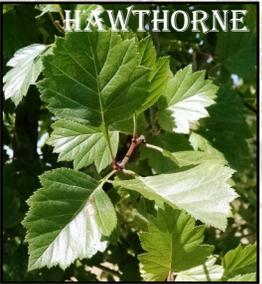
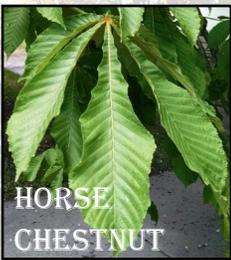


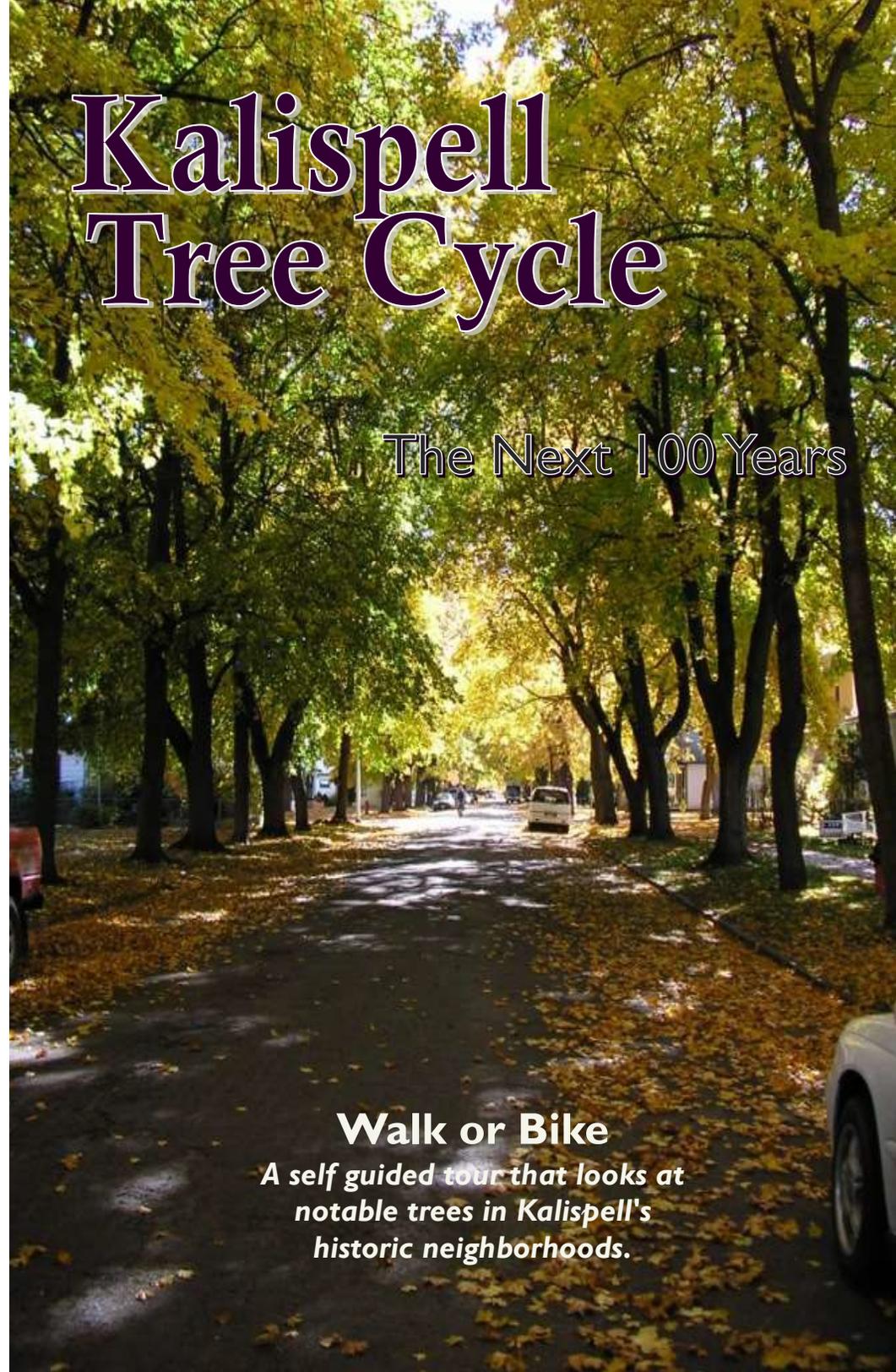
Kalispell Tree Cycle

The Next 100 Years

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THESE BOULEVARD TREES?

