



Not to Scale



TREE OF LIFE MEMORIAL GROVE

Frick Park

Susan Rademacher, Parks Curator

Design Concept

A double arc of canopy and flowering trees hold the contemplative space. Native species with visual impact and wildlife value are selected to be compatible with the existing woodland community. Adjacent to the woodland edge, six tall hardwood trees extend the forest canopy. In front of the canopy trees, five smaller flowering trees form an inner arc, offset from the canopy trees. Trees will be spaced 8-10' on center at minimum to allow for mowing.

From the Falls Ravine Trail, a new path provides a contemplative walk that moves through sunlight and shade. Standard park benches are set along the path, which may be mulched or paved. The ground plane under the trees may be mulched and mown or seeded with wildflowers and forbs for a more natural extension and enrichment of the woodland edge.

New signage should replace all existing signs.

Canopy Trees (6)

<i>A Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	2
<i>B Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tuliptree	2
<i>C Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	2

Flowering Trees (5)

<i>D Cercis canadensis</i>	eastern redbud	2
<i>E Amelanchier canadensis</i>	serviceberry	2
<i>F Magnolia virginiana</i>	sweetbay magnolia	1



Acer rubrum

Common Name: red maple
 Native Range: Eastern and central North America
 Zone: 3 to 9
 Height: 40.00 to 70.00 feet
 Spread: 30.00 to 50.00 feet
 Bloom Time: March to April
 Bloom Description: Red, sometimes yellow
 Sun: Full sun to part shade
 Water: Medium to wet
 Maintenance: Low
 Flower: Showy
 Leaf: Good Fall
 Tolerate: Wet Soil, Black Walnut, Air Pollution

A medium-sized, deciduous tree that is native to Eastern North America from Quebec to Minnesota south to Florida and eastern Texas. It typically grows 40-60' tall with a rounded to oval crown. Easily grown in average, medium to wet, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Tolerant of a wide range of soils, but prefers moist, slightly acid conditions. Very cold hardy. Emerging new growth leaves, leafstalks, twigs, flowers, fruit and fall color are red or tinged with red. Leaves are medium to dark green above and gray green below. Flowers on a given tree are primarily male or female or monoecious and appear in late winter to early spring (March-April) before the leaves. Fruit is a two-winged samara.



Liriodendron tulipifera

Common Name: tulip tree
 Native Range: Eastern North America
 Zone: 4 to 9
 Height: 60.00 to 90.00 feet
 Spread: 30.00 to 50.00 feet
 Bloom Time: May to June
 Bloom Description: Yellow with orange band at petal bases
 Sun: Full sun
 Water: Medium
 Maintenance: Low
 Suggested Use: Shade Tree, Flowering Tree
 Flower: Showy
 Leaf: Good Fall
 Tolerate: Rabbit, Deer, Clay Soil, Wet Soil, Black Walnut

Liriodendron tulipifera, commonly called tulip tree or yellow poplar, is a large, stately, deciduous tree of eastern North America that typically grows 60-90' (less frequently to 150') tall with a pyramidal to broad conical habit. Trunks of mature trees may reach 4-6' in diameter, usually rising column-like with an absence of lower branching. Best grown in moist, organically rich, well-drained loams in full sun. Tolerates part shade. It is named and noted for its cup-shaped, tulip-like flowers that bloom in spring. Flowers are yellow with an orange band at the base of each petal. Although the flowers are 2" in length, they can go unnoticed on large trees because the flowers appear after the leaves are fully developed. Sometimes the flowers are first noticed when the attractive petals begin to fall below the tree. Flowers are followed by dry, scaly, oblong, cone-shaped brown fruits, each bearing numerous winged seeds. Four-lobed bright green leaves (to 8" across) turn golden yellow in fall. Native Americans made dugout canoes from tuliptree trunks.



