

# **PRESERVATION MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**

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prepared by the  
Olmsted Center for  
Landscape Preservation

# Martin Van Buren National Historic Site Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan

## Introduction

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This Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan for Martin Van Buren National Historic Site provides a framework for guiding the preservation of important historic landscape features. Procedures and practices for monitoring change, controlling growth, replacing-in-kind, and minimizing disturbance are provided to ensure that the integrity and character of the historic landscape is not compromised.

The guide was initiated in 1995 with an inspection of 250 trees, shrubs, and vines conducted by Margie Coffin and Paul Bitzel of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP). Historic information documented by David Ushold in the 1994 Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for the site was utilized throughout this guide. In particular, all field identification numbers assigned to individual woody specimen plants correspond directly with those used on the existing conditions map prepared for the CLR.

The notebook includes seven sections. Included within the first section, Introduction, is a project summary which highlights particular issues related to feature condition and provides recommendations for immediate care. The second section, Map & Areas, delineates zones within the landscape which support maintenance operations. The third section, Inventory, lists all trees and shrubs addressed in this plan. The fourth section, Inspection and Field Work Needed, contains the results of the field condition assessment and provides recommendations for work needed to stabilize and/or improve the condition of individual plants. The fifth section, Feature Data, provides detailed information on plant species such as propagation, pests, diseases, and horticultural requirements. In addition, the fifth section contains record-keeping sheets for each species so that information can be routinely documented for future reference. The sixth section, Seasonal Work Calendar, provides a schedule which guides routine and cyclic preservation maintenance operations. The seventh section, Appendices, contains correspondence and other background information relevant to this project as well as additional blank forms used throughout the plan.

As the recommendations in this plan are implemented, questions may arise regarding the replacement of individual features. As this document is a preservation maintenance plan for the landscape, all features should be replaced-in-kind until a comprehensive treatment plan is completed for the landscape. Guidance on the replacement of individual plants is provided in section five, Feature Data.

This plan has been designed to be periodically updated and modified as new information becomes available and as park staff monitor and evaluate the condition of the landscape. Documenting observations, notes, and maintenance practices is encouraged as one of the most

Important aspects of making this plan successful. In particular major pests, problems, treatments, removals, and replacements are important aspects of the landscape's history and should be routinely documented in the record-keeping section of the plan.

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June 1996

**Martin Van Buren National Historic Site**  
**Project Summary and Recommendations**  
June 1996

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During June 27-29, 1995, an inventory and condition assessment of the woody plants at Martin Van Buren National Historic Site was conducted. This report summarizes the detailed information documented in more detail in section Four, Inspection and Field Work Needed.

### **Specimen Tree and Shrub Management**

**Hazardous Trees.** Based on poor structural condition, a number of trees were identified as immediate hazards and in need of pruning or removal and replacement. A detailed list and corresponding map of these trees is in Section 4B, Field Work Needed.

**Deadwood.** Many trees contain dead limbs that pose a safety concern. A description of the condition of each tree can be found in Section 4A, Inspection.

**Declining Trees.** The condition of several trees is declining. These trees should be retained as long as they do not pose threats to safety or resource damage. If removal is required, information related to condition, age, size, etc. should be recorded, and the plant should be replaced-in-kind. Declining trees identified in Section 4A, Inspection.

**Lightning Protection Systems.** Many of the extant lightning protection systems have been "included", or grown around by tree bark. Repair to these "included cables" should involve splicing new cable around the covered lines. Removal of "included" cable can cause severe damage to the tree. Lightning protection systems should be routinely inspected and extended to above the tree canopy. Affected trees are noted in Section 4A, Inspection.

**Historic Pine Trees.** Most of the site's Eastern white pine along Post Road would benefit from an in-the-tree inspection by a certified arborist. These trees are too tall for a detailed condition assessment from the ground. These trees are indicated in Section 4A, Inspection.

**Dieback.** The Mazzard Cherry and several white pines are experiencing gradual dieback. A description of the condition of each tree can be found in Section 4A, Inspection.

**Excessive Cone Set.** Several Eastern white pine produced an excessive cone set during the 1995 growing season. Such heavy seed production is indicative of stress and may impact the condition of the trees in future growing seasons. These trees are documented in Section 4A, Inspection.



**Honey locusts.** Many of the *Gleditsia* at the site are not of the "thornless" variety and must be inspected annually to evaluate this potential safety hazard. New thorns can be produced even on the trunks of mature trees, as # 159.

**Propping.** White mulberry #221 would benefit from a prop to support the load of the tenuously attached limb on the south side of the tree. Information is provided in Section 6, "Appendices", for a suggested method of supporting this limb.

**Propagation and Reestablishment of Linden #039.** Adventitious shoots growing from the stump of this tree can be rooted and used for replacement purposes simply by mounding 10-12 inches of soil over the stump. This method of propagation does not rely on the root system of the original tree to support the new growth and will produce several genetically-identical plants, each with its own vigorous root system.

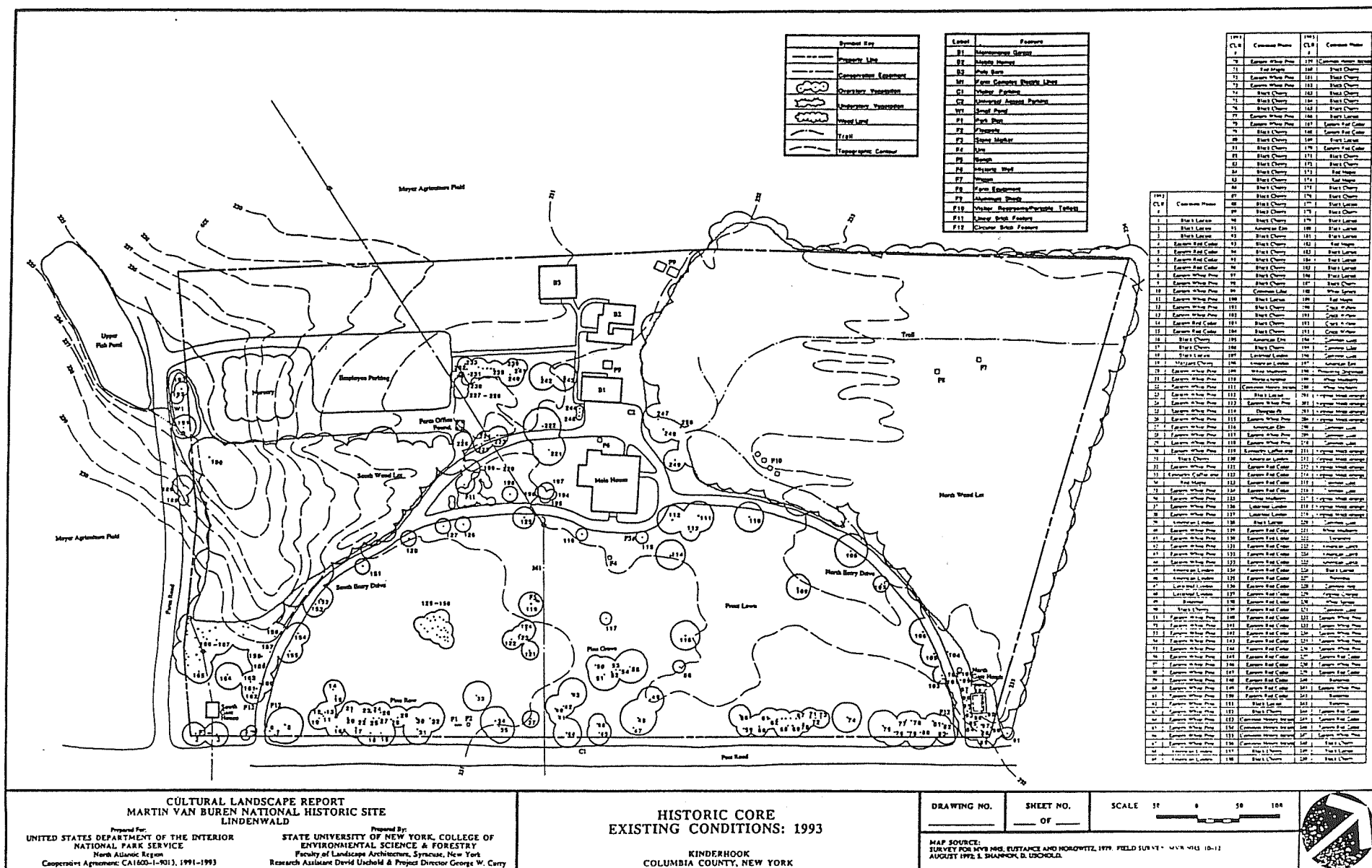
**Renewal Pruning.** Lilac and mock orange throughout the park are being shaded by adjacent vegetation. This shading canopy of foliage should be thinned to increase light and air penetration to the lilacs and mock oranges. In addition, a three-year renewal pruning program should be implemented to restore the plants to a vigorous condition. Plants are identified in Section 4B, Field Work Needed. This renewal pruning could be proposed as a future OCLP field project.

## **Integrated Pest Management**

**Spider Mites.** This pest, which thrives in hot, dry conditions, caused severe damage during the 1995 growing season. In particular, most of the Eastern Red cedar in the park exhibit moderate to severe damage. Information and recommended treatment for spider mites is included in Section 5A, Feature Data.

**White Pine Weevil.** An insect pest prevalent throughout the site on pine and spruce trees. Infested shoots produce a characteristic "Shepherd's Crook" that should be pruned out and destroyed in early June before the adult insects emerge. Affected trees are noted in Section 4B, Field Work Needed.

**Cedar Apple Rust.** A fungal organism that requires the presence of red cedar and apple or hawthorn trees to complete its life cycle. Detailed information related to treatment is provided in Section 5A, Feature Data, under Juniper.



*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# INVENTORY

Field id #*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
001	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	removed, 1993
002	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
003	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
004	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
005	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
006	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
007	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
008	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
009	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	removed, 1993
010	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
011	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
012	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
013	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
014	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
015	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
016	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
017	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
018	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
019	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Mazzard Cherry	present
020	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
021	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
022	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
023	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
024	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
025	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
026	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present

\* Field identification numbering system developed as part of the Cultural Landscape Report for Martin VanBuren NHS (Uschold, 1993).

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# INVENTORY

Field id #*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
027	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
028	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
029	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
030	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
031	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
032	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
033	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffee-tree	present
034	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	present
035	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
036	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	removed, 1993
037	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
038	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	removed, 1993
039	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Linden	removed, 1993
040	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
041	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
042	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
043	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
044	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
045	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Linden	present
046	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	present
047	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden	present
048	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden	present
049	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut	present
050	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
051	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
052	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# INVENTORY

Field id #*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
053	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
054	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
055	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
056	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
057	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	removed, 1993
058	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
059	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
060	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
061	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
062	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
063	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
064	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
065	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
066	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
067	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
068	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Linden	present
069	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Linden	present
070	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
071	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	present
072	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
073	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
074	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
075	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
076	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
077	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
078	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present

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# INVENTORY

Field id #*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
079	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
080	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
081	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	removed, 1993-95
082	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
083	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
084	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
085	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
086	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
087	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
088	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
089	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
090	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
091	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	present
092	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
093	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
094	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	removed, 1993-95
095	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
096	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
097	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
098	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
099	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	present
100	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
101	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
102	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	removed, 1993-95
103	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
104	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# INVENTORY

Field id #*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
105	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	present
106	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
107	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden	present
108	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Linden	present
109	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	present
110	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut	present
111	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Common Honey-locust	repl.in progres
112	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
113	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
114	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	present
115	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
116	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	present
117	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
118	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
119	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffee-tree	present
120	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Linden	present
121	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
122	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
123	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
124	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
125	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	present
126	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden	present
127	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden	present
128	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
129	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
130	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*  
**INVENTORY**

Field id #*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
131	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
132	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
133	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
134	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
135	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
136	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
137	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
138	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
139	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
140	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
141	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
142	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
143	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
144	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
145	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
146	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
147	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
148	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
149	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
150	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
151	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
152	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
153	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Common Honey-locust	present
154	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Common Honey-locust	present
155	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Common Honey-locust	present
156	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Common Honey-locust	present

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# INVENTORY

Field id #*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
157	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
158	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
159	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Common Honey-locust	present
160	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
161	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
162	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
163	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
164	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
165	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
166	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
167	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
168	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
169	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
170	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
171	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
172	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
173	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	present
174	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	present
175	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
176	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
177	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
178	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
179	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
180	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
181	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
182	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	present

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*  
**INVENTORY**

Field id #*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
183	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	present
184	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	present
185	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	present
186	Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	present
187	Prunus serotina	Black Cherry	present
188	Picea glauca	White Spruce	present
189	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	present
190	Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	present
191	Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	present
192	Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	present
193	Salix fragilis	Crack Willow	present
194	Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	present
195	Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	present
196	Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	present
197	Ulmus americana	American Elm	present
198	Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	present
199	Morus alba	White Mulberry	present
200	Morus alba	White Mulberry	present
201	Philadelphus x virginalis	Virginal Mock-orange	present
202	Philadelphus x virginalis	Virginal Mock-orange	present
203	Philadelphus x virginalis	Virginal Mock-orange	present
204	Philadelphus x virginalis	Virginal Mock-orange	present
205		unassigned	did not inspect
206		unassigned	did not inspect
207		unassigned	did not inspect
208	Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac	present

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# INVENTORY

Field id #*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
209	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	present
210	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	present
211	<i>Philadelphus x virginialis</i>	Virginal Mock-orange	present
212	<i>Philadelphus x virginialis</i>	Virginal Mock-orange	present
213	<i>Philadelphus x virginialis</i>	Virginal Mock-orange	present
214	<i>Philadelphus x virginialis</i>	Virginal Mock-orange	present
215	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	present
216	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	present
217	<i>Philadelphus x virginialis</i>	Virginal Mock-orange	present
218	<i>Philadelphus x virginialis</i>	Virginal Mock-orange	present
219	<i>Philadelphus x virginialis</i>	Virginal Mock-orange	present
220	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	present
221	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	present
222	<i>Platanus</i> sp.	Sycamore	present
223	<i>Larix laricina</i>	American Larch	present
224	<i>Larix laricina</i>	American Larch	present
225	<i>Larix laricina</i>	American Larch	present
226	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
227	<i>Forsythia</i> sp.	Forsythia	present
228	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Common Hop	present
229	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	present
230	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	present
231	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	present
232	<i>Picea</i> sp.	Spruce	present
233	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
234	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*  
**INVENTORY**

Field id #*	Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
235	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
236	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
237	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
238	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
239	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
240	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	present
241	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
242	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	present
243	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut	present
244	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
245	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
246	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar	present
247	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	present
248	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present
249	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	present
250	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	present

\* Field identification numbering system developed as part of the Cultural Landscape Report for Martin VanBuren NHS (Uschold, 1993).

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #** Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>near south gate house</u>		
001 removed, 1993	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust deciduous tree	- removed in 1993 due to hazardous condition  <i>removed in 1993</i>
002 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust deciduous tree	g good  <i>none</i>
003 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust deciduous tree	g minor deadwood, mower damage, gypsy moth caterpillars  <i>protect from mower damage, monitor for gypsy moth</i>
004 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar conifer - small tree/large shrub	p heavy infestation of spider mites, some cedar-apple rust, mower damage  <i>treat spidermites with dormant oil in early spring, remove and destroy apple-cedar rust galls, protect from mower damage</i>
005 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar conifer - small tree/large shrub	f infested with spider mites, mower damage  <i>treat spidermites with dormant oil in early spring, protect from mower damage</i>
<u>corner of south entry drive and post road</u>		
006 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar conifer - small tree/large shrub	f infested with spider mites  <i>treat spidermites with dormant oil in early spring</i>
007 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar conifer - small tree/large shrub	f infested with spider mites, recent mower damage  <i>treat spidermites with dormant oil in early spring, protect from mower damage</i>
008 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g minor deadwood  <i>none</i>

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id # Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
along post road		
009 removed, 1993	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	- removed in 1993 due to hazardous condition  <i>determine whether replacement is needed</i>
010 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g minor deadwood, minor spidermite damage  <i>minor deadwood, minor spider mite damage</i>
011 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g minor deadwood, minor spidermite damage  <i>minor deadwood, minor spider mite damage</i>
012 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g minor deadwood, minor spidermite damage  <i>minor deadwood, minor spider mite damage</i>
013 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g minor deadwood because tree is crowded and shaded  <i>none</i>
014 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar conifer - small tree/large shrub	f minor deadwood, spidermite damage  <i>treat spidermites with dormant oil in early spring</i>
015 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar conifer - small tree/large shrub	p minor deadwood because tree is crowded and shaded, spidermite damage  <i>treat spidermites with dormant oil in early spring, determine whether replacement is needed</i>
016 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry deciduous tree	g minor deadwood  <i>none</i>
017 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry deciduous tree	g minor deadwood due to shade by pines, eastern tent caterpillars on trunk  <i>remove eastern tent caterpillar nests as soon as they appear</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

ation eld id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>along post road</u>		
018 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust deciduous tree	f decay column on southeast side, monitor narrow v-crotch  <i>monitor narrow crotch angle</i>
019 present	Prunus avium Mazzard Cherry deciduous tree	f deadwood throughout, watersprouts on trunk, some brown leaves-could be cherry leaf spot, brown rot, aphids, spidermites  <i>Prune to remove dead, damaged, diseased wood and eliminate some watersprouts. Monitor potential disease problem</i>
020 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	f minor deadwood due to shading, gypsy moth egg case, old mower damage, minor infestation of pine bark adelgids  <i>monitor pine bark adelgid, treat with dormant oil in early spring</i>
021 esent	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g minor deadwood due to shading, old mower damage, minor infestation of pine bark adelgids  <i>monitor pine bark adelgid, treat with dormant oil in early spring</i>
022 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g crowded and shaded by larger trees, old mower damage  <i>none</i>
023 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g good  <i>none</i>
024 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g good  <i>none</i>
025 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g good  <i>none</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>along post road</u>		
026 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g good  <i>none</i>
027 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g good  <i>none</i>
028 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g good  <i>none</i>
029 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g recent mower damage  <i>protect from mower damage</i>
0 present	Pinus strobus  Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g some discoloration and deformation on lower branches, spidermite damage, pine bark adelgid, further diag. needed  <i>monitor for potential insect problems, treat mites and adelgids with dormant oil in early spring</i>
031 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry deciduous tree	g enormous tree!! some deadwood  <i>none</i>
032 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g good  <i>none</i>
033 present	Gymnocladus dioicus  Kentucky Coffee-tree deciduous tree	g hangers, new storm damage, watersprouts, branch stub from poor pruning cut, need in-the-tree inspection  <i>remove watersprouts, prune branch stubs, do in-the-tree inspection</i>
034 present	Acer rubrum Red Maple deciduous tree	g minor deadwood  <i>none</i>

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Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>along post road</u>		
035 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	g recent mower damage  <i>protect from mower damage</i>
036 removed, 1993	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	- removed in 1993 due to hazardous condition  <i>determine whether replacement is needed</i>
037 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g old injury on east side, excessive cone set in upper canopy, shape affected by pruning for power lines  <i>none</i>
038 removed, 1993	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	- removed in 1993 due to hazardous condition  <i>removed in 1993, determine whether replacement is needed</i>
039 removed, 1993	Tilia americana American Linden	- removed in 1993 due to hazardous condition, now a stump (near tree #40) with several suckers  <i>select 2-3 suckers and remove rest, propagate from this growth for tree replacement (if needed)</i>
040 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g tall! pruned for utility lines, good color, old root flare mower damage  <i>none</i>
041 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g tall! good color, old root flare mower damage  <i>none</i>
042 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g tall! girdling root, excessive cone set in upper canopy  <i>evaluate girdling root for treatment</i>

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Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name Vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
along post road		
043	Pinus strobus	g tall! old root flare mower damage, column of decay on N side of trunk, excessive cone set in upper canopy
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>monitor decay in trunk</i>
044	Pinus strobus	f old! very big! canopy removed, old utility line mount on E side, needles on lower branch eaten-pine sawfly?
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>do in-the-tree inspection</i>
045	Tilia americana	g may have interior column of decay on SW side, recent mower damage
present	American Linden	<i>monitor decay in trunk, protect from mower damage</i>
046	Morus alba	p located where visitors enter park, leaning, safety hazard
present	White Mulberry	<i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
047	Tilia cordata	g needs corrective structural pruning while it is young, spittlebugs, old basal wound
present	Littleleaf Linden	<i>structural pruning</i>
048	Tilia cordata	g old sapsucker damage, spittlebugs, dead branch, recent mower damage
present	Littleleaf Linden	<i>remove dead branch, protect from mower damage</i>
049	Carya cordiformis	g good
present	Bitternut	<i>none</i>
050	Prunus serotina	g Black Knot Fungus on lower branch on S side
present	Black Cherry	<i>remove and dispose of Black Knot Fungus</i>

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ation Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
along post road		
051	Pinus strobus	g lowest branch (at 50') has no bark- response to heading-back pruning cut, girdling roots
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>do in-the-tree inspection, evaluate girdling root for treatment</i>
052	Pinus strobus	g crowded, old and new mower damage
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>protect from mower damage</i>
053	Pinus strobus	g crowded, old and new mower damage
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>protect from mower damage</i>
054	Pinus strobus	g disk tag included in bark, crowded, old and new mower damage
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>protect from mower damage</i>
055	Pinus strobus	g included copper lightening cable
present	Eastern White Pine coniferous tree	<i>inspect lightening protection cable, carefully remove included copper cable where possible</i>
056	Pinus strobus	g White Pine Weevil damaging terminal shoots, destroying central leader.
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>prune out and destroy infested shoots ("Shepherd's Crooks") in early June before adults emerge.</i>
057	Pinus strobus	- removed in 1993 due to hazardous condition
removed, 1993	Eastern White Pine	<i>determine whether replacement is needed</i>
058	Pinus strobus	g leaning, lost leader, new mower damage
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>protect from mower damage</i>

