

# PLANT-A-TREE

## Grow an Arboretum



*A program developed by Friends of Rhinebeck Cemetery, Inc. to beautify the cemetery grounds, increase ecological diversity and foster environmental stewardship*

The true meaning of life is to plant trees, under whose shade you do not expect to sit.

*Nelson Henderson*

Donations in any amount contribute to the Plant-a-Tree: Grow an Arboretum program. Donations of \$250 or more enable donors to select tree type and, if desired, memorialize the tree in the name of a loved one. Tree types are listed on the inside of this brochure. All deciduous trees will be approximately 1 1/2 to 2 inch caliper size and all conifers approximately 5-6 feet.

All planting locations are determined by the Town of Rhinebeck Cemetery. The Friends works closely with tree donors to site memorial trees.

Tree plantings take place twice a year (spring and fall). All trees are maintained by the Town of Rhinebeck Cemetery and have a standard one-year replacement guarantee.

Contributions at any level are listed on our website: [friendsofrhinebeckcemetery.org](http://friendsofrhinebeckcemetery.org)  
Please email us with any questions you may have: [friends@friendsofrhinebeckcemetery.org](mailto:friends@friendsofrhinebeckcemetery.org)



Cut along dotted line

### CONTRIBUTOR LEVELS *(Please circle)*

\$10-99 – A hug

\$100-249 – Friends tote bag

\$250-\$499 – Memorialization including name engraved on plaque

### TREE

1st choice \_\_\_\_\_

2nd choice \_\_\_\_\_

Memorialization \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION *(please circle)* **Grasmere** **Old**

### Contributor Information:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Enclose check made out to Friends of Rhinebeck Cemetery, Inc., cut out form and mail to:

Friends of Rhinebeck Cemetery, Inc.

P.O. Box 7

Rhinebeck, NY 12572

*All contributions are tax deductible*

Illustrations, research and photo by Susan Rich



Friends of RHINEBECK CEMETERY, INC

P.O. BOX 7, RHINEBECK, NY 12572

**1. Concolor Fir** (*Abies concolor*)  
A sweet-smelling coniferous tree most commonly found in Oregon and California where it can reach heights of 75-120 feet. Prized for its bluish-silver, almost white needles.



**2. Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*)  
A widespread native to eastern North America, whose leaves turn bright red and yellow in fall. When wilted, leaves can be poisonous to animals.



**3. Sugar Maple** (*Acer saccharin*)  
This native of hardwood forests in northeastern North America has five-lobed leaves that turn spectacular shades of color in the fall. This species is a major source of sap for maple syrup in Canada.



**4. Horsechestnut** (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)  
Valued for long, white flower stalks that form upright clusters in May or early June. The green, round, spiky fruit splits to release one or two shiny brown nuts.



**5. River Birch** (*Betula nigra*)  
Commonly found in swamps throughout its native range in the eastern United States. This deciduous tree grows up to 25 meters tall and can have multiple trunks.



**6. Northern Catalpa** (*Catalpa speciosa*)  
This species is also called the Catawba or Cigar Tree. Its fruits are long, thin bean-like pods that resemble brown icicles and the soft, light wood is excellent for carving.



**7. Katsura Tree** (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum*)  
This native to Asia produces an odor like cotton candy or caramel when its heart-shaped leaves are shed in the fall.



**8. Eastern Redbud** (*Cercis canadensis*)  
Magenta-pink flowers appear as clusters along stems and trunk prior to leafing in early spring. They can only be pollinated by long-tongued bees.



**9. Fringe Tree** (*Chionanthus virginicus*)  
Pure-white scented flowers emerge in drooping clusters in late May and its bark has been used in folk medicine to treat wounds and skin lesions.



**10. Yellowwood** (*Cladrastis lutea*)  
Native to the southeastern United States but can be cultivated further north. The yellow heartwood of this tree is used in woodworking and to make dye.



**11. Kousa Dogwood** (*Cornus kousa*)  
Also known as the Japanese Flowering Dogwood, this tree is native to Asia but planted as an ornamental in the eastern United States. Its large pinkish-red berries are edible and delicious.



**12. Cornelian Cherry** (*Cornus mas*)  
Related to the Flowering Dogwood, this native of Europe and Asia bears ruby-red oval fruits that taste similar to cranberries and are used in jam-making.



**13. Ginkgo** (*Ginkgo biloba*)  
Native to China and distinctive for its fan-shaped leaves. A prehistoric tree with fossil foliage dating to 200 million years.



**14. Kentucky Coffee Tree** (*Gymnocladus dioica*)  
Native Americans and early settlers roasted and ground the seeds to brew a coffee-like beverage (albeit no caffeine).



**15. Climbing Hydrangea** (*Hydrangea petiolaris*)  
Native to the woodlands of Japan, the Korean peninsula, and eastern Siberia, this vigorous woody climbing vine is grown on masonry walls, sturdy trellises, and fences.



