

TREES OF THE CEMETERY

The Salt Lake City Sexton Mark E. Smith and Urban Forest Area Coordinator Julie Fratto have chosen just a few of the many varieties of trees that make up the diverse Urban Forest that exists within the boundaries of The Salt Lake City Cemetery.



(Cercis canadensis)

The sidewalk leads through a granite archway revealing a group of (A) Redbud Trees planted on either side of the nath. This is part of the . Walkway of Hope monument. The trees were planted in 2012 and will one day create an arch with their branches.





(Chionanthus viroinicus)

The (B) Fringe Tree is a deciduous small tree growing to as much as 35 feet tall, though ordinarily less. The bark is scaly, brown tinged with red.



AMERICAN SMOKE TREE

(Cotinus obovatus)

The (C) American Smoke Tree produces panicles of pink-grey flowers in summer, and its foliage turns a brilliant scarlet in autumn: considered by many to be the most intense fall color of any



(Parrotia persica)

The (D) Parrotia is a drought-tolerant garden tree of moderate size, it is prized by connoisseurs for its striking autumn color and the exfoliating bark that develops on mature specimens.



(Albizia iulibrissin

The (E) Mimosa is a species of tree in the Fabaceae family. native to southwestern and eastern Asia.



KWANZAN FLOWERING CHERRY

(Prunus serrulata Kwanzan')

he (**F**) Kwanzan Flowering Cherry is a deciduous tree that ornws between 75 and 40 feet tall. In the spring it produces red buds, opening 2 inches in diameter with deep-pink double flowers.



(Cladrastis kentukea)

The (G) Yellowwood is a small to medium-sized deciduous tree typically arowina 33-49 feet tall. The leaves are light vellow beneath.



SWEETGUM

(Liquidambar styraciflua) The (H) Sweet Gum leaves usually have five (but sometimes three or seven) sharply pointed palmate lobes. They are 3-5 inches wide on average and have three distinct bundle scars. These

trees may live up to 400 years.



(Liriodendron tulipifera)

At the intersection of 445 North and Center Street head south, Look west and notice the 50 foot (I) Tulip Tree, around Memorial Day this tree is covered with blossoms that look like tulins



MAY DAY TREE

(Prunus padus)

At the Christmas Box Angel monument notice the (J) May Day tree that is planted to the west. This tree has beautiful white flowers in the spring.



(Pseudotsuaa menziesii)

Moving along notice the maiestic (K) Douglas Fir that are planted on the sides of the street they have been here for nearly a century.





FLOWFRING CRARAPPLE

(Malus sp.)

Approaching 1100 East look right notice multipe Flowering (L) Crab Apple trees that show their glory in spring. This one is a stunning bright pink. The crabapple trees throughout the cemetery also produce fruit that is loved by the wildlife that call the cemetery their



(Fagus sylvatica)

As you approach the intersection on 325 North and 1150 East look to the north and see the largest (M) Green Beach that exists in the cemetery.





(Gymnocladus dinicus)

The (N) Kentucky Coffee Tree seed may be roasted and used as a substitute for coffee beans; however. unroasted onds and seeds are toxic. The wood from the tree is used by cabinetmakers and carpenters.





(Cedrus atlantica)

Continue west past Cyprus and notice the (0) Blue Atlas Cedars that are planted on both sides of the street. One day they will grow tall enough to create an arch over the street.



Continue on 405 North to 1020 East (Olive St.) turn left and as you drive south on Olive, half way down notice the (P) Ginkao on the west side. The Ginkgo is a living fossil. Basically unchanged for 65 million years.





(Acer platanoides)

At the intersection of 1000 E and 330 North look to the north and admire the mature (N) Norway Maple trees that line this street. They are very picturesque in the summer shade and again in the fall with their yellow fall color.





(Metasequoia glyptostroboides)

At the intersection of 330 North and Center Street look east and notice the (R) Dawn Redwood. Their needle like flat leaves turn a brilliant orange color in the fall before dropping. Then emerge a beautiful areen in the spring/summer. Thought to have only been a fossil dating back 100 million years ago, this species was rediscovered in China in 1946. Seeds were then distributed to botanic gardens in the United States and England for propagation





(Seguoiadendron giganteum)

At the intersection of Center Street and 270 North make a right turn and head west down this street noticing the (S) Giant Segunias planted on either side. These are typically pyramidal trees. Kissina causins to the Seguoias in California.