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Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name Vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
along post road		
059 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g Pine Tip Moth, minor bark borer in cambium, dead area on trunk could cause problems later.  <i>prune out and destroy infested twigs in May-June, monitor for reinfestation in same year, protect from mower damage.</i>
060 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good  <i>none</i>
061 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good  <i>none</i>
062 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good, crowded  <i>none</i>
063 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good, very crowded  <i>inspect for pruning to reduce crowding</i>
064 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	f good overall condition but poor structure, crowded  <i>prune to improve structure and to reduce crowding</i>
065 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	f fair, very crowded  <i>prune to reduce crowding</i>
066 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good  <i>none</i>
067 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	f fair, very crowded  <i>prune to reduce crowding</i>

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Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>along post road</u>		
068	Tilia americana	g good, but very one-sided tree; all growth on SE side due to crowding
present	American Linden	<i>ID species, prune to improve structure and reduce crowding</i>
069	Tilia americana	p poor condition, extreme deformation of trunk, may be unstable, leaning
present	American Linden	<i>inspect tree for possible hazard and monitor for stability</i>
070	Pinus strobus	g good, crowded
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>prune to reduce crowding</i>
071	Acer rubrum	g overall good, but remove large hangers! hazard! double trunk, old mower damage
present	Red Maple	<i>remove hangers! monitor trunks for stability</i>
072	Pinus strobus	g good, two trunks, narrow crotch angle
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>monitor trunk for stability</i>
073	Pinus strobus	g girdling root, crowded
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>evaluate girdling root for treatment, prune to reduce crowding</i>
074	Prunus serotina	g girdling root, crown very thin, old mower damage around 25% of tree
present	Black Cherry	<i>evaluate girdling root for treatment, monitor thin crown &amp; gypsy moth</i>
075	Prunus serotina	g good, dead branches and snags, some Black Knot Fungus, old and new mower damage
present	Black Cherry	<i>remove deadwood, snags; remove and dispose of black knot fungus, protect from mower damage</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>along post road</u>		
076 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good, dead branches and snags, old and new mower damage  <i>remove deadwood ,snags, protect from mower damage</i>
077 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	  <i>none</i>
078 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	  <i>none</i>
079 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	p stump with suckers  <i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
080 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	p in decline, poor health and structure  <i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
<u>corner of north entry drive and post road</u>		
081 removed, 1993-95	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	- gone  <i>determine whether replacement is needed</i>
082 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	p poor condition, decay in trunk, dieback throughout  <i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
083 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good overall, but weak structure and thin canopy, gypsy moth egg masses present, old/new mower damage, deadwood - hazard  <i>remove deadwood, especially over drive- hazard! protect from mower damage</i>
<u>near north gate house</u>		
084 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good overall, but thin canopy, new mower damage, deadwood hazard!  <i>remove deadwood overhanging road- hazard! protect from mower</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<i>damage</i>		
<i>near north gate house</i>		
085	Prunus serotina	g new mower damage, consider mowing 3X /year this area, note: stump located between #84 & 85
present	Black Cherry	<i>mow around foundation, rest 3x/year, protect from mower damage</i>
086	Prunus serotina	p poor, half dead, old and new mower damage
present	Black Cherry	<i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
087	Prunus serotina	f fair, old and new mower damage (hard to miss)
present	Black Cherry	<i>protect from mower damage</i>
088	Prunus serotina	p poor, large area of decay on W side, unstable, woodpecker damage on SE side
sent	Black Cherry	<i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
089	Prunus serotina	f fair, Black Knot Fungus on E side, deadwood throughout, new mower damage
present	Black Cherry	<i>remove and dispose of black knot fungus, protect from mower damage</i>
090	Prunus serotina	g good, minor deadwood, new mower damage
present	Black Cherry	<i>protect from mower damage</i>
091	Ulmus americana	g good structure, healthy, minor Elm Cockscomb Gall, vegetation at base protects trunk and root flares from mower damage
present	American Elm	<i>protect from mower damage</i>
092	Prunus serotina	f fair, small but healthy crown, decay on NE side of base, new mower damage
present	Black Cherry	<i>monitor decay, protect from mower damage</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #** Status	Scientific Name Common Name Vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>near north gate house</u>		
093 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	f leaning, consider removal  <i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
094 removed, 1993-95	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	- gone, part of 1993 project? remove stump  <i>grind stump, determine whether replacement is needed</i>
095 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	f fair  <i>none</i>
096 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	p remove  <i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
097 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	f fair  <i>none</i>
098 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good, Eastern Tent Caterpillar  <i>remove eastern tent caterpillar nests as soon as they appear</i>
099 present	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	g good, dead area at base of trunk, thin weak suckers and encroaching vegetation  <i>renewal prune after flowering, remove and thin encroaching vegetation</i>
100 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	f fair, dead branch stubs, new mower damage  <i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
101 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	f fair, small canopy  <i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>

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<u>near north gate house</u>		
102 removed, 1993-95	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	- gone  <i>determine whether replacement is needed</i>
<hr/>		
<u>along north entry drive</u>		
103 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	f fair, moderate deadwood with oozing (gummosis)  <i>remove deadwood, monitor gummosis</i>
<hr/>		
104 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	f fair, deadwood, grapevines in canopy, new mower damage  <i>remove grapevine, protect from mower damage</i>
<hr/>		
105 present	Ulmus americana American Elm	g good, light Elm Cockscomb Gall, (2) large dead limbs over driveway, old and new mower damage  <i>remove deadwood- hazard! If possible, prune in Dec. to reduce susc. to Dutch Elm Disease, protect from mower damage</i>
<hr/>		
106 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good, some decay at base, dead limbs over driveway, Gypsy Moth and E. Tent Caterpillar, old & new mower damage  <i>prune to remove deadwood- hazard!, monitor for gypsy moth, remove eastern tent caterpillar nests as they appear</i>
<hr/>		
107 present	Tilia cordata Littleleaf Linden	g good, good branch structure, leaf blisters throughout  <i>further diagnosis of leaf symptoms</i>
<hr/>		
108 present	Tilia americana American Linden	g good, minor deadwood, Gypsy Moth or Japanese Beetle damage, ID Leafhopper  <i>monitor for potential insect problems</i>
<hr/>		
<u>front lawn</u>		
109 present	Morus alba White Mulberry	f fair, watershoots, sucker growth, and deadwood, leaning habit  <i>remove deadwood and thin watersprouts and sucker growth</i>
<hr/>		

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<u>along north entry drive</u>		
110	Aesculus hippocastanum	g good, good foliage (no leaf scorch), some deadwood over driveway, old and new mower damage
present	Horse-chestnut	<i>remove deadwood, protect from mower damage</i>
<hr/>		
<u>along north entry drive, near main house</u>		
111	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	- gone, counted 76 rings, but very hard to count (app. 75-150 yrs)
repl.in progres	Common Honey-locust	<i>encourage replacement seedlings, eventually select one as replacement tree</i>
<hr/>		
112	Robinia pseudoacacia	g Gypsy Moth, seam in trunk on NW and S sides, good crown, new mower damage
present	Black Locust	<i>monitor for stability, gypsy moth; protect from mower damage</i>
<hr/>		
113	Pinus strobus	g good, young tree, White Pine Weevil damaging terminal shoots, prune out with pole pruner, new mower damage
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>prune out and destroy infested shoots ("Shepherd's Crooks") in early June before adults emerge</i>
<hr/>		
114	Pseudotsuga menziesii	g very good, Cooley Spruce Gall Adelgid (esp. S side), no dieback, old and new mower damage on lowest limb
present	Douglas Fir	<i>dormant oil in April to avoid distorted foliage, (adelgid also affecting spruce on site), protect from mower damage</i>
<hr/>		
115	Pinus strobus	g White Pine Weevil damaging terminal shoots
present	Eastern White Pine	<i>prune out and destroy infested shoots ("Shepherd's Crooks") in early June before adults emerge</i>
<hr/>		
<u>near main house</u>		
116	Ulmus americana	g branches thin despite thick, healthy foliage, some skeletonizing (Elm Leaf Beetle?), aphid honeydew, new mower damage
present	American Elm	<i>monitor canopy and foliage for insects, protect from mower damage</i>

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Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name Vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>near main house</u>		
117 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good, young tree, White Pine Weevil damaging terminal shoots  <i>prune out and destroy infested shoots ("Shepherd's Crooks") in early June before adults emerge</i>
118 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good, White Pine Weevil damaging terminal shoots, Japanese Beetles, Pine Bark Adelgid  <i>prune out and destroy infested shoots ("Shepherd's Crooks") in early June before adults emerge, dormant oil in April- adelgids</i>
<u>front lawn</u>		
119 present	Gymnocladus dioica Kentucky Coffee-tree	g good, narrow crotch angle  <i>evaluate narrow crotch angle</i>
120 present	Tilia americana American Linden	- removed in 1993 due to hazardous condition  <i>determine whether replacement is needed</i>
121 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	f fair, old tree, hollow base, recent mower damage, discolored needles- Spider Mite damage  <i>monitor for stability, protect from mower damage, treat spidermites with dormant oil in early spring</i>
122 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	g good, discolored needles- Spider Mite damage  <i>monitor spider mites, treat with dormant oil in early spring</i>
123 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	g good, (3) trunks, discolored foliage- Spider Mite Damage  <i>monitor spider mites, treat with dormant oil in early spring</i>
124 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	g good, (2) trunks, discolored foliage- Spider Mite Damage  <i>monitor spider mites, treat with dormant oil in early spring</i>

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Location Field id #*	Scientific Name Common Name Vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>South entry drive</u>		
125 present	Morus alba White Mulberry	g good, heavy branching, included bark, crossing, rubbing branches  <i>in-the-tree inspection; thin canopy of suckers, cross-branching</i>
126 present	Tilia cordata Littleleaf Linden	g good, narrow crotch angles, but OK, probably 'Greenspire', some leaf blisters  <i>further diagnosis of leaf symptoms</i>
127 present	Tilia cordata Littleleaf Linden	g good, poor structure - double leader, narrow V-crotch, probably 'Greenspire', leaf blisters, new mower damage  <i>evaluate narrow crotch for stabilization, further diagnosis of leaf symptoms</i>
128 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g good, minor deadwood  <i>none</i>
<u>front lawn</u>		
129 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	g comments refer to #129-150: good, one completely dead and one half dead in grove, light Spider Mite damage, remove vine  <i>comments refer to #129-150: remove dead &amp; dying trees, virginia creeper vine; monitor spider mites</i>
130 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129  -
131 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129  -
132 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129  -

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
front lawn		
133 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
134 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
135 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
136 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
137 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
138 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
139 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
140 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
141 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -

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**FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED**

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name Vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>front lawn</u>		
142 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
143 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
144 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
145 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
146 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
147 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
148 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
149 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -
150 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	- refer to comments for #129 -

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## FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION &amp; WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
south entry drive		
151 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g good, minor deadwood, new mower damage  <i>protect from mower damage</i>
152 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good, deadwood over driveway, old basal wound on E side, Gypsy Moth  <i>remove deadwood over driveway- hazard! monitor basal wood, gypsy moth</i>
153 present	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	g good, but weak structure, mostly thornless, but some thorns on adventitious shoots at base, Gypsy Moth  <i>remove thorny watersprouts from trunk- hazard!</i>
154 present	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	f fair, tree hollow- large cavity on SE side, inclusion on NE and W sides, same age as 111?  <i>monitor tree for stability; plan to record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
155 present	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	f fair, weak structure, remove deadwood, hangers, snags- safety concern!  <i>remove deadwood, snags and hangers- hazard!</i>
156 present	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	g good, remove deadwood, hangers, snags- safety concern! new mower damage  <i>remove deadwood, snags and hangers- hazard! protect from mower damage</i>
157 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good, new mower damage  <i>protect from mower damage</i>
158 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good, small canopy, girdling root w/adventitious shoots from adjacent honeylocust, deadwood  <i>evaluate girdling root for treatment</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #** Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>south entry drive</u>		
159	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	g thorns on trunk and roots-safety concern, remove with pruning shears, not string trimmer, deadwood over driveway
present	Common Honey-locust	<i>remove deadwood over driveway- hazard, remove thorny watersprouts from trunk and rootflares with pruners- hazard!</i>
<u>south entry drive. near south gate house</u>		
160	Prunus serotina	f fair, large deadwood, consider removal, old and new mower damage
present	Black Cherry	<i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
161	Prunus serotina	f fair, large deadwood, consider removal, old and new mower damage
present	Black Cherry	<i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
162	Prunus serotina	f fair, large deadwood, consider removal, old and new mower damage
present	Black Cherry	<i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
163	Prunus serotina	g good, Gypsy Moth, old mower damage
present	Black Cherry	<i>monitor for gypsy moth</i>
164	Prunus serotina	f fair, dieback throughout, mower damage with oozing (gummosis)
present	Black Cherry	<i>protect from mower damage</i>
165	Prunus serotina	g good, remove virginia creeper, (2) trunks- one without leader, deadwood and dieback
present	Black Cherry	<i>remove deadwood and virginia creeper</i>
<u>southeast edge of south wood lot</u>		
166	Robinia pseudoacacia	g good, crowded
present	Black Locust	<i>none</i>

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name Vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>southeast edge of south wood lot</u>		
167 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	f fair, covered with Spider Mite, crowded  <i>treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring</i>
168 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	f fair, covered with Spider Mite, crowded  <i>treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring</i>
169 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g good, internal trunk decay likely, deadwood and snags- remove, wildlife inhabiting tree, intertwined with #170  <i>monitor for stability, remove deadwood</i>
170 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	f fair, crowded and shaded, intertwined with #169  <i>none</i>
171 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	p poor, nearly dead, near powerline - remove  <i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
172 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good, some deadwood  <i>none</i>
173 present	Acer saccharum Sugar Maple	g good  <i>none</i>
174 present	Acer saccharum Sugar Maple	g good  <i>none</i>
175 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good, light crown  <i>none</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
southeast edge of south wood lot		
176 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	p dead, near powerline - remove  <i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
177 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g good  <i>none</i>
178 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good, deadwood near powerline - remove, girdling root, old and new mower damage  <i>prune deadwood, evaluate girdling root for treatment, protect from mower damage</i>
179 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g good  <i>none</i>
180 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g good  <i>none</i>
181 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g comments refer to #181-187: good, some need disks removed  <i>check for included disk &amp; remove</i>
182 present	Acer rubrum Red Maple	g refer to comments for #181  <i>check for included disk &amp; remove</i>
183 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g refer to comments for #181  <i>check for included disk &amp; remove</i>
184 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g refer to comments for #181  <i>check for included disk &amp; remove</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>southeast edge of south wood lot</u>		
185 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g refer to comments for #181  <i>check for included disk &amp; remove</i>
-----		
186 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g refer to comments for #181  <i>check for included disk &amp; remove</i>
-----		
187 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g refer to comments for #181  <i>check for included disk &amp; remove</i>
-----		
<u>near Farm Road</u>		
188 present	Picea glauca White Spruce	f fair, Cooley Spruce Gall Adelgid throughout  <i>treat adelgid with dormant oil in early April</i>
-----		
189 present	Acer rubrum Red Maple	g good, dense branching habit- almost fastigate, minor deadwood throughout  <i>none</i>
-----		
190 present	Salix fragilis Crack Willow	g good, very mature, minor deadwood throughout  <i>none</i>
-----		
<u>near Farm Road and upper fish pond</u>		
191 present	Salix fragilis Crack Willow	g good, very mature, minor deadwood throughout  <i>none</i>
-----		
192 present	Salix fragilis Crack Willow	p poor, half-dead, good habitat for willow  <i>consider leaving for wildlife habitat</i>
-----		
193 present	Salix fragilis Crack Willow	p poor, half-dead, good habitat for willow, smaller than adjacent (3) trees  <i>consider leaving for wildlife habitat</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #** Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>near main house</u>		
194	Syringa vulgaris	g good, old lilac plant, renewal pruning to rejuvenate, thin existing suckers, borer damage
present	Common Lilac	<i>renewal prune after flowering to encourage basal growth, monitor for borers</i>
195	Syringa vulgaris	g good, old lilac plant, renewal pruning to rejuvenate, thin existing suckers, borer damage
present	Common Lilac	<i>renewal prune after flowering to encourage basal growth, monitor for borers</i>
196	Syringa vulgaris	g good, old lilac plant, renewal pruning to rejuvenate, thin existing suckers, borer damage
present	Common Lilac	<i>renewal prune after flowering to encourage basal growth, monitor for borers</i>
197	Ulmus americana	g good, elevate crown to preserve lilac (2-3 branches), Elm Leaf Beetle, Leaf Roller?, Elm Cockscomb gall
present	American Elm	<i>remove sapling, elevate crown (in December) to preserve lilacs, monitor potential insect problems</i>
198	Cornus florida	p poor condition - remove, borers evident, severe old mower damage and girdling
present	Flowering Dogwood	<i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
<u>near drive</u>		
199	Morus alba	g good, remove deadwood, thin and elevate crown over lilac
present	White Mulberry	<i>thin and elevate crown to preserve lilacs, remove deadwood</i>
200	Morus alba	g good, light deadwood over road, thin and elevate crown over lilac
present	White Mulberry	<i>thin and elevate crown to preserve lilacs, remove deadwood</i>

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## FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION &amp; WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name Vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>near drive</u>		
201	Philadelphus x virginalis	g comments refer to #201-204: renewal prune to rejuvenate, deadwood, groundhogs causing root damage - eliminate
present	Virginal Mock-orange	<i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth; remove groundhogs!</i>
202	Philadelphus x virginalis	g refer to comments for #201
present	Virginal Mock-orange	<i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
203	Philadelphus x virginalis	g refer to comments for #201
present	Virginal Mock-orange	<i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
204	Philadelphus x virginalis	g refer to comments for #201
present	Virginal Mock-orange	<i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
205	unassigned	g refer to comments for #201
did not inspect		-
206	unassigned	g refer to comments for #201
did not inspect		-
207	unassigned	g refer to comments for #201
did not inspect		-
<u>near drive</u>		
208	Syringa vulgaris	g refer to comments for #201
present	Common Lilac	<i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
near drive		
209 present	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
210 present	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
211 present	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
212 present	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
213 present	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
214 present	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
215 present	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
216 present	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>

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Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name Vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>near drive</u>		
217 present	Philadelphus x virginialis Virginal Mock-orange	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
218 present	Philadelphus x virginialis Virginal Mock-orange	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
219 present	Philadelphus x virginialis Virginal Mock-orange	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
220 present	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	g refer to comments for #201  <i>renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth</i>
221 present	Morus alba White Mulberry	f fair, large cavity, limb on S side tenuously attached to tree (hazard!)- lighten, shorten lateral, support from below  <i>in-the-tree inspection: inspect cables, lighten load and shorten S limb, provide support from below</i>
<u>along drive to garage</u>		
222 present	Platanus sp. Sycamore	f inspect lightning protection (included cable, addl leader, extensions), some Anthracnose, deadwood & dead limb over dr.  <i>in-the-tree inspection: remove deadwood- hazard! thin canopy over Morus #221, monitor anthracnose in spring</i>
223 present	Larix laricina American Larch	g good, light infestation of Spider Mite, pruned for powerline clearance  <i>monitor for spider mites, treat with dormant oil in early spring</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>along drive to garage</u>		
224	Larix laricina	g good, light infestation of Spider Mite, pruned for powerline clearance, old mower damage
present	American Larch	<i>monitor for spider mites, treat with dormant oil in early spring</i>
225	Larix laricina	g good, light infestation of Spider Mite
present	American Larch	<i>monitor for spider mites, treat with dormant oil in early spring</i>
226	Robinia pseudoacacia	p poor, foliage good, decay esp. in S side limb- remove at fork in trunk, deadwood on N side fork- remove
present	Black Locust	<i>remove S side limb at fork in trunk, remove deadwood on N side fork</i>
<u>near employee parking</u>		
227	Forsythia sp.	g plants #227 - 229 are competing and are intertwined, all should be maintained until a treatment plan is developed
present	Forsythia	-
228	Humulus lupulus	g refer to comments for #227
present	Common Hop	-
229	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	g refer to comments for #227
present	Virginia Creeper	-
230	Picea glauca	f fair, monitor for vine encroachment, beneath powerline - growth will soon be affected by pruning for right-of-way
present	White Spruce	<i>monitor vine growth and remove encroaching foliage as required</i>
231	Syringa vulgaris	g renewal pruning to rejuvenate, prune & deadwood pine to increase light, remove encroaching vines
present	Common Lilac	<i>renewal prune after flowering to encourage basal growth, remove vines</i>

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**FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED**

Location Field id #* Status	Scientific Name Common Name vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>near employee parking</u>		
232 present	Picea sp. Spruce	p poor, possibly Red Spruce, very crowded  <i>record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed</i>
233 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good, remove deadwood and stubs, minor Cottony Aphid? infestation, elevate to increase light for lilac  <i>remove deadwood, stubs and elevate to increase light for adj. lilac #231, monitor pine bark adelgid</i>
<u>between employee parking and garage</u>		
234 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good, remove deadwood  <i>remove deadwood, monitor bark miner</i>
235 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	f fair, small, crowded, stunted  <i>none</i>
236 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good, some deadwood  <i>remove deadwood</i>
237 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	f fair, crowded, Spider Mite damage  <i>monitor for spider mites</i>
238 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good, old crack in trunk on W side  <i>none</i>
239 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	f fair, crowded, Spider Mite damage, foliage thin  <i>monitor for spider mites</i>
240 resent	Juglans cinerea Butternut	f Fungal conk on N side indicative of decay column, deadwood-hazard! (near activity area)  <i>remove dead limb on W side, deadwood- hazard! thin canopy for adjacent pines</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #*	Scientific Name Common Name Vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
<u>between employee parking and garage</u>		
241 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good, crowded & shaded by #240, dead stubs  <i>remove dead stubs</i>
242 present	Juglans cinerea Butternut	g good, dead limb 35' on S side over activity area, canker, lighten branch load of lowest limb on E side  <i>remove dead limb on S side over activity area, lighten branch load of lowest limb on E side, diagnose canker</i>
<u>near garage</u>		
243 present	Juglans cinerea Butternut	g good, remove deadwood and suckers, Carpenter Ants indicate decay column  <i>remove deadwood, suckers, monitor for trunk decay</i>
4 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	f fair, light infestation of Spider Mite, Cedar Apple Rust (old), new mower damage  <i>monitor for spider mites and cedar-apple rust, remove cedar-apple rust galls, protect from mower damage</i>
245 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	f fair, light infestation of Spider Mite, new mower damage  <i>monitor for spider mites and cedar-apple rust, protect from mower damage</i>
246 present	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	f fair, light infestation of Spider Mite, Cedar Apple Rust, new mower damage  <i>monitor for spider mites and cedar-apple rust, remove cedar-apple rust galls, protect from mower damage</i>
<u>near main house, edge of north woodlot</u>		
247 present	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	g good, new mower damage  <i>protect from mower damage</i>

