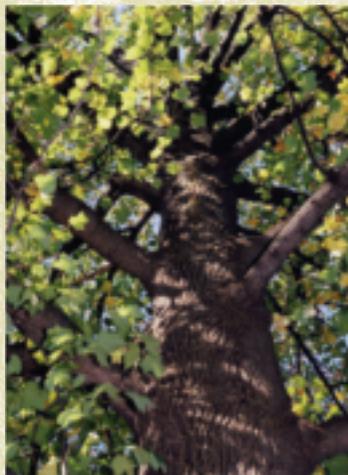


G e m s o f G l e n E l l y n



A Guide to our Beautiful Trees



Glen Ellyn's Panfish Park features a wide variety of tree species

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A Guide to our Beautiful Trees

Glen Ellyn has always been renowned for its great physical beauty. A description that appeared in the *Wheaton Illinoian* on May 3, 1889, read: “Whoever may have been familiar with the peculiar formation of the landscape in the vicinity of Prospect Park is ready to admit that this is one of the most picturesque and charming localities in the whole west... In the midst of a thousand acres of grand old forest, broken by elevations and depressions, it is a valley of about sixty acres in extent...”

Glen Ellyn was then known as Prospect Park and the thousand-acre forest was known as “The Grove.” Grove is a peculiarly English word with no known Saxon or Germanic antecedent and it had special meaning to the original settlers who were almost entirely of English extraction. They built a perfect little New England village on the northwest edge of the forest with a tavern and simple puritan meeting house facing each other across a village green and later moved it down the hill when the railroad arrived.

Although the site of the business district shifted southward, the communal and ceremonial center of village life had always been The Grove. That’s where the burial ground was placed, the Sabbath School established and every town holiday celebrated.



According to *The Story of an Old Town—Glen Ellyn* (compiled by Ada Douglas Harmon, 1928), the Fourth of July 1852 was observed by residents from all over Milton Township, assembling at Crescent and Main at sunrise for a 21-gun salute, then marching in procession into The Grove, where the Declaration of Independence was read and a large picnic held with music and recreation.

The thousand-acre Grove was made up of many species of Oak trees – including Red, White, Black and Bur Oak – as well as Hickory, Chestnut, Ash and others. In Glen Ellyn, The Grove spanned both sides of the DuPage River from St. Charles Road on the north to Hill Ave., roughly following Hill to Forest and along that line north again to St. Charles.

“The thousand-acre Grove was made up of many species of Oak trees as well as Hickory, Chestnut, Ash and others.”

While other towns had their groves, Glen Ellyn’s was unusual among DuPage County communities for two important reasons. First, it contained a dramatic topographical feature unique to the area — a large ravine of 60 acres that ran diagonally from the edge of town and was fed by a year-round stream that emerged from a spring near the property that is now St. Petronille Church and school. The ravine commenced at the corner of Pennsylvania and Forest, running east on

continued ➡



G e m s o f G l e n E l l y n

Pennsylvania and then angling along the line of Deer Path Road and across the site of the present Lake Ellyn, through Perry's Pond, where it finally joined with the DuPage River at Crescent Blvd. A gently sloping meadow near the edge of the lake and on the site of the present boat house was referred to as the "clearing" or "cut." This was the heart of The Grove where the early settlers celebrated holidays, laying out town-wide picnics.

A second unique feature of Glen Ellyn's Grove was the fact that it remained virtually undeveloped until quite recently, in part due to the complicated terrain of Glen Ellyn. The first major development – a resort hotel in the vicinity located atop the southeast ridge of what is now Lake Ellyn – helped to preserve The Grove when developers consolidated 116 acres and dammed up the north end of the ravine, creating a lake that was more than twice the size of the present-day Lake Ellyn, covering what is now the football field and most of the present park. This resort, however, failed and the property underwent a string of owners until it went into receivership after the hotel burned in 1906.

As late as 1924, an aerial photo shows The Grove still virtually intact with only a handful of houses dotting the fringes. This photo depicts a remarkably vast canopy of trees for that late date. In the ensuing years, much of The Grove was lost to development, but remnants still remained. A two-acre portion of The Grove, landlocked behind Duane Street, halfway between Montclair and Taylor Ave., up against the rail embankment, lasted until 1963 when it was largely leveled for an apartment complex. This was a



Lake Ellyn, circa 1900, showing a portion of the 1000-acre Grove which covered large parts of the area at that time.

twin to a remaining section on Honeysuckle Hill at the east end of Glenbard West which still stands today, due in large part to the efforts of the man for whom it is now named, naturalist and former Glenbard West teacher, George Zahrobsky. Today, the character of the original Grove can be glimpsed as one drives east along Crescent Blvd., through the northern section of the lake district and also along Hillside near Taylor.

As they did all those years ago, trees continue to play a prominent role in giving the Village of Glen Ellyn its reputation for beauty. The Village takes great pride in its trees and works to ensure that they are maintained for the health and enjoyment of future generations. The Village's Tree Preservation Ordinance supports the efforts of the Public Works Department which cares for Glen Ellyn's trees.

A Guide to our Beautiful Trees

On the following pages you will find photos and descriptions of 28 trees commonly found in Glen Ellyn — located on both public and private property. This collection of trees was compiled through an inventory of the Village's largest parkway trees, as well as information obtained from residents concerning trees on private property. The trees in this booklet were selected on the basis of size — as measured by the diameter of the tree 4-1/2 feet above the ground, height, branch spread and the character and value added to the landscape. The trees are identified as V - Village and P - Private.

Not all of the trees shown here are currently recommended for parkway planting for a variety of reasons. In addition, there are many trees recommended for planting on Village parkways which are not included in this book. If you're interested in viewing other trees recommended for parkway planting, you are encouraged to visit the Panfish Park Arboretum, located on the east side of Park Boulevard, just south of Roosevelt Road. You may also visit the Public Works Department, located at 30 S. Lambert Rd. in Glen Ellyn, to obtain pamphlets describing a variety of trees suitable for planting in our climate.

