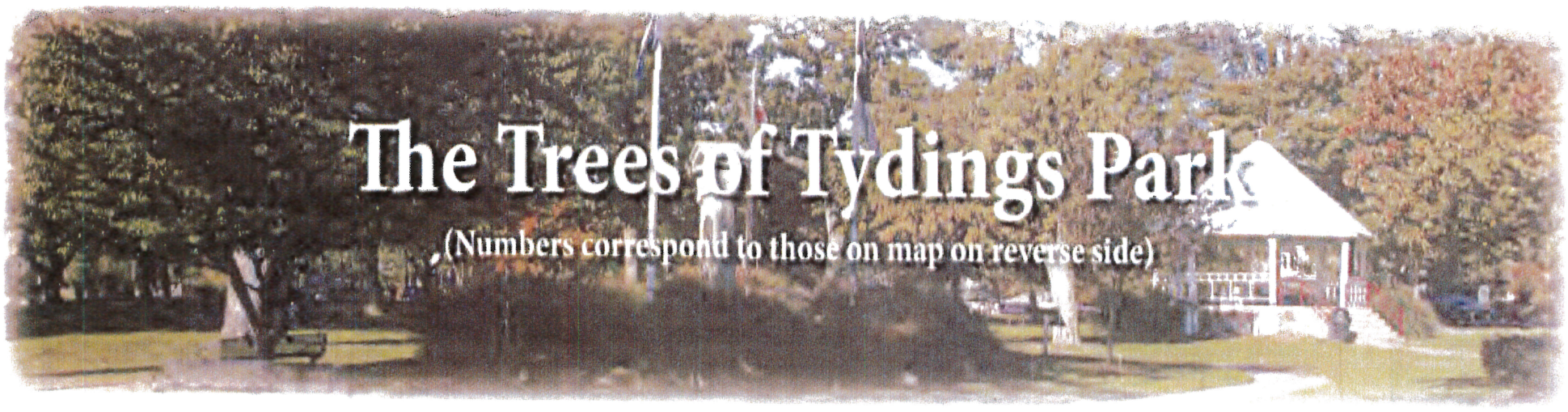
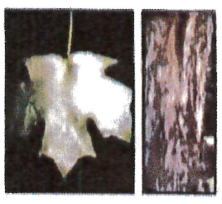


The Trees of Tydings Park

(Numbers correspond to those on map on reverse side)

1. SUGAR MAPLE

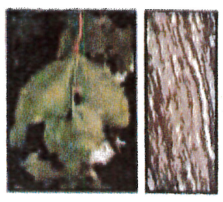


Acer saccharum, is native to eastern United States and Canada. It is an excellent shade tree with outstanding fall colors of yellow-orange to red. The Sugar Maple is the source of authentic maple syrup. If kept free of disease or damage, this tree will mature after 100 years.

2. BALD CYPRESS

Taxodium distichum, is native from the Gulf Coast up to southern Illinois. This tree is a fast growing deciduous conifer that does well in wet and poorly drained sites. A stately tree, which has flattened short needles that turn a russet to orange-brown in the fall and an attractive fibrous reddish-brown bark, is a distinctive specimen in our park. The Bald Cypress can live up to 200 years.

3. RED MAPLE

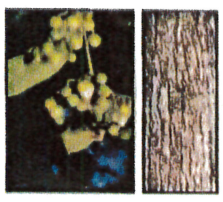


Acer rubrum, is native to eastern North America. This is one of the first trees to change color in the fall. It has reddish stems and twigs, and in early spring you'll notice tiny red flowers. The bark is smooth and gray on young trees, but broken and darker when older. This tree matures at age 70.

4. FLOWERING DOGWOOD

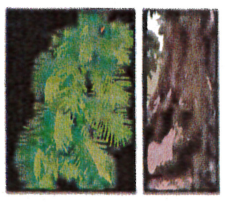
Cornus florida, is a native tree that blooms in April to mid-May. Flowers may be white or different shades of pink. This is a wonderful landscape tree as it has four seasons of interest from spring flowers, attractive summer foliage, red fruit and burgundy foliage in fall and good winter form.

5. AMERICAN BASSWOOD



Tilia americana, is also known as Linden. It is native to northeastern North America. It can grow up to 130 feet tall, and often sprouts long, leafy stems at the base. It has heart-shaped leaves. Its yellow-white flowers are small but fragrant, often attracting bees. The fruit consists of small nutlets attached to leafy wings that spin to the ground in wind.