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# FIELD INVENTORY, INSPECTION & WORK NEEDED

Location Field id #** Status	Scientific Name Common Name Vegetation type	Comments on condition (g-good/f-fair/p-poor) and work needed*
near main house, edge of north woodlot		
248 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	g good, new mower damage  <i>protect from mower damage</i>
249 present	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	g good  <i>none</i>
250 present	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	f fair, dieback throughout, dead limbs & deadwood  -

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# PRUNING WORK NEEDED

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # (1=critical) and Description of pruning work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>along post road</u>			
019	Prunus avium Mazzard Cherry	1 Prune to remove dead, damaged, diseased wood and eliminate suckers	
033	Gymnocladus dioicus Kentucky Coffee-tree	1 remove watersprouts, prune branch stubs, do in-the-tree inspection	
050	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 remove and dispose of Black Knot Fungus	
056	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 prune out and destroy infested shoots ("Shepherd's Crooks") in early June before adults emerge	
059	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 Pine tip moth damage - prune/destroy infested twigs in May-June, monitor for reinfestation	
071	Acer rubrum Red Maple	1 remove hangers!	
<u>corner of north entry drive and post road</u>			
083	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 remove deadwood, especially over drive- hazard!	
<u>near north gate house</u>			
084	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 remove deadwood overhanging road- hazard!	
<u>along north entry drive</u>			
105	Ulmus americana American Elm	1 remove deadwood- hazard! If possible, prune in Dec. to reduce susc. to Dutch Elm Disease	
106	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 prune to remove deadwood- hazard!, remove eastern tent caterpillar nests	
110	Aesculus hippocastanum Horse-chestnut	1 remove deadwood	
<u>along north entry drive, near main house</u>			
113	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 prune out and destroy infested shoots ("Shepherd's Crooks") in early June before adults emerge	
115	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 prune out and destroy infested shoots ("Shepherd's Crooks") in early June before adults emerge	

*Based on inspection conducted June 28, 1995 by Paul Bitzel and Margie Coffin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.*

*\* Notes: Follow NPS Integrated Pest Management (IPM) policies prior to the application of any pesticides or fungicides.*

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# PRUNING WORK NEEDED

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # (1=critical) and Description of pruning work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>near main house</u>			
117	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 prune out and destroy infested shoots ("Shepherd's Crooks") in early June before adults emerge	
118	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 prune out and destroy infested shoots ("Shepherd's Crooks") in early June before adults emerge	
<u>south entry drive</u>			
152	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 remove deadwood over driveway- hazard!	
153	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	1 remove thorny watersprouts from trunk- hazard!	
155	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	1 remove deadwood, snags and hangers- hazard!	
156	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	1 remove deadwood, snags and hangers- hazard!	
159	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	1 remove deadwood over driveway- hazard, remove thorny watersprouts from trunk and rootflare	
<u>near drive</u>			
221	Morus alba White Mulberry	1 inspect cables, lighten load and shorten S limb, provide support from below	
<u>along drive to garage</u>			
222	Platanus sp. Sycamore	1 in-the-tree inspection: remove deadwood- hazard! thin canopy over adjacent tree #221(Morus)	
226	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	1 remove S side limb at fork in trunk, remove deadwood on N side fork	
<u>between employee parking and garage</u>			
240	Juglans cinerea Butternut	1 remove dead limb on W side, deadwood- hazard! thin canopy for adjacent pines	
242	Juglans cinerea Butternut	1 remove dead limb on S side over activity area, lighten branch load of lowest limb on E side	

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# PRUNING WORK NEEDED

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # (1=critical) and Description of pruning work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>along post road</u>			
047	Tilia cordata Littleleaf Linden	2 structural pruning	
048	Tilia cordata Littleleaf Linden	2 remove dead branch	
051	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 do in-the-tree inspection	
068	Tilia americana American Linden	2 prune to improve structure and reduce crowding	
075	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 remove deadwood and snags; remove and dispose of black knot fungus	
076	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 remove deadwood and snags	
<u>near north gate house</u>			
099	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 renewal prune after flowering, remove and thin encroaching vegetation	
<u>front lawn</u>			
109	Morus alba White Mulberry	2 remove deadwood and thin watersprouts and sucker growth	
<u>southeast edge of south wood lot</u>			
169	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 remove deadwood	
<u>near main house</u>			
194	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 renewal prune after flowering to encourage basal growth, monitor for borers	
195	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 renewal prune after flowering to encourage basal growth, monitor for borers	
196	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 renewal prune after flowering to encourage basal growth, monitor for borers	
207	Ulmus americana American Elm	2 remove sapling, elevate crown (in December) to preserve lilacs	

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# PRUNING WORK NEEDED

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # (1=critical) and Description of pruning work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>near drive</u>			
199	Morus alba White Mulberry	2 thin and elevate crown to preserve lilacs, remove deadwood	
200	Morus alba White Mulberry	2 thin and elevate crown to preserve lilacs, remove deadwood	
201	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
202	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
203	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
204	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
208	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
209	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
210	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
211	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
212	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
213	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# PRUNING WORK NEEDED

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # (1=critical) and Description of pruning work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>near drive</u>			
214	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
215	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
216	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
217	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
218	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
219	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
220	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 renewal prune after flowering to reduce height and encourage basal growth	
<u>near employee parking</u>			
231	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 renewal prune after flowering to encourage basal growth, remove vines	
233	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 remove deadwood, stubs and elevate to increase light for adj. lilac #231	
<u>along post road</u>			
039	Tilia americana American Linden	3 removed in 1993, determine whether replacement is needed	
064	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	3 prune to improve structure and to reduce crowding	
065	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	3 prune to reduce crowding	

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

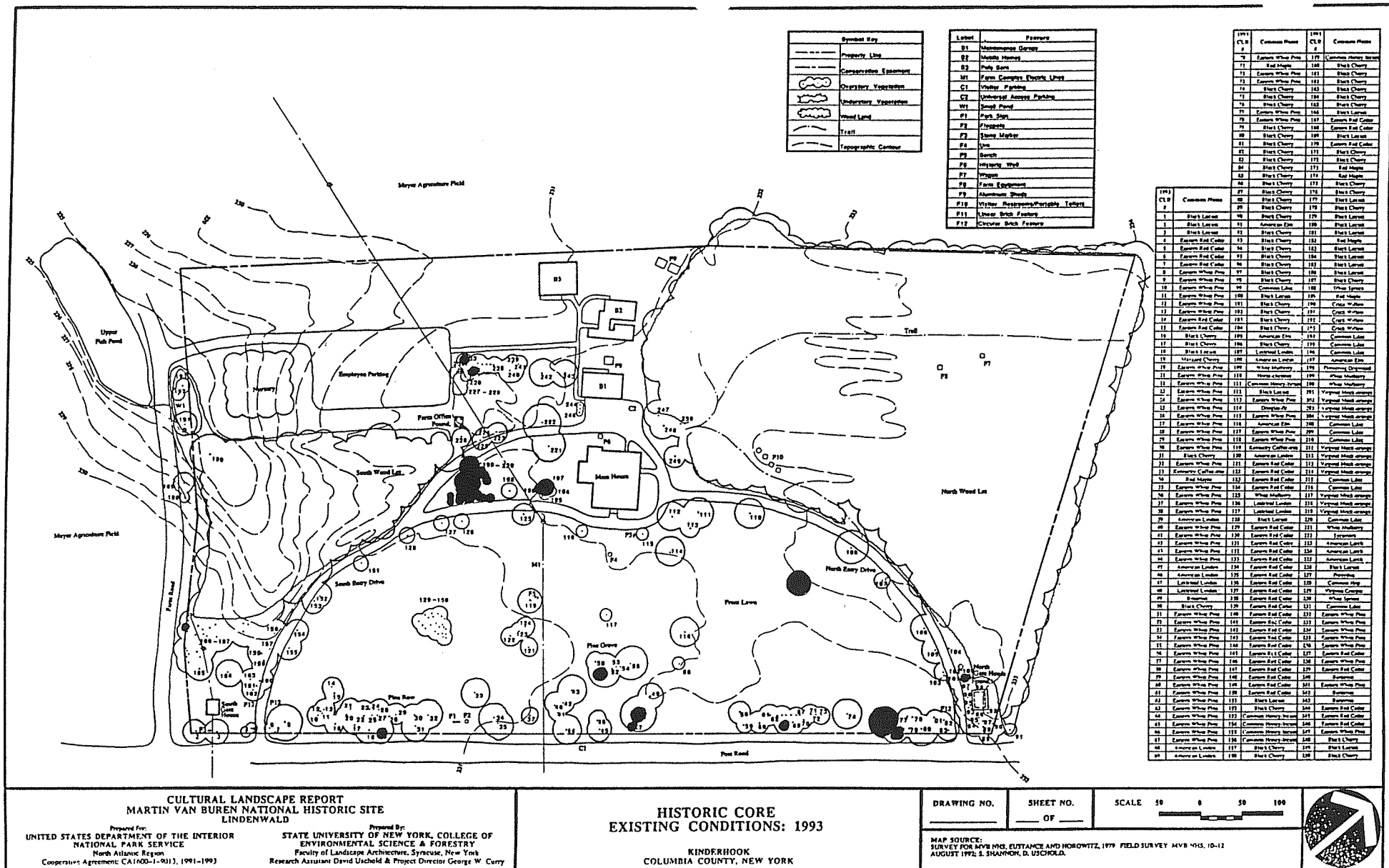
# PRUNING WORK NEEDED

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # (1=critical) and Description of pruning work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>along post road</u>			
067	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	3 prune to reduce crowding	
070	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	3 prune to reduce crowding	
073	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	3 prune to reduce crowding	
<u>near north gate house</u>			
089	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	3 remove and dispose of black knot fungus	
<u>along north entry drive</u>			
103	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	3 remove deadwood	
<u>south entry drive</u>			
125	Morus alba White Mulberry	3 in-the-tree inspection; thin canopy of suckers and crossed branches	
<u>south entry drive, near south gate house</u>			
165	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	3 remove deadwood and virginia creeper	
<u>southeast edge of south wood lot</u>			
178	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	3 prune deadwood	
<u>between employee parking and garage</u>			
234	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	3 remove deadwood	
236	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	3 remove deadwood	
241	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	3 remove dead stubs	
<u>near garage</u>			
243	Juglans cinerea Butternut	3 remove deadwood and suckers	

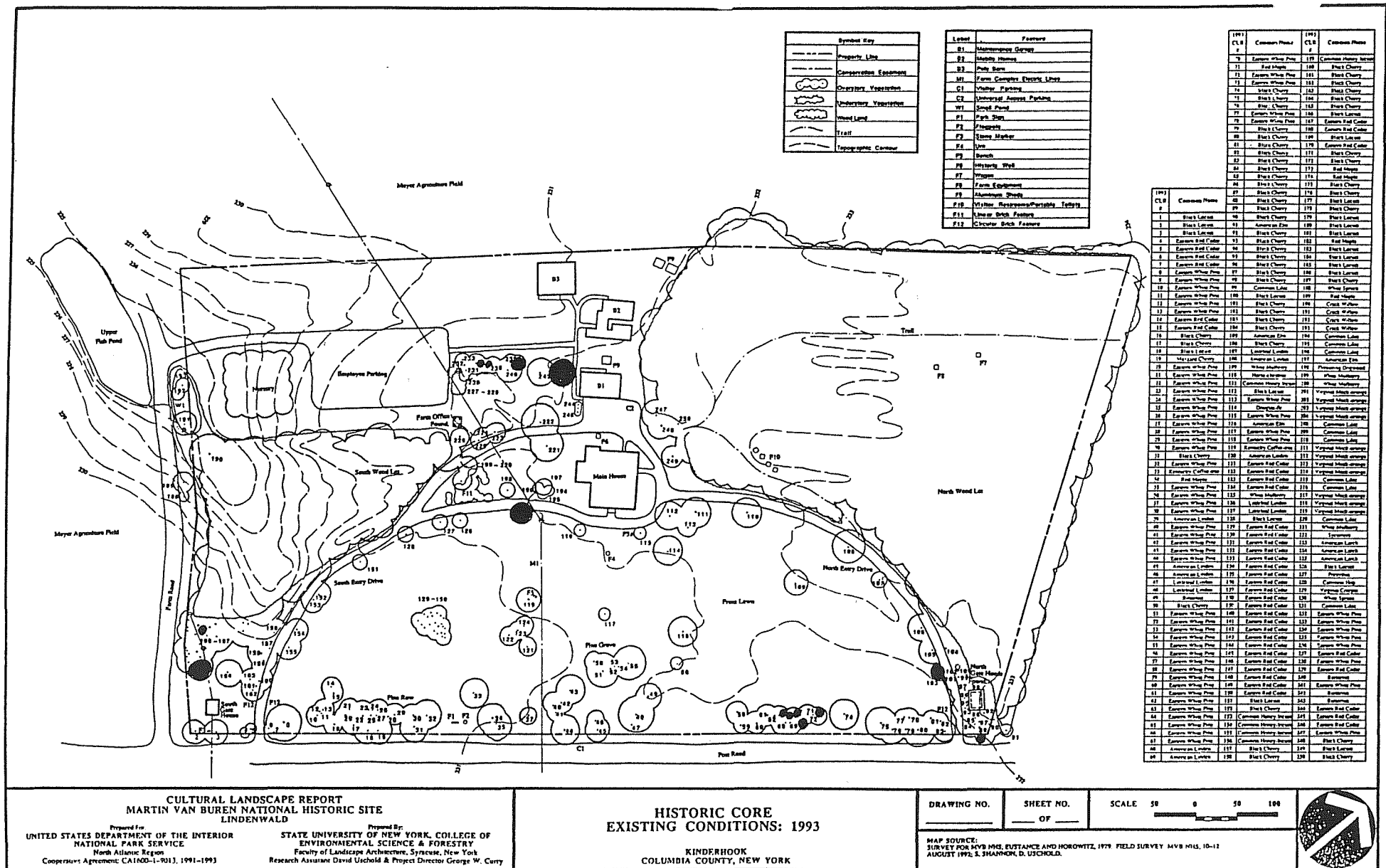
Based on inspection conducted June 28, 1995 by Paul Bitzel and Margie Coffin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

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PRUNING: PRIORITY #2

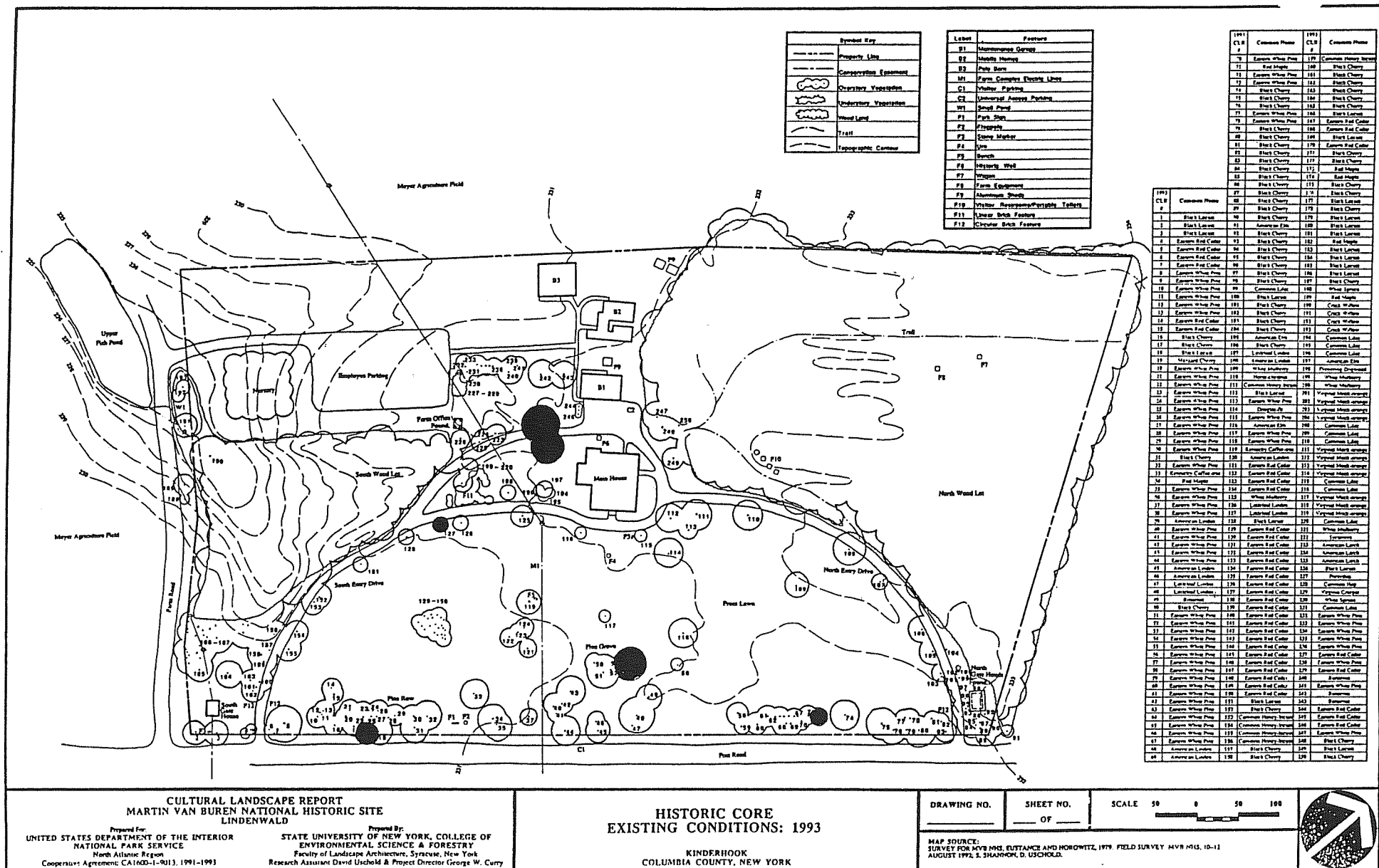


PRUNING: PRIORITY #3

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# CABLE WORK NEEDED

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # (1=critical) and Description of cable work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>south entry drive</u>			
127	Tilia cordata Littleleaf Linden	1 evaluate narrow crotch for stabilization	
<u>near drive</u>			
221	Morus alba White Mulberry	1 inspect and possibly reinforce cables, add support from ground up	
<u>along drive to garage</u>			
222	Platanus sp. Sycamore	1 needs in-the-tree inspection to determine if cabling needed	
<u>along post road</u>			
018	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 monitor narrow crotch angle	
<u>along post road</u>			
055	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 inspect lightening protection cable, remove sections included in bark or replace	
<u>along post road</u>			
072	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 two trunks, narrow crotch angle, monitor stability	



# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE LINDENWALD

Prepared for:  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
North Atlantic Region  
Cooperating Agreement CA100-1-0113, 1991-1993

Prepared by:  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY  
Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York  
Research Assistant David Uschold & Project Director George W. Curry

## HISTORIC CORE EXISTING CONDITIONS: 1993

KINDERHOOK  
COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO.

SCALE 50 0 50 100

MAP SOURCE:  
SURVEY FOR MVB M.S. EUSTANCE AND MOROWITZ, 1979. FIELD SURVEY MVB M.S. 10-11  
AUGUST 1992. S. SHANKOR, D. USCHOLD.



