

The Trees of
Mount Pleasant Cemetery





Welcome to the Arboretum of Mount Pleasant Cemetery

One of the finest tree collections in North America is to be found in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The landscaping of the cemetery follows the basic plan first developed for the property in the late-19th century: to provide an arboretum for the enjoyment of the public. Practically every tree that will grow in this climate is found here. To make identification easy, many of the trees bear small signs with both their botanical and common names.



The hundreds of varieties of tree in Mount Pleasant Cemetery form two groups: pioneer or native, and introduced trees. These two groups range from the rare *Castor-aralia* (in Plot V) and Babylonian willow from the Middle East (along Yonge Street) to oak trees that were mature when Mount Pleasant Cemetery was founded in 1873 (Plots H, and I, and Section 2). As trees are removed due to old age, disease or safety, an effort is made to replant with a

species that will complement the arboretum. Rare trees are obtained from many sources, and come from as far as England.

Within this booklet you will find photographs, descriptions and locations of a number of the cemetery's finest specimens, as well as maps indicating where they are to enable self-guided tours.

There is a glossary at the end of the document.

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The Benefits of Urban Trees

Providing many benefits to urban dwellers, trees are considered a form of “green infrastructure”:

Health Benefits

- Trees and green spaces are known to help ease the everyday stress and pressures of life;
- Even brief encounters with nature can improve one’s ability to concentrate;
- Trees and other roadside planting and landscaping can lower driver stress;
- Hospital patients with views of trees from their beds spend less time in hospital than those who have no view;
- Trees improve air quality by absorbing air pollutants (filtering particulates out of the air), removing atmospheric carbon dioxide, and producing oxygen. The average urban tree in Canada is estimated to remove about 200 kg of carbon over an 80 year period.

Community and Social Benefits

- Our urban forests improve our quality of life, while beautifying our communities;
- Well-landscaped grounds and trees are among the most important factors considered when people choose a place to live;
- Neighbours enticed outdoors by inviting green spaces, form friendships and community ties;
- Workers who can view nature from their desk are found to have better overall health, greater job satisfaction, lower frustration levels, and increased feelings of satisfaction with life overall;
- Inner city families with trees and greenery in their immediate vicinity have safer domestic environments;
- Well-cared for landscapes contribute to reduced feelings of fear and violence.

Economic and Environmental Benefits

- Properly placed trees can cut air conditioning needs by 30% and can reduce energy used for heating by 20 – 50%;
- Well-landscaped homes can see a 5 – 20% rise in property values;
- Shoppers have been known to spend up to 12% more for products in business districts with attractive urban forests;
- Trees prevent runoff and erosion, which results in improved water quality and reduced storm-water runoff or flooding;
- For every 1,000 trees, almost 3.8 million litres of storm-water runoff is prevented;
- Trees are also known as the carbon sinks of the earth, with the leaf area of each and every tree adding to the environmental benefits in terms of carbon storage;
- Trees are a critical source of habitat for many wildlife.

A Sampling of the Trees of Mount Pleasant Cemetery



1. Dwarf Alberta Spruce, *Picea glauca* 'Conica'
(Plot L; Section 34)

The Dwarf Alberta spruce is a small, dense evergreen, most widely used as an accent specimen or novelty tree in the landscape and is used widely for small spaces. It is slow-growing and will eventually grow 3-4 m high, but takes 25-30 years to reach maturity. This spruce has soft, light green needles and grows into a pyramidal form. The Alberta Spruce can handle high winds, cold temperatures, heat and/or drought periods. It is a dwarf of White Spruce and can sometimes revert back to this larger version.

2. Amur Cork Tree, *Phellodendron amurense*
(Plot B; Section 14)

A deciduous tree with a rounded, broad-spreading crown, Amur Cork will reach heights of 9-14 m with a canopy spread of 9-18 m. Compound, odd-pinnate, yellowish green to green leaves have 5-11 leaflets (each 11 cm long). Foliage turns an undistinguished yellow in fall. This species is dioecious (separate male and female trees). Pollinated flowers on female trees give way to fleshy pea-sized fruits which mature to black in the fall.



3. Austrian Pine, *Pinus nigra*
(Plot B; Section 34)

This is a large coniferous evergreen tree, that can grow to 20–55 m tall at maturity. The tree can be long-lived, with some over 500 years old. Leaves are stiff needles in bundles of 2, dark green and about 8-16 cm long, with sharp tips. The mature seed cones are 5–10 cm long, with rounded scales. Cone scales have a small prickle on the outer side. The seeds are dark grey, 6–8 mm long, with a yellow-buff wing 20–25 mm long; they are wind-dispersed when the cones open from December to April.