6. DAWN REDWOOD



Metasequoia glyptostroboides, is a native of eastern United States often mistaken for Bald Cypress. It is one of a few deciduous conifers in Maryland. It has unusual reddish brown bark that is fissured and exfoliates in long strips. It grows rapidly producing bright green foliage in spring and red/orange foliage in fall. The age of maturity is 250 years.

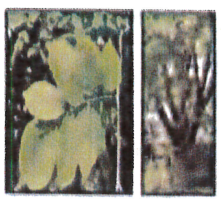
7. SWAMP WHITE OAK

Quercus bicolor, is native to eastern United States. It normally prefers moister soil than its close relative the White Oak (Q. alba). Its bark peels in an unusual fashion, unlike other oaks. Its wood is tough and used for a variety of products, and its acorns provide a valuable food source for a variety of birds and animals.

8. BLACK OAK

Quercus velutina, is native to the eastern United States. The leaves are generally glossy, and can grow up to 7" long. Its acorns are covered about half-way by a cap. This tree usually grows to 70-80 feet, but can grow more than 100 feet tall. The bark is thick, very rough, nearly black and deeply furrowed.

9. AMERICAN YELLOWOOD

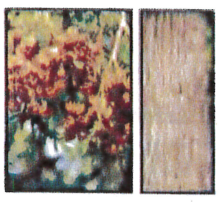


Cladrastis kentukea, grows mainly in the middle part of the eastern United States. When it blooms every 2-4 years, beautiful foot-long flower clusters droop from the branches. It grows 30-50 feet tall, and has a wide, rounded crown. The bark is gray and smooth, like a beech tree. Although the leaves turn yellow in autumn, the name is derived from its bright yellow heartwood.

10. FRANKLINIA TREE

Franklinia alatamaha, was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. This tree is native to the East and is no longer found wild in nature. Only a few are found as specimens in gardens or parks. We are fortunate to have such a rare tree right here in Tydings Park. It has wonderful fall color, small fragrant magnolia-type flowers in summer and interesting winter bark. The Franklinia matures at age 30, and rarely lives past 50.

11. WHITE CEDAR

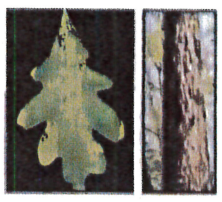


Thuja occidentalis, native to eastern North America, has fragrant, scale-like green leaves. The fruit is a ½ inch long brown cone. This cedar can be useful as a windbreak or screen and deer like it especially in the winter, when their food becomes scarce.

12. HONEYLOCUST

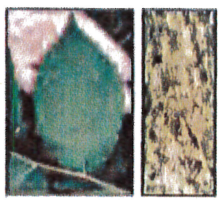
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, is native to the eastern-to-central United States. Its fine-textured leaves make it valuable for filtered shade. The tree is named for the sweet gummy substance found in the pods, which are about 8 inches long. This locust is a thornless variety, and matures after only 10 years.

13. WHITE OAK



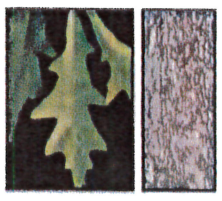
Quercus alba, is native to eastern United States. It is the state tree of Maryland. It grows slowly to a very large tree with a wide spreading, irregular crown. Its acorns provide a valuable food source for a wide variety of birds and animals. Its strong wood is used extensively for furniture, flooring and a variety other uses. The white oak matures at age 100, but Talbot County's "Wye Oak", a well-tended national champion big tree, lived over 400 years before coming down in a wind storm. Look for offspring of the Wye Oak around our town.

14. 'LIBERTY' AMERICAN ELM



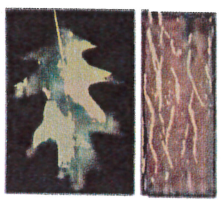
Ulmus americana, 'Liberty', is a native tree that is supposedly resistant to Dutch Elm Disease, which wiped out many elms in the eastern United States. It is a lovely street tree with the 'cathedral ceiling' effect it gives as its branches arch over the street. It is named after the "Liberty Tree", which was an elm that stood in Boston during the Revolutionary War.