CABLE WORK NEEDED

# REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of removal and replacement considerations	Date completed & notes
<u>near south gate house</u>			
001	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	1 removed in 1993, determine whether replacement is needed	
<u>along post road</u>			
009	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 removed in 1993, determine whether replacement is needed	
036	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 removed in 1993, determine whether replacement is needed	
038	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 removed in 1993, determine whether replacement is needed	
046	Morus alba White Mulberry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
077	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 removed in 1993, determine whether replacement is needed	
079	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
080	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
<u>corner of north entry drive and post road</u>			
081	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 removed between 1993 and 1995, determine whether replacement is needed	
082	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
<u>near north gate house</u>			
086	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
88	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	

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# REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of removal and replacement considerations	Date completed & notes
<u>near north gate house</u>			
093	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
094	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 removed between 1993 and 1995, determine whether replacement is needed	
096	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
100	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
101	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
102	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 removed between 1993 and 1995, determine whether replacement is needed	
<u>along north entry drive, near main house</u>			
111	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	1 encourage replacement seedlings, eventually select one as replacement tree	
<u>south entry drive</u>			
154	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
<u>south entry drive, near south gate house</u>			
160	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
161	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
162	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	
<u>southeast edge of south wood lot</u>			
171	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 record, remove and determine whether replacement is needed	

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## REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

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*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# PEST AND DISEASE PROBLEMS

Location id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of pest and disease problems	Date completed & notes
<u>near south gate house</u>			
004	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
005	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
<u>corner of south entry drive and post road</u>			
006	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
007	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
<u>along post road</u>			
015	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
7	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 remove eastern tent caterpillar nests as soon as they appear	
050	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 remove and destroy black knot fungus	
056	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 White Pine Weevil - destroy infested shoots, "Shepards Crooks" in June before adults emerge	
075	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 remove and destroy black knot fungus	
<u>near north gate house</u>			
089	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 remove and destroy black knot fungus	
<u>along north entry drive</u>			
106	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 monitor for gypsy moths, remove eastern tent caterpillar nests as they appear	
<u>along north entry drive, near main house</u>			
113	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 White Pine Weevil - destroy infested shoots, "Shepards Crooks" in June before adults emerge	

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# PEST AND DISEASE PROBLEMS

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of pest and disease problems	Date completed & notes
<u>along north entry drive, near main house</u>			
114	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> Douglas Fir	1 Cooley Spruce Gall Adelgid on s.side, apply dormant oil in Apr. to avoid distorted foliage	
115	<i>Pinus strobus</i> Eastern White Pine	1 White Pine Weevil - destroy infested shoots,"Shepards Crooks" in June before adults emerge	
<u>near main house</u>			
117	<i>Pinus strobus</i> Eastern White Pine	1 White Pine Weevil - destroy infested shoots,"Shepards Crooks" in June before adults emerge	
118	<i>Pinus strobus</i> Eastern White Pine	1 White Pine Weevil - destroy infested shoots,"Shepards Crooks" in June before adults emerge	
<u>front lawn</u>			
121	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
122	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
123	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
124	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
129	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
130	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
31	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	

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# PEST AND DISEASE PROBLEMS

Location field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of pest and disease problems	Date completed & notes
<u>front lawn</u>			
132	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
133	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
134	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
135	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
136	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
137	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
138	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
139	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
140	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
141	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
142	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
143	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	

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# PEST AND DISEASE PROBLEMS

Location Site id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of pest and disease problems	Date completed & notes
<u>front lawn</u>			
144	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
145	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
146	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
147	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
148	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
149	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
150	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
<u>southeast edge of south wood lot</u>			
167	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*	
168	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*	
<u>near drive</u>			
201	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	1 woodchucks/ groundhogs causing root damage, protect roots	
202	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	1 woodchucks/ groundhogs causing root damage, protect roots	
203	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	1 woodchucks/ groundhogs causing root damage, protect roots	

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# PEST AND DISEASE PROBLEMS

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of pest and disease problems	Date completed & notes
<u>near drive</u>			
204	Philadelphus x virginalis Virginal Mock-orange	1 woodchucks/ groundhogs causing root damage, protect roots	
<u>between employee parking and garage</u>			
237	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
239	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
<u>near garage</u>			
244	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
245	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
246	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
<u>near south gate house</u>			
003	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 monitor for gypsy moth infestation	
<u>along post road</u>			
010	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 monitor for spider mites and treat with dormant oil in early spring*	
011	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 monitor for spider mites and treat with dormant oil in early spring*	
012	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 monitor for spider mites and treat with dormant oil in early spring*	
014	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	2 treat spider mites with dormant oil in early spring*, remove and destroy any rust galls	
019	Prunus avium Mazzard Cherry	2 monitor for problems including cherry leaf spot, brown rot, aphids and spider mites	

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# PEST AND DISEASE PROBLEMS

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of pest and disease problems	Date completed & notes
<u>along post road</u>			
020	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 monitor pine bark adelgid , treat with dormant oil in early spring if necessary*	
021	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 monitor pine bark adelgid , treat with dormant oil in early spring if necessary*	
030	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 treat mites and adelgids with dormant oil in early spring*	
074	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 monitor for gypsy moth damage	
<u>near north gate house</u>			
098	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 remove eastern tent caterpillar nests as soon as they appear	
<u>along north entry drive</u>			
103	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 monitor oozing (gummosis)	
<u>along north entry drive, near main house</u>			
112	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 monitor for gypsy moth damage	
<u>south entry drive</u>			
152	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 monitor for gypsy moth damage	
<u>south entry drive, near south gate house</u>			
163	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 monitor for gypsy moth	
<u>near main house</u>			
194	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 monitor for lilac borers in trunks, remove infested wood	
195	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 monitor for lilac borers in trunks, remove infested wood	
196	Syringa vulgaris Common Lilac	2 monitor for lilac borers in trunks, remove infested wood	

Based on inspection conducted June 28, 1995 by Paul Bitzel and Margie Coffin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

\* Note: Follow NPS Integrated Pest Management (IPM) policies prior to application of any pesticides or fungicides.



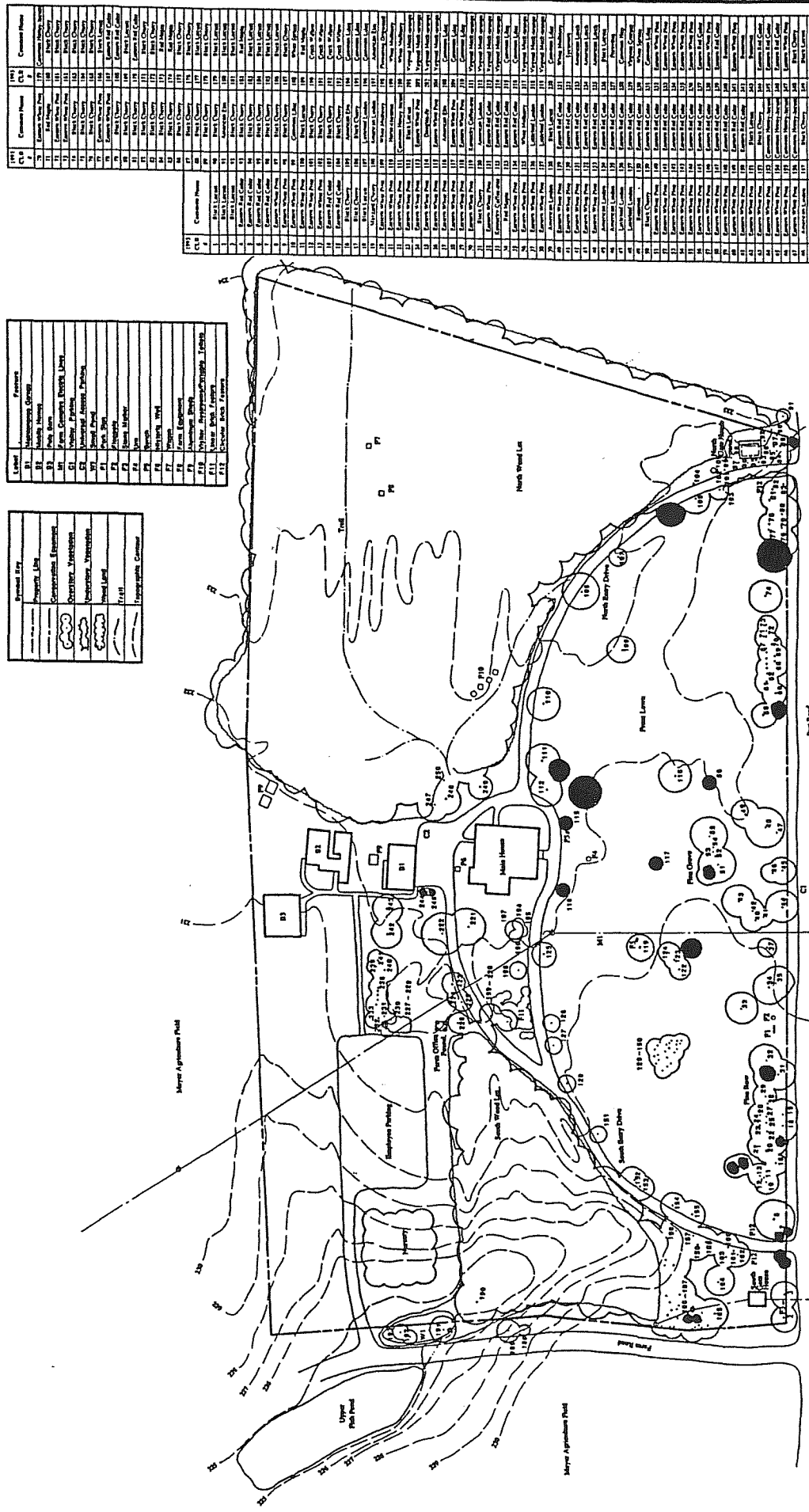
*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# PEST AND DISEASE PROBLEMS

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of pest and disease problems	Date completed & notes
<u>near main house</u>			
197	Ulmus americana American Elm	2 monitor for problems caused by Elm Leaf Beetle, Leafroller, and Elm Cockscomb Gall	
<u>along drive to garage</u>			
222	Platanus sp. Sycamore	2 monitor for anthracnose in the spring	
223	Larix laricina American Larch	2 monitor for spider mites, treat with dormant oil in early spring*	
224	Larix laricina American Larch	2 monitor for spider mites, treat with dormant oil in early spring*	
225	Larix laricina American Larch	2 monitor for spider mites, treat with dormant oil in early spring*	
<u>near employee parking</u>			
13	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 monitor for pine bark adelgid damage	
<u>along north entry drive</u>			
108	Tilia americana American Linden	3 monitor for potential insect problems	
<u>south entry drive. near south gate house</u>			
164	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	3 monitor oozing (gummosis) from mower wound	

Based on inspection conducted June 28, 1995 by Paul Bitzel and Margie Coffin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.

\* Note: Follow NPS Integrated Pest Management (IPM) policies prior to application of any pesticides or fungicides.



PEST AND DISEASE PROBLEMS: PRIORITY #1



*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# TRUNK PROTECTION NEEDED

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of trunk conditions and work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>near south gate house</u>			
003	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	1 mower damage to trunk	
004	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 mower damage to trunk	
005	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 mower damage to trunk	
<u>corner of south entry drive and post road</u>			
007	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
<u>along post road</u>			
018	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	1 monitor decay in southeast side of trunk	
029	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
35	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
043	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 old root flare mower damage, monitor for trunk decay	
045	Tilia americana American Linden	1 recent mower damage to trunk, may have interior column of decay on SW side, monitor	
048	Tilia cordata Littleleaf Linden	1 old sapsucker damage and recent mower damage to trunk	
052	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 old and recent mower damage to trunk	
053	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 old and recent mower damage to trunk	
054	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 old and recent mower damage to trunk	
058	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
059	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 dead area on trunk could cause problems later, avoid mower damage on lower branches/trunk	

*Based on inspection conducted June 28, 1995 by Paul Bitzel and Margie Coffin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.*

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# TRUNK PROTECTION NEEDED

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of trunk conditions and work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>along post road</u>			
075	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 old and recent mower damage to trunk	
076	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 old and recent mower damage to trunk	
<u>corner of north entry drive and post road</u>			
083	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 old and recent mower damage to trunk	
<u>near north gate house</u>			
084	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
085	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
087	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 old and recent mower damage to trunk	
089	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
090	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
092	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 recent mower damage to trunk, decay on northeast side of base, monitor decay	
<u>along north entry drive</u>			
104	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
105	Ulmus americana American Elm	1 old and recent mower damage to trunk	
106	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 , evidence of decay at base	
110	Aesculus hippocastanum Horse-chestnut	1 old and recent mower damage to trunk	
<u>along north entry drive, near main house</u>			
112	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	1 recent mower damage to trunk, monitor seam in trunk on NW and S sides for decay	
114	Pseudotsuga menziesii Douglas Fir	1 old and recent mower damage on lowest limb	

*Based on inspection conducted June 28, 1995 by Paul Bitzel and Margie Coffin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.*

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# TRUNK PROTECTION NEEDED

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of trunk conditions and work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>near main house</u>			
116	Ulmus americana American Elm	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
<u>front lawn</u>			
121	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 old tree, hollow base, recent mower damage on trunk, monitor for tree stability	
<u>south entry drive</u>			
151	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
154	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	1 tree is hollow, large cavity on SE side, monitor for stability	
156	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis Common Honey-locust	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
157	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
<u>south entry drive, near south gate house</u>			
164	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 mower damage to trunk with oozing (gummosis)	
<u>southeast edge of south wood lot</u>			
178	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	1 old and recent mower damage to trunk	
<u>near garage</u>			
243	Juglans cinerea Butternut	1 carpenter ants are indicator of interior decay, monitor	
244	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
245	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
246	Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
<u>near main house, edge of north woodlot</u>			
247	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 recent mower damage to trunk	
<u>along post road</u>			
020	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 old mower damage to trunk	

*Based on inspection conducted June 28, 1995 by Paul Bitzel and Margie Coffin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.*

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# TRUNK PROTECTION NEEDED

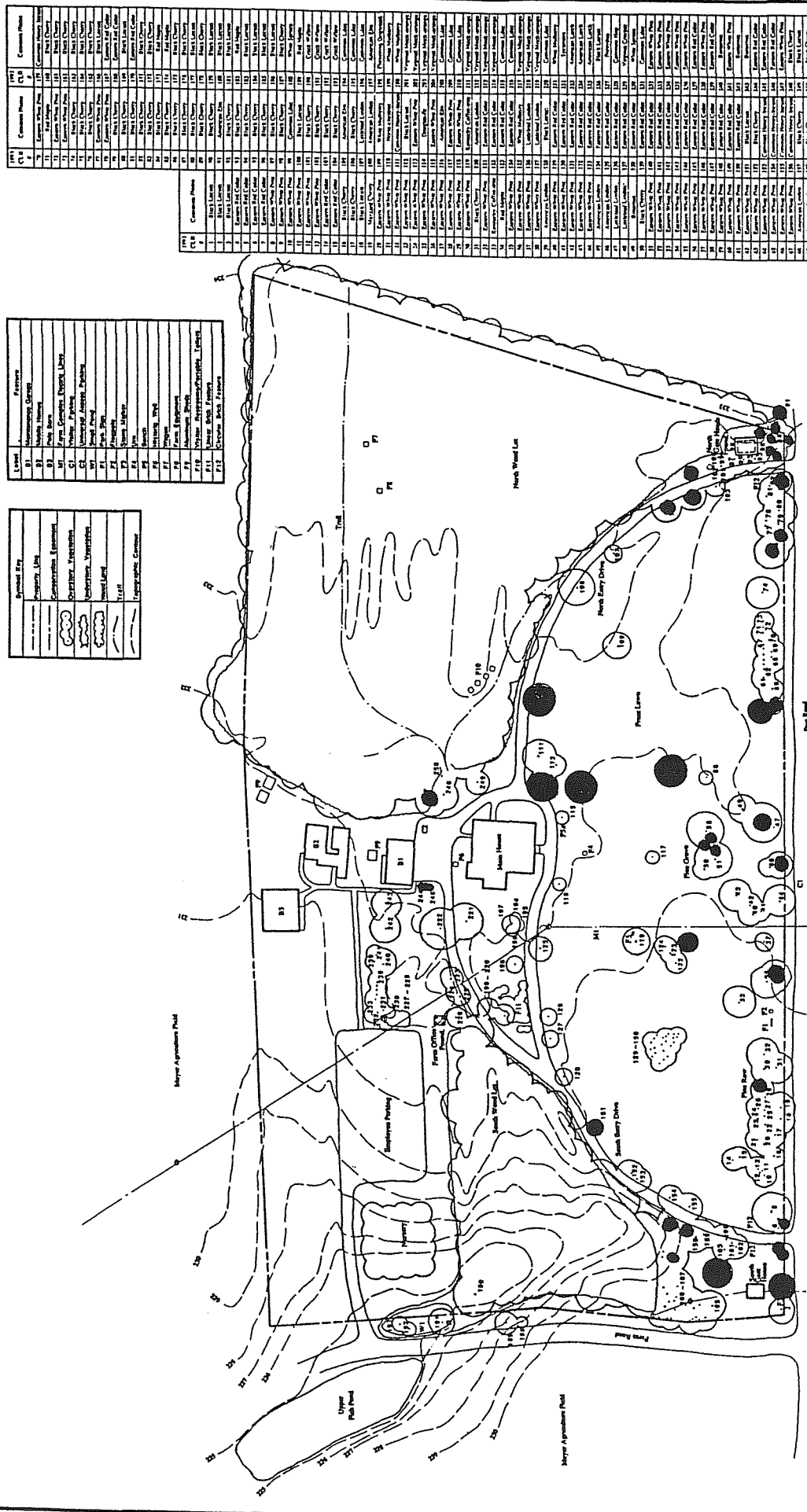
Location Old id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of trunk conditions and work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>along post road</u>			
021	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 old mower damage to trunk	
022	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 old mower damage to trunk	
040	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 old mower damage to root flare of trunk	
041	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 old mower damage to root flare of trunk	
047	Tilia cordata Littleleaf Linden	2 old basal wound on trunk	
054	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 remove included disk tag from trunk	
071	Acer rubrum Red Maple	2 old mower damage to trunk	
74	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 old mower damage around one quarter of the trunk, tree crown is thin, monitor stability	
<u>south entry drive</u>			
152	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 monitor old basal wound on east side	
<u>south entry drive, near south gate house</u>			
163	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 old mower damage to trunk	
<u>southeast edge of south wood lot</u>			
169	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 monitor for trunk decay in cavity and stabilize	
181	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 check for included disk tag and remove	
182	Acer rubrum Red Maple	2 check for included disk tag and remove	
183	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 check for included disk tag and remove	
184	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 remove included disk tag from trunk	

*Based on inspection conducted June 28, 1995 by Paul Bitzel and Margie Coffin, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.*

## TRUNK PROTECTION NEEDED

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of trunk conditions and work needed	Date completed & notes
<u>southeast edge of south wood lot</u>			
185	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 check for included disk tag and remove	
186	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 check for included disk tag and remove	
186	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 check for included disk tag and remove	
186	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	2 check for included disk tag and remove	
187	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 remove included disk tag from trunk	





**HISTORIC CORE  
EXISTING CONDITIONS: 1993**

TRUNK PROTECTION: priority #1



**HISTORIC CORE  
SITTING CONDITIONS: 1993**

TRUNK PROTECTION: PRIORITY #2

# ROOT PROBLEMS

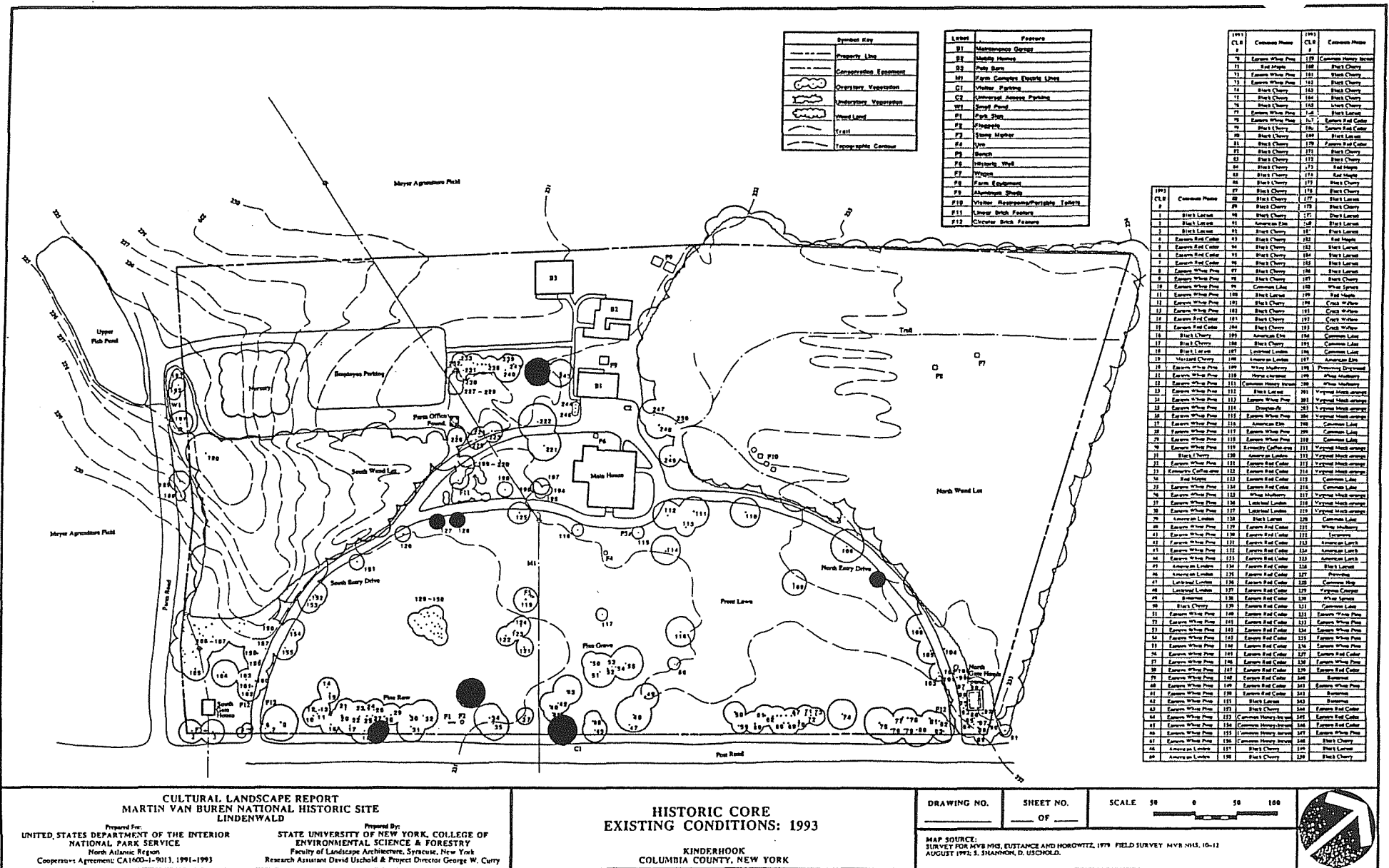
ation id id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of root problems	Date completed & notes
<u>near south gate house</u>			
003	Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust	1 protect from mower damage	
<u>along post road</u>			
042	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 evaluate girdling root for treatment	
051	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 evaluate girdling root for treatment	
073	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 evaluate girdling root for treatment	
074	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 evaluate girdling root for treatment	
<u>south entry drive</u>			
158	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 evaluate girdling root for treatment	
<u>southeast edge of south wood lot</u>			
78	Prunus serotina Black Cherry	2 evaluate girdling root for treatment	



*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

# **FURTHER DIAGNOSIS NEEDED**

Location Field id/map #	Scientific Name Common Name	Priority # and description of condition	Date completed & notes
<u>along post road</u> 044	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	1 enormous tree, needs in-the-tree inspection to look for structural problems	
069	Tilia americana American Linden	1 leaning, may be unstable, inspect and monitor for stability	
<u>near drive</u> 221	Morus alba White Mulberry	1 sections of tree in decline, requires in-the-tree inspection routinely	
<u>along post road</u> 051	Pinus strobus Eastern White Pine	2 enormous tree, needs in-the-tree inspection to look for structural problems	
<u>along north entry drive</u> 107	Tilia cordata Littleleaf Linden	2 needs further diagnosis of leaf blisters	
<u>south entry drive</u> 126	Tilia cordata Littleleaf Linden	2 needs further diagnosis of leaf blisters	
127	Tilia cordata Littleleaf Linden	2 needs further diagnosis of leaf blisters	
<u>between employee parking and garage</u> 242	Juglans cinerea Butternut	2 diagnose canker and determine whether treatment is necessary	



# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT MARTIN VAN BUREN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE LINDENWALD

Prepared For: UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
North Atlantic Region  
Cooperating Agreement: CA1603-1-011, 1991-1993

Prepared By: STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, COLLEGE OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & FORESTRY  
Faculty of Landscape Architecture, Syracuse, New York  
Research Assistant David Uschold & Project Director George W. Curry

## HISTORIC CORE EXISTING CONDITIONS: 1993

KINDERHOOK  
COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO.

