



WHY TREES ARE ESSENTIAL

The goal of the Leelanau Scenic Heritage Route Management Plan is to protect and enhance the scenic, historical, and recreational character of M-22 and M-109. Trees play a vital role along the corridor. They affect the quality of water and air, the cost of heating and cooling, and the value of property. They also provide attractive greenbelts to shield traffic.

PREVENT EROSION AND REDUCE RUNOFF

Tree roots hold soil in place, especially along the ridgelines. Tree canopies reduce the force of falling raindrops on bare surfaces which helps reduce erosion. Trees also catch and hold rainfall that can delay stormwater runoff and reduce flooding. Root growth enables the ground to absorb more water, reduce flooding, and replenish ground water which feeds Lake Michigan.

CLEAN THE AIR

Trees remove pollutants from the air and store carbon dioxide. They absorb sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide which are major components of acid rain and ozone pollution. Trees intercept particulate matter. They also release oxygen into the air through photosynthesis.



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MI Department of Natural Resources
www.michigan.gov/dnr
Urban and Community Forestry

MI Department of Transportation
www.michigan.gov/dot

National Arbor Day
www.arborday.org
Tree City USA

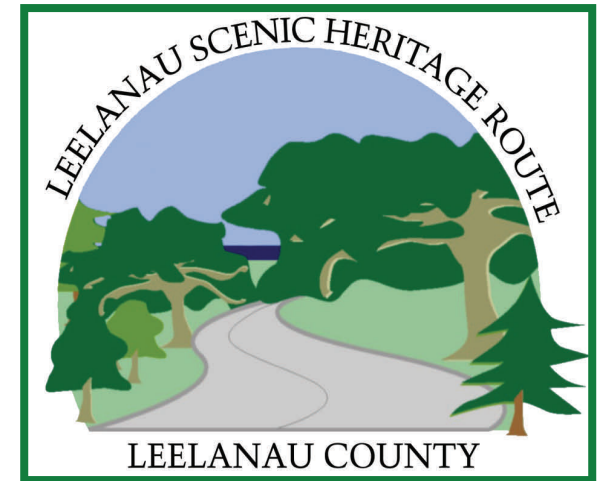
National Urban and Community Forestry Advisory Council
www.treelink.org/nucfac

US Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Urban and Community Forestry Program
www.fs.fed.us/ucf



LEELANAU SCENIC HERITAGE ROUTE
www.nwm.org/lshr.asp

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Scenic Heritage Route Tree Patterns

Leelanau County was originally covered almost entirely by forests. Pines and hardwoods grew on the uplands and plains, and white cedar and other water-tolerant trees covered the wetlands. Cutting of timber began soon after 1850 and the major part of the virgin forest was harvested or cleared for farming by 1910. Although today much of the county is agricultural land, approximately 40% is woodland.

The principal forest cover type is northern hardwoods. Wooded areas on moraines and outwash plains are predominately maple, beech, elm, and aspen. Scattered black cherry, ash, basswood, yellow birch, paper birch, hemlock, white pine, and red pine are interspersed in these areas. Wooded areas on dunes and sandy lake plains are composed of jack pine, white pine, red pine, elm, red maple, aspen and juniper. White cedar, balsam fir, and black spruce intermixed with elm and red maple cover the wooded wetland areas.

The Leelanau Scenic Heritage Route Committee promotes the preservation of the mosaic of land around the Leelanau Peninsula that is an integral part of the Heritage Route. The Committee would like to maintain the diversity of natural features by promoting the replanting of historically appropriate trees and shrubs along the Heritage Route.

Please feel free to contact us for any assistance. The contact information is listed on the back of this brochure.

Tree Maintenance Guidelines

PLANTING YOUR TREE

Identify the limitations of the site where you will be planting (overhead wires, confined root zone, type of soil, etc.) Select a species that is best suited for the conditions.

To plant bare root seedlings in light or sandy soil, a narrow shovel makes the job easy. Keep the roots from drying out. After creating a hole with the shovel, place the seedling, then insert the shovel a few inches away and push to close up the soil.

For larger trees, dig a hole 2-5 times the diameter of the root ball and loosen the soil to help roots grow. After placing the tree, refill the hole so the base is at ground level.

PROPER CARE

1st Year:

- **Water.** Check soil moisture a few inches below the surface of the root ball
- **Mulch.** Layer 3 to 4 inches above the ground above the tree but not touching the tree trunk. Do not use treated or dyed mulch.
- **Stake.** Only if necessary.
- **Check.** For mower/weed whip damage, vandal damage and animal damage.
- **Check.** For any insect or disease problems on the tree and surrounding
- **Do not** fertilize. It can excessively dry the roots (burning)
- **Remove** all tags and twine

2nd Year:

- **Water.** Trees should be checked and watered from spring to fall.
- **Mulch.** Re-mulch every spring to achieve the 3 to 4 inches depth.
- **Remove** any stakes and ties.
- **Check** for any insect or disease problems

3rd Year:

- **Water.** Soil moisture needs to be checked on a regular basis from early spring to fall.

Native Trees and Shrubs that are Salt Tolerant

Trees High Tolerance:

<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>	Serviceberry
<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Jack Pine
<i>Quercus Alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper

Moderately High Tolerance:

<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	E. Cottonwood
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Big-toothed Aspen
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Choke Cherry
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black Willow
<i>Rhus Typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac
<i>Shepherdia spp.</i>	Buffaloberry
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Cinquefoil

Moderate Tolerance:

<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	Alder
<i>Cephalunthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	N. Spicebush
<i>Photonia spp.</i>	Chokeberry
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Elderberry
<i>Taxus Canadensis</i>	Canada Yew
<i>Vaccinium spp.</i>	Blueberry
<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	