

# SCREENING SHRUB & TREE LOCATIONS

## PLANTING BEGINS FALL 2025



### Legend

- Managed Forest Park District Property Boundary
- - - Unmanaged Forest Park District Property Boundary

### Screening Shrubs:

- American Bladdernut - 6
- American Hazelnut - 6
- Elderberry - 6
- Nannyberry\*\* - 9
- Spicebush\* - 9 (see footnote<sup>1</sup>)

### Trees:

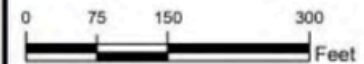
- Black Walnut - 2 (SUBSTITUTE WHITE OAK)
- Eastern Redbud - 4
- Kentucky Coffeetree\* - 2
- Serviceberry - 6
- Shellbark Hickory - 2

### Notes:

\*Both Male (1) & Female (2) Required

\*\*Cross-pollination (2-3) Required

<sup>1</sup>Identifying sex: While not always easy to tell, examining the flowers closely can reveal the sex of a spicebush plant



**Aerial Photograph**

**Black Walnut Park**

**Sugar Grove Park District**

**Exhibit B**

# SCREENING SHRUB & TREE LOCATIONS

## PLANTING BEGINS FALL 2025

# WOODLAND SCREENING SHRUBS AND TREES

## AMERICAN BLADDERNUT

AMERICAN BLADDERNUT '*STAPHYLEA TRIFOLIA*'

SPRING [1]



FALL [2]



## NOTES [A,B]

American Bladdernut is a large native understory shrub, often forming thickets in undisturbed landscapes. A great plant for naturalizing or shady woodlands. The suckering habit is not especially aggressive, making Bladdernut a good choice for the maintained landscape. It is prized for its showy clusters of dangling, cream-colored, bell shaped flowers in the spring, yellow to golden-yellow fall leaf color and unusual seed pods that persist through winter.

A thicket-forming, upright, multi-stemmed shrub, Bladdernut is monoecious - with male and female flowers on the same plant (hermaphroditic). However, these are thought to be self-incompatible. Only one plant is needed to produce the seed bladders, but if viable seed is desired then 3 plants are recommended with plant spacing 10' – 15' apart.

HEIGHT: 10' - 15' / WIDTH: 10' - 15' / (SOUTH)

# WOODLAND SCREENING SHRUBS AND TREES

## AMERICAN HAZELNUT

AMERICAN HAZELNUT, '*CORYLUS AMERICANA*'

SUMMER [3]

FALL [4]



## NOTES [A,C]

American Hazelnut also known as the American Filbert, is an easy-to-grow native shrub that produces nuts in late fall. A dense, multi-stemmed, rounded-shaped, thicket-forming shrub can be pruned year-round. Spreading in the form of suckers from the roots should be thinned out to prevent or reduce thickets.

This is a unisex species, with separate male and female parts on the same branch. A single shrub will produce some nuts with a ragged papery husk, but as a wind-pollinated species 2 or 3 shrubs planted 4' – 6' apart are recommended to ensure cross-pollination for optimal nut production. A patchwork of reds, yellows, oranges and green leaves in fall.

HEIGHT: 10' - 15' / WIDTH: 8' - 15' / (SOUTH)

# WOODLAND SCREENING SHRUBS AND TREES

## COMMON ELDERBERRY

ELDERBERRY, '*SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS*'

COMMON ELDERBERRY, SUMMER [5]



COMMON ELDERBERRY, FALL [6]



## NOTES [A,C]

Common Elderberry is a large, deciduous, multi-stemmed native shrub that spreads to form a thicket. For this reason, it is often planted in settings where it can naturalize and form hedges when planted 3' – 5' apart. Elderberry has large umbrella-shaped clustered white flowers that have a slight lemon scent from June to July. Elderberry flowers are self-fertile and only one plant is needed for bountiful fruiting.

Common Elderberry is self-fertile, this means that a single plant can produce a large amount of fruit. However, cross-pollination with another variety can result in even more fruit. Elderberry has a loose, open habit with arching branches with a profusion of dark purple berry clusters in late summer and yellowish green fall leaf color.

HEIGHT: 5' - 12' / WIDTH: 5' - 12' / (SOUTH)

# WOODLAND SCREENING SHRUBS AND TREES

## NANNYBERRY

NANNYBERRY, '*VIBURNUM LENTAGO*'

SPRING [7]



FALL [8]



## NOTES [A,B]

Nannyberry shrubs can grow in full sun, at least six hours of direct sunlight per day. They can also grow in partial shade, at least two to six hours of direct sunlight per day. They are one of the more shade-tolerant woody plants and can tolerate shade, but they grow larger in open sunny locations. For maximum berry production, aim for a location with dappled shade or partial sun. Generally, viburnums are not self-fertile and cross-pollination from two shrubs is needed for reliable fruit production.

Nannyberry shrubs are a good choice for moist areas, space them 8' -12' apart to create a hedge. Upright-branching habit, white flowers in May, blue-black fruits through fall with leaf hues of orange and purplish red.

HEIGHT: 12' - 15' / WIDTH: 8' - 12' / (NORTH, SOUTH, EAST & WEST)

# WOODLAND SCREENING SHRUBS AND TREES

## SPICEBUSH

SPICEBUSH, '*LINDERA BENZOIN*'

SPRING [9]



FALL [10]



## NOTES [A,E]

Spicebush in the North is thought of as the “forsythia of the wilds” because its early spring flowering gives a subtle yellow tinge to many lowland woods. If planted in a location with full sun, the growth will be denser and less vigorous but with better flowering and fruit production, moist soil is best. Space the shrubs 6' – 12' feet apart to allow for growth and airflow.