15. OVERCUP OAK



Quercus lyrata, is a native of the eastern United States. Usually found in wet, swampy areas, it is rare in Maryland. Its acorns, from which the common name is derived, are unusual in that the nuts are almost completely enclosed by ragged edged cups with only the tips protruding. It is slow-growing, and may take up to 30 years to produce fruit.

16. NORTHERN RED OAK



Quercus rubra, is a large, rounded, symmetrical native tree that is fast-growing and urban tolerant. The fruit of this tree is an acorn, which is ¾ to 1 inch long. Acorns were an important food source for Native Americans, and are eaten by a wide variety of large and small mammals and birds.

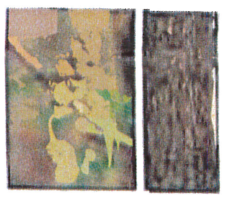
17. PIN OAK

Quercus palustris, is native to the eastern USA. This fast-growing tree is sometimes known as swamp oak because it can be found on poorly-drained land. Its bark is gray and finely-grooved. This tree is easy to spot due to its pyramidal shape with the lower branches drooping. In the fall the leaves turn bronze or red-colored.

18. BLACK CHERRY

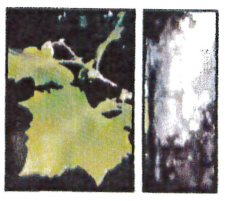
Prunus serotina, is native to eastern North America. It's a valuable timber tree and its wood is often used for furniture. The bark is rough and dark on mature trees. In late spring look for drooping clusters of white flowers.

19. SWEETGUM



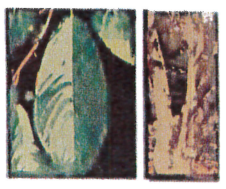
Liquidambar styraciflua, is native to eastern United States. The name comes from the sap, which has a sweet taste and gummy consistency. The leaves are star-shaped and turn a magnificent red/purple in the fall. The fruit is the familiar spiky monkey balls that are so abundant in the fall and winter.

20. SYCAMORE



Platanus occidentalis, is native to eastern North America. It is a massive tree with an exfoliating bark, which shows a nearly white bark beneath producing the impressive mottled appearance. Sycamores mature at the young age of 25.

21. YOSHINO CHERRY



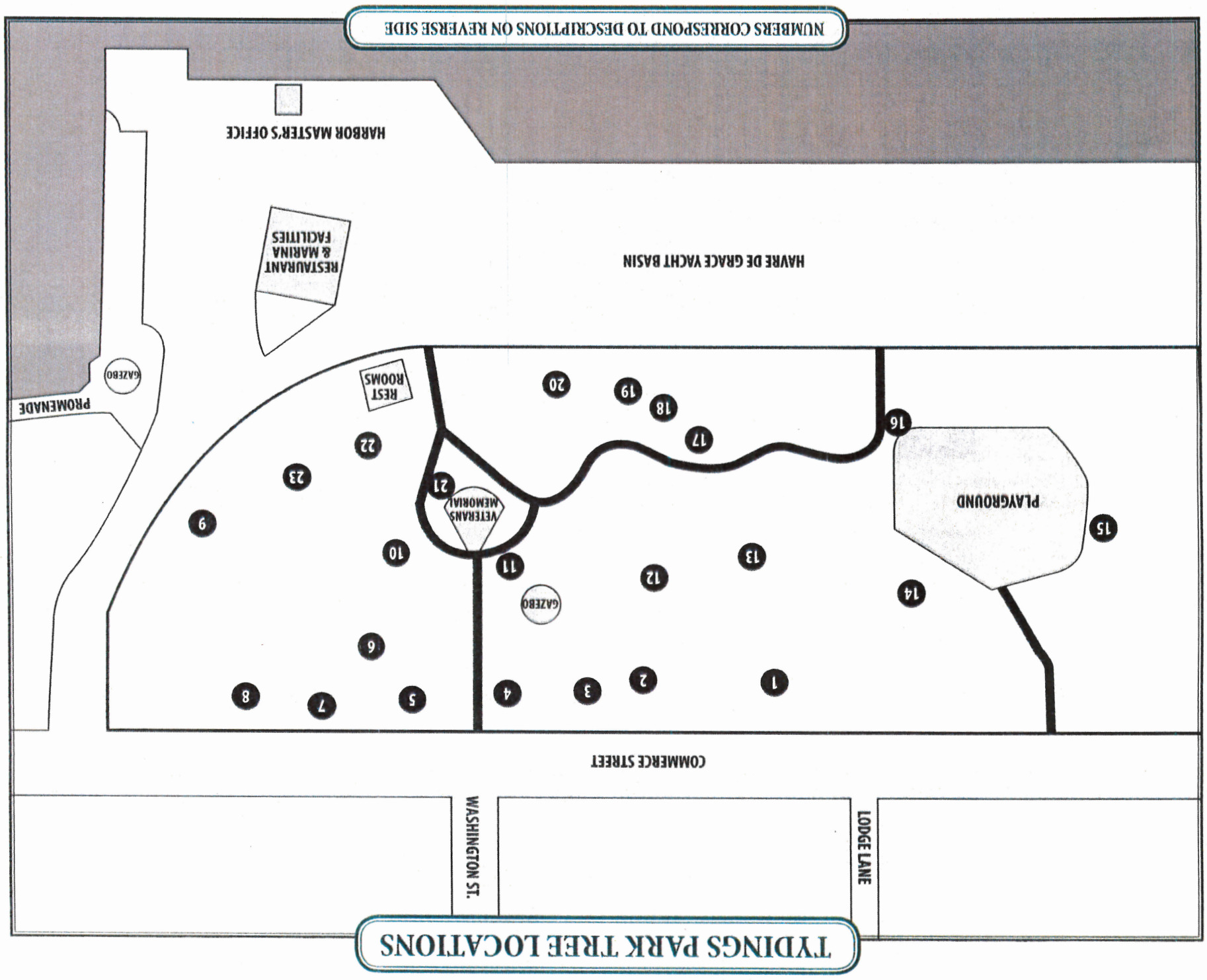
Prunus yedoensis, is a native of Japan but is now commonly found throughout the United States. It is valued for its beautiful spring floral blossoms made famous by the Washington, DC, cherry blossom displays. These trees mature at age 40.

