PIN OAK Quercus palustris (1, 11, 26)
Native to New England, one of the most commonly used landscape oaks due to its ease of transplant, fast growth and pollution tolerance. It has a distinctive horizontal branching habit. Retains its dead leaves into the winter.

NORWAY SPRUCE Picea abies (2, 22)
Native to Europe. Large, conical evergreen tree with horizontal upturned branches and characteristic pendulous branchlets. Mature cones are narrow and up to 6” long. Widely planted in the U.S. Fast growth rate to 60’ in height.

SAUCER MAGNOLIA Magnolia x soulangiana (3, 23)
A hybrid Asian species. Grows for its showy cup-shaped flowers that bloom in early spring, before its large dark green leaves appear. A popular tree due to its relatively fast growth, bushy shape and its blooming at an early age.

RED MAPLE Acer rubrum (4, 15, 27, 34)
Most abundant native tree in eastern North America. In early spring, small red flowers emerge from bright scarlet buds and red tinged leaves turn to green. Prefers wet conditions, hence its alternate name, swamp maple. Fall color is deep red or yellow.

RIVER BIRCH Betula nigra (5, 9)
Native to the eastern U.S. Best known for its silvery-gray peeling bark. Grows to 60’-80’ at maturity. Birds and rodents eat its seeds, deer eat its twigs and foliage, and hummingbirds drink its sap. Most borer-resistant birch.

EUROPEAN BEECH Fagus sylvatica ‘Tricolor’ (6)
Brought to America in the mid-1700s by European colonists. Popular ornamental shade tree. Variegated green leaves are edged with pink and hints of white, which turn a coppery bronze in the fall. Planted in 2021*

NORWAY MAPLE Acer platanoides (7, 14, 36)
Native to Europe. Can be distinguished from other maples by the milky sap secreted from its leaf stalks when broken. Officially considered invasive in Connecticut because it seeds itself profusely, crowds out native trees and can quickly dominate the forest understory.

SUGAR MAPLE Acer saccharum (8, 10, 35)
One of the most valuable trees native to eastern North America with high quality timber and brilliant fall color. Its spring flowers give the canopy a chartreuse haze. Only tree commercially used today for syrup production.

WHITE OAK Quercus alba (12)
Native to Connecticut, it is the state tree. The famous Charter Oak in Hartford was a white oak. Round-lobed leaves turn burgundy in fall. Its wood is used for furniture, ships, wine and whiskey barrels. The acorns are a good food source for wildlife. Planted in 2021*

LONDON PLANETREE Platanus x acerifolia ‘Bloodgood’ (13)
Hybrid offspring of the American sycamore and the Oriental planetree. Very pollution tolerant. Develops a distinctive mottled bark. Yields pendulous, ball-like clusters of tightly packed seed that are attractive to birds and squirrels. Planted in 2021*

EASTERN REDBUD Cercis canadensis (16)
Native to most of the eastern U.S. One of the first trees to bloom in early spring before the leaves appear with showy rosy pink, pea-like flowers. Leaves are heart shaped. Planted in 2021*

NORWAY MAPLE Acer platanoides ‘Crimson King’ (17, 18)
Native to Europe. Beautiful reddish purple leaves and lovely yellow spring flowers make this hearty, adaptable maple a popular street tree.

PURPLE LEAF PLUM Prunus cerasifera (19)
Originated in southwest Asia. Popular ornamental tree given its deep red to purple leaves. Blooms very early spring. Best leaf color is in full sun. Develops small plums the size of cherries in July.

ATLANTIC WHITE CEDAR Chamaecyparis thyoides (20)
Native to fresh water swamps, wet woods and bogs from Maine to Florida. Its wood is very resistant to decay and was used to produce charcoal for gunpowder during the Revolutionary War. Grows slowly and may live for more than 1,000 years.

AMERICAN ARBORITAE Thuja occidentalis (21)
Native to North America, this versatile evergreen is the first American tree to be cultivated in Europe. Given its medicinal properties, it was named arbor vitae, Latin for “tree of life.” Adapts well to shaping and shearing.

COLORADO SPRUCE Picea pungens (24)
Native to the mountains of the southwestern U.S. Long-lived, adaptable and wind-resistant. Tends to have longer needles than other spruce. Its 3-4” papery-tipped cones congregate at the top of the tree.

SOURWOOD Oxydendrum arboreum (25)
Native to the Appalachian Mountains. In early summer, small, white, lily-of-the-valley-like flowers hang in rows from 6-8” spikelates. Glossy green foliage turns deep red in autumn. Honey made from its flowers’ nectar is highly prized. Planted in 2021*

HOMESTEAD ELM Ulmus ‘Homestead’ (28)
A hybrid with resistance to Dutch elm disease. Its lovely oval form and arching branches make it an excellent street or shade tree. Dark green serrated pinnate leaves that turn yellow in the fall. Planted in 2016.

HAWTHORN Crataegus viridis ‘Winter King’ (29)
Native to the eastern U.S. Very dense and thorny with white flowers in May. Persistent orange-red fruit and light gray branches provide winter interest.

BLACK GUM Nyssa sylvatica (30)
Native to the eastern U.S. Known for its splendid fluorescent fall color. Produces small, greenish-white flowers in the spring, which are an excellent nectar source for bees. Tolerates swampy conditions. Planted in 2019.

WEEEPING CHERRY Prunus pendula (31)
Native to Japan, this flowering ornamental tree is popular for landscaping because it is small, and stress and heat-resistant. Well-known for beautiful pink and white flowers that bloom in the spring.

DAWN REDWOOD Metasequoia glyptostroboides ‘Gold Rush’ (32)
Native to China. Thought to be extinct until 1941. Grows to 100’ in height. Fern-like feathery foliage. Unlike other conifers, it drops its leaves in the fall. Young bark is reddish and flaky. Mature bark is vertically fissured and tends to exfoliate in strips. Planted in 2021*

GINKGO Ginkgo biloba (33)
Originated in China. One of the oldest and most adaptable trees on earth, dating back >200 million years. Distinct fan-shaped leaves that turn a golden-yellow in the fall. Can lose all its leaves in one large leaf drop.

* Donated by the TREES FOR BLOOMFIELD Initiative