Appraised Value of Trees

Just as people may appraise the value of items such as jewelry and antiques, trees also have an appraised value. To determine the landscape value of the trees identified in this book, the Village used the *Guide for Plant Appraisal*, prepared by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers. The appraisal is a systematic



procedure based on a variety of factors, including: size, species, condition and location. Tree appraisals are important in matters such as insurance claims, settlement for damage and real estate appraisals.

Key to Legends and Terms Used on the Following Pages:

V = Village-owned (parkway)

P = Private property

N = Native to Illinois

S = Recommend planting only in Spring

DBH = Diameter breast high

Measurements provided for specific trees include tree height and spread. In each case, the first measurement is height.

Definitions

Cultivar – Though similar to a hybrid (see definition below), a cultivar is a tree grown from the same species, e.g. Crimson King Norway Maple was produced from a Norway Maple.

Hybrid - A plant resulting from a cross between two or more other plants, usually within the same species, e.g. two different elms were used to create Danada Elm.

G e m s o f G l e n E l l y n



Silver Maple
Acer saccharinum



Providing a great deal of shade very quickly, the Silver Maple is a rapidly growing tree

that can grow five or more feet per year. Because of its fast growth, the wood is quite weak and will often break in wind, ice and snowstorms. For this reason, the common Silver Maple is not approved for new parkway planting in Glen Ellyn. There are, however, some Red/Silver hybrids such as 'Marmo Maple' and 'Autumn Blaze Maple' that are well suited for parkway planting. (Size: 50-70' ht. by 40-50' w.) Form: Broadly Oval. Shown here: 341 Marion – 57"DBH 93' x 80'. (N) (V) \$28,570



Norway Maple
Acer platanoides



With more than 80 different cultivars available, the Norway Maple has become a

very popular parkway tree. It can be distinguished from Sugar Maples by the milky sap that comes from squeezing the base of the leaf stem. Two common problems that occur with this species is that its shade is so dense it is hard to grow grass underneath and it has a tendency to develop girdling roots. Fall color can be a brilliant yellow. Prefers full sun and tolerates extreme soil conditions. Planting is limited on Village parkways due to its overuse. (Size: 40-50' ht by 40-50' w.) Form: Round. Shown here: 387 Anthony — 36"DBH 60' X 60'. (V) \$18,350

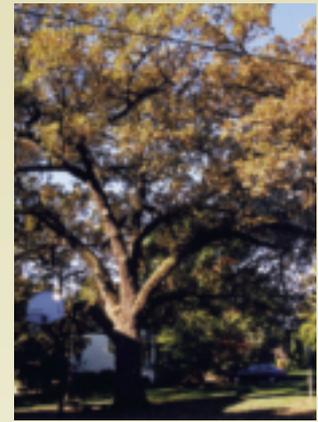


Sugar Maple
Acer saccharum



The most important and abundant of the maples in North America, the Sugar Maple is one of the slower

growing maples. A valuable hardwood, Sugar Maple wood is used in making flooring, furniture, bowling pins, musical instruments, and veneer. The Sugar Maple is also valued for its sap, which is boiled down to make maple syrup. Fall color can be a mix of orange, yellow and red tones. Will do well in shade or sun and prefers well-drained moderately moist, fertile soil. Diseases to be aware of are leaf scorch and Verticillium wilt. (Size: 60-75'ht by 40-60'w.) Form: Upright Oval to Round. Shown here: 621 Kenilworth – 31"DBH 64'X52'. (N) (P) \$23,040



Bur Oak
Quercus macrocarpa



Also known as Mossycup Oak, the Bur Oak gets its name from the fuzzy cup that encloses the

acorn. The Bur Oak can be easily identified by the fiddle-shaped leaves and by the deeply furrowed and ridged appearance of the bark. Bur Oak is used to make barrels and for boat building. Fall color is yellow-brown. More tolerant of clay conditions than most oaks, it does well in full sun and will develop in a variety of soils. This oak is one of the more abundant trees found in early settlement Glen Ellyn. (Size: 70'-80'ht by 70'-80'w.) Form: Broadly Oval. Shown here: 552 Forest – 43"DBH 52' X 98'. (N) (S) (V) \$44,464

A Guide to our Beautiful Trees



Ginkgo
Ginkgo biloba



Growing on the earth for 150 million years, the Ginkgo is one of the oldest living tree species. The fan-shaped leaves are one of its most distinctive features. A very hardy tree, the Ginkgo can grow in almost any soil condition and is well known for its resistance to disease, insects, pollution and even radiation. Male trees are usually planted because the fruit that comes from the female trees has a terrible odor. Today, the leaves from the Ginkgo are widely used for memory enhancement. Fall color is usually a brilliant yellow. (Size: 50'-80' ht with a variable spread from 15' to 40'.) Form: Pyramidal to wide-spreading. Shown: 310 Hawthorne – 39" DBH 54' X 74'. (P) \$41,040



Osage-Orange
Machura pomifera



Being mostly disease-free and recognized as a durable tree, the Osage-Orange can withstand a variety of tough conditions. The poorer the site the better. Female trees produce large orange-like fruits that are considered messy. Male cultivars are now available. Early Americans cut the fruit in half and used it as a fly poison. Its stiff and thorny branches were once used as a natural barbed wire, and because of its resistance to decay, its wood was used for fence posts. Fall color varies from yellow-green to yellow. (Size: 20'-60' ht by 20'-40' w.) Form: Pyramidal. Shown: 367 Lorraine – 41" DBH 61' X 61'. (V) \$16,800



Eastern White Pine



Pinus strobus
One of the fastest growing pines, the Eastern White Pine can reach heights of 50 to 75' in just 25 to 40 years, and can reach heights up to 150' or more. Eastern White Pine can be identified easily by its soft green needles that grow in bundles of five. The Colonists used White Pine for their sailing ships. Today, White Pine is used as an inexpensive, general lumber found across America. Best growth occurs on fertile, moist, well-drained soils. White Pines have disease and insect problems which include blister rust and weevil. (Size: 50'-80' ht by 20'-40' w.) Form: Pyramidal. Shown: 439 Arlington – 28" DBH 78' X 48'. (N) (P) \$12,315