22. SILVER MAPLE

Acer saccharinum, is native to eastern United States. It is a fast growing tree that becomes quite large. It has a vigorous, aggressive root system that will cause sidewalks to buckle and drain tiles to clog. It is one of the best trees for poor soils.

23. NORWAY MAPLE

Acer platanoides, is a European native that is now considered invasive in Maryland. It has been widely planted as a street or shade tree because it is fast growing with a nice round shaped crown and golden fall foliage. Unfortunately, it has a weak branching structure which makes it vulnerable to wind and snow loading.



Trees are Important!

- Trees produce oxygen.
- Trees capture carbon dioxide.
- Trees clean the soil.
- Trees control noise and air pollution.
- Trees slow storm water runoff.
- Trees shade and cool.
- Trees act as windbreaks.
- Trees fight soil erosion.
- Trees provide habitat and food for wildlife.
- Trees increase property values.

It is not so much for its beauty that the forest makes a claim upon men's hearts, as for that subtle something, that quality of air that emanates from old trees, that so wonderfully changes and renews a weary spirit.

~Robert Louis Stevenson

Tydings Park History

The citizens of Havre de Grace own this seven-acre park with a magnificent view of the Susquehanna Flats. Originally called Bayside Park, it was renamed to honor the City's famous native son, U.S Senator Millard E. Tydings (1890-1961). Tydings was a prominent Maryland politician. He was the author of the Philippine Independence Bill, and chaired the Senate Armed Services Committee during its review of Senator Joseph McCarthy's communist charges. Tydings notably labeled McCarthy's charges as "the most nefarious campaign of half-truths and untruths in the history of the Republic." The park is the scene of various annual events including the 4th of July carnival and fireworks, the Seafood Festival, and the Havre de Grace Art Show. The charming gazebo dates to the early 1900s. It was restored in the late 1980s as a local boy's Eagle Scout project. At the water's edge is the City Yacht Basin, and across the channel is Tydings Island. On the north side of the Yacht Basin is the entry to the Promenade, a boardwalk that follows the shoreline for a half-mile ending at the Concord Point Lighthouse.

Tydings Memorial Park is tour stop #33 on the Lafayette Trail.

A Self-Guided Tour of the

Trees of Tydings Park

Havre de Grace Municipal Tree Commission
711 Pennington Ave
Havre de Grace, MD 21078
410-939-1800
havredegracemd.com

Fall/2012