<input type="checkbox"/>	 <p>BLACK WALNUT</p>	 <p>BUR OAK</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	 <p>CHOCHECHERRY</p>	 <p>HACKBERRY</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	 <p>HAWTHORNE</p>	 <p>HORSE CHESTNUT</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	 <p>HONEY LOCUST</p>	 <p>LINDEN</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	 <p>MAPLE</p>	 <p>SWAMP WHITE OAK</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Complements of:



Walk or Bike

A self guided tour that looks at notable trees in Kalispell's historic neighborhoods.

Narrative credit, Mike Garvey & Fred Bicha

1. American linden (*Tilia americana*)

Central School Museum, 48°11'50.74"N, -114°18'38.29"W

Also commonly called “Basswood”, which is a reference to the historic use of its inner bark for ropes and cordage on sailing ships. Europeans call this species “Lime Tree”. American linden is a native of Northern U.S. and Canada, and its wood is soft, but strong and durable. A favorite tree of bees because of its fragrance and abundance of sweet-tasting fluid in its flower blossoms.

2. Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)

5th Ave E and 3rd St, 48°11'49.60"N, -114°18'21.56"W

Is hard to transplant but once established can handle varied soils and climates. Unlike most trees, bur oak has a taproot that dives down to seek out water. It can live to be 1000 years old. It has the largest acorn seed of all oak trees. Its latin name *Macrocarpa* in greek “Makros” meaning large and “Karpos” meaning seed. Bur oak was used by Native Americans to treat heart ailments, broken bones, and as an astringent to close bleeding wounds.

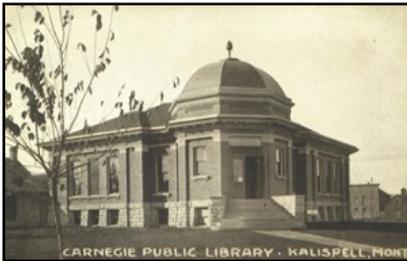
Central School Museum around 1900



Central School Museum present



Hockaday Elms through the years, now gone due to Dutch Elm Disease



10. Boulevard Tree Cost Share



Would you like a tree in your boulevard? Kalispell Parks and Recreation would like to split the cost with you. For \$162.50 a 1-3/4” tree can be planted in your boulevard.

Checkout the attached QR code or visit Kalispell's Parks and Recreations website to learn more and apply.

11. Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)

5th St E & 6th Ave E, 48°11'43.42"N, -114°18'12.03"W



Commonly called “Indian Bean” because of its long pod-like fruit. Native to the southern USA: named and cultivated by the Cherokee Indian Nation. Catalpa fossil remains discovered in the Yellowstone ecosystem have been dated to an age of 25 million years old. This tree produces thin seeds with fringed wings that help dispersal by floating on water and air; Catalpa trees can tolerate extreme dry & hot weather: the wood is fragile but very resistant to rot.

12. Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

5th St E & 6th Ave E, 48°11'43.06"N, -114°18'13.85"W

As a young man, Abraham Lincoln spent much of his time splitting rails and fence posts from the extremely hard wood of black locust logs. Great tree for strip mines as pointed out by Michael Dirr as it can survive the toughest conditions and grows fast. Its beautifully fragrant flower is great for bees, producing some of the clearest honey. It's wood is sought after for prized furniture. Unfortunately lots of insects like this tree.

13. Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

Woodland Park, 45.77896535680N, -108.5225036444W



Scientific name is derived from the Latin term “jovis” – meaning of Jupiter, and “glans” which means “acorn”. The ancient Romans referred to the fruit of the walnut as an acorn, (not that of the oak), and their belief that the shade of a walnut tree was harmful to people and other plants growing under its canopy of branches. The wood of walnut is prized for its value in producing quality musical instruments, but



the fruit of black walnut is bitter-tasting.

7. Green Ash, (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)

Thompson Memorial Park, 48°11'29.90"N, -114°18'0.05"W



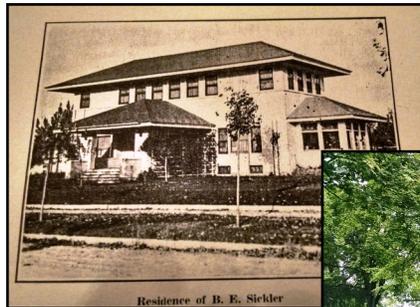
A super hardy zone 2(b)- 3 tree planted all over Eastern Montana, can even tolerate 2 4-D more than most tree species. Kalispell has roughly 600 Green ash on public property. Not yet in Montana, Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) is a real threat to Montana's ash trees. EAB was first discovered in Michigan in 2012 and has now spread to 25 states. EAB kills all species of ash and in a short amount of time. Just the cost to remove those 600 trees could be

1/4 million dollars and then there is the loss of 600 trees.

8. Amur Maackia (*Maackia amurensis*)

9th St E & 4th Ave E, 48°11'27.01"N, -114°18'18.21"W

Gets its name from a Russian naturalist; Richard Maack who was an explorer of eastern Siberia in the mid 1800's. Is a highly drought tolerant durable and adaptable zone 3-4 tree. It has a palmate leaf and uniquely bronze colored peeling bark. Is a great tree for under powerlines as it grows to roughly 12' over 20 years. No real insect or disease threats known.



535 5th Ave E 100 years later you can barely see the house.



9. American elm (*Ulmus americana*)

2nd Ave E, 48°11'28.72"N, -114°18'27.91"W

Native species that are easily transplanted and adaptable to poor soils and extreme weather conditions. Ancient Romans used elm trees to support grape vines, also known as "vine prop" elms. Since the mid 1920's, millions of American elms have been killed by elm bark beetles that carry a fungus imported from European elm logs. Another reminder to diversify tree species. There are many new varieties of elm that are Dutch Elm Disease resistant.

3. Sidewalks



Can sidewalks and trees coexist? Even with a majority of Kalispell having 9 + feet of boulevard width, trees still manage to do severe damage on concrete. If large roots have to be cut to replace sidewalks, trees can suffer. Sidewalk grinding, ramping, meandering, are methods that can be employed to lessen the chance of damaging tree roots. If replacing concrete

around trees must occur special care should be given.

4. Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*)

6th St E & 6th Ave E, 48°11'39.18"N, -114°18'10.22"W

Scientific name is thought to be derived from a combination of two ancient Celtic words: "Quercus" – meaning fine, and "cuex", – meaning tree. Oaks have always been valued for their wood quality and the acorns which is a valuable source of food for animals and humans. Legend maintains that oak species have been struck by lightning more than any other tree species and are revered by many cultures for their longevity and strength.