Sweetgum
Liquidambar styraciflua



The Sweetgum has star-shaped dark green leaves that resemble a maple leaf. After its second year, the Sweetgum often develops corky "wings" on its twigs, making it easy to identify. The fruit from the Sweetgum resembles a small, spiked ball. Liquid amber, the resin produced by the bark, is used in medicine and perfume. Fall color can be rich yellow-purple-red tones. Plant in well drained, moist soil in full sun; can get chlorotic in alkaline soils. The Sweetgum grows best in warmer climates, but some have proven to adapt well to our climate. (Size: 60'-75' ht by 60' w.) Form: Pyramidal to round. Shown: 439 Arlington – 19" DBH 68' X 45'. (N) (S) (P) \$4,223

G e m s o f G l e n E l l y n



Black Maple

Acer nigrum

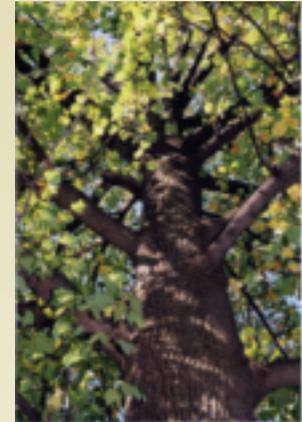
Very closely related to the Sugar Maple, the Black Maple can be distinguished by its drooping, dark green leaves and its dark-colored bark. The Black Maple may be more drought tolerant than the Sugar Maple. Its sap can also be used to make maple syrup. This is a Sugar/Black Maple hybrid. (Size: 60-75'ht by 40-60'w.) Shown here: 725 Euclid – 33" DBH 74'X53'. (N) (P) \$23,320



White Oak

Quercus alba

Voted the Illinois State tree by school children in 1973, the White Oak can grow well over 100' tall and live to be 350 to 400 years old. White Oak lumber was used to build the U.S.S. Constitution during the War of 1812. The ship was nicknamed "Old Ironsides," because cannonballs were rumored to bounce off its sides. Today, White Oak lumber is used for hardwood flooring, whiskey barrels, and boat building. A distinctive feature on its bark can be large smooth gray spots caused by a fungus. Fall color can vary from a brown to a rich red color lasting for a long period of time. Prefers full sun and can do well on many types of soil, but performs best in moist, well-drained acidic soils. The White Oak is difficult to transplant and is prone to chlorosis in high pH soils. A special note regarding most oak trees: Oak trees cannot withstand soil compaction and may decline and die if the upper 6" of soil is disturbed – especially the White Oak. (Size: 50-80'ht by 50-80'w.) Form: Broadly Round. Shown here: 730 Grand – 33" DBH 80' X 61'. (N) (S) (P) \$23,800



Tuliptree

Liriodendron tulipifera



The Tuliptree is not for small residential properties, since it normally reaches heights of 70' to 90' and can grow to

200'. It's also a fast growing tree, reaching 15 to 20' in just six to eight years. It gets its name from the large tulip-like flowers that emerge in June. Because of its long and straight trunk, the Native Americans used the Tuliptree for their dugout canoes. Today, it's used for interior finishes, crates, baskets, veneer, plywood, furniture and construction. Leaves are golden yellow in fall. Likes moist, well-drained loam and full sun. Prone to leaf spots and yellowing, as well as aphid problems. (Size: 70'-90'ht by 35'-50' w.) Form: Upright Oval. Shown here: 465 Hill – 32"DBH 90' X 56'. (N) (S) (P) \$17,020

A Guide to our Beautiful Trees



Black Walnut

Juglans nigra

In deep, rich soils, the Black Walnut can reach heights of 125 to 150'. It is one of the most valuable commercial hardwoods. It has dark brown bark that, as it gets older, breaks up into a diamond pattern. The highly desirable lumber is used for gunstocks, fine furniture, cabinet work and veneer. Black Walnuts produce a chemical called juglone from their roots. This chemical can be toxic to other plants such as tomato, potato, pine and others, making them difficult to grow within the tree's root zone. The immature nut is edible, but the outer casing can stain. The nut has been used by "old timers" to produce a sipping whiskey and is popular today as an ingredient in cookies. The extensive taproot makes it difficult to transplant. (Size: 50'-75' ht by 50-75'.) Form: Round. Shown here: 684 Western – 32"DBH 66'X60'. (N) (S) (V) \$17,960



Horsechestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum



Often confused with the Ohio Buckeye, the Horsechestnut has seven leaflets as opposed to the Ohio Buckeye's five leaflets and its bud is very large and sticky. It produces a very showy flower in mid-May. The Horsechestnut nut is considered inedible and its wood is of no commercial value. Its leaves are highly susceptible to a leaf blotch disease causing them to turn brown prematurely and ruin its normal yellow fall color. (Size: 50'-75' ht by 40-70w.) Form: Round. Shown here: 535 Crescent-GE Train station – 34"DBH 27"X30". (V) \$20,970



Ohio Buckeye

Aesculus glabra

The Ohio Buckeye is also known as the Stinking Buckeye, because broken twigs and bruised bark give off a bad odor. The buckeye seed is poisonous to humans, but animals eat them safely. Its lightweight wood is used in the production of artificial limbs. It is considered good luck to hold a buckeye nut in your pocket. This tree has a unique, large, yellowish-green flower that is produced in mid-May. It likes full sun to part shade and prefers moist, well-drained slightly acid soil. Leaf blotch can be a serious disease. (Size: 40' ht by 40'w.) Form: Round. Shown here: 434 Linden – 27" DBH 60' X 40'. (N) (V) \$12,360