Spicebush has a rounded habit, yellow flowers in April, red fruit (both male and female plants needed) and golden-yellow leaf color in fall.

HEIGHT: 8' - 12' / WIDTH: 8' - 12' / (NORTHWEST, SOUTHWEST, SOUTHEAST)

# WOODLAND SCREENING SHRUBS AND TREES

## EASTERN REDBUD

EASTERN REDBUD '*CERCIS CANADENSIS*'

SUMMER [11]



FALL [12]



## NOTES [A,D]

Eastern Redbud is a deciduous, often multi-stemmed understory tree with a rounded crown typically 20' – 30' tall with a slightly larger spread. Employed as a single specimen or small groups in lawns, shrub borders, woodland margins and in naturalized settings. Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Avoid wet or poorly drained soils. Since this tree does not transplant well, it should be planted when young and left undisturbed.

An early spring bloomer, it is particularly noted for its stunning pea-like rose-purple flowers which bloom profusely on bare leafless branches. Flowers are followed by flattened leguminous bean-like seedpods (to 2-4" long) that mature to brown in summer and remain on the tree into winter. Leaves turn pale yellow to greenish-yellow in fall.

HEIGHT: 20' - 30' / CROWN WIDTH: 25' - 35'

# WOODLAND SCREENING SHRUBS AND TREES

## KENTUCKY COFFEETREE

KENTUCKY COFFEETREE '*GYMNOCLADUS DIOICUS*'

SUMMER [13]



FALL [14]



## NOTES [A,F]

Kentucky Coffeetree is best grown in moist, organically rich, low woods with well-drained soils in full sun but tolerates poorer soils (avoid heavy clays) and drought. This tree is found in deciduous woodlands, where it occurs as scattered individuals or in small colonies.

Native to the Midwest, this tree bears leathery, reddish-brown seed pods which ripen in fall and persist into spring adding winter interest to the landscape. Kentucky coffee tree is dioecious, meaning that male and female flowers grow on separate trees. Therefore, both a male and female tree is required for seed pod production. Kentucky Coffee trees are late to leaf out in spring and are one of the first to drop bright yellow leaves in the fall.

HEIGHT: 60' - 90' / CROWN WIDTH: 45' - 60'

# WOODLAND SCREENING SHRUBS AND TREES

## SERVICEBERRY

SERVICEBERRY 'AMELANCHIER LAEVIS'

SPRING [15]



FALL [16]



## NOTES [A,D]

Serviceberry 'Amelanchier laevis' also called Smooth Serviceberry or Smooth Shadbush is a small, deciduous, usually multi-trunked understory tree which is native to thickets, open woods, sheltered slopes and woodland margins. Performs well in full sun and is shade-tolerant but does best if it receives at least 4 hours of sun per day. It does not do well in wet soils. Space groupings of plants 12' to 15' feet apart; and up to 100' feet to still have good cross-pollination opportunities.

Like the emergence of Eastern Redbud flowers in early spring before the leaves break, flowers appear in drooping white clusters. Flowers give way to small, round, berries which ripen to dark purplish-black and resemble blueberries. Serviceberry bark is gray and lightly striped with white and has brilliant fall leaf colors of red, yellow, and orange.

HEIGHT: 15' - 30' / CROWN WIDTH: 10' - 15'

# WOODLAND SCREENING SHRUBS AND TREES

## SHELLBARK HICKORY

SHELLBARK HICKORY '*CARYA LACINIOSA*'

SUMMER [17]



FALL [18]



## NOTES [A,F]

Shellbark Hickory is a large deciduous lowland native tree that needs a very large space within which to grow. It grows 60- 80 feet tall but can reach up to 100 feet with a narrow round to elliptical crown. In the wild, it can grow in areas that are periodically flooded, in full sun, partial shade, or shade and is resistant to storm damage.

Shellbark Hickory is similar in appearance to Shagbark Hickory with loose and shaggy bark alike which exfoliates in long strips with age. Also known as the Kingnut Hickory it has the largest nut of any hickory. In the fall, it has showy yellow to golden bronze leaf color.

HEIGHT: 75' - 100' / CROWN WIDTH: 50' - 75'

# WOODLAND SCREENING SHRUBS AND TREES

## WHITE OAK

WHITE OAK '*QUERCUS ALBA*'

SUMMER [19]



FALL [20]



## NOTES [A,G]

The White Oak is the state tree of Illinois' with wide spreading horizontal branches and can obtain a mature height of 100' feet with a trunk diameter of 4' feet or more! It gets its name from its bark, which appears white between thick ridges. This native tree grows best in moist woods, on north and east-facing lower slopes, preferably in full sun, but can tolerate partial shade.

The White Oak like all other oak trees produce acorns, also known as "oaknuts" and are the fruit of the oak tree containing a single seed within a tough outer shell. In the fall leaf color can present as reddish-brown to a wine-red color.

HEIGHT: 60' - 100' / CROWN WIDTH: 50' - 90'

# WOODLAND SCREENING SHRUBS AND TREES

## SOURCES

### Photo Credit

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