5. Tree Diversity

6th St E & 6th Ave E, 48°11'39.18"N, -114°18'10.22"W

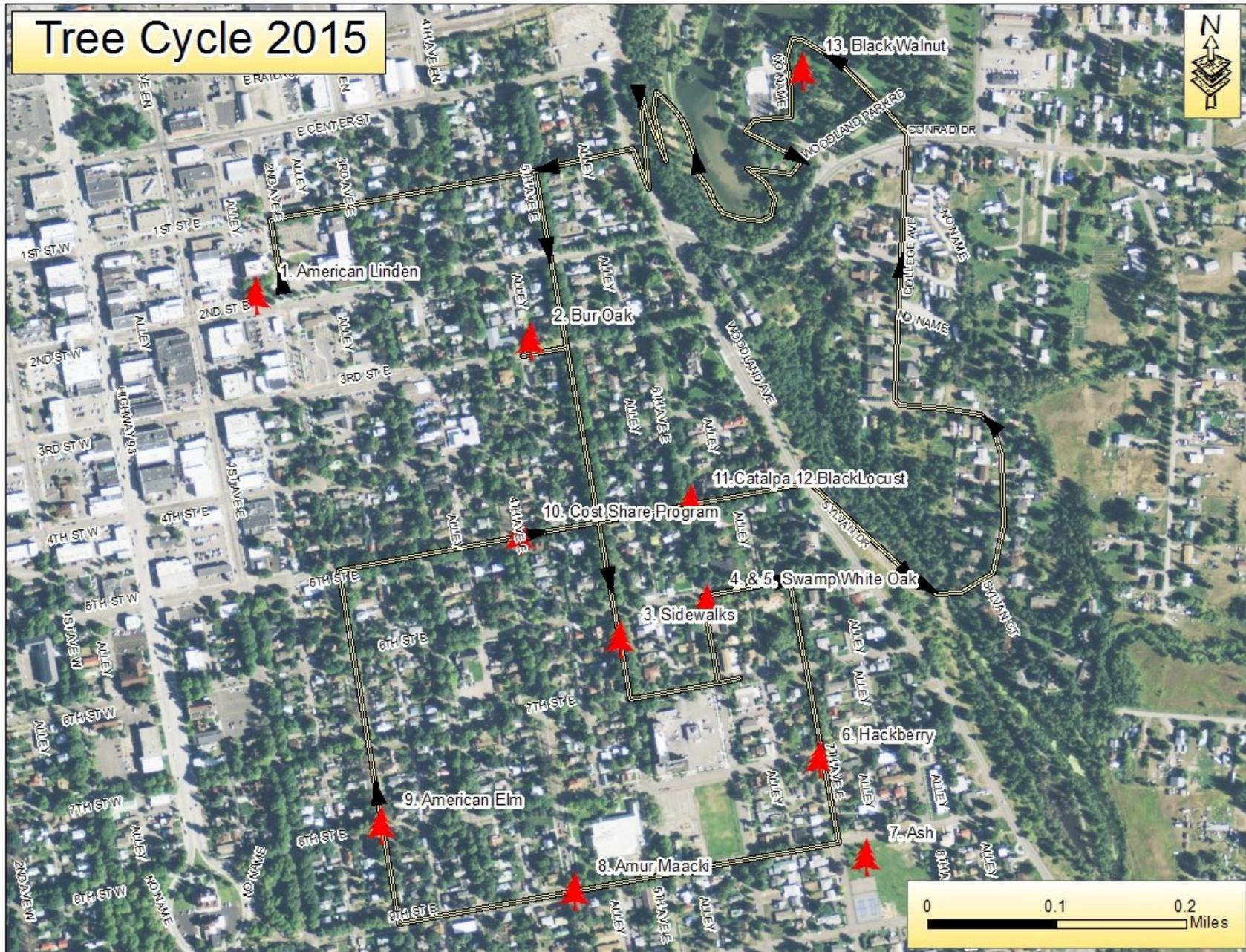
From this location not only do you see Swamp white oak but you can see honey locust, mountain ash, spruce, pine, elm, horse chestnut, and different varieties of maple. Kalispell has just under 9,000 public trees. Maple trees make up 48% of our urban forest. The old saying of "don't put all your eggs in one basket" holds true with Kalispell's trees. One insect or disease attacking our maples could decimate half of the forest.

6. Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)

8th St E & 7th Ave E, 48°11'33.16"N, -114°18'2.44"W

Common name of Sugarberry refers to the sweet but extremely hard fruit that many wildlife animals and birds favor. Legend is that the scientific name "Celtis" refers to a bygone species of lotus plants that produced fruits, which when eaten, caused people to fall into a dreamy and carefree condition of forgetfulness. Hackberry trees are very adaptable to wet or dry soils and can tolerate sunny, extreme hot and cold temperatures.

Tree Cycle 2015



KALISPELL TOUR MAP