G e m s o f G l e n E l l y n



Green Ash

Fraxinus pennsylvanica



The Green Ash is very tolerant of urban conditions and easy to transplant. It has dark green leaves

in the summer which turn yellow if they do not drop too quickly in the fall. This tree withstands poor soil and urban conditions, resulting in over-planting on Glen Ellyn's parkways. It is susceptible to ash yellows and a deadly new insect called Emerald Ash Borer. This insect was recently introduced into the eastern U.S. and has already destroyed millions of ash trees. For this reason, Glen Ellyn has limited the number of ash trees planted on parkways. (Size: 60'ht by 30' w.) Form: Irregular. Shown here: 392 Hillside – 34"DBH 68' x 65' (N) (V) \$16,400



Northern Catalpa

Catalpa speciosa



The Northern Catalpa has become a popular ornamental tree because of the

large amount of flowers it produces in late May-early June. The Northern Catalpa is a medium- to fast-growing tree. Catalpas used to be planted in groves and were later cut to make fence posts because of their durability when in contact with the soil. The Catalpa produces a large cigar-shaped fruit, which can be messy and has large, heart-shaped leaves which turn yellow in fall. It is very adaptable to most soil conditions and likes sun to part shade. (Size: 40'-60'ht by 20'-40'w.) Form: Irregular oval. Shown here: 266 Kenilworth Ct. – 67"DBH 58'X45'. (N) (V) \$46,630



Eastern Cottonwood

Populus deltoides

The Eastern Cottonwood is an extremely fast-growing tree, often exceeding five feet of growth per year. The seeds released in spring are produced by the female tree and are in the form of cotton, which can be very messy. This tree is the largest parkway tree in Glen Ellyn. It is not recommended for new parkway planting, but is an excellent tree near river bottoms. (Size: 75'-100' by 50'-75'w.) Form: Broad vase shape. Shown here: 629 Prairie – 72" DBH 125'X105'. (N) (V) \$31,200



Dawn Redwood

Metasequoia glyptostroboides



The Dawn Redwood is an outstanding addition to any landscape. A fast grower, it can reach heights of 50

to 70' in 15-20 years. The Dawn Redwood has reddish brown exfoliating bark and soft yellow-green leaves that turn brown in the fall. Very adaptable to extremely wet and dry areas, the Dawn Redwood can grow almost anywhere. Because of its decay-resistant lumber, the Dawn Redwood is used to make caskets, doors, silos, stadium seats, crates and boxes. It has been growing and reproducing for 100 million years. Plant in full sun. (Size: 70'-100' ht by 25'w.) Form: Pyramidal. Shown here: 699 Revere – 31"DBH 55'X36'. (P) \$13,750



A Guide to our Beautiful Trees



Shagbark Hickory

Carya ovata



The Shagbark Hickory gets its name from the long flat plates of bark that break free from

the trunk and curl on each end, giving the tree a shaggy appearance. The seed is edible and has a sweet taste. Wood from the Shagbark Hickory is strong and elastic and is used to make tool handles, athletic equipment and to smoke meat. It prefers rich, well-drained soil, but can be adaptable. Normally found on dry upland soils. Early growth is very slow and it is difficult to transplant. Plant in full sun. (Size: 60'-80'ht by 35'w.) Form: Oval. Shown here: 600 Forest – 20" DBH 57' x 47'. (N) (S) (V) \$6,620



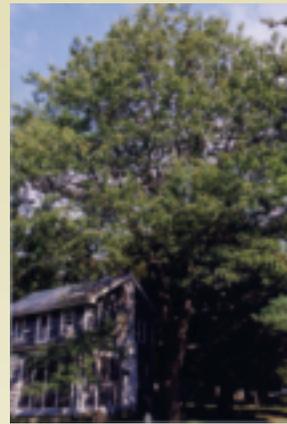
Norway Spruce

Picea abies



The Norway Spruce has become a popular landscape tree and makes for

an excellent windbreak. The Norway Spruce is a fast grower and can grow 75' high in 50 years with a maximum height of over 100'. This tree has a unique, graceful habit and is like no other evergreen, because its branches sweep upward with branchlets hanging downward. Will do well in moderately moist, sandy, acidic, well-drained soils. Plant in full sun. Will do poorly in heavy shade. (Size: 30'-100' by 30'.) Form: Pyramidal. Shown here: 744 Kenilworth – 29"DBH 72'X37'. (P) \$14,350



Honeylocust

Gledistia triacanthos



The Honeylocust has become a common urban landscape tree due to its fast

growth and ability to withstand a wide range of soil conditions. The wood is extremely hard, heavy, and strong and is used in construction and for railroad ties and furniture. The leaf contains 20-30 small, oblong leaflets which create a filtered shade. Has a yellow fall color. Plant bugs and leafhoppers are the main pest problems for this tree. Plant in full sun. (Size: 30'-70' up to 100' with an equal spread.) Form: Vase to Pyramidal. Shown here: 662 Highland – 29"DBH 64X57". (N) (P) \$12,740



American Elm

Ulmus americana

The American Elm was once one of the most popular parkway and lawn trees and it was over-planted. It has a graceful arching habit, a bright yellow fall color and provides an abundant amount of shade. When Dutch Elm Disease appeared in the 1950s, it decimated the American Elm population in Glen Ellyn and across the country. Another disease, Elm Yellows, is also wreaking havoc on what is left of the American Elm populations. The Morton Arboretum has been developing disease-resistant hybrids which are available for parkway planting. Plant hybrids in full sun to part shade. (Size: 60'-80'ht by 40'-50'. The national champion is 112' high.) Form: Vase. Shown here: 744 Elm – 62" DBH 106'X110'. (P) \$24,960





G e m s o f G l e n E l l y n



Hackberry

Celtis occidentalis



The Hackberry can be easily identified by its wart-like bark. A medium- to fast grower, the

Hackberry has been known to reach 100'. In late fall, the berries of the Hackberry ripen and become a favorite food for birds. A common hackberry pest is an insect that causes small wart-like galls on the leaves. This is only cosmetic and does not harm the tree. The fall color is yellow. It does well in a wide variety of soil conditions and likes full sun. (Size: 40'-60'ht by 40'-60'w.) Form: Upright, vase. Shown here: 196 East. (N) (V) \$23,200



Paper Birch

Betula papyrifera



The Paper Birch is a well known tree that can be easily identified by its white, peeling bark. It

usually grows 1 to 2' per year and has dark green leaves in summer that turn golden yellow in fall. Because its bark is resistant to water, it was the Native Americans' choice for canoe building. Although beautiful, it does not usually last more than 20 years due to its susceptibility to the Bronze Birch Borer. River Birch is better for landscape planting. It can adapt to most soils, but does best with well-drained, acid, moist, sandy or silty loams. Likes full sun, but does best with afternoon shade. (Size: 50'-70' ht by 25'-30'w.) Form: Oval to round. Shown here: Grouping at Panfish Park. (N) (V) No value given.

