

Trees for Bay View

The Tree Replacement committee has two major objectives. We work to maintain our wonderful canopy, so that future generations may enjoy the “natural air conditioning” we often take for granted in Bay View. We also work to increase the diversity of trees on the grounds to assure that many of our trees will not be eliminated by a particular pathogen, such as Chestnut Blight, Dutch Elm Disease, or the devastating Emerald Ash Borer.

With these goals in mind, we recommend that you consider the following trees when replacing or planting new trees on your leasehold. We are aware that local nurseries also stock many fine ornamental trees and shrubs that you may wish to include in your landscaping. This list is not intended to discourage their use in Bay View.

We recommend that you visit one of our local nurseries to purchase trees and hire them to do the planting. When you purchase a tree, look carefully at the Latin name to be sure you are getting the variety that you want; we have included these names on this list.

Pay special attention to directions for care. Watering is especially important – our recent summers have been really dry and new plantings quickly become stressed. The “tree gators” which you may have seen on campus do a superb job of keeping trees evenly watered.

Much of the information on this list was taken from a fine little book called Tree & Shrub Gardening for Michigan by Tim Wood and Alison Beck. This book offers excellent information on planting, pruning, and various diseases and pests. It can be ordered at a local bookstore or online, and is inexpensive.

You will note that the illustrations below show mostly mature trees planted in full sun. Keep in mind that conditions in your yard will affect the appearance of whatever you plant.

MEDIUM and SMALLER DECIDUOUS TREES

Juneberry, Shad or Serviceberry – *Amelanchier canadensis*



6-20 feet. Can be either a large shrub or small tree depending on pruning. 20+ feet. Open, delicate, airy, good choice under high wires. Our northern Michigan forest is white with its bloom in spring.

Heritage River Birch – *Betula sp.*



Up to 50 feet. Much superior to the local white birch, due to its resistance to the dreaded bronze birch borer. Recommended for small spaces, such as between cottages, where larger trees are not suitable.

Little Leafed Linden – *Tilia cordata*



15-50 feet tall. Can be seen in the park behind the northwest corner of Voorhies auditorium.

Japanese Tree Lilac – *Syringa reticulata*



20-30 feet. There is a very large, mature specimen near the porch at the Rickman cottage., B1 23, Lot 19. It fragrances the neighborhood for weeks in early summer.

American Hornbeam – *Carpinus caroliniana*



10-30 feet. Tolerates shade well. Foliage turns yellow to red or purple in the fall.

TALL DECIDUOUS TREES

Pin Oak – *Quercus palustris*



60-70 feet. Native to Michigan. Leaves turn shades of yellow in fall.

Japanese Katsura – *Cercidiphyllum japonica*



Younger, pyramidal



maturing tree



Older, spreading shape

40-70 feet. Slow growing. Heart-shaped, blue-green foliage turns yellow and orange in fall. Few pest and disease problems.

Ginkgo – *Ginkgo biloba*



40-100 feet. Prefers full sun. Leaves can turn yellow in the fall. Avoid female trees; they produce stinky fruit.

Tulip Tree – *Liriodendron tulipifera*



70-100 feet. Spreads 33-50 feet. May be too large for Bay View yards. Yellow foliage in the fall. Interesting leaves, but flowers tend to bloom high in tree.

Sugar Maple – *Acer saccharum*



60-80 feet. Spreads 40-50 feet. Brilliant fall color ranges from yellow to red. Not a good idea for a small yard.

Freeman Maple – *Acer x freemanii*



40-50 feet tall. Bright red or orange fall color. (Consider also a Red Maple-Silver Maple hybrid: *A. rubrum* x *A. saccharinum*)

Norway Maple – *Acer platanoides*



40-50 feet. Good fall color unless there is an early frost.

Red Maple – *Acer rubrum*



40-70 feet. Fall color varies from tree to tree. Cold tolerance varies; choose locally bred trees.

Horse Chestnut – *Aesculus hippocastanum*



50-80 feet. Large, rounded tree. White spiked flowers appear in late spring.

Red Horse Chestnut – *Aesculus x carnea*



30-70 feet. Dark pink flowers in late spring and early summer. Needs regular water in summer. One is planted at the front edge of the Woman's Council lawn. (Consider also a Red Buckeye-Common Horsechestnut hybrid: *A.pavia* x *A. Hippocastaneum*)

Swamp White Oak – *Quercus bicolor*



50-70 feet; broad and spreading. Peeling bark; orange or red leaves in fall. Native to Michigan

Bur Oak – *Quercus macrocarpa*



50-80 feet. Leaves turn yellow in fall. Native to Michigan.

Linden or Basswood – *Tilia Americana*



60-80 feet. Native to Michigan. Smaller "Redmond" variety becomes pyramidal and grows 20-35 feet tall.

Silver Linden – *Tilia tomentosa*



50-70 feet. Oval shape; glassy, dark green leaves that are silvery underneath.

CONIFERS

White Pine – *Pinus strobus*



100 to 200 feet. Our “state tree” once covered the Bay View grounds, furnishing the lumber for most of our cottages. Wide branches, usually from the ground, therefore requiring a large space.

“Concolor” Fir – *Abies concolor*



50-75 feet. This tall, narrow evergreen with soft, flat, bluish needles, can be seen across the street from the back of Hall Auditorium. While the deer have destroyed many other evergreens on the grounds, they have not bothered these three beautiful specimens.

Tamarack or Larch – *Larix decidua*



Up to 100 feet. This conifer is not an “evergreen.” It drops its needles after a bright yellow season of fall color. This highly desirable tree can be seen in front of the Green cottage – Block 22, Lot 3.

Eastern Hemlock – *Tsuga Canadensis*



40-80 feet. Graceful, narrowly pyramidal. Smaller cultivars available. One of the largest specimens in the Bay View Woods is at the Kohn Memorial.

Additional online sources:

<http://www.arboday.org/treeinfo/ZoneInfo.cfm?ZipCode=49770> “What is my Arboday.org hardiness zone?” with links to the most popular trees for a particular zone and to all trees that grow well in a particular zone.

<http://www.hrt.msu.edu/ash.alt/List.htm> “Recommended Trees for Michigan’s Lower Peninsula” by the Michigan State University Extension Service.