4. Black Cherry, *Prunus serotina*
(Plot F)

Black Cherry is an important forest tree for wildlife because of its fruit. It can grow up to 22 m tall in southern Ontario. Its leaves are 5-15 cm long, narrow and pointed at the end. They are shiny bright green on top and paler underneath. Bunches of small white flowers grow on the Black Cherry tree in the spring after the first leaves have fully developed. The tree produces fruit in August or early September. The dark red cherries are 8-10 mm across, and grow in clusters. They are edible, but very bitter.





5. Black Maple, *Acer nigrum*
(Section 12)

The Black Maple is closely related to the Sugar Maple and is sometimes classified as a subspecies of it. The mature height ranges from 21-34 m. The leaves are simple, arranged opposite, and are often 10 cm long and wide. There are from 3-5 shallow lobes with wide-spaced coarse teeth, dark green in colour above, paler below; the clefts are rounded at the base. The leaf edge is smooth between the points. The undersides of Black Maple leaves are fuzzy. Most leaves turn yellow-brown in the fall with some turning orange.

6. Black Spruce, *Picea mariana*
(Plot K; Section 24)

Found from one end of Canada to the other, the black spruce will grow to 15-20 m tall, with a trunk of 15-50 cm diameter. It has short (less than 2 cm long), dark, bluish-green needles. The flowers are monoecious, males red, turning to yellow; females purple, upright, and growing in the upper crowns. The cones which grow at the top of the tree and may stay on the tree for up to 30 years, are egg-shaped, 2-3 cm long, and dark brown.



7. Black Walnut, *Juglans nigra*
(Plot B)

The Black Walnut is prized for its timber. This is a large deciduous tree reaching heights of 30-40 m. In forest conditions, it develops a tall, clear bole. In open areas it has a short bole and broad crown. Leaves are alternate, 20-60 cm long, odd-pinnate with 15-23 leaflets, with the largest leaflets located in the centre, 7-10 cm long and 2-3 cm broad. Male flowers are drooping catkins; female flowers are terminal, in clusters of 2-5, ripening into a nut in the autumn. The brownish-green, semi-fleshy husk and brown, corrugated nut falls in October.

8. Bur Oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*
(Plot A; Section 19)

A medium to large tree, the Bur Oak will grow up to 30 m tall. Its leaves are 15-25 cm long, shiny green on top, pale and hairy on the bottom. The acorns are the largest of any North American oak, and have a cup with large, overlapping scales and a fringe around the top. The cup covers about 2/3 of the fruit. They are 1.5-3 cm long. The most common oak in Ontario, the bur oak is usually tall with a straight trunk. It commonly lives for 200-300 years, and may live to 400 years.



9. Caucasian Wingnut, *Pterocarya fraxinifolia*
(Section 41)

The Caucasian Wingnut is a deciduous, monoecious tree that grows to a height of about 30 m. The short, thick bole supports widely spreading branches to form a rounded structure. The compound, odd-pinnate leaves can exceed 60 cm in length, comprising 7-27 sessile leaflets. The wingnut gets its interesting name from its fruit. After spring flowering, small, green, winged nutlets develop in the female catkins in early summer, forming pendulous strings up to 50 cm long. The nutlets turn brown in late-summer, early-fall.



10. Cherry Birch, *Betula lenta*
(Plot G; Section 25)

Cherry Birch is a medium-sized deciduous tree only known to be native to Ontario from a single site near Port Dalhousie. It will reach heights of 20 m with a trunk up to 60 cm diameter. Leaves are alternate, ovate, 5-10 cm long, 4-8 cm wide and have a finely serrated margin. The fruit is numerous tiny winged seeds packed between the catkin bracts.

11. Chinese Catalpa, *Catalpa ovata*
(Plot U; Section 48)

Chinese Catalpa is a pod-bearing tree native to China. It typically reaches heights of 6-9 m, and can be just as wide with a spreading crown. The creamy white flowers form 10-25 cm-long bunches with distinctly yellow tinging; individual flowers are about 2.5 cm wide. They bloom in late summer. The leaves are usually entire but sometimes have three lobes, and are darkly green. Fruits are very narrow, 30 cm pods.



12. Copper Beech, *Fagus sylvatica* 'Cuprea'
(Plot U; Section 18)

A large tree that can grow to be over 20 m in height, and 15 m in canopy width. The copper beech has