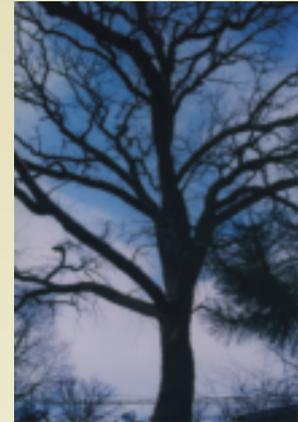


European Beech

Fagus sylvatica



This tree is truly a breathtaking plant. The exquisite smooth gray bark develops an elephant hide appearance on old trunks. Its dark green, glossy leaves are beautiful. It is found most often with branches cascading to the ground. Fall leaf color can be a rich russet, golden bronze or yellow. There are a great number of cultivars and some are now being planted on Village parkways. (Size: 50'-60'ht by 35'-45'w) Form: Oval to Round. Shown here: 662 Highland. 56"DBH 67' X 57' (S) (P) \$54,400



Red Oak

Quercus rubra

The Red Oak is one of the fastest growing oak trees, putting on 2' per year over a 10-year period. It likes sandy loam, well-drained soil that is slightly acidic. It will not perform well in poorly drained soil. Likes full sun and the fall leaf color is a russet-red. This tree is susceptible to the Oak Wilt disease. Shown here: 680 Euclid. (Size: 60-75' ht. by 60-75' w) Form: Round. (P) (S) \$29,580



A Guide to our Beautiful Trees



Bradford Pear



Pyrus calleryana
'Bradford'

Providing a beautiful display of white flowers in spring, this is a very popular

landscape tree. It grows very well in urban soil conditions, tolerates dryness and pollution and likes full sun. Because of its tight branch angles, it has the tendency to split in half and can break in wind, ice and snowstorms. For this reason, the 'Aristocrat,' 'Redspire' and 'Chanticleer' Pears are often planted in place of the Bradford. Fall color varies from a spectacular reddish purple, to yellow and red. (Size: 30-50' ht. by 20-35' w) Form: Pyramidal. Shown here: 166 Main St. in early November (S) (P) 18.5" DBH 35' x 45' \$6,190



Amur Maple

Acer ginnala

This small tree can be used as a specimen or in small groups and can provide a "vision explosion" in fall. It's found mostly as a multi-stemmed tree, but also occurs in single trunk form. Leaf color is glossy dark green, changing to shades of yellow and red in fall. It has a yellowish white, fragrant flower in the spring. Best color is found when planted in full sun. Although the Dirr book refers to this tree as quite adaptable to a wide range of soils, we have found it does not perform consistently when planted on Glen Ellyn parkways. Tree shown here provides beautiful accent color in fall. (Size: 15'-25' ht with similar spread.) Form: Vase. No address or value given. (P)

DID YOU KNOW?

Tree Care

A USDA Forest Service Study conducted in Chicago found that there was a \$2.38 return for every dollar spent on tree planting and maintenance — that's more than 200%!

REMEMBER:

- Older trees need care too — especially watering during dry conditions.
- Deep rototilling can harm the roots of many tree species.

Village Permits

- A permit is required for ANY parkway tree planting, pruning or removal.
- A contractor must be registered with the Village to remove or prune any public, protected or significant tree within the Village.



G e m s o f G l e n E l l y n

Benefits of Trees

Increasingly, municipalities are putting a dollar value on their urban forests. Trees work 24 hours a day to improve our community and provide a vast array of benefits:

- Trees cleanse the air by reducing pollutants such as carbon monoxide. A tree also absorbs and locks away carbon dioxide, which is suspected to increase global warming.
- A mature leafy tree can produce enough oxygen in one growing season to equal what 10 people inhale in one year.
- Trees minimize urban noise, block unsightly views and provide food for both humans and wildlife.
- In warm weather, tree shade can reduce temperatures by as much as 20 degrees. In winter weather when the leaves are off, a tree can save as much as twenty percent of a home's winter heating costs by letting sunlight shine in.
- Trees fight soil erosion, conserve rainwater and reduce water runoff and sediment deposit after storms.
- Trees can increase the real estate values of a property up to twenty percent.
- Trees have a restorative effect that can improve physical well-being and provide beauty all year long.



The Value of Our Community Forest

Money Doesn't Grow on Trees — or Does It?

The Village of Glen Ellyn has conducted its own parkway tree inventory and has quantified its urban forest in terms of species type and value. Between 1990 and 2003, the number of species on Glen Ellyn parkways increased from 110 to 271. In that same amount of time, the urban forest grew from 12,866 trees to 15,565. The Village of Glen Ellyn estimates the overall value of its parkway trees is approximately \$25 million. The value of a tree is estimated by using the formulas developed by The Council of Tree & Landscape Appraisers.

The box on the next page, top right, shows Glen Ellyn's predominant tree species.

“Often...trees are the oldest and most majestic life forms you’ll ever see. They are tough trees for tough places. When you stop to observe their vigor in the face of every conceivable strain, you witness a miracle that can thrill and inspire.”

—From The Urban Tree Book: An Uncommon Field Guide for City and Town, by Arthur Plotnik in consultation with The Morton Arboretum, 2000.

