

Hardwoods



Northern Red Oak— Medium growth 60 to 70 feet tall. Its dense, lustrous green foliage turns a deep red in the fall. Grows best in sandy to rich loamy soil in full sun. The fastest growing of all oaks. One of the most popular ornamental oaks. It transplants easily, withstands city conditions, is clean in habit and makes ones of the best street or avenue trees. Red oak is tolerant of urban conditions.

Pin Oak— Native tree with fast growth to 75 feet in good soil. Fine textured leaves are deeply cut and assume a russet, brown or red autumn color. Leaves hang on longer than any other hardwood in the winter. The upper branches are upright, the middle branches are horizontal and the lower branches are pendulous, giving this tree a beautiful and graceful pyramidal outline. ACORNS ARE GOOD WILDLIFE FOOD. Pin oaks are particularly good trees to use for lining both sides of a drive or street, as they hold their leaves almost until spring, the branches and foliage create a natural canopy. Also good as a windbreak almost year round. Will tolerate wet soil but prefers moist rich, well-drained soil. Plant 10 feet apart in a row for a windbreak.



Red Maple— The swamp or red maple is a beautiful deciduous tree that is often planted as an ornamental. It grows 40-60 ft in height and is fast growing and tolerant of many soils. The Red Maple grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained, wet, clay soils. The red maple prefers wet soil conditions. Slight drought tolerance and does well in full sun, partial shade. It has a narrow or rounded compact crown, and due to prolific sprouting, this tree often grows in clumps of stems from one stump. It also occurs as a single trunked tree and is most often grown this way in landscapes. Green stems turn red in winter, new leaves are red-tinged, turning to green. Fall color is deep red or yellow.

White Oak—Grows to 80 feet tall by 100 feet wide at maturity. Dense foliage is reddish-brown to reddish-purple in autumn. Grows best in a deep, moist, well-drained, acidic soils. Known for their broad, round head and massive, wide spreading branches. An excellent specimen tree needing plenty of room to mature properly. Easily transplanted when young and have a high resistance to ice breakage and oak wilt. They are a long lived tree and require very little maintenance.



Black Walnut— Can grow up to 100 feet tall. Foliage consists of compound leaves 12 to 24 inches long and leaflets 2 to 5 inches long. Grows best in deep, rich, well-drained soil. For best nut production, space 30 feet apart to develop full, well branched top. For timber use, space 8 feet apart for fastest, straightest growth. Should start producing nuts in 8 to 10 years. Plant at least two for pollination.
