

# Kennebunkport

## Tree Tour



### Half-hour walking tour

- 1 Scholar Tree:** 3 Union St, on corner next to 3 stone steps, tag #235. This tree is in the pea family and has brilliant white flowers in late July.
- 2 Linden Tree:** 5 Union St, to right of red house, tag #241. This majestic linden is over 100 years old. Lindens have small, fragrant flowers in mid-July.
- 3 Pin Oak:** 6 Union St, to right of the house, standing alone, tag #251. Although this pin oak was only planted in the 1960s, it is already quite large. Thus, it is a good example of how quickly this variety of tree can grow.
- 4 Norway Spruce:** 7 Elm St, tag #291. This massive spruce can be identified by the many knots on its large trunk. A Norway spruce is the only coniferous tree to have pendulous branchlets.
- 5 American Elm:** 2 Elm St, just past Town Hall, tag #279. This elm has a diameter of 51 inches, and is one of the 75 elms in Kennebunkport that survived the Dutch elm disease. The town's elms are carefully treated and monitored by the town Shade Tree Committee.
- 6 American Elm:** 3 Elm St, directly across from the previous American Elm, tag #277. The presence of several large elm trees gives this street its name.
- 7 American Elm:** 3 Elm St, behind bank, tag #1823. This is one of the largest trees in town, with a diameter of 56 inches.

Turn left onto Ocean Ave.



- 8 Red Oak:** 49 Ocean St, just before Arundel Yacht Club, tag #115. The leaves of red oak trees have pointed tips, compared to the rounded leaves of other varieties of oak.
- 9 Honey Locust:** Village Green, next to arbor arch, tag #117. This tree is located on the Village Green, which is owned by the Kennebunkport Conservation Trust. The honey locust is a member of the pea family, and despite its name, it is not actually a significant source of honey.
- 10 Hawthorn Tree:** corner of Village Green, to right of the River Green stone, tag #118. The hawthorn tree has thorns hidden amongst its leaves, and has small white, pink, or red flowers and red berries as the seasons progress.

Turn left onto Green St.

**11**

**Pin Oak**, *Village Green, directly after the hawthorn tree as you walk up Greene St, no tag.* Village Green was intentionally planted with a line of trees of varying species. This provides the Green with a botanically-diverse group of trees along its border.

**12**

**Copper Beech**, *Village Green, directly after the pin oak as you walk up Greene St, tag #1424.* The copper beech has distinctive copper-colored ovoid leaves.

**13**

**Ginkgo**, *Village Green, directly after the copper beech as you walk up Greene St, tag #1474.* Ginkgo trees are related to ferns, which explains the fan shape and vein structure of their leaves. They are also the oldest tree species surviving from the dinosaur age. Their leaves turn yellow in the fall.

**14**

**Sugar Maple**, *Village Green, directly after the ginkgo as you walk up Greene St, tag #364.* Sugar maples are the primary source of maple syrup. In autumn they produce samaras, which are winged seeds that resemble helicopters. This type of tree also has brightly-colored leaves in the fall.

**15**

**American Elm**, *5 Greene St, across from the Village Green, to right of yard walkway, no tag.* Although the vast majority of elm trees were wiped out, there are still a handful of young ones scattered around town, such as this specimen.

**16**

**Pin Oak**, *Village Green, directly after the sugar maple as you walk up Greene St, tag #365.* Pin oaks are unique in that they have a maximum life span of 120 years, while other types of oaks can live for several centuries.

**17**

**Green Ash**, *on corner of Village Green, next to stone bench, tag #334.* Ash trees are susceptible to the emerald ash borer, a beetle that was accidentally introduced from Asia in the 1990s. Green ash trees are also the most commonly planted ornamental tree in the United States.

**Turn left onto Pleasant St.**

**18**

**Zelkova**, *Village Green, directly past the green ash as you walk along Pleasant St, tag #365.* There are six different varieties of zelkova located all over the world, and one of these subtypes is commonly used for bonsai.

**19**

**New Harmony Elm**, *7 Pearl St on Pleasant St side, just before the driveway on the right, tag #1411.* The New Harmony elm is a cultivar of the American Elm, and was discovered to be resistant to the Dutch elm disease.

**20**

**Princeton Elm**, *5 Pearl St on Pleasant St side, tag #1412.* The Princeton elm is another subtype of the American Elm. It was cultivated in 1922 by the New Jersey nurseryman William Flemer for its aesthetic appeal and its resistance to disease.

**21**

**American Elm**, *7 Pearl St, on corner of Pearl and Pleasant, tag #314.* It is estimated that only 1 in 100,000 American elm trees is resistant to the Dutch elm disease. Fungicidal injections can be given to trees to prevent infection, but these injections are expensive and not 100% effective. Upon the arrival of the disease, Kennebunkport undertook an aggressive elm-injecting campaign that continues to this day.

**Turn left onto Pearl St.**

**22**

**Zelkovas**, *4 Pearl St, on right side of street, tags #303, 304, and 305.* These three zelkovas were planted in a row to replace some of the lost American elms, and have low, dense foliage.

**23**

**Linden**, *46 Ocean Ave, on Pearl St side, right before gate on left side, tag #299.* Linden trees have beautiful heart-shaped leaves, and are thought to have a lifespan of approximately 200 years.

**24**

**Sugar Maple**, *46 Ocean Ave, on Pearl St side, right next to linden, tag #298.* Maple trees should be a minimum of 10 inches in diameter before they are tapped for sap. It takes about 40 gallons of maple sap to make one gallon of maple syrup.

**Thank you for taking the tour! To return to Dock Square, turn right onto Ocean Ave and walk for 3 blocks.**

