' - 70' depending on cultivar

Site characteristics: Rich, well-drained soils

Zone: 4 or 5 depending on cultivar

Wet/dry: Tolerates intermittent flooding and drought once established

Native range: Asian and European hybrids

Salt: Moderate tolerance

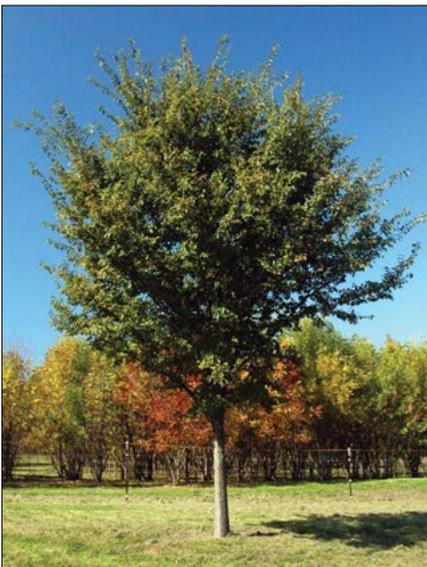
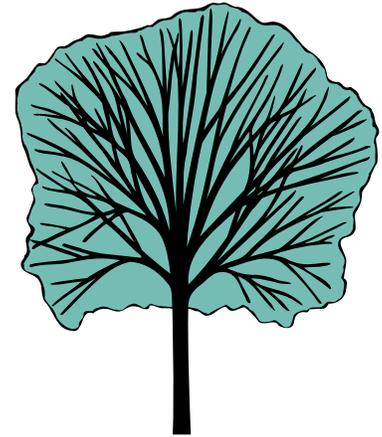
pH: 5.0 - 8.2

Shape: Upright, vase

Cultivars: A variety of Dutch elm disease-resistant cultivars are now available in the nursery market. These include selections of hybrids of Asian or European elms that are resistant to Dutch elm disease. 'Accolade™' (*Ulmus japonica* x *Ulmus wilsoniana*) – displays a handsome, vase-shaped canopy, deep green glossy leaves, and has shown resistance to Dutch elm disease, elm leaf beetle and leafminer. Zone 4. 'Frontier' (*Ulmus carpinifolia* x *Ulmus parvifolia*) – up to 70' moderate resistance to elm leaf beetle and high tolerance to elm yellows. Forms a pyramidal rather than vase-shaped crown as it matures. Zone 5. 'Triumph' (*Ulmus* 'Morton Glossy') – up to 70', lustrous, dark green foliage in summer. Yellow fall color maintains excellent disease and pest resistance as well as good drought tolerance, making it a great choice for tough, urban planting sites. Zone 4.

Additional: Transplant in spring

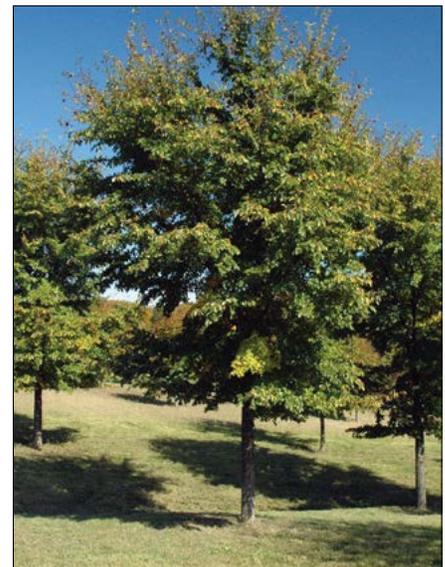
Pests: Japanese beetles



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A smart urban or community landscape has a diverse combination of trees. The devastation caused by exotic pests such as Dutch elm disease, chestnut blight and emerald ash borer has taught us the importance of species diversity in our landscapes. Exotic invasive pests can devastate existing trees because many of these species may not have evolved resistance mechanisms in their native environments. In the recent case of emerald ash borer, white ash and green ash were not resistant to the pest and some communities in Michigan lost up to 20 percent of their tree cover. To promote diverse use of trees by homeowners, landscapers and urban foresters, Michigan State University Extension offers a series of tip sheets for smart urban and community tree selection.

In these tip sheets, we suggest trees that should be considered in situations where an ash tree may have been planted in the past. We have limited the tip sheets to medium to large trees that fulfill similar design intent as ashes. We include information on general characteristics, hardiness, mature form, size and other noteworthy qualities. For species native to eastern North America, we provide a map of the species' native range. We tried to present a representative number of "tried and true" trees and some lesser-known or underused selections suitable for Michigan. Smart tree selection is guided by Right Plant/Right Place and Responsible Use: selecting trees based on a tree's functional use, aesthetics, adaptability and environmental contributions to the immediate site and surrounding areas. Our tip sheets focus on the species level, although we do mention cultivars of several species. The following trees are recommended and featured in a tip sheet:

- American hornbeam, *Carpinus caroliniana*
- American hophornbeam, *Ostrya virginiana*
- Amur corktree, *Phellodendron amurense*
- Amur maackia, *Maackia amurensis*
- Baldcypress, *Taxodium distichum*
- Basswood, *Tilia americana*
- Bur oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*
- Callery pear*, *Pyrus calleryana*
- Chinkapin oak, *Quercus muehlenbergii*
- Dawn redwood, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
- Elm hybrids, *Ulmus spp.*
- European hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus*
- Freeman maple, *Acer ×freemanii*
- Ginkgo, *Ginkgo biloba*
- Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*
- Hardy rubber tree, *Eucommia ulmoides*
- Hedge maple, *Acer campestre*
- Honeylocust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*
- Japanese pagodatree, *Sophora japonica*
- Katsura tree, *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*
- Kentucky coffeetree, *Gymnocladus dioica*
- Little-leaf linden, *Tilia cordata*
- London planetree, *Platanus ×acerifolia*
- Miyabe maple, *Acer miyabei*
- Northern pin oak, *Quercus ellipsoidalis*
- Norway maple*, *Acer platanoides*
- Red maple, *Acer rubrum*
- Sawtooth oak*, *Quercus acutissima*
- Scarlet oak, *Quercus coccinea*
- Shantung maple, *Acer truncatum*
- Shingle oak, *Quercus imbricaria*
- Shumard oak, *Quercus shumardii*
- Silver linden, *Tilia tomentosa*
- Swamp white oak, *Quercus bicolor*
- Sweetgum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*
- Sycamore maple, *Acer pseudoplatanus*
- Trident maple, *Acer buergerianum*
- Tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*
- Tupelo, *Nyssa sylvatica*
- Turkish hazel, *Corylus colurna*
- Yellowwood, *Cladrastis kentukea*

*See on tip sheet regarding responsible use of this species.

Visit www.migarden.msu.edu for smart gardening advice for your lawn, plants and soil.

Or call the **MSU Extension toll-free hotline** number: 888-678-3464.