SCALE

50 0 50 100

MAP SOURCE:  
SURVEY FOR NYE MHS, EUSTANCE AND HOROWITZ, 1979 FIELD SURVEY MVR-NHS-10-12  
AUGUST 1992, S. SHANNON, D. USCHOLD.



DIAGNOSIS WORK NEEDED

## RECORD KEEPING - *feature:*

Syringa

Lila c

## Measurement

### Condition/ Problem

# Major Work/Change

## Removal

## Replacement

## Installation

## Propagation

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

---

## FEATURE DATA - SYRINGA VULGARIS - COMMON LILAC

---

**CATEGORY:**

Deciduous Shrub

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBERS:**

Syringa vulgaris (common lilac)  
#99 near north gate house  
#s 194, 195, 196 near main house  
#s 208, 209, 210 near drive  
#s 215, 216 near drive  
#s 220 near drive  
#s 231 near employee parking

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:**

D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**

(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

Twelve specimens date from the Van Buren Period (1839-1864). Plants were installed c. 1800 (Uschold, Cultural Landscape Report, 1995).

**PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

**Winter -**

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Structural pruning can be done during the late winter or in late spring after flowering. Mature shrubs benefit from occasional thinning of older branches. Structural pruning should open up the center of the shrub to improve light and air circulation.

**Spring -**

Protect young replacement shoots at the base of the plant from string trimmer and mower damage. Instruct new staff not to remove young rejuvenative shoots from the base of the plant.

Rejuvenative Pruning is essential for maintaining the long-term viability of lilacs. Some pruning should be done each year in the late spring or early summer, immediately after blooms have passed. The lilac plant should contain several strong canes of various ages. Only the strongest young suckers should be encouraged to grow from the base, all others should be cut out from the base.

Renewal Pruning of old lilacs should be done gradually over several years. Never remove more than one third of the overall shrub. Cut old stems back to the point where the branches originate near the ground.

Structural Pruning should open up the center of the plant to improve light and air circulation.

Deadheading of flowers that have passed improves next year's bloom. Remove flowers promptly after they fade to brown to prevent seed development, which competes with the initiation of flower buds for the next year.



Fertilize in April or August with an organic fertilizer. However, if lawn area below trees is receiving fertilizer, additional fertilizer is not necessary. Also, light annual pruning throughout the shrub tends to reduce the amount of fertilizer needed.

Check soil pH. Lilacs prefer a neutral or sweet soil (ph 5.0 - 7.5). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement shrubs from the nursery. When planting, amend the soil with composted organic matter.

Inspect lilacs for pest and disease damage.

#### **Summer -**

Inspect lilacs for pest and disease damage.

To prevent pest and disease problems, maintain good drainage, good soil, good sun, and good air circulation. Prune out dead or scale infested wood.

Some Powdery Mildew can be tolerated since it does not have a serious effect on the vigor of the plant. In some years, the spread of the disease is heavier than others. To diminish, spray with a mix of 4 Tablespoons baking soda, 1 Gallon of water and several flakes of ivory soap. This solution changes the pH of the leaf surface so that is unfavorable for the growth and spread of the powdery mildew.

#### **Fall -**

### **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

#### **Pests -**

- Lilac leafminer
- oystershell scale
- lilac borer
- caterpillars
- European hornet
- two-banded Japanese weevil
- white prunicola scale
- webworms

#### **Diseases -**

- lilac bacterial blight
- powdery mildew
- witches broom

#### **Cultural Problems -**

- spring frost damage to new foliage can be severe
- susceptible to herbicide injury
- woodchucks can damage root systems and lead to the collapse of the shrub. Prevent woodchucks from digging dens in the area.

#### RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☒ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☒ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

#### SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

#### PROPAGATION METHOD:

Vegetative cuttings or renewal from rootstock. Take spring softwood cuttings just as the flowers are starting to open and until the end of the blooming season. Treat with IBA (1500 to 500 ppm depending on the cultivar) and place in coarse sand or perlite under a white poly tunnel or mist. There are many other methods. Refer to Dirr and Heuser, The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation, Varsity Press, 1987, p. 203 - 205.

#### ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

\* Fiala, Fr. John L. Lilacs: The Genus Syringa. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon, 1988.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

National Park Service. Integrated Pest Management Notebook.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Philadelphus - Mockorange

Record notes on measurements, conditions, work performed, reason for removal, replacement or installation, propagation method and growing location, status of feature, or reference to a related report, etc.

Measurement  
Condition/ Problem  
Major Work/ Change  
Removal  
Replacement  
Installation  
Propagation  
Other

Date and Initials  
Also note references  
for any additional  
information

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## FEATURE DATA - PHILADELPHUS SP. - MOCKORANGE

---

**CATEGORY:** Deciduous shrub

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBERS:** *Philadelphus x virginalis* (mockorange)

#s 201 thru 204 near drive  
#s 211 thru 214 near drive  
#s 217 thru 219 near drive

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**

(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

Eleven specimens date from the Van Buren Period (1839-1864). Plants were installed circa 1800 (Uschold, Cultural Landscape Report, 1995).

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

Leaves: opposite, simple, ovate to ovate-oblong, 1 1/2-4" long by 1/2-2" wide; glabrous except for hairs in the axils of the veins beneath.

Stem: young branches glabrous, dark reddish to chestnut brown, exfoliating on older stems.

Flowers: perfect, 4-petaled, white, 1-1 1/2" across, very fragrant, May to early June, 5-7 flowered racemes.

Fruit: persistent, 4-valved, dehiscent capsule

Habit: large rounded shrub with stiff, straight, ascending branches that arch with age, often leggy; 10-12' in height and spread

origin: a hybrid species, parentage uncertain.

## **PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

### **Winter -**

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Structural pruning is best done during the late winter or in late spring after flowering. Mature shrubs benefit from occasional thinning of older branches. Structural pruning should open up the center of the shrub to improve light and air circulation.

### **Spring -**

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base and foliage of each shrub from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand weed and trim around shrubs.

Transplant. fibrous root system transplants readily bare root or balled and burlapped; will do well in any soil.

Irrigate newly planted material to provide 1 inch of water every 10 days.

Renewal prune. Essential for maintaining the long-term vitality of the shrub. Remove 1/3 of the oldest stems each year for three years immediately after flowering.

### **Summer -**

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand weed and trim around shrubs.

Irrigate newly planted material to provide 1 inch of water every 10 days.

### **Fall -**

## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

### **Pests -**

Aphids

Leafminer

Nematode

### **Diseases -**

Canker

Leafspot

Powdery Mildew

Rust

Dieback

### **Cultural Problems -**

Trouble Free.

#### RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☒ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☒ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

#### SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

#### PROPAGATION METHOD:

Seeds: collect in late summer, stratify 20-40 days at 32-39°F, require light for germination

Cuttings: softwood cuttings taken June-July, treat with 1000 ppm IBA, peat:perlite, mist hardwood cuttings taken in early September, 2500-8000 ppm IBA, insert 8" long cuttings 7" deep in sandy soil.

Layering may also be an effective method of propagation.

#### ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Parthenocissas. Virginia Creeper

*Record notes on measurements, conditions, work performed, reason for removal, replacement or installation, propagation method and growing location, status of feature, or reference to a related report, etc.*

Measurement	NAME OF STUDENT	DATE	TIME
Condition/ Problem	NAME OF STUDENT	DATE	TIME
Major Work/ Change	NAME OF STUDENT	DATE	TIME
Removal	NAME OF STUDENT	DATE	TIME
Replacement	NAME OF STUDENT	DATE	TIME
Installation	NAME OF STUDENT	DATE	TIME
Propagation	NAME OF STUDENT	DATE	TIME
Other	NAME OF STUDENT	DATE	TIME

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

## RECORD KEEPING - *feature:*

Humulus · Hop

Measurement
Condition/Problem
Major Work/Change
Removal
Replacement
Installation
Propagation
Other

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*



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## FEATURE DATA - HUMULUS SP. - HOP

---

**CATEGORY:** Herbaceous Perennial Vine

**FEATURE NAME AND NUMBER:** *Humulus lupulus* (hop)  
# 228 near employee parking lot

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

The source of the dried ripe cones used in brewing and medicine. The existing plants may be remnants of a c. 1940 planting when the area contained grapes and vining vegetables. It is documented that Van Buren grew hops on the farm in 1850 (Cultural Landscape Report, 1995). The planting will thrive rambling over adjacent forsythia until the plants can be incorporated into the recreated garden.

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

Leaves: opposite, coarsely toothed, 3-5 lobed, heart-shaped

Stems: rough-stemmed, herbaceous; twining vine to 25'

Flowers: dioecious, male flowers greenish, in catkin-like structures; female flowers greenish in pairs, each pair beneath a large bract forming the cone-like "hop"

Origin: north temperate regions

**PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

**Winter -**

Prune out dead stems from previous season.

**Spring -**

Inspect vines for pest and disease damage.

**Summer -**

Prune to keep growth in check.

Inspect vines for pest and disease damage.

**Fall -**

Prune to keep growth in check.

## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

Pests -

Diseases -

Cultural Problems -

Trouble free

### **RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:**

- ☒ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☐ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☐ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

### **SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:**

### **PROPAGATION METHOD:**

Cuttings of underground stems

### **ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:**

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

## RECORD KEEPING - *feature:*

Forsythia

Measurement	DATE	BY
Condition/ Problem	DATE	BY
Major Work/ Change	DATE	BY
Removal	DATE	BY
Replacement	DATE	BY
Installation	DATE	BY
Propagation	DATE	BY
Other	DATE	BY

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

---

## FEATURE DATA - FORSYTHIA SP. - FORSYTHIA

---

CATEGORY: Deciduous shrub

FEATURE NAME: *Forsythia spp.* (forsythia)

SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION: D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

Leaves: opposite, simple, toothed usually on the upper half, ovate-oblong to lanceolate, 3-5" long, glabrous, medium to dark green above, lighter green below; green to yellow-green fall color, often with a purple tinge.

Stem: squarish or 4-sided, yellowish brown

Flowers: 1 1/4 to 1 1/2" long, pale to deep yellow, four-lobed corolla, March to April, often in clusters of 2-3.

Habit: upright, rank growing deciduous shrub, 8-10' tall and 10-12' in diameter

Habitat: hybrid origin of *F. viridissima* and *F. suspensa* var. *fortunei*; in cultivation since 1878 (Dirr, 1990).

**PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

**Winter -**

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Structural pruning is best done during the late winter or in late spring after flowering. Mature shrubs benefit from occasional thinning of older branches. Structural pruning should open up the center of the shrub to improve light and air circulation.

**Spring -**

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base and foliage of each shrub from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand weed and trim around shrubs.

Transplant. The fibrous root system of forsythia transplants readily bare root or balled and burlapped; and will do well in any soil.

Renewal pruning is essential for maintaining the long-term vitality of the shrub. Immediately after flowering, remove 1/3 of the oldest stems each year for three years.

**Summer -**

Structural pruning is best done in late spring after flowering.

**Fall -**

## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

**Pests -**

Four-lined Plant Bug  
Japanese Weevil  
Spider mites  
Northern Root Knot Nematode

**Diseases -**

Crown Gall  
Leaf Spots  
dieback

**Cultural Problems -**

usually trouble free.

## **RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:**

- ☒ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

## **SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:**

### **PROPAGATION METHOD:**

Layering is the easiest method of propagating forsythias.

Seeds germinate without pretreatment; 30-60 days at 41°F unifies germination.

Cuttings taken between May and September, 1000-3000 ppm IBA. Hardwood cutting root well; early January, peat:perlite medium.

## ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Ulmus . Elm.

*Record notes on measurements, conditions, work performed, reason for removal, replacement or installation, propagation method and growing location, status of feature, or reference to a related report, etc.*

Measurement  
Condition/ Problem  
Major Work/ Change  
Removal  
Replacement  
Installation  
Propagation  
Other

Date and Initials  
Also note references  
for any additional  
information

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## FEATURE DATA - ULMUS AMERICANA - AMERICAN ELM

---

**CATEGORY:** Deciduous tree

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBERS:** *Ulmus americana* (American elm)

#91 near north gate house  
#105 along north entry drive  
#116 near main house  
#197 near main house

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

### DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:

**Leaves:** alternate, simple, ovate-oblong, 3-6" long, 1-3" wide, doubly serrate, lustrous dark green, glabrous and rough (or smooth) above, pubescent or nearly glabrous beneath; yellow fall color

**Bark:** dark gray with broad, deep intersecting ridges, often scaly

**Habit:** 60-80' in height; spread 1/2-2/3 the height. Three distinct forms exist:

1. Vase-shaped- trunk divides into several limbs strongly arched and terminating in numerous slender pendulous branchlets
2. Oak form- more spreading and less arching
3. Narrow form- branchlets clothe the entire trunk

**Origin:** Newfoundland to Florida, west to the Rockies. Introduced into cultivation in 1752 (Dirr, 1990).



## PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:

### Winter -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Best time to prune to avoid attracting the elm bark beetle.

Raking. Elms tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

Inspect structural form of tree to determine if cables are needed.

### Spring -

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases. Wounds may attract the elm bark beetle, carrier of the Dutch elm disease.

Check soil pH. elms prefer a mildly acidic soil (ph 4.0 - 7.0). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement trees from the nursery.

Lightening Cables are recommended for large elms. Check terminals every 2 -3 years to see if they need to be raised. Loosen cable as needed to prevent tree from growing over/around cable.

Inspect trees for any branches showing signs of Dutch Elm Disease. Signs include wilting, yellowing, or leaf drop. Prune out immediately, well back into healthy wood. Send in cuttings for identification and verification of Dutch Elm Disease.

### Summer -

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Raking. Elms tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

Inspect trees for any branches showing signs of Dutch Elm Disease. Signs include wilting, yellowing, or leaf drop. Prune out immediately, well back into healthy wood. Send in cuttings for identification and verification of Dutch Elm Disease.

**Fall -** Raking. Elms tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

### **Pests -**

- Aphids.
- Cankerworms.
- Clover mite.
- Elm Bark beetle.
- Elm casebearer.
- Elm cockscomb gall.
- Elm leaf beetle.
- Elm leafminer.
- European elm scale.
- European red mite.
- Forest tent caterpillar.
- Insect galls.
- Gypsy moth.
- Leafhoppers.
- Lecanium scale.
- Linden looper.
- Rust mite.
- Twig pruner.
- Two-spotted spider mite.
- Woolly Elm aphid.

### **Diseases -**

- Dutch elm disease.
- Elm Yellows.

### **Cultural Problems -**

- Intolerant of chlorine

Elms frequently produce watersprouts or excessive branches. Prune trees lightly each year to reduce the size of pruning cuts needed.

#### RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☒ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

#### SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

#### PROPAGATION METHOD:

Seed: seed matures mid-March to mid-June; fruit greenish-brown at maturity cold stratify 2-3 months at 41°F for uniform germination

Cuttings: early June, 8000 ppm IBA-talc, peat:perlite medium, mist

Grafting: chip budding July-August. Bench graft understocks in February or March using 1 or 2 year old scion wood with side or veneer graft.

#### ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

RECORD KEEPING - *feature:* Tilia . Linden

Measurement	_____
Condition/ Problem	_____
Major Work/ Change	_____
Removal	_____
Replacement	_____
Installation	_____
Propagation	_____
Other	_____

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

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## FEATURE DATA - TILIA SP. - LINDEN

---

CATEGORY: Deciduous tree

FEATURE NAME: *Tilia americana* (American linden)  
*Tilia cordata* (littleleaf linden)

SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION: D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

### DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:

#### American Linden (*Tilia americana*):

Leaves: alternate, simple, broad ovate, 4-8" long and wide, coarsely serrate, dark green, glabrous above, light green beneath, brown to greenish red, with tufts of hair in the axils of the lateral veins; usually green or yellow green in the fall, may become pale yellow.

Stem: brown to greenish red, generally zigzag, glabrous

Bark: gray to brown, broken into many long, flat-topped scaly ridges, tough and fibrous

Flowers: perfect, pale yellow, 1/2" wide, fragrant, borne in 5-10 flowered pendulous cymes subtended by 3-4" long bracts. Mid-late June.

Fruit: thick shelled nutlet, 1/3 to 1/2" long; covered with gray pubescence

Habit: 60-80' in height with a spread 1/2 to 2/3 the height. Can grow to 100'. Pyramidal in youth, at maturity the lower branches drooping, forming an ovate, oblong, or rounded crown.

Origin: Canada to Virginia and Alabama, west to North Dakota, Kansas and Texas. Introduced into cultivation in 1752 (Dirr, 1990).

#### Littleleaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*):

Leaves: alternate, simple, 1 1/2-3" long, nearly as wide, sharply and finely serrate, dark green, glabrous and somewhat lustrous above and glaucous or glabrescent glabrous and beneath, except for brown axillary hair tufts; yellow to yellow-green fall color.

Stem: slender, brown or greenish brown

Flowers: yellow, fragrant, five to seven-flowered, pendulous, 2-3" long cymes, late June-early July; floral bract 1 1/2 to 3 1/2" long and 3/8 to 3/4 inches wide

Fruit: thin shelled globose nutlet, covered with gray pubescence

Habit: 60-70' to 90' in height and 1/2 to 2/3's that in spread; can reach 90'. Pyramidal in youth; upright-oval to pyramidal-rounded and densely branched at maturity.

Habitat: native to Europe

## **PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

**Winter -**      Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Make structural cuts as soon as possible on young trees to minimize the size of scars and to reduce the susceptibility to infection by pests and diseases. Basal sucker sprouts and watersprouts should be removed.

**Spring -**

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement trees from the nursery.

**Summer -**

Trunk protection. Take preventive actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Prune out watersprouts and sucker growth.

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Inspect trees for pest and disease problems.

**Fall -**

Raking. Rake up leaves in the fall and compost.

## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

**Pests -**

Basswood Leafminer  
Caterpillars  
Elm Sawfly  
European Linden Bark Borer  
Japanese Beetle  
Linden Aphids  
Linden Borer  
Linden Looper  
Linden Mite  
Mulberry Whitefly  
Oystershell Scale  
Two-spotted Spider Mite  
White Marked Tussock Moth

#### Diseases -

Anthracnose - particularly during cool, wet weather  
Canker  
Leaf Blight  
Leaf Spot  
Powdery Mildew  
Verticillium Wilt

#### Cultural Problems -

Trees are generally trouble free.

Overall leaf color - susceptible to drought stress, prefers moist soil. Leaves sometimes change to pale yellow in the early fall, usually the leaves fall off green or yellow-green. Leaves on some trees tend to develop a brownish cast in mid-September, particularly during dry summers.

Base sucker growth and watersprouts frequently result from overall stress. Remove suckers and watersprouts.

Frost cracks in bark.

Bees - the fragrant white flowers in June attract many bees.

#### RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

#### SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

##### PROPAGATION METHOD:

##### American Linden (*Tilia americana*):

Seed: irregular germination; harvest before seedcoat turns brown and sow by early September

Cuttings: mound layer shoots from stump; fully rooted in 2 years

Grafting: T-bud on vigorous understocks in mid-August; check stock/scion compatibility; understocks sucker from base

##### Littleleaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*):

Seed: double dormancy; harvest before seedcoat turns brown, keep moist and sow by mid-October

Cuttings: apical cuttings, 6" in length, mid-June and early July; 8000 ppm IBA-talc or quick dip; porous medium with mist. Bottom heat increases rooting. Can also mound layer.

Grafting: T-bud on vigorous understocks in mid-August.

#### ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.



## RECORD KEEPING - *feature:*

Salix

Willow

Measurement	_____
Condition/ Problem	_____
Major Work/ Change	_____
Removal	_____
Replacement	_____
Installation	_____
Propagation	_____
Other	_____

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

## RECORD KEEPING - *feature:*

Robinia

## Black Locust

Measurement \_\_\_\_\_  
Condition/ Problem \_\_\_\_\_  
Major Work/ Change \_\_\_\_\_  
Removal \_\_\_\_\_  
Replacement \_\_\_\_\_  
Installation \_\_\_\_\_  
Propagation \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

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## FEATURE DATA - ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA - BLACK LOCUST

---

**CATEGORY:** Deciduous tree

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBERS:** Robinia pseudoacacia (black locust)  
Twenty trees within the historic core, refer to inventory section for individual id #s.

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

Three specimens (#112?, 128?, 151?) date from the Van Buren Historic Period (1839-1864) (Uschold, Cultural Landscape Report, 1995, p. 169). One black locust (#112?), from the Van Ness Period, was approximately 34-42 years old when Martin Van Buren purchased the property in 1839. These trees are remnants of an allee that shaded the entrance drive to the main house. Stumps indicate an alternating sequence along both sides of the drive from the road to the Main House with a spacing of approximately 40' apart (Uschold, Cultural Landscape Report, 1995).

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

**Leaves:** alternate, pinnately compound, 6-9" long, 6-9 leaflets, elliptic or ovate, 1-2" long, entire, dark bluish green, glabrous above or slightly pubescent when young.

**Flowers:** perfect, sweetpea-like, white, fragrant, borne in racemes 4-8" long in May to early June

**Fruit:** flat pod, brown-black, 2-4" long, smooth, 4-10 seeded, mature in October, persist through winter

**Bark:** red-brown to black, deeply furrowed into rounded, interlacing fibrous ridges

**Habit:** Upright tree with narrow oblong crown with slender brittle, zigzag twigs; may develop as thicket since it seeds freely and suckers from roots; 30-50' in height and 20-35' in spread.

