



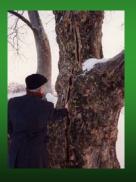
Ashes made up 25% or more of the tree cover in many SE Michigan communities

- Why did we plant so many ashes?
 - Easy to grow
 - Desirable ornamental characteristics
 - Tough trees
 - Few pest problems



Common environmental stresses

- Temperature
 - Heat
 Cold



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Common environmental stresses

• Water

- Flooding
- Drought



Common environmental stresses

- Chemical exposure
 - De-icing Salt
 - Pollution



Common environmental stresses

- Adverse soil conditions
 - Alkaline pH
 - Loss of topsoil
 - Poor drainage



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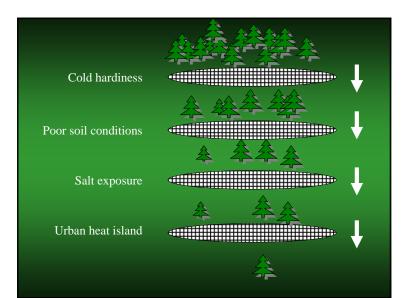


Generalizations about environmental factors and tree selection

 Tolerance of minimum winter temperature is the single biggest determinant of whether a tree will grow in a given location

Generalizations about environmental factors and tree selection

- Trees adapted to wet areas (i.e., flood plain species) can usually tolerate some level of drought
- Trees adapted to uplands may not be able to tolerate any flooding



Why not just plant natives?

- Native environmental conditions no longer exist in urban and suburban areas
- Exotic pests
- Production system/transplanting issues
- Still need diversity

So where does this leave us?



Right tree, Right place

- Hardiness
- Soil conditions
- Pest resistance
- Exposure
- Height/growth limitations
- Diversity
- Native

Selecting a diversified portfolio



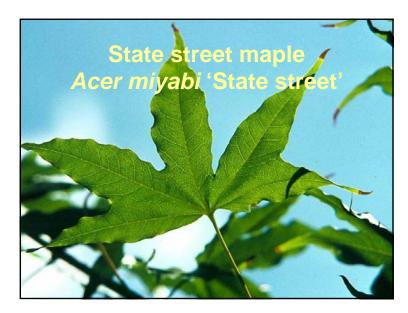
Freeman maple Acer × freemanii

- Zone 3
- Height: 50'
- Broadly oval crown
- Dark green leaves
- Long lasting fall color







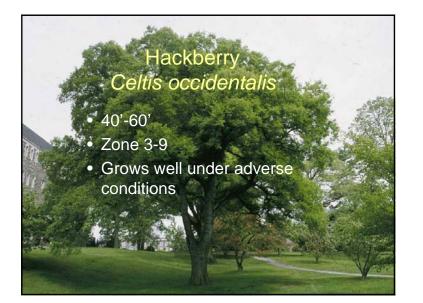


Red horsechestnut Aesculus × carnea



- Zone 4
- Height 30'
- Spread 35'
- Flowers dark red, 10" long clusters





Turkish filbert *Corylus colurna*

- Zone 4
- Height 45'
- Pyramidal
- Dark green foliage





Dawn redwood Metasequoia glyprostraboides

- Zone 5
- Height: 75'
- Narrow conical
- Rusty red fall color





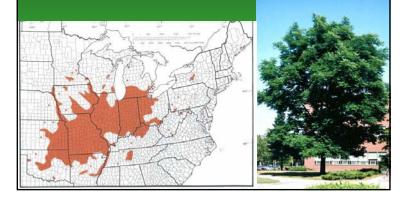
Baldcypress *Taxodium distichum*



- Zone 5
- Height 55'
- Pyramidal
- Coarser branch structure than dawn redwood



Kentucky coffeetree *Gymnocladus dioicus*





Sweetgum Liquidambar styraciflua



- Medium to fast growing tree
- Fruit can be messy
- Cultivars to look for:
 - 'Worplesdon'
 - 'Urbanite

Swamp white oak *Quercus bicolor*





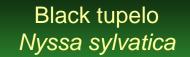
Scarlet oak *Quercus coccinea*

- Zone 4
- 50'
- Dark green, glossy foliage
- Deep red fall color



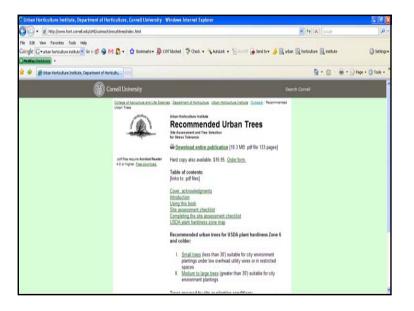




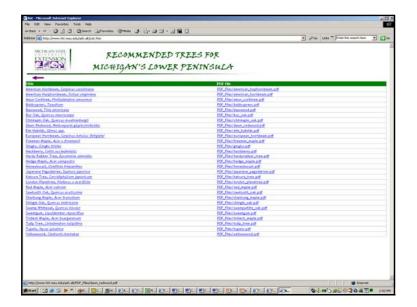


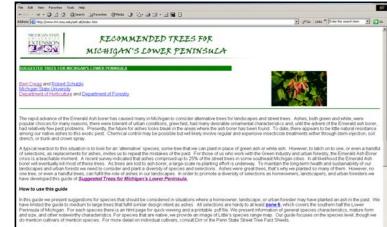












Diversity, diversity, diversity...

The devastation caused by exotic pests such as Dutch elm disease, chestrut blight, and emirald ash borer has taught us the importance of species diversity in our landscape. Exotic pests can be especially destructive because our native species may not have evolved and resistance mechanisms. A couple of nates of thursts can help to promote species diversity.

The 10% rule. This rule states a single species should make up no more than 10% of the trees in a particular area. So if an especially destructive pest breaks out, 90% of the trees will remain healthy