A Guide to our Beautiful Trees



Predominant Glen Ellyn Tree Species

Within the Village, only ten species make up the majority of the total tree population. These predominant species are:

Maple	37.3%	Linden	5.3%
Ash	13.0%	Elm	3.7%
Apple	6.9%	Pear	2.6%
Honeylocust	6.1%	Ginkgo	1.5%
Oak	5.4%	Hackberry	1.3%

A Quick Overview of Glen Ellyn's Urban Forest

	1990	2003
<i>Quantity</i>	12,866	15,565
<i>Value</i>	\$23,188,595	\$24,936,039
<i># Species</i>	110	271
<i>Unplanted spaces</i>	3,637	500

The Village of Glen Ellyn Comprehensive Forestry Management Program

The Village of Glen Ellyn maintains a Comprehensive Forestry Management Program that is overseen by the Village Forester. The program includes ordinance enforcement, systematic and comprehensive tree maintenance, tree inventory management and new planting. The following are some of the programs conducted by the Public Works Department.

Tree Preservation Code

The Village of Glen Ellyn has Codes that aid in the preservation and protection of the community forest. They regulate any work which may be performed on public property trees and enhance the private property portion of the community forest by ensuring the preservation of protected trees. It is important to know that Village ordinances can change over time and you should check with the Public Works Department for the most current regulations.

Code Regulating Forestry Management

The purpose of this Code is to enhance the public property portion of the community forest. Some significant elements of the Code include:

- Requires that any work performed on a public tree be conducted by a Registered Tree Contractor, selected or approved by the Village Forester. The contractor must apply for and receive a permit to do this work. The kind of work may include tree removal, pruning, spraying and cabling. Residents are encouraged to water and fertilize parkway trees themselves, but any contractor performing fertilization must first notify the Public Works Department.

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- Requires any individual who is responsible for damaging a public tree so severely that the tree dies or requires removal or maintenance to compensate the Village for the associated costs.
 - Requires a restoration deposit for any work being performed near a public tree, so that if it is damaged during development, the tree will be restored by the permit holder.

Village Code Regulating Tree Preservation:

Private Property

Homes are often constructed in the midst of trees to take advantage of the aesthetic and environmental value of the wooded lots. Unfortunately, construction can be deadly to trees located in the work area, if inappropriate construction practices are followed. The trees may not die immediately, but may decline and die within a 3-5-year period after construction is complete.

The Village Code requires that private property owners take certain steps during the construction of new buildings or major additions that can help protect existing large or valuable trees near the construction site. This includes educating both the public and area homebuilders

NOTE:

Permits are not required before removal of privately owned trees with two exceptions. When trees are removed by a private tree service, the removals must be reported to the Village upon completion and when trees are to be removed as part of a construction project, a tree preservation plan must be submitted to the Village in advance for review as part of the permitting process.

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concerning the possible negative impact new construction can have on existing trees. Some of the key components of these requirements include:

- **A Tree Preservation Plan** must be developed for each lot. It shall indicate the methods that will be used to preserve protected trees. Protected trees are any tree shown on the plan as being retained after development with a 10" DBH (diameter breast height) or greater, a multi-branch tree which has an aggregate diameter of 16" DBH or greater, or any significant tree species (oak, hickory, walnut) with a 5" DBH or greater.
- **Identification of removed or protected trees.** Owners select which trees on the lot will remain during the construction process. Village-owned trees and those that are located on adjacent properties within 15' of the lot line are automatically considered protected trees.
- **Protection of trees selected for preservation.** All protected trees must be surrounded with tree fence to prevent workers from injuring the roots of the trees. Other steps, such as root pruning and fertilizing, may also be required.
- **Tree Preservation Plan Approval.** The Tree Preservation Plan developed for the individual lot is filed as part of the building permit application process. The Village's Tree Preservation Consultant reviews the Tree Preservation Plan, provides feedback and approves the plan based on proper tree protection measures.

If you are performing any work around trees and think they may be adversely impacted, it is recommended that you hire an arborist to help you decide which trees to save and the actions to take to preserve and protect them, both during and after construction.

The Glen Ellyn Public Works Department offers a wide variety of brochures on these topics free of charge. In addition, more information is available at the websites found in the back of this brochure.

Parkway Tree Pruning Program

Pruning is a common practice for improving tree structure, to remove limbs that are dead, diseased, damaged or weakly attached, and to increase space for pedestrian and vehicle traffic. The Village conducts two pruning programs for parkway trees:



- **A service request program on an as-needed basis.** The resident can call and request pruning for the reasons described above. Each call is investigated, and if pruning is required, the work will be scheduled on an as-needed basis.
- **A winter pruning program** is completed between the months of December and March. Normally, about one-fifth of the parkway trees are pruned each year by either Village staff or a designated contractor. All pruning is done in conformance with the most current edition of the ANSI Z133.1-2000 guidelines. Studies have shown that if proper pruning cuts are made, the wound will heal more quickly. Thus, cuts are not painted.

If you are considering having your private property trees pruned, it is important to hire a certified arborist trained in pruning operations. A list of professional arborists is available from the Illinois Arborist Association website at: www.illinoisarborist.org/CertifiedArbForHire.htm. If a tree is improperly pruned, it can lead to decay where the branch is removed. In addition, remember that the lowest priced company may not always provide the proper care necessary to maintain your trees.

Parkway Tree Removal Program

It is the Village's objective to provide an aesthetically pleasing, safe and healthy community forest. This policy includes maintaining public trees as long as they remain assets to the community and removing public trees when they become a

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Glen Ellyn's Forestry Management Program *continued*

liability. Some reasons for removal include:

- The tree is dead.
- The tree has a high risk of failure.
- The tree has a fatal disease present and/or is contagious (DED, Oak Wilt).
- The tree is damaged beyond repair.
- The tree is in extremely poor shape.

If it is possible to extend the life of the tree through pruning and/or support cabling, the Village will undertake these measures.