**Native:** Pennsylvania to Georgia, west to Iowa, Missouri and Oklahoma. Introduced 1635.

**PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

**Winter -**

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Structural pruning is best done during the late summer or early fall because black locust trees "bleed" if pruned in the late winter or early spring.

Inspect trees for internal decay (fungal conks appear on trunk) and borer damage (hollow wood, bulging bark, sawdust). Removed damaged wood since wood rotting organisms tend to inhabit borer tunnels and hasten the decline of the tree.

## Spring -

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand weed and trim around tree bases.

Check soil pH. black locusts prefer a mildly acidic soil (ph 4.5 - 7.0). Collect a soil sample and send to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition. Encourage vigorous, fast growth to improve the trees resistance to borer.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement trees.

Inspect tree for pest and disease damage.

## Summer -

Structural pruning is best done in the late summer or early fall.

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand weed and trim around tree bases.

Raking. Black locusts tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

Inspect tree for pest and disease damage.

## Fall -

Structural pruning is best done in the late summer or early fall.

Raking. Black locusts tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

Inspect cables, especially before and after storms.

## PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:

### Pests -

- Locust borer
- Locust leaf miner
- Locust twig borer
- Putnam scale
- Carpenter worm

### Diseases -

- Canker
- Damping off
- Leaf spot
- Powdery mildew
- Witches broom
- Wood decay

### Cultural Problems -

- usually trouble free.
- lightening and structural cables need to be inspected regularly.

#### RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☒ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☒ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

#### SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

#### PROPAGATION METHOD:

Seeds: scarify before planting. Soak in concentrated sulfuric acid for 1 hour, then rinse thoroughly.

Cuttings: root cuttings 1/2-1" diameter dug in Spring, cut into 2-3" lengths. Pack in boxes of nearly dry sand and store for 3 weeks to callous. Plant roots in rows; after sprouting, hill up soil.

Grafting: bench graft in winter on bareroot cuttings (3/8" diameter cut back to 6" height before use). Scion wood from previous winter cut 6-9" long. Whip or side veneer graft and plunge in moist peat and shade with air temperature 45-70°F. Treat with fungicide to reduce losses from botrytis. pot up after 6 weeks.

#### ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Pseudotsuga - Douglas Fir.

Measurement
Condition/ Problem
Major Work/ Change
Removal
Replacement
Installation
Propagation
Other

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

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## FEATURE DATA - PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII - DOUGLAS FIR

---

**CATEGORY:** Evergreen Tree

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBER:** *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas fir)  
#114 front lawn

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**

(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

This specimen (#114) in good condition though experiencing chronic mower damage on a low-hanging limb, was planted during the Wagoner Period, circa 1883 (Uschold, Cultural Landscape Report, 1995). It is an interesting specimen horticulturally, with no association to Van Buren.

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

**Leaves:** arranged in a parallel manner, 1-1 1/2" long; bluish green to shiny dark green above with 2 white bands of stomata below; smell of camphor when bruised.

**Buds:** ovoid-conical, 1/4-1/3" long, shiny chestnut brown

**Cones:** pendulous, 3-4" long by 1 1/2-2" wide, light brown, prominent 3-pronged bracts extend beyond the scales.

**Habit:** open spire-like pyramid with straight, stiff branches; dense in youth becoming loose with age. Under landscape conditions, 40-80' in height and 12-20' in spread.

**Habitat:** Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast from British Columbia to Mexico. Introduced into cultivation in 1827 (Dirr, 1990). Two geographic varieties of Douglas fir exist:

1. var. *menziesii* (Coast Douglasfir): longer-lived, taller growing, yellow-green foliage, 4" cones with appressed bracts
2. var. *glauca* (Rocky Mountain Douglasfir): yellow-green to bluish-green foliage, 3" cones with reflexed bracts; widely grown in the northeast.

## **PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

### **Spring -**

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement plants.

Prune if tree develops two leaders, remove one.

Inspect spruce trees for pest and disease damage including aphids, spruce gall aphids, spruce spider mite and cytospora.

### **Summer -**

Water newly transplanted plants so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Inspect spruce trees for pest and disease problems.

### **Fall -**

## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

### **Insects -**

Aphids - In the spring aphids feed on the juices in the needles. A large population of aphids can damage portions of the tree. However the damage may not be visible for several months when, in areas of the tree, all of the needles will turn brown. Damage may be prevented by inspecting the tree for aphid populations early in the spring before significant damage occurs.

Colley Spruce Gall Adelgid - alternate host. White, cottony tufts appear on the undersides of the needles in summer; needles are spotted yellow and distorted and may drop prematurely. Mature adelgids migrate to Douglas fir from spruce in summer, where the females lay their eggs. Young cover themselves with a cottony material as they suck sap and cause distortion and yellowing.

Gypsy Moth

Scale

Spruce Budworm - In the spring, the budworm feeds on the emerging needles.

### **Diseases of Pines -**

Canker (Cytospora) - Damage from this fungal disease is typically moving from the lower branches upward. The fungus causes dieback of stems and branches. On close inspection amber colored ooze, white sap, or black spore-producing bodies can be seen on the bark.



## ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Prunus - Cherry

Measurement
Conditional Problem
Major Work/Change
Removal
Replacement
Installation
Propagation
Other

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

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## FEATURE DATA - PRUNUS SP. - CHERRY

---

**CATEGORY:**

Deciduous tree

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBERS:**

*Prunus avium* (mazzard cherry) #19

*Prunus serotina* (black cherry) - there are approx 48 black cherry trees within the historic core, thus this species represents approx. 20% of the specimen trees within the historic core. However many are considered recent introductions to the site that have grown up from seedlings.

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:**

D. Uschold, CLR, 1995

P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**

(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

A National Park Service survey done prior to the Cultural Landscape Report (1995) indicates the mazzard cherry specimen #19 was planted prior to 1856. The mazzard cherry is the source of modern sweet cherries and this specimen may represent an early cultivated variety.

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

**Mazzard Cherry (*Prunus avium*) -**

Leaves alternate, simple, oblong-ovate, 2-6" long, 1 1/2-2" wide, acuminate, unequally serrate, dull dark green and often rugose above, more or less pubescent beneath, prominent glands near the base. A conically-shaped tree usually growing to 40' with a similar spread. Foliage turns yellow to bronze in the fall. Flowers are white, single or double, to 1 1/2" in diameter, fragrant, in umbels in mid to late April. The fruit is a reddish-black drupe 1" in diameter. The species from which sweet cherry varieties are derived. Native to Europe and Western Asia, cultivated since ancient times.

**Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) -**

Leaves alternate, simple, oblong-ovate to lance-oblong, 2 to 5" long, and 1 - 1 3/4" wide, acuminate, cuneate, serrulate with small incurved callous teeth. Leaf color is lustrous medium to dark green above and light green beneath and often having long soft shaggy hairs along the midrib; yellow to red in fall. Flowers in May with many small white flowers borne in pendulous racemes 4-6" long. Fruits are red, changing to black; 1/3" diameter, ripening in August-September, bitter-sweet wine-like flavor. Pyramidal to conical form in youth, becoming oval headed with pendulous branches; 50-60' tall. Tolerates sandy soils. Native to Ontario to North Dakota, Texas and Florida. Introduced 1629.

## PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:

### Winter -

Preventative action to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators in this area. Hand weed and trim around tree bases if manicured effect is required.

### Spring -

Prune cherry trees in the summer to remove sucker growth. Cherries are susceptible to fungal diseases so sterilize tools between cuts.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement trees.

Inspect trees for damage caused by aphids, bacterial canker, plum curculio, cankerworms, european fruit lecanium, fall webworm, leafroller, spider mite, and black knot.

### Summer -

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Inspect trees for damage caused by aphids, bacterial canker, plum curculio, cankerworms, european fruit lecanium, fall webworm, leafroller, japanese beetle, spider mite, and black knot.

### Fall -

Rake up leaves and remove fruits and dispose off site to interrupt the life cycle of pests and diseases and reduce overwintering inoculum.

## PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:

### Pests -

Aphids suck the juice from the cherry tree leaves and cause the leaves to crinkle or curl downward and are usually covered with a sticky coating. Aphids are active during warm weather and tend to attack shoots, watersprouts, cracks, and fresh pruning cuts. Treat with soap if infestation level is high.

Cankerworms eat and shred buds and leaves. A large population can defoliate a tree. Two kinds of cankerworms, spring and fall cankerworm can cause damage. Larvae feed on the plant buds in the spring, then drop from the tree on silk strands. Eggs are laid in the trees and may be killed with horticultural oil. Also *Bacillus thuringiensis* can be used. (Johnson & Lyon, 1991, p.118; Cornell, 1993, p.70)

Cherry fruit fly maggots feed on developing fruits. Flies, half the size of house flies, emerge from the soil and lay eggs in the developing fruit. Eggs hatch into fruit-feeding maggots that later drop to the ground to overwinter. To control, use red sphere sticky traps hung in the tree throughout the month of May.

#### European lecanium scale

#### European red mite

Fall webworms are pale green or yellow and have a dark strip down their back and a yellow strip along each side. Webworms feed on leaves from May to September. They form loose, unsightly webs at the ends of branches. (USDA, 1978)

Japanese beetles skeletonize leaves. Use milky spore disease as a biological control for beetle larvae.

#### Leafroller

Oystershell Scale causes slow decline of twigs and overall loss of vigor. The scale can be seen at any time of the year on the twigs and branches of the tree. The shell of the scale is oyster or mussel-shaped. It can be controlled by dormant horticultural oil and pruning out and disposing of infested branches. (Johnson & Lyon, 1991, p.324; Cornell, 1993, p.91)

Tent caterpillars have a white stripe and a row of blue spots on their back and brown and yellow lines along each side. Tent caterpillars feed on young leaves in the spring. They live in webs in the crotches of trees at night and feed during the day. (USDA, 1978)  
Remove webs at night.

#### Oriental fruit moth larvae

#### Pear Sawfly/ Pear Slugs

Plum curculio is an insect that damages the flowers and fruits of plums. The adult insects are brown beetles with long curved snouts. The beetles overwinter in leaf litter and other debris. In the spring they feed on young leaves, blossoms, and developing fruit. The female beetles lay their eggs in the young fruit. The grubs hatch and feed on the inside of the fruit. The fruit is often misshapen, rotten, and often drops prematurely. The holes are about 1/8 inch deep, with

crescent shaped scars on the fruit. When cut open, the damaged fruit may contain crescent shaped yellow-gray grubs with brown heads. Collect and discard of dropped fruit to prevent eggs from hatching.

#### San Jose scale

Spider Mites are small spider-like pests that suck sap from the underside of leaves. To determine if the plant is infested with mites, hold a sheet of paper underneath an affected leaf and shake the leaf. Small green, red and yellow specks the size of pepper grains will drop to the paper and begin to crawl around. Mites are most active during hot dry weather. Severe infestations will diminish the overall health of the tree and the size of the fruit.

#### Diseases -

Bacterial Canker (*Pseudomonas syringae*) infects twigs and branches. During the fall, winter, and spring, a thick, sour smelling, amber gum oozes from lesions in the twigs and branches. Cankers may encircle a limb causing dieback. The disease spreads during the cool, fall weather. It is most serious on young trees. Prune out diseased wood and sterilize pruning tools with rubbing alcohol between cuts. Dispose of diseased wood off-site.

Cherry Leaf Spot causes leaves to turn yellow and drop. Fruit ripens unevenly and may be spotted with lesions that later become pitted and brown. Sunken lesions can often be seen at the joints of the twigs.

Black knot is a fungal gall that can slowly kill the tree. Twigs develop galls in the spring which become tarry and black by late summer. Prune out branches by cutting several inches below the gall and sterilizing tools between cuts.

Brown Rot is a fungal disease (*Molina laxa* or *Molina fructicola*) that damages the flower and fruit of cherries. Blossoms wilt and decay. Sunken lesions appear on the twigs and branches. There is often extensive twig dieback. Brown spots develop on the fruit. These spots enlarge and rot the fruit. Remove infected twigs and fruit immediately and dispose off-site. The fungi over winter in rotted fruit, therefore it is important to clean up dropped fruit and dispose off-site.

Powdery mildew is characterized by a white, moldy, fungal growth that covers the leaves and stems. Treat with a spray solution of 4 Tablespoons of baking soda, 1 teaspoon of ivory soap flakes shaken up in one gallon of water (Stephen Scaniello, Brooklyn Botanic Garden).

#### Cultural Problems -

Intolerant of extended periods of wet ground.

Trees need full sun.

graft throwbacks - if grafted, may get throwback from rootstock.

Bark is very susceptible to mower damage. Damaged bark is in turn susceptible to fungal diseases.

Overall - Cherry trees have a predicted life span of 30 - 50 years because of their susceptibility to infection by diseases.

#### RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

#### REPLACEMENT SOURCES:

#### PROPAGATION METHOD:

##### Black Cherry:

Seeds: stratify 4 months at 41°F

Cuttings: softwood cutting root under mist in a sand:peat medium with 8000ppm IBA in talc. (wide variation tree to tree)

Grafting: whip or whip and tongue graft on *P. serotina* or *P. padus* seedlings.

##### Mazzard Cherry:

Seeds: fruit ripens in June - July. Four to six weeks warm/moist stratification in sand (60-70°F) followed by 5 months at 41°F before sowing.

Cuttings: cuttings may be propagated in late June. Dip in 1000 ppm talc or solution. Root in a sandy soil w/ mist. Or take woody cuttings in the late summer. Wound and treat w/ 8000 ppm IBA talc. Root in peat-sand medium with mist w/ 70-75° F bottom heat (Dirr and Heuser, 1987).

Grafting: late summer to early fall. T-budded on *P. avium* or *P. mahaleb* seedlings.

#### ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual of Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Joyce & Brickell. Pruning and Training Plants. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1992.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

Measurement	_____
Condition/ Problem	_____
Major Work/ Change	_____
Removal	_____
Replacement	_____
Installation	_____
Propagation	_____
Other	_____

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*



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## FEATURE DATA - PLATANUS SP. - SYCAMORE

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**CATEGORY:** Deciduous tree

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBER:** *Platanus occidenatis* (American sycamore)  
#222

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

This significant specimen (#222) was planted circa 1793, making it the second oldest tree on the site (Uschold, Cultural Landscape Report, 1995).

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

**Leaves:** alternate, simple, 4-9" wide, often broader than long, 3 or 5 lobed with shallow sinuses and broad triangular lobes, coarsely toothed or rarely entire, medium to dark greentan to brown fall color.

**Bark:** red brown and scaly near base, exfoliating on upper trunk exposing lighter colored (white to creamy white) inner layers

**Fruit:** Multiple, globose fruit of achenes, borne singly (fruit is usually borne in two's in *Platanus x acerifolia*)

**Habit:** massive trunk and wide spreading open crown of massive, crooked branches. Irregular form 75-100' in height with similar spread

**Origin:** Maine to Ontario and Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas. Introduced into cultivation in 1640 (Dirr, 1990).

**PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

**Winter -** Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood and watersprouts as needed. Inspect for interior decay and pest damage. Disinfect tools between cuts to prevent spread of cankerstain disease.

**Spring -** Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators.

Monitor and treat anthracnose. Prolonged periods of cool, moist, damp spring weather will increase anthracnose. The best times to control anthracnose are before buds break, at bud break, and when leaves have expanded.

**Summer -** Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

**Fall -** Raking. Poplars tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms. Rake up leaves and dispose off site

## PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:

**Pests -** American plum borer, lecaium scales, sycamore lace bug, sycamore plant bug, aphids, fall webworm, lace bug, terrapin scale

**Diseases -** Anthracnose, Cankerstain, Wetwood, Powdery Mildew

### **Cultural Problems -**

Susceptible to drought stress, prefers moist soil. Frequently produces watersprouts in response to anthracnose & overall stress. Bark is susceptible to vandalism & frost cracks.

## RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD AND SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

- ☒ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☐ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☐ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

## PROPAGATION METHOD:

**Seed:** fruit ripens in November with natural dispersal February-April; stratify at 41°F for 60 days.

**Cuttings:** softwood cuttings, 8000 ppm IBA-talc with peat:perlite under mist

## ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

RECORD KEEPING - *feature:* Pinus - Pine

Measurement \_\_\_\_\_  
Condition/ Problem \_\_\_\_\_  
Major Work/ Change \_\_\_\_\_  
Removal \_\_\_\_\_  
Replacement \_\_\_\_\_  
Installation \_\_\_\_\_  
Propagation \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_

*Date and Initials  
Also note references  
for any additional  
information*

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## FEATURE DATA - PINUS STROBUS - E. WHITE PINE

---

**CATEGORY:**

Evergreen Tree

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBERS:**

*Pinus strobus* (Eastern White Pine)

There are approximately 60 white pine trees within the historic core. This is approximately 25% of the specimen trees within the historic core. See inventory section for numbers.

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:**

D. Uschold, CLR, 1995

P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**

(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

One specimen dates from the Van Ness Period (1780-1839) and eleven existed during the Van Buren Period (1839-1864). The trees were planted as a grove directly in front of the Main House and as a single row of trees informally planted along Post Road (Uschold, Cultural Landscape Report, 1995).

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

A fast growing tree, needles in clusters of five, slender, 3 to 5" long, needles remain on for 2 - 3 years. Cones are light brown, pendant, 6 - 8 inches long, by 1 1/2 inch broad, often curved. cones mature in autumn of second year and remain attached for two years. Tree grows to 50 - 150 foot height and 20 - 40 foot spread.

**PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

**Spring -**

Check soil pH. pines prefer a slightly soil (ph 5.0 - 7.0). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement plants.

Inspect pines for pest and disease damage.

**Summer -**

Water newly transplanted plants so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Inspect pines for pest and disease problems.

**Fall -**

## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

### **Insects -**

Pine Tip Moth - prune out branch tops in May or Early June

Bark Beetle -

Pine Bark Adelgid - not a severe pest. If necessary, it can be controlled with a dormant horticultural oil.

Pine Nematode - transported by a beetle. The nematode enters the trees vascular system and plugs it, causing the tree to die in a single season.

Spruce Spider Mite - particularly a problem during hot, dry summers.

White Pine Weevil - remove and destroy infested shoots that bend over like "shepards crooks" before adults emerge from them in June. Retrain a central leader for the tree as necessary.

### **Diseases of Pines -**

White Pine Blister Rust - alternate host with current and gooseberry. Cut out and remove infected branches. Cut out discolored bark and wood and treat with fungicide.

### **Cultural Problems -**

Intolerant of pollutants (ozone and sulfur dioxide) and salts.

Becomes chlorotic in high pH soils.

## **RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:**

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

## **SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:**

### **PROPAGATION METHOD:**

#### **Selecting plants by field collection or seed -**

Pines generate frequently from seed.

#### **Clonal propagation -**

Pines are difficult to propagate by vegetative tissue.

## ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

## RECORD KEEPING - *feature:*

Picea - Spruce

Measurement
Condition/ Problem
Major Work/ Change
Removal
Replacement
Installation
Propagation
Other

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

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## FEATURE DATA - PICEA SP. - SPRUCE

---

**CATEGORY:**

Evergreen Tree

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBERS:**

*Picea sp.* (spruce)

#188 *Picea glauca*, near Farm Road  
#230 *Picea glauca*, near employee parking  
#232 *Picea sp.*, near employee parking

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:**

D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**

(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

*Picea abies* (Norway spruce): Pyramidal tree 40-60' in height, to 100', with 25-30' spread. Cones pendulous, cylindrical, 4-6" long, brown when mature, persistent. Native to northern and central Europe, introduced into cultivation during colonial times (Dirr, 1990).

*Picea glauca* (white spruce): Leaves persist several years, crowded on upper side of stem. 40- 60' in height and 10-20' in spread. Broad and dense in youth, becoming tall, narrow, regular with ascending branches. Cones cylindrical and blunt, 1 to 2 1/2" long and 1/2 to 3/4" in diameter, pale brown when mature. Native to Alaska, south to Montana, Minnesota and New York. Introduced into cultivation in 1700 (Dirr, 1990).

*Picea rubens* (red spruce): Broadly conical tree 60-70' in height. Green to purplish green cones mature to reddish brown, 1 1/4 to 2" long. Not well suited to cultivation. Native from Nova Scotia to North Carolina. Introduced into cultivation before 1750 (Dirr, 1990)

**PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

**Spring -**

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement plants, balled and burlapped. Easily moved.

Prune if tree develops two leaders, remove one. Can prune by "pinching" candles when new growth is half developed to increase fullness.

Inspect spruce trees for pest and disease damage including aphids, spruce gall aphids, spruce spider mite and cytospora.

**Summer -**

Water newly transplanted plants so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Inspect spruce trees for pest and disease problems.

**Fall -**



## PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:

### Insects -

Aphids - In the spring aphids feed on the juices in the needles. A large population of aphids can damage portions of the tree. However the damage may not be visible for several months when, in areas of the tree, all of the needles will turn brown. Damage may be prevented by inspecting the tree for aphid populations early in the spring before significant damage occurs.

Spruce Gall Aphid - Blue spruces are very susceptible to damage by the Spruce Gall Adelgid. In the late spring, the tips of branches develop pineapple-like galls. By the end of the summer the galls are brown and dry. Galls stunt the growth of the tree and may cause stems to break during storms. A tree covered with galls will become less vigorous and susceptible to other problems and may eventually die. The galls are made by aphids that lay clusters of eggs on the twigs of the tree. When the eggs hatch the insects feed on the needles, which induces the plant to form a gall. The aphids then live and feed on the inside of the galls.

Spruce Spider Mite - Small mites suck sap from the underside of needles, causing the needles to become stippled and yellowed and turn reddish-brown. On close inspection, twigs and needles are covered with fine webs. The mites begin feeding in the spring and can multiply quickly, reducing the overall vigor of the tree.

Sawflies - Larvae feed on needles.

White Pine Weevil - Damages the leader of the tree. Remove infested shoots "Shepherd's Crooks" in June before adults emerge.

Spruce Budworm - In the spring, the budworm feeds on the emerging needles.

### Diseases of Pines -

Canker (Cytospora) - Damage from this fungal disease is typically moving from the lower branches upward. The fungus causes dieback of stems and branches. On close inspection amber colored ooze, white sap, or black spore-producing bodies can be seen on the bark.

### RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☐ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

### SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

## **PROPAGATION METHOD:**

Seeds germinate promptly without pretreatment. Take cuttings in June from lateral shoots that come off the one-year old wood. Treat with 3000 ppm IBA-talc, and place in sand without removal of the needles. Can also root hardwood cuttings taken in December. Best from lower portion of tree from full length of current growth. Root in 1 sand:1 peat. Hormonal treatment unnecessary.

## **ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:**

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Morus . Mulberry

[illegible]

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

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## FEATURE DATA - MORUS SP. - MULBERRY

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**CATEGORY:** Deciduous tree

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBERS:** *Morus alba* (white or common mulberry)

#46 along post road  
#109 front lawn  
#125 south entry drive  
#199 near drive  
#200 near drive  
#221 near drive

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

The park's significant specimen (#221) was planted during the Van Buren Period (1839-1864), circa 1861 (Cultural Landscape Report, 1995).

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

White or Common Mulberry (*Morus alba*) - Leaves are alternate, simple, 2-7" long and up to 6" wide, undivided or lobed, ovate to broad ovate, serrate or dentate. Leaf color is generally dark green and smooth above and lighter green beneath with pubescence on veins. Trees grow to 30 to 50 feet in height with an equal or greater width. Tree tends to produce an abundance of slender branches giving it a dense, weedy appearance. Tree is polygamo-dioecious, monoecious or dioecious. Fruits are multiple fruits of small, fleshy drupes, white, pinkish or purplish violet, 1/2-1" long, June-July (fruitless forms exist). Fruit can be quite messy, especially over paved surfaces. Tree is very adaptable and withstands drought and seaside conditions. Imported to Jamestown with early settlers from China for the silkworm industry and now naturalized. 'Pendula' is selected form with slender, pendulous branches and gnarled, twisted growth habit often seen in older landscapes.

Red Mulberry (*Morus rubra*) - Native to the US and produces red drupes that turn dark purple. Pubescence on the lower leaf surface distinguishes this from the white mulberry. Also exhibits taller, more open and irregular habit. The Red Mulberry tree prefers a moist rich soil. Native from Maine to Florida. Introduced into cultivation in 1629 (Dirr, 1990).

## PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:

### Winter -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Do not over prune as the tree will produce a profusion of watersprouts and suckers.

Check after storms for splitting and cracking of limbs.

### Spring -

Trunk protection. Take preventive actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement trees.

Inspect trees for pest and disease damage.

### Summer -

Berries. Tree produces large quantities of messy white- pink- purplish berries.

### Fall -

Raking. Rake up and compost fallen leaves and twigs.

## PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:

### Pests -

Scale  
Two-spotted mite

### Diseases -

Bacterial blight on leaves and shoots  
Leaf spot  
Canker  
Powdery mildew

### Cultural Problems -

Profusion of branches and basal suckers gives tree a sickly appearance

The wood is weak and susceptible to splitting in storms.

Berries are messy

#### RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☒ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☐ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source (consider using seedless form if possible)
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

#### SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

#### PROPAGATION METHOD:

Take root cuttings in July or August. Treat with IBA.

#### ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

## RECORD KEEPING

- *feature:*

Larix

Larch

*Record notes on measurements, conditions, work performed, reason for removal, replacement or installation, propagation method and growing location, status of feature, or reference to a related report, etc.*

## Measurements

## Condition/ Problem

## Major Work/Change

# Removal

## Replacement

NOI DISMI  
Protezione

Propagator  
Other

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

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## FEATURE DATA - LARIX LARICINA - AMERICAN LARCH

---

**CATEGORY:** Deciduous Conifer Tree

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBERS:** *Larix laricina* (American larch)

#223 along drive to garage  
#224 along drive to garage  
#225 along drive to garage

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maint. Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

### DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:

Leaves: bluish green, 3/4 to 1 1/4" long and 1/50" wide, 3-sided, on short spurs 12 to 30 in a bundle

Flowers: monoecious, staminate yellow, pistillate rose

Cones: pendulous, egg-shaped, 1/2-2/3" long, 1/4-1/2" wide, 15-20 scales, green or violet becoming brown when mature

Habit: open and pyramidal with a slender trunk, horizontal branches and drooping branchlets

Origin: northern North America, from Arctic Circle south to Northern Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Illinois. Introduced into cultivation in 1737 (Dirr, 1990).

### PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:

#### Winter -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed.

Inspect structural form of tree to determine if cables are needed.

#### Spring -

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Monitor for insects and diseases.

#### Summer -

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Prune out watersprouts and sucker growth.

Monitor for insects and diseases.



## PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:

### Pests -

Larch Case-Bearer.

Larch Sawfly.

### Diseases -

Wood Rot Fungus.

Rust

### Cultural Problems -

Intolerant of shade and pollution; makes best growth in moist, well-drained, acid soils  
Less tolerant of cultivation than *L. decidua*, European Larch.

## RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

## SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

## PROPAGATION METHOD:

Seeds: for uniform germination, pretreat in moist medium 30-60 days at 41°F

Cuttings: low percentage of success with softwood cuttings; 8000ppm IBA-talc (the more juvenile the stock plant, the better the success)

Grafting: bench grafted (whip and Tongue) on established rootstocks in winter

## ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Juniperus virginiana - E. Red Cedar

[illegible]

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## FEATURE DATA - JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA - E. RED CEDAR

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**CATEGORY:** Evergreen Tree or Shrub

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBERS:** *Juniperus virginiana* (Eastern red cedar)

There are 40 numbered *J. virginiana* within the historic core. Thus they make up approximately 15% of the specimen trees within the historic core -

#s 4, 5, 6, 7 corner s. entry dr. & post rd.

#s 14, 15 along post road

#s 121, 122, 123, 124 front lawn

#s 129 thru 150 front lawn

#s 167, 168, 170 se edge s. woodlot

#s 237, 239 btwn employee pkg and garage

#s 244, 245, 246 near garage

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

### **HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**

(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

Seven specimens have survived from the Martin Van Buren Period (1839-1864), six of these were growing during the Van Ness Period (1780-1839). One red cedar is the oldest documented specimen on site (Uschold, Cultural Landscape Report, 1995). These trees formed a naturalized planting on the front lawn of the Main House.

### **DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

Leaves occur in juvenile and adult foliage forms. The juvenile needles are spreading, in pairs 1/5-1/4" long, ending in a spiny point, concave and glaucous above, green and convex below the adult needles are short or long pointed, in 4 ranks, closely pressed and overlapping, 1/16" long, remain on the tree after turning brown

Cones ripen in 1 year, to 1/4" long, often glaucous, seeds 1 to 2

Habit is densely pyramidal when young and slightly pendulous in old age, variable in wild from columnar to pyramidal; var. *cembra* is northern species form and tends towards narrow, conical habit; 40-50' in height and 8-20' in spread

Origin is Eastern and Central North America, east of Rockies. Introduced into cultivation in 1664 (Dirr, 1990).

## PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:

### Winter -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Red Cedar normally accumulates dead foliage over time. This can be removed in areas where it is unsightly, but it is best not to remove it entirely.

Remove Snow from young plants promptly to avoid broken and mis-shapen limbs.

Inspect structural form of tree to determine if cables are needed. Cables may be needed to repair damage caused by snow and ice.

Monitor for Cedar Apple Rust and remove galls.

### Spring -

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Transplant. Easily transplanted balled and burlapped if root pruned.

Monitor for pests and diseases. Prune out Cedar Apple Rust Galls and infected foliage as they appear, especially in warm rainy weather. Spruce Spider Mite prolific in cool weather causing foliage to appear stippled yellow or grayish and dirty. Two-spotted Spider Mites develop in hot dry weather.

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

### Summer -

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Prune out broken limbs or unwanted growth, but leave foliage to maintain a natural appearance-do not elevate.

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Monitor for pests and diseases.

### Fall -

Monitor for pests and diseases.

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

## PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:

### Pests -

Spruce Spider Mite.

Bagworms.

### Diseases -

Cedar Apple Rust. Brownish green swellings occur on the upper surface of the needles in spring or early summer and grow to 1-2" diameter by fall, turning chocolate brown and are covered by small circular depressions. The following spring in warm rainy weather, the depressions swell and produce orange jelly-like horns up to 3/4" long. Fungal spores are windborne and affect apples, hawthorns, and other red cedars. Galls remain attached to the tree a year or more. Infected twigs usually die. A common recommendation is not to plant apple, cedar and hawthorne within several hundred feet of one another. However, this is not always possible to follow.

Juniper Blight.

### Cultural Problems -

Not shade tolerant

Avoid wet soils

### RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☐ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

### SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

Seedlings are freely produced wherever mature trees occur.

### PROPAGATION METHOD:

Seeds: collect ripened cones in late fall, winter; require 2-3 months stratification at 41°F

Cuttings: difficult to root this method; best grafted

Grafting: Side graft in December-February. Use *J. chinensis* 'Hetzi' or *J. virginiana* seedlings as understock. *J.v.* 'Sky Rocket' understock more resistant to fungal diseases.

## ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Juglans cinerea - Butternut

Measurement	_____
Condition/ Problem	_____
Major Work/ Change	_____
Removal	_____
Replacement	_____
Installation	_____
Propagation	_____
Other	_____

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

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## FEATURE DATA - JUGLANS CINERA - BUTTERNUT

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**CATEGORY:** Deciduous tree

**FEATURE NAME:** *Juglans cinera* (butternut)

**FIELD CODE NUMBERS:** #49 along post road  
#240 between employee parking and garage  
#242 between employee parking and garage  
#243 between employee parking and garage

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, NPS, OCLP 1995

### DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:

Leaves alternate, pinnately compound, 10 - 20 " long, 11 - 19 leaflets, each 2 - 5" long. Dark green and finely pubescent above, pubescent and glandular beneath. Petiole and rachis covered with gland-type sticky hairs.

Overall habit is 40 - 60' in height, with a 30 - 50' spread. Round topped with a short, usually forked or crooked trunk and wide spreading crown of large horizontal branches. Branches are stout and stiff.

ruit are 1 1/2 - 2 1/2" long, tapered at ends, and covered with gland-type sticky hairs.

Native from New Brunswick to Georgia, west to the Dakotas and Arkansas. Introduced into cultivation in 1633 (Dirr, 1990).

### HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:

(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)



## **PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

### **Winter -**

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Prune to maintain structurally open form to prevent wind-throw in heavy storms.

Raking. Rake up leaves and nuts (ankle-twisters) when they fall from the tree.

### **Spring -**

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Check soil pH. Butternut trees prefer deep, rich, moist soils (ph 6.5 - 7.2). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement trees.

Inspect trees for any pest and disease problems. Butternuts are generally pest-free. Removal of dead or weak wood is the most important preventative practice.

### **Summer -**

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Inspect trees for any pest and disease problems. Butternuts are generally pest-free. Removal of dead or weak wood is the most important preventative practice.

### **Fall -**

Raking. Rake up leaves and nuts (ankle-twisters) when they fall from the tree.

## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

### **Pests -**

Butternut curculio  
Butternut woollyworm sawfly  
European fruit lecanium scale  
Hickory saperda beetle  
Hickory tussock moth  
Lacebug  
Painted hickory borer  
Strawberry root worm  
Two maraked tree hopper

### **Diseases -**

### **Cultural Problems -**

**RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:**

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

**SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:****PROPAGATION METHOD:**

Plant seeds in the fall or cold stratify for 3-4 months. Graft onto seedling understock.

**ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:**

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Gymnocladus - Kentucky Coffeetree

[illegible]

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## FEATURE DATA - GYMNOCLADUS SP. - KENTUCKY COFFEETREE

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**CATEGORY:** Deciduous tree

**FEATURE NAME AND NUMBER:** *Gymnocladus dioicus* (Kentucky coffeetree)  
#33 along post road  
#119 front lawn

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

### DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:

Leaves: alternate, bipinnately compound, to 36" long and 24" wide; bluish green to dark green; yellow to green fall color

Stems: terminal buds absent; very stout, brown or greenish, pith- wide, salmon-pink to brown

Bark: dark brown, roughened with recurved scale-like ridges

Flowers: dioecious or polygamo-dioecious, greenish white, late May to early June, borne in large 8-12" long, 3-4" wide panicles (female); on the male tree the panicle 2 1/2-4" long; female flowers fragrant

Fruit: reddish brown to black, leathery pod, 5-10" long to 2" wide. Contain few large brown hard-shelled round seeds in a sweet, sticky pulp; ripen in October and hang on through winter

Habit: vertically ascending branches form a narrow obovate crown; bold winter habit

Origin: New York and Pennsylvania to Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. Introduced into cultivation before 1748 (Dirr, 1990).

### PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:

#### Winter -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Fruit persist on tree and drop for an extended period. Wood is somewhat brittle.

Inspect trees for internal decay (fungal conks appear on trunk).

## **Spring -**

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand weed and trim around tree bases.

Transplant. Transplant balled and burlapped into deep, rich, moist soil for best growth; adaptable to wide range of conditions.

Inspect tree for pest and disease damage (none serious).

## **Summer -**

Structural pruning is best done in the late summer or early fall.

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand weed and trim around tree bases.

Raking. Kentucky Coffeetrees tend to drop a lot of debris after wind storms.

Inspect tree for pest and disease damage.

## **Fall -**

Structural pruning is best done in the late summer or early fall.

Raking. Kentucky Coffeetrees tend to drop foliage and fruits over an extended period.

Inspect cables, especially before and after storms.

## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

### **Pests -**

None Serious

### **Diseases -**

Fungal conks are indicators of internal decay. Tree may be structurally unstable and should be inspected closely.

### **Cultural Problems -**

Trouble free, adaptable to a range of growing conditions.  
lightening and structural cables need to be inspected regularly.

**RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:**

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

**SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:****PROPAGATION METHOD:**

Seeds: collect seeds from fallen pods; 2-4 hours concentrated sulfuric acid bath; uniform germination.

Cuttings: root cuttings taken December through March; root pieces 1/2" diameter, 2-3" long, placed horizontally in sand:peat.

**ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:**

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Gleditsia - Honeylocust

*Record notes on measurements, conditions, work performed, reason for removal, replacement or installation, propagation method and growing location, status of feature, or reference to a related report, etc.*

Measurement	_____
Condition/ Problem	_____
Major Work/ Change	_____
Removal	_____
Replacement	_____
Installation	_____
Propagation	_____
Other	_____

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

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## FEATURE DATA - GLEDITSIA SP. - HONEYLOCUST

---

**CATEGORY:** Deciduous tree

**FEATURE NAME AND NUMBERS:** *Gleditsia triacanthos* (honeylocust)  
#111 along north entry drive by home  
#153 along south entry drive  
#154 along south entry drive  
#155 along south entry drive  
#156 along south entry drive  
#159 along south entry drive

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

Leaves: alternate, pinnate or bi-pinnately compound, 6-8" long; pinnate leaves with 20-30 oblong-lanceolate leaflets, 1/3 to 1 1/2" long, 3/16 to 5/8" wide; bi-pinnate leaves with 8-14 pinnae, leaflets 1/3 to 4/5" long; base of petiole swollen and enclosing bud.

Flowers: small, greenish, mostly in spike-like racemes

Fruit: flat legume to 1 1/2" long, often twisted

Stem: shiny, smooth, reddish to greenish brown, zigzag with enlarged nodes; spines often flattened, simple or three branched, to 4" long on trunks and branches

Bark: gray-brown on older trees, with long, narrow longitudinal and scaly ridges separated by deep furrows.

Habit: variable in size, 30-70' in height and spread, up to 140'; usually with short trunk and spreading, open crown; var. *inermis* produces no spines

Origin: Pennsylvania to Nebraska and south to Texas and Mississippi, introduced into cultivation in 1700 (Dirr, 1990).



## **PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

### **Winter -**

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Structural pruning is best done during the late winter.

Raking. Honeylocusts tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

Inspect cables, especially before and after storms.

### **Spring -**

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand weed and trim around tree bases.

Check soil pH. honeylocusts prefer a mildly acidic soil (ph 5.0 - 7.0). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement trees.

Inspect tree for pest and disease damage.

### **Summer -**

Lightening Cables. Check terminals every 2 -3 years to see if they need to be raised. Also loosen cable as needed to prevent tree from growing over or around the cable.

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand weed and trim around tree bases.

Raking. Honeylocusts tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

Inspect tree for pest and disease damage.

### **Fall -**

Raking. Honeylocusts tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

Inspect cables, especially before and after storms.

## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

### **Pests -**

- Fall webworm
- Honeylocust borer
- Honeylocust mite
- Honeylocust plant bug
- Honeylocust pod gall midge
- Leafhoppers

### **Diseases -**

- Cankers
- Leaf spot
- Powdery mildew
- Rust
- Witches broom

### **Cultural Problems -**

usually trouble free.  
lightening and structural cables need to be inspected regularly.

## **RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:**

- ☒ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant, if found to be historically significant
- ☒ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

## **SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:**

### **PROPAGATION METHOD:**

Shoots may generate off of roots if tree is stressed, damaged or pruned.

Seeds ripen in October, scarified in concentrated sulfuric acid for 1 1/2 - 2 1/2 hours

Cuttings are difficult; root cuttings work successfully

Grafting by T-bud is standard procedure, June-July

## ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Aesculus - Horsechestnut

*Record notes on measurements, conditions, work performed, reason for removal, replacement or installation, propagation method and growing location, status of feature, or reference to a related report, etc.*

[illegible]

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## FEATURE DATA - AESCULUS SP. - HORSECHESTNUT

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**CATEGORY:** Deciduous tree

**FEATURE NAME:** *Aesculus hippocastanum* (horsechestnut)

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

### DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:

Leaves: opposite, palmately compound, 5-7 leaflets; fall color poor yellow

Buds: "varnished" with sticky gum, reddish brown

Bark: gray to brown becoming fissured with irregular plates

Flowers: perfect, 4-5 petals, white with yellow-red blotch; 5-12" by 2-5" terminal panicles in early to mid May

Fruit: brown, spiny, dehiscent, 2-2 1/4" capsule containing 1-2 seeds; ripen September-October

Habit: upright oval to rounded; coarse texture

Origin: Greece and Albania. Introduced into cultivation 1576 (Dirr, 1990).

## **PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

**December, January, February, March -**

Prune in winter to control structure of overall tree.

**April -**

Fertilize in late March or early April if needed and if not done last fall.

Check soil pH. Horsechestnut trees prefer a slightly acidic soil (ph 4.0 - 6.5). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement trees.

Inspect tree for damage caused by pests and diseases.

**May, June, July, August -**

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days. However, trees are susceptible to pests and diseases if too wet, too dry, or too crowded. If summer leaf scorch is a problem, then water during summer months.

Inspect trees for damaged caused by pests and diseases. Tree may be affected by leaf blotch in late summer. Rake up dropped. leaves.

**September, October, November -**

Fertilize after first heavy frost, if necessary.

Rake up leaves and dispose off site to reduce the spread of leaf blotch.

## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

**Pests -**

Bagworm

Comstock mealybug

Flatheaded borer

Japanese beetle

Walnut scale

White-marked tussock moth

## Diseases -

### Anthraco nose.

Leaf blotch fungus (*Guignardia aesculi*) - affects trees during wet weather. Fungal spores are transported during wet spring weather. Infection occurs during the spring but blotches may not appear until mid-summer. Leaf blotch can not be controlled once infection has occurred. The best control is to rake up and remove leaves in the fall to reduce the amount of overwintering inoculum to minimize infection the following spring. A serious infection of leaf blotch may cause the tree to look dead by mid summer. However the tree is not dead! It is simply a leaf condition and the tree will re-leaf the following spring. Also read about Leaf Scorch below.

### Leaf spot.

Coral spot Nectria canker (*Nectria cinnabarina*) and perennial nectria canker (*Nectria galligena*) - causes dieback and in some cases kills the plant. (Sinclair, Lyon, and Johnson, p 210 212).

Powdery mildew is characterized by a white, moldy, fungal growth that covers the leaves and stems. The amount of powdery mildew is dependent on summer weather conditions. The disease flourishes during dry weather with warm days and cool nights. Rain tends to inhibit this disease, though humidity does not. Severe infestations cause leaf distortion, dwarfing, chlorosis, premature senescence and browning of leaves.

### Wood rot

## Cultural Problems -

Leaf Scorch (physiologic): Leaves can be scorched during long hot, dry periods. The leaves look very similar to damage caused by leaf blotch fungus. It is important to determine the cause of damage since leaf scorch indicates water is needed whereas leaf blotch indicates the spread of a water-borne disease.

## RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

## REPLACEMENT SOURCES:

## PROPAGATION METHOD:

Seed: 3-4 months stratification at 41°F as soon as mature

Cuttings: early June, Chlorox dip; 8000ppm IBA and 3.8% benlate, peat:perlite medium, mist

Grafting: seedling understock, benchgraft using side or veneer graft in January-February

## **ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:**

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1994.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser. The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.



*Martin Van Buren National Historic Site*

## RECORD KEEPING - *feature:*

Cornus - Dogwood

*Record notes on measurements, conditions, work performed, reason for removal, replacement or installation, propagation method and growing location, status of feature, or reference to a related report, etc.*

Measurement
Condition/ Problem
Major Work/ Change
Removal
Replacement
Installation
Propagation
Other

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

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## FEATURE DATA - CORNUS SP. - DOGWOOD

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**CATEGORY:** Deciduous tree

**FEATURE NAME & NUMBER:** *Cornus florida* (flowering dogwood), #198

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maintenance Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

The park's single specimen (#198), in very poor condition, dates from the deProsse Period (1917-1973) and was planted c. 1965 (Cultural Landscape Report, 1995). It can be removed (and not replaced) without damaging the integrity of the site.

**DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:**

Leaves: opposite, simple, elliptic or ovate, 3-6" long, 1 1/3-3" wide, nearly glabrous and dark green above, glaucous beneath; 5-6 vein pairs. Fall color red to red purple.

Buds: flower buds are usually at the end of stem, globose, flattened, and covered by 2 large large silky appressed pubescent scales. Vegetative buds are small, slender, and nearly hidden by raised leaf scar.

Flower: true flowers are greenish yellow, in umbels subtended by 4 showy white to pink bracts which are obovate and emarginate, 2" in diameter. April-May.