Quercus rubra

Common Name: northern red oak
 Native Range: Eastern North America
 Zone: 4 to 8
 Height: 50.00 to 75.00 feet
 Spread: 50.00 to 75.00 feet
 Bloom Time: May
 Bloom Description: Yellowish-green
 Sun: Full sun
 Water: Dry to medium
 Maintenance: Low
 Suggested Use: Shade Tree, Street Tree
 Flower: Insignificant
 Leaf: Good Fall
 Tolerate: Drought, Dry Soil, Black Walnut, Air Pollution

A medium sized, deciduous tree with a rounded to broad-spreading, often irregular crown. Easily grown in average, dry to medium moisture, acidic soil in full sun. Prefers fertile, sandy, finely-textured soils with good drainage. Typically grows at a moderate-to-fast rate to a height of 50-75' (often larger in the wild). Dark, lustrous green leaves (grayish-white beneath) with 7-11, toothed lobes which are sharply pointed at the tips. Leaves turn brownish-red in autumn. Insignificant flowers in separate male and female catkins appear in spring. Fruits are acorns (with flat, saucer-shaped cups) which mature in early fall. An abundant crop of acorns may not occur before this tree reaches 40 years old. A Missouri native tree which typically occurs on northern- and eastern-facing wooded slopes throughout the State.



***Amelanchier canadensis* “autumn brilliance”**

Common Name: serviceberry
 Native Range: Eastern North America
 Zone: 4 to 8
 Height: 25.00 to 30.00 feet
 Spread: 15.00 to 20.00 feet
 Bloom Time: April to May
 Bloom Description: White
 Sun: Full sun to part shade
 Water: Medium
 Maintenance: Low
 Flower: Showy
 Leaf: Good Fall
 Attracts: Birds
 Fruit: Showy, Edible
 Tolerate: Clay Soil

Amelanchier canadensis is a deciduous, early-flowering, large shrub or small tree which typically grows 15-30' tall. Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Tolerant of a somewhat wide range of soils. Features showy, 5-petaled, slightly fragrant, white flowers in drooping clusters which appear before the leaves emerge in early spring. Finely toothed, elliptic, medium to dark green leaves (1-3" long) change to orange-red in autumn. Flowers give way to small, round, green berries which turn red and finally mature to a dark purplish-black in early summer. Berries resemble blueberries in size and color and are used in jams, jellies and pies.



Cercis canadensis

Common Name: eastern redbud
 Native Range: Eastern North America
 Zone: 4 to 8
 Height: 20.00 to 30.00 feet
 Spread: 25.00 to 35.00 feet
 Bloom Time: April
 Bloom Description: Pink
 Sun: Full sun to part shade
 Water: Medium
 Maintenance: Low
 Flower: Showy
 Leaf: Good Fall
 Attracts: Butterflies
 Tolerate: Deer, Clay Soil, Black Walnut

Cercis canadensis is a deciduous, often multi-trunked understory tree with a rounded crown that typically matures to 20-30' tall with a slightly larger spread. Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Performs best in moderately fertile soils with regular and consistent moisture. It is noted for its stunning pea-like rose-purple flowers which bloom profusely on bare branches in early spring (March-April) before the foliage emerges. Flowers (to 1/2" wide) bloom in clusters of 4-10. Flowers are followed by flattened leguminous bean-like dry seedpods (to 2-4" long) that mature to brown in summer. Each pod has 6-12 seeds. Pods may remain on the tree into winter. Leaves turn pale yellow to greenish-yellow in fall.



Magnolia virginiana

Common Name: sweet bay magnolia
 Native Range: Eastern United States
 Zone: 5 to 10
 Height: 10.00 to 35.00 feet
 Spread: 10.00 to 35.00 feet
 Bloom Time: May to June
 Bloom Description: White
 Sun: Full sun to part shade
 Water: Medium to wet
 Maintenance: Low
 Flower: Showy, Fragrant
 Fruit: Showy
 Tolerate: Clay Soil, Wet Soil, Air Pollution

Magnolia virginiana is native to the southeastern United States north along the Atlantic coast to New York. In the northern part of its cultivated growing range, it typically grows as a 15-20' tall tree with a spreading, rounded crown. Easily grown in acidic, medium to wet soils in full sun to part shade. Also does quite well in heavy clay soils. Features cup-shaped, sweetly fragrant (lemony), 9-12 petaled, creamy white, waxy flowers (2-3" diameter) which appear in mid-spring and sometimes continue sporadically throughout the summer. Oblong-lanceolate shiny green foliage is silvery beneath. Foliage is evergreen to semi-evergreen in the South, but generally deciduous in northern climates. Cone-like fruits with bright red seeds mature in fall and can be showy.