Plant Health Care Program

There are many disease and insect problems that can negatively affect the community forest. Village staff monitors the community forest on a continuing basis. The following diseases and insects can have a significant impact on our trees:

- **Dutch Elm Disease** - In recent years, there has been a resurgence of this disease resulting in the loss of approximately 93 American Elm trees on Glen Ellyn parkways between 1998 and 2003. This disease spreads by a beetle which carries the fungus or by root graft (adjacent tree roots that are already infected). To help reduce the spread of this disease, Village Ordinance #4926 requires that any tree, public or private, infected with Dutch Elm Disease, must be removed as soon as possible along with any logs. If you would like to reduce the risk of your American Elm contracting this disease, there are protective options known as Arbortec and Dutch Trig, which can be performed by a trained arborist.

- **Oak Wilt Disease** - Because Glen Ellyn has a large community of oak trees, it is extremely important to be aware of this disease. Oak wilt has been found in two locations in Glen Ellyn within the past three years. This aggressive disease affects many species of oak, especially those in the red oak group. Oak trees can become infected by this fungus through root graft or by the beetle, which carries the fungus. Trained professionals can often diagnose this disease, but only laboratory testing will positively confirm its presence. Trained arborists offer an option known as Alamo which reduces the risk of oak wilt. For more information on this disease, contact your local arborist.

Major Insect Problems

There are three major insects that can cause significant damage to the community forest:

- **Asian Long Horned Beetle** - This beetle was discovered in 1998 in several Chicagoland locations, resulting in the removal of over 1500 trees to-date. Maples, elms and birch trees are the most affected. Although the eradication effort has been fairly successful, there is still the potential for new outbreaks outside of the quarantined areas. For more information, call the City of Chicago Asian Long Horned Beetle Eradication Office at 312-742-3385. If you suspect that you may have an Asian Long Horned Beetle infestation on your property, contact the Public Works Department at 630-469-6756.
- **Emerald Ash Borer** - This insect was discovered in the summer of 2002 in Michigan and has since been found in Ohio, Canada and Indiana. The Emerald Ash Borer is a very serious pest that has wiped out sixteen million ash trees. It can be transported with nursery stock, firewood and timber. The Morton Arboretum is monitoring parkway trees located in municipalities in Northeastern Illinois in order to identify the beetle when it comes to Illinois.

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- **Gypsy Moth** - This insect mostly affects oaks by defoliating the tree. The egg masses can be carried unintentionally on campers, nursery stock and patio furniture being moved to another location. In the summer of 2003, Village staff found an outbreak in the northeast section of Glen Ellyn and a portion of Northeastern Glen Ellyn was sprayed in May-June 2004. The Department of Agriculture will continue to monitor this insect. If you have moved from an area that has a gypsy moth infestation, you should contact the Public Works Department and arrange for an inspection of your outdoor furniture.



Reforestation Program

The Street/Forestry Division has an ongoing Reforestation Program. New trees are planted for a variety of reasons:

- The goal of the Village's Available Space Program is to have a tree planted in every remaining parkway space by 2010.
- The Removal/Replacement Program is designed to replace trees which have had to be removed, if there is an appropriate amount of space for a new tree.
- The Developer Program requires that for any residential construction greater than 1500 sq ft., the developer must pay for the cost of planting a new tree as part of the permit process.
- The ComEd Replacement Program enables the Village to remove certain trees located under utility lines and to replace them with a low-growing tree that will not cause utility line conflicts.
- If you think you might have room in the parkway for an additional tree, please contact the Public Works Department at (630)469-6756.



Proper Tree Maintenance

Selecting, Planting and Mulching Trees

How well your tree investment grows depends on the tree you choose, its location and the care provided during and after planting.

Tree Selection

Tree selection is one of the most important investment decisions the village and a homeowner can make when landscaping a new home or replacing a tree lost to damage or disease. Since most trees have the potential to outlive the people who plant them, the impact of this decision is long-ranging. The potential size of the tree and the available space are two considerations. Diversity of species is also very important. It is crucial that the community forest include a wide variety of trees, so that if a particular disease or insect invades, it will not wipe out a large part of the community forest. This occurred in the 1960s when Dutch Elm Disease destroyed a large amount of the trees in this area.

The Public Works Department can furnish you with a comprehensive list of trees that are recommended for planting in this area. There are other excellent references on this topic such as "Tree Selection" and "New Planting" from the International Society of Arboriculture and the Morton Arboretum's helpful handbook called "Tree & Shrub Handbook, Selection, Care, Pests, Disease." You can also view a variety of trees at the Panfish Park Arboretum located on Park Blvd., just south of Route 38.

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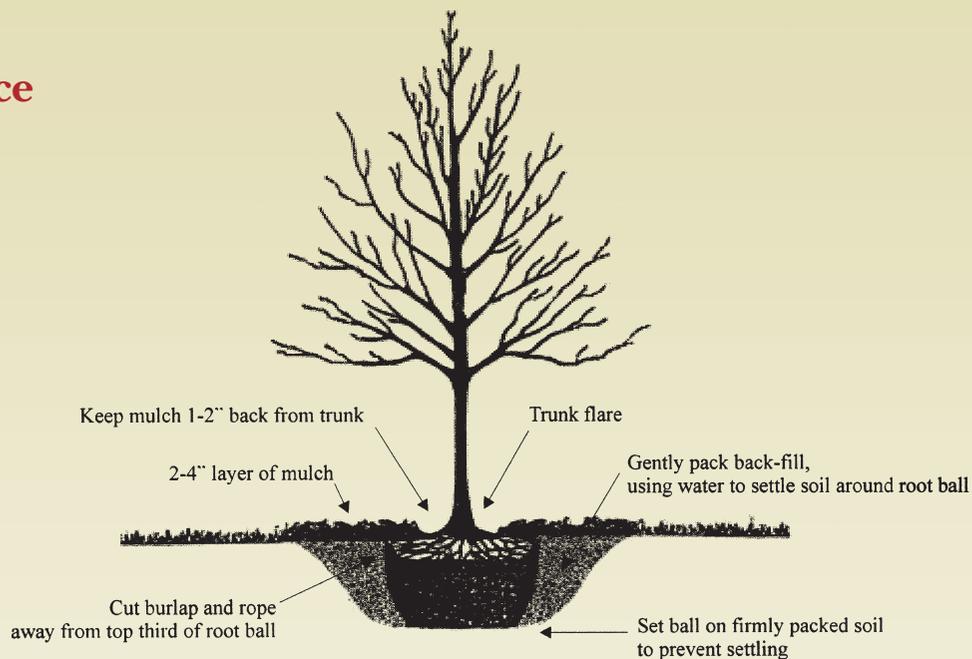
Proper Tree Maintenance *continued*