**16. Golden Rain Tree** (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)  
Grown in temperate regions across the world as an ornamental tree because of the aesthetic appeal of its flowers, leaves, and seed pods.



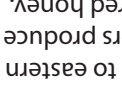
**17. Larch** (*Larix laricina*)  
Has the pyramidal growth habit typical of conifers but the leaves are shed in autumn like those of deciduous trees. The most widely distributed is called tamarack.



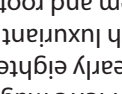
**18. Sweet Gum Tree** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)  
Spiked ball-shaped seed pods have impaled many a forager. Leaves of sharply pointed palmate lobes turn brilliant orange, red, and purple in the autumn.



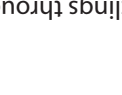
**19. Tulip Tree** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)  
One of the tallest hardwood species native to eastern North America. Its pale green/yellow flowers produce large quantities of nectar that yield a dark red honey.



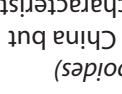
**20. Magnolia** (*Magnolia acuminata*)  
The genus is named in commemoration of Pierre Magnol, a professor of medicine and botany in the early eighteenth century. All its members are handsome with luxuriant foliage and rich flowers. The bark of the stem and root are used for medicinal purposes.



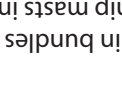
**21. Adams Crabapple** (*Malus Adams*)  
Pink flowers are followed by red fruit that clings through winter providing food for birds.



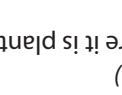
**22. Metasequoia** (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)  
A fast-growing deciduous conifer native to China but grown ornamentally in the US. Trees have characteristic flexible bluish-green needles are grouped in bundles of five. The tall straight trunks were used as ship masts in colonial times.



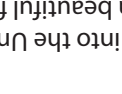
**23. White Pine** (*Pinus strobus*)  
Native to Europe but grown in the US where it is planted as an attractive urban roadside tree.



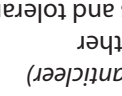
**24. London Plane Tree** (*Platanus acerifolia*)  
Native to Europe but grown in the US where it is planted as an attractive urban roadside tree.



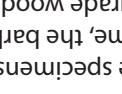
**25. Sargent Cherry** (*Prunus sargentii*)  
Native to Asia, this species was introduced into the United States in 1908 as an ornamental tree with a beautiful floral display.



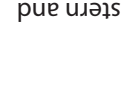
**26. Chanticleer Pear** (*Pyrus calleryana Chanticleer*)  
An upright pyramidal tree narrower than other ornamental pears. Adaptable to many soils and tolerant of drought, heat, and pollution.



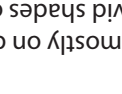
**27. White Oak** (*Quercus alba*)  
One of the most long-lived oaks with some specimens living for over 600 years. Contrary to its name, the bark is ashen gray and deeply fissured. The high-grade wood is used to make tight barrels for whiskey and other liquids.



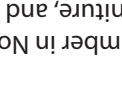
**28. Swamp White Oak** (*Quercus bicolor*)  
Primarily found in wetlands throughout eastern and mid-western North America.



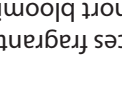
**29. Scarlet Oak** (*Quercus coccinea*)  
A medium-large deciduous tree occurring mostly on dry, sandy soils. The seven-lobed leaves turn vivid shades of scarlet red in the fall.



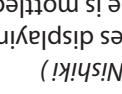
**30. Red Oak** (*Quercus rubra*)  
One of the most important oaks used for timber in North America. The wood is used for flooring, furniture, and railroad ties.



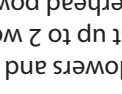
**31. Black Locust** (*Robinia pseudacacia*)  
Native to the eastern United States. Produces fragrant clusters of white, edible flowers during a short blooming period in the spring.



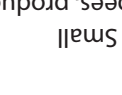
**32. Dappled Willow** (*Salix integra Hakuro Nishiki*)  
Graceful small shrub with weeping branches displaying salmon-pink stems and buds. Green foliage is mottled with white and pink.



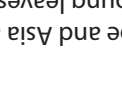
**33. Tree Lilac** (*Syringa reticulata*)  
A smaller ornamental tree with attractive flowers and shape. Clusters of creamy white flowers last up to 2 weeks. Often used as a street tree in areas with overhead power lines.



**34. American Basswood** (*Tilia Americana*)  
A species native to eastern North America. Small yellowish-white flowers are pollinated by bees, producing nectar from which honey is made.



**35. Linden** (*Tilia cordata*)  
Introduced into North America from Europe and Asia as a substitute for the native Tilia Americana. Young leaves can be eaten in salads.



**36. Zelkova** (*Zelkova serrata*)  
Native to Asia and introduced into the United States for its attractive bark, leaf, color, and shape. A popular tree in the horticultural art of bonsai.