Fruit: drupe, glossy red, 2/5" long, 3-4 in a cluster, ripen September-October, persist until December.

Stem: slender, green to purple, sometimes bloomy, glabrous when mature

Bark: broken into small squarish and rectangular blocks

Habit: distinctive small, low-branched tree with spreading horizontal branches creating a layered effect; usually develops a flat crown

Origin: Massachusetts to Florida, west to Ontario, Texas and Mexico. In cultivation since 1731 (Dirr, 1990).

## **PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

### **Winter -**

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Pruning is best done in the late winter or early spring before buds enlarge. Make structural cuts as soon as possible on young trees to minimize the size of scars and to reduce the susceptibility to infection by pests and diseases. Basal sucker sprouts and watersprouts should be removed. Dispose of cuttings off-site to reduce the amount of overwintering pests and diseases.

Inspect wood removed for evidence of Dogwood Borer. Remove Borer infested wood since wood rotting organisms tend to inhabit borer tunnels and hasten the decline of the tree.

### **Spring -**

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Fertilize in late May with an organic fertilizer. However, if lawn area below trees is receiving fertilizer, additional fertilizer is not necessary. Use lawn fertilizers that do not contain herbicides. Water area thoroughly after fertilization. Do not overfertilize since this can encourage the spread of Dogwood Anthracnose.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement trees from the nursery.

Inspect leaves for tan spots with purple rims, particularly on the lower leaves, and premature leaf drop caused by Dogwood Anthracnose. Additional symptoms are dieback of twigs and branches, however, effective control is possible only if the disease is detected before extensive dieback occurs. Contact the Regional IPM Coordinator to determine whether a fungicide should be applied.

### **Summer -**

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Prune out watersprouts and sucker growth to allow for good air circulation through the tree since this will create a less favorable environment for the spread of Dogwood Anthracnose.

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Inspect trees for pest and disease problems, particularly Dogwood Anthracnose.

### **Fall -**

Raking. Rake up leaves in the fall and dispose of leaves off-site to reduce the amount of overwintering pests and diseases.

## PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:

### Pests -

Dogwood Borer  
Dogwood Twig Borer  
Club Gall Midge  
Oystershell Scale

### Diseases -

Botrytis Petal Blight  
Dogwood Anthracnose, *Discula*  
Septoria Leaf Spot  
Spot Anthracnose, *Elsinoe corni*  
Trunk Canker

### Cultural Problems -

Dogwoods do not tolerate excessively wet or dry sites. Young trees have difficulty getting established on dry, windy sites.

Dogwoods are easily damaged by herbicides. Do not use lawn fertilizers with weed killers in the vicinity of dogwoods. Evidence of herbicide damage may include distorted leaves, yellowing, browning, or leaf scorch.

### RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☐ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☐ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

### SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

### PROPAGATION METHOD:

Seeds: fall plant or stratify for 3-4 months at 41°F.

Cuttings: June-July softwood terminal cuttings, 5-6" long, with up to 4 pairs of leaves, wound, 2% IBA, peat:perlite medium, mist. Leave undisturbed through dormant period and transplant in Spring. Var. *rubra* generally more difficult to root.

Grafting: T-bud or shield bud in summer on seedling understock. Pot grafting (whip grafts) can be accomplished in winter on seedling understock.

#### **ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:**

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Mielke, Manfred and Daughtrey, Margery. How to Identify and Control Dogwood Anthracnose. USDA, Forest Service, 370 Reed Road, Broomall, PA 19008. NA-GR-18.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

RECORD KEEPING - feature: Acer - Maple

Measurement  
Condition/ Problem  
Major Work/ Change  
Removal  
Replacement  
Installation  
Propagation  
Other

*Date and Initials*  
*Also note references*  
*for any additional*  
*information*

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## FEATURE DATA - ACER SP. - MAPLE

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**CATEGORY:** Deciduous tree

**FEATURE NAME:** Acer sp. (maple)

**SOURCE OF IDENTIFICATION:** D. Uschold, CLR, 1995  
P. Bitzel, M. Coffin, Maint. Plan, 1995

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE/ APPEARANCE/ INTENT:**  
(NOTE: INCLUDE SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DATE)

### DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS:

#### *Acer platanoides* (Norway maple) -

The tree has a rounded canopy, very dense foliage, and shallow root system. A milky sap is visible when the leaf petiole is broken.

#### *Acer rubrum* (red maple) -

Leaves: opposite, simple, 2-5" long and wide; 3-5 lobed triangular ovate lobes, sinuses are irregularly toothed (in silver maple, sinuses are entire); medium to dark green above, grayish beneath with heavy veins; petioles and new growth often red; fall color variable, greenish-yellow to yellow to brilliant red.

Bark: smooth and light gray when young, beech-like; dark gray and rough, scaly when old

Flowers: red, with petals (silver maple apetalous), late March to April

Fruit: samara, usually reddish to brown

The tree has a pyramidal to elliptical form in youth, becoming irregular, rounded with maturity; forty to sixty feet in height, to 120 feet in the wild. Spread is less than or equal to the height.

Native to Newfoundland to Florida west to Minnesota, Oklahoma and Texas. Introduced into cultivation in 1860 (Dirr, 1990).

#### *Acer saccharum* (sugar maple) -

Leaves: opposite, simple, 3-6" long and across; clear sap when petiole broken; medium to dark green in summer, variable yellow to red in the fall

Bark: young trees with smooth gray-brown bark, deeply furrowed with long, irregular thick plates or ridges with age

Flowers: apetalous; greenish-yellow in April

Upright-oval to rounded tree, 60-75' in height with potential to 120', variable spread usually 2/3's the height.

Native to Eastern Canada to Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. Introduced into cultivation in 1753 (Dirr, 1990).

## **PRESERVATION PRACTICES AND WORK PROCEDURES:**

### **Winter -**

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. But, do structural pruning during the late summer because maples bleed in the spring.

Inspect structural form of tree to determine if cables are needed.

### **Spring -**

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Check soil pH. maples prefer a mildly acidic soil (ph 4.5 - 6.5). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement trees.

Inspect trees for pest and disease problems.

### **Summer -**

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand trim around tree bases.

Structural Pruning is best done during the late summer to reduce bleeding. Prune lightly as needed to improve structural form of tree; remove watersprouts and sucker growth.

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Inspect trees for pest and disease problems.

### **Fall -**

Cables. Inspect cables after wind storms.



## **PESTS, DISEASES AND CULTURAL PROBLEMS:**

### **Pests -**

- Aphids
- Cottony Maple Scale
- Forest Tent Caterpillar
- Greenstriped Maple Worm
- Gypsy Moth
- Lecanium Scale
- Linden Looper
- Maple Gall Mite
- Maple Petiole Borer
- Maple Trumpet Skeletonizer
- Rust Mite
- Sugar Maple Borer
- Twig Pruner
- Woolly Maple Aphid

### **Diseases -**

- Sugar Maple Decline
- Internal Decay
- Wetwood/ Slime Flux
- Maple Mosaic
- Peach Rosette Virus on Maple
- Tobacco Ringspot Virus on Maple
- Verticillium Wilt

### **Cultural Problems -**

- Intolerant of salt, particularly road salt
- Leaf Scorch (physiological) -caused by excessive drought

## RECOMMENDED REPLACEMENT METHOD:

- ☐ propagate a genetic clone of the existing plant
- ☐ graft the existing plant onto another rootstock
- ☒ seedling replacement or transplant from the vicinity
- ☒ nursery stock or other off-site source
- ☐ different cultivar with similar characteristics
- ☐ substitute species with similar characteristics

## SOURCES OF REPLACEMENT:

Replace from nursery or propagate or clone from original. Many maples have double leaders with weak crotches, which can split as the tree grows older. A replacement tree with one strong leader should be selected.

## PROPAGATION METHOD:

### *Acer rubrum* (red maple) -

Seeds have no dormancy, but most uniform germination occurs with stratification for 60-95 days at 41°F or by placing under cold running water for 2-5 days.

Cuttings taken at 9" long, 2-4 nodes, June-July, 1000ppm IBA & 500 ppm NAA, peat:perlite medium, mist.

Tissue culture may be used.

Problem with incompatibility with grafting- best to avoid.

### *Acer saccharum* (sugar maple) -

Seeds are stratified in moist medium 60-90 days at 41°F

Cuttings are difficult to root. Mid-June, vermiculite:peat medium with mist. Hormones do not improve rooting.

Grafting is difficult. Grafts are budded on nursery understock.

## ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Cornell University, New York Cooperative Extension. 1993 Pest Management Recommendations for Commercial Production and Maintenance of Trees and Shrubs. 1993.

Dirr, Michael. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, fourth edition. Atlanta, GA: Stipes Publishing Company. 1990.

Dirr & Heuser The Reference Manual for Woody Plant Propagation. Athens, GA: Varsity Press, Inc. 1987.

Johnson & Lyon. Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press, second edition. 1991.

Phillips, Roger. Trees of North America and Europe. New York: Random House. 1978.

Sinclair, Lyon, & Johnson. Diseases of Trees and Shrubs. Cornell University Press. 1987.

# TREES - DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH

*Acer* (maple) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. But, do structural pruning during the late summer because maples bleed in the spring.

Inspect structural form of tree to determine if cables are needed.

*Aesculus* (horsechestnut) -

Prune in winter to control structure of overall tree.

*Gleditsia triacanthos* (honeylocust) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Structural pruning is best done during the late winter.

Raking. Honeylocusts tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

Inspect cables, especially before and after storms.

*Gymnocladus dioica* (Kentucky coffeetree) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Fruit persist on tree and drop for an extended period. Wood is somewhat brittle.

Inspect trees for internal decay (fungal conks appear on trunk).

*Juglans cinerea* (butternut) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Prune to maintain structurally open form to prevent wind-throw in heavy storms.

Raking. Rake up leaves and nuts (ankle-twisters) when they fall from the tree.

*Juniperus virginiana* (Eastern red cedar) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Red Cedar normally accumulates dead foliage over time. This can be removed in areas where it is unsightly, but it is best not to remove it entirely.

Remove Snow from young plants promptly to avoid broken and mis-shapen limbs.

Inspect structural form of tree to determine if cables are needed. Cables may be

needed to repair damage caused by snow and ice.

Monitor for Cedar Apple Rust and remove galls.

*Morus alba* (white or common mulberry) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Do not over prune as the tree will produce a profusion of watersprouts and suckers.

Check after storms for splitting and cracking of limbs.

*Platanus occidentalis* (American sycamore) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood and watersprouts as needed. Inspect for interior decay and pest damage. Disinfect tools between cuts to prevent spread of cankerstain disease.

*Prunus* (cherry) -

Preventative action to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators in this area. Hand weed and trim around tree bases if manicured effect is required.

*Robinia pseudoacacia* (black locust) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Structural pruning is best done during the late summer or early fall because black locust trees "bleed" if pruned in the late winter or early spring.

Inspect trees for internal decay (fungal conks appear on trunk) and borer damage (hollow wood, bulging bark, sawdust). Remove damaged wood since wood rotting organisms tend to inhabit borer tunnels and hasten the decline of the tree.

*Tilia* (linden) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Make structural cuts as soon as possible on young trees to minimize the size of scars and to reduce the susceptibility to infection by pests and diseases. Basal sucker sprouts and watersprouts should be removed.

*Ulmus americana* (American elm) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Best time to prune to avoid attracting the elm bark beetle.

Inspect structural form of tree to determine if cables are needed.

## SHRUBS - DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH

*Forsythia* (forsythia) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Structural pruning is best done during the late winter or in late spring after flowering. Mature shrubs benefit from occasional thinning of older branches. Structural pruning should open up the center of the shrub to improve light and air circulation.

*Humulus lupulus* (hop) -

Prune out dead stems from previous season.

*Philadelphus x virginalis* (mockorange) -

*Syringa vulgaris* (common lilac) -

Prune out dead, damaged, and diseased wood as needed. Structural pruning can be done during the late winter or in late spring after flowering. Mature shrubs benefit from occasional thinning of older branches. Structural pruning should open up the center of the shrub to improve light and air circulation.

# TREES - SPRING - LATE MARCH, APRIL, MAY, EARLY JUNE

*Acer* (maple) -

Check soil pH. maples prefer a mildly acidic soil (ph 4.5 - 6.5). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

*Aesculus* (horsechestnut) -

Check soil pH. Horsechestnut trees prefer a slightly acidic soil (ph 4.0 - 6.5). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

*Gleditsia triacanthos* (honeylocust) -

Check soil pH. honeylocusts prefer a mildly acidic soil (ph 5.0 - 7.0). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

*Gymnocladus dioica* (Kentucky coffeetree) -

Transplant. Transplant balled and burlapped into deep, rich, moist soil for best growth; adaptable to wide range of conditions.

*Juglans cinerea* (butternut) -

Check soil pH. Butternut trees prefer deep, rich, moist soils (ph 6.5 - 7.2). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

*Juniperus virginiana* (Eastern red cedar) -

Monitor for pests and diseases. Prune out Cedar Apple Rust Galls and infected foliage as they appear, especially in warm rainy weather. Spruce Spider Mite prolific in cool weather causing foliage to appear stippled yellow or grayish and dirty. Two-spotted Spider Mites develop in hot dry weather.

*Picea sp.* (spruce) -

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement plants, balled and

burlapped. Easily moved.

Prune if tree develops two leaders, remove one. Can prune by "pinching" candles when new growth is half developed to increase fullness.

Inspect spruce trees for pest and disease damage including aphids, spruce gall aphids, spruce spider mite and cytospora.

*Pinus strobus* (Eastern White Pine) -

Check soil pH. pines prefer a slightly soil (ph 5.0 - 7.0). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

*Platanus occidenalis* (American sycamore) -

Monitor and treat anthracnose. Prolonged periods of cool, moist, damp spring weather will increase anthracnose. The best times to control anthracnose are before buds break, at bud break, and when leaves have expanded.

*Prunus* (cherry) -

Prune cherry trees in the summer to remove sucker growth. Cherries are susceptible to fungal diseases so sterilize tools between cuts.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement trees.

Inspect trees for damage caused by aphids, bacterial canker, plum curculio, cankerworms, european fruit lecanium, fall webworm, leafroller, spider mite, and black knot.

*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglasfir) -

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement plants.

Prune if tree develops two leaders, remove one.

Inspect spruce trees for pest and disease damage including aphids, spruce gall aphids, spruce spider mite and cytospora.

*Robinia pseudoacacia* (black locust)

Check soil pH. black locusts prefer a mildly acidic soil (ph 4.5 - 7.0). Collect a soil sample and send to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the

soil condition. Encourage vigorous, fast growth to improve the trees resistance to borer.

*Ulmus americana* (American elm)

Check soil pH. elms prefer a mildly acidic soil (ph 4.0 - 7.0). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

Lightening Cables are recommended for large elms. Check terminals every 2 -3 years to see if they need to be raised. Loosen cable as needed to prevent tree from growing over/around cable.

Inspect trees for any branches showing signs of Dutch Elm Disease. Signs include wilting, yellowing, or leaf drop. Prune out immediately, well back into healthy wood. Send in cuttings for identification and verification of Dutch Elm Disease.



## SHRUBS - SPRING - LATE MARCH, APRIL, MAY, EARLY JUNE

### *Forsythia* (forsythia) -

Transplant. The fibrous root system of forsythia transplants readily bare root or balled and burlapped; and will do well in any soil.

Renewal pruning is essential for maintaining the long-term vitality of the shrub. Immediately after flowering, remove 1/3 of the oldest stems each year for three years.

### *Philadelphus x virginalis* (mockorange) -

Transplant. fibrous root system transplants readily bare root or balled and burlapped; will do well in any soil.

Irrigate newly planted material to provide 1 inch of water every 10 days.

Renewal prune. Essential for maintaining the long-term vitality of the shrub. Remove 1/3 of the oldest stems each year for three years immediately after flowering.

### *Syringa vulgaris* (common lilac) -

Protect young replacement shoots at the base of the plant from string trimmer and mower damage. Instruct new staff not to remove young rejuvenative shoots from the base of the plant.

Rejuvenative Pruning is essential for maintaining the long-term viability of lilacs. Some pruning should be done each year in the late spring or early summer, immediately after blooms have passed. The lilac plant should contain several strong canes of various ages. Only the strongest young suckers should be encouraged to grow from the base, all others should be cut out from the base.

Renewal Pruning of old lilacs should be done gradually over several years. Never remove more than one third of the overall shrub. Cut old stems back to the point where the branches originate near the ground.

Structural Pruning should open up the center of the plant to improve light and air circulation.

Deadheading of flowers that have passed improves next year's bloom. Remove flowers promptly after they fade to brown to prevent seed development, which competes with the initiation of flower buds for the next year.

Fertilize in April or August with an organic fertilizer. However, if lawn area below trees is receiving fertilizer, additional fertilizer is not necessary. Also, light annual pruning throughout the shrub tends to reduce the amount of fertilizer needed.

Check soil pH. Lilacs prefer a neutral or sweet soil (ph 5.0 - 7.5). Collect a soil sample and send it to the Cooperative Extension Service for determination of pH, and phosphorus and potassium levels. Apply lime and fertilizer as necessary to adjust the soil condition.

Transplant. Spring is the best time to transplant replacement shrubs from the nursery. When planting, amend the soil with composted organic matter.

Inspect lilacs for pest and disease damage.

*Humulus lupulus* (hop)

Inspect vines for pest and disease damage.

# TREES - SUMMER - LATE JUNE, JULY, AUGUST

*Acer* (maple) -

Structural Pruning is best done during the late summer to reduce bleeding. Prune lightly as needed to improve structural form of tree; remove watersprouts and sucker growth.

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Inspect trees for pest and disease problems.

*Aesculus* (horsechestnut) -

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days. However, trees are susceptible to pests and diseases if too wet, too dry, or too crowded. If summer leaf scorch is a problem, then water during summer months.

Inspect trees for damaged caused by pests and diseases. Tree may be affected by leaf blotch in late summer. Rake up dropped. leaves.

*Gleditsia triacanthos* (honeylocust) -

Lightening Cables. Check terminals every 2 -3 years to see if they need to be raised. Also loosen cable as needed to prevent tree from growing over or around the cable.

Raking. Honeylocusts tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

*Gymnocladus dioicus* (Kentucky coffeetree) -

Structural pruning is best done in the late summer or early fall.

Raking. Kentucky Coffeetrees tend to drop a lot of debris after wind storms.

*Juglans cinera* (butternut) -

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

*Juniperus virginiana* (Eastern red cedar) -

Prune out broken limbs or unwanted growth, but leave foliage to maintain a natural appearance- do not elevate.

Water newly transplanted trees so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Monitor for pests and diseases.

*Morus alba* (white or common mulberry) -

Berries. Tree produces large quantities of messy white- pink- purplish berries.

*Picea sp.* (spruce) -

Water newly transplanted plants so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Inspect spruce trees for pest and disease problems.

*Pinus strobus* (Eastern White Pine) -

Water newly transplanted plants so that they receive one inch of water every 10 days.

Inspect pines for pest and disease problems.

*Prunus* (cherry) -

Inspect trees for damage caused by aphids, bacterial canker, plum curculio, cankerworms, european fruit lecanium, fall webworm, leafroller, japanese beetle, spider mite, and black knot.

*Robinia pseudoacacia* (black locust) -

Structural pruning is best done in the late summer or early fall.

*Tilia* (linden)

Prune out watersprouts and sucker growth.

*Ulmus americana* (American elm)

Inspect trees for any branches showing signs of Dutch Elm Disease. Signs include wilting, yellowing, or leaf drop. Prune out immediately, well back into healthy wood. Send in cuttings for identification and verification of Dutch Elm Disease.

# SHRUBS - SUMMER - LATE JUNE, JULY, AUGUST

## *Forsythia* (forsythia)

Structural pruning is best done in late spring after flowering.

## *Philadelphus x virginalis* (mockorange)

Trunk protection. Take preventative actions to protect the base of each tree from string trimmer and mower damage. Train all equipment operators. Hand weed and trim around shrubs.

Irrigate newly planted material to provide 1 inch of water every 10 days.

## *Syringa vulgaris* (common lilac)

Inspect lilacs for pest and disease damage.

To prevent pest and disease problems, maintain good drainage, good soil, good sun, and good air circulation. Prune out dead or scale infested wood.

Some Powdery Mildew can be tolerated since it does not have a serious effect on the vigor of the plant. In some years, the spread of the disease is heavier than others. To diminish, spray with a mix of 4 Tablespoons baking soda, 1 Gallon of water and several flakes of ivory soap. This solution changes the pH of the leaf surface so that is unfavorable for the growth and spread of the powdery mildew.

## *Humulus lupulus* (hop)

Prune to keep growth in check.

Inspect vines for pest and disease damage.

## TREES - FALL - SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER

*Acer* (maple) -

Cables. Inspect cables after wind storms.

*Aesculus* (horsechestnut) -

Fertilize after first heavy frost, if necessary.

Rake up leaves and dispose off site to reduce the spread of leaf blotch.

*Gleditsia triacanthos* (honeylocust) -

Raking. Honeylocusts tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

Inspect cables, especially before and after storms.

*Gymnocladus dioicus* (Kentucky coffeetree) -

Structural pruning is best done in the late summer or early fall.

Raking. Kentucky Coffeetrees tend to drop foliage and fruits over an extended period.

Inspect cables, especially before and after storms.

*Juglans cinera* (butternut)

Raking. Rake up leaves and nuts (ankle-twisters) when they fall from the tree.

*Morus alba* (white or common mulberry) -

Raking. Rake up and compost fallen leaves and twigs.

*Platanus occidenatis* (American sycamore) -

Raking. Poplars tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms. Rake up leaves and dispose off site.

*Prunus* (cherry) -

Rake up leaves and remove fruits and dispose off site to interrupt the life cycle of pests and diseases and reduce overwintering inoculum.

*Robinia pseudoacacia* (black locust) -

Structural pruning is best done in the late summer or early fall.

Raking. Black locusts tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.

Inspect cables, especially before and after storms.

*Tilia* (linden)

Raking. Rake up leaves in the fall and compost.

*Ulmus americana* (American elm)

Raking. Elms tend to drop a lot of small branches after wind storms.