Planting

Trees that are transplanted have lost at least 90 percent of their root system, so it is important to plant the tree properly and give it tender loving care for at least three years to ensure survival. Before planting, call JULIE (800-892-0123) to have all underground utilities located prior to digging.

Other important aspects of the planting process are:

- The trunk flare must be at or 1-2" above ground level.
- The tree should be placed on solid ground.
- Check the twine around the root ball. If it is not dissolving twine, it must be removed from the ball's upper 12". Also remove any wire surrounding the ball.
- In general, tree staking is not necessary. Research has shown that the tree's root system establishes itself better if left unstaked.



After Planting Care

Watering is one of the most important things you can do to ensure survival. A rule of thumb is one inch of water per week if there is no rain. It is critical that you check the soil first, however, to be sure the tree needs watering. Trees can die not only from lack of water, but overwatering as well.

Mulching should be performed immediately after planting. Mulch decomposes, adding nutrients to the soil, retaining moisture, keeping soil temperatures moderate and reducing competition from grass and weeds. It can also help prevent damage to the trunk of the tree from lawn mowers and weed whackers. Use organic material such as wood chips or shredded bark. Decorative rock should not be used since it does not provide any benefit to the tree. Mulch should be placed around the entire root ball area, 3-4" deep, but NEVER up against the trunk of the tree. Leaving mulch on the trunk of the tree can cause bark decay and eventually death.





A Guide to our Beautiful Trees

Why Hire an Arborist

An arborist is an individual trained in the art and science of planting, caring for and maintaining individual trees. Certified arborists have at least three years' experience and have passed a comprehensive examination developed by some of the nation's leading experts on tree care. They are knowledgeable about the needs of trees and are trained to provide proper care.



Services that Arborists Can Provide

- **Pruning:** The arborist can determine the type of pruning necessary to maintain or improve the health, appearance and safety of your trees.
- **Removal:** Although tree removal is a last resort, there are circumstances when it is necessary. An arborist can help you decide when removal is needed.
- **Planting:** Many arborists also plant trees and most can recommend the right tree for a specific location.
- **Plant health care:** An ongoing preventive maintenance program to keep trees in good health and make them more resistant to insects/disease problems.
- **Fertilization** of trees.
- **Cabling or bracing** for added support to branches with weak attachments.
- **Aeration** to improve root growth.
- **Installation of lightning protection systems.**
- **Spraying or injecting** to control insect and disease problems.
- **Mulching** of trees.
- **Inspection and evaluation** of soil-related issues.

When selecting an arborist, look for membership in professional organizations such as the Illinois Arborist Association, International Society of Arboriculture or Tree Care Industry Association.



Additional Resources

More information about tree care can be found at:

- **Morton Arboretum Plant Clinic**
(630) 719-2424
www.mortonarb.org
- **University of Illinois Cooperative Extension**
Countryside office: (708) 352-0109
Master Gardeners at Friendship Park Conservatory
(847) 298-3502
www.mortonarb.org
- **International Society of Arboriculture**
www.treesaregood.com
- **Illinois Arborist Association** www.illinoisarborist.org/CertifiedArbForHire.htm

To aid you in tree identification, there are many handy websites, including:

- **National Arbor Day Foundation**
www.arboday.org
- **Ohio Public Library Information Network**
www.oplin.lib.oh.us/products/tree/

In addition, Workman Publishing, New York, NY, publishes a tree identification kit known as Fandex. This kit provides detailed descriptions together with actual leaf cutouts to aid in tree identification. For more information, call (212) 254-5900 or go to: www.workman.com.

All questions about Glen Ellyn's community forest — and especially parkway trees — should be directed to the Public Works Department at 630-469-6756.



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TREE CITY USA

Tree City USA

The Village of Glen Ellyn has been awarded the Tree City USA designation for 20 years in a row. This program is sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, National Association of State Foresters, U.S. Conference of Mayors and National League of Cities. To be awarded this recognition, the following requirements must be met:

- There must be a tree board or department that administers a forestry program.
- A community tree ordinance must be in place.
- There must be a Community Forestry Program with an annual budget of at least \$2 per capita.
- The community must have an Arbor Day Observance and Proclamation.

In addition to Tree City, the Village of Glen Ellyn has been awarded the Growth Award for nine years from the National Arbor Day Foundation. This recognition is given to those communities that have demonstrated environmental improvement and a higher level of tree care within their community.



Advice from a Tree

By Ilan Shamir

Dear Friend,

Stand tall and proud
 Sink your roots deeply into the earth
 Reflect the light of a greater source
 Think long term
 Go out on a limb

Remember your place among all living beings
 Embrace with joy the changing seasons
 For each yields its own abundance
 The energy and birth of spring
 The growth and contentment of summer
 The wisdom to let go of leaves in the fall
 The rest and quiet renewal of winter

Feel the wind and the sun
 And delight in their presence
 Look up at the moon that shines down upon you
 And the mystery of the stars at night.
 Seek nourishment from the good things in life
 Simple pleasures
 Earth, fresh air, light

Be content with your natural beauty
 Drink plenty of water
 Let your limbs sway and dance in the breezes
 Be flexible
 Remember your roots

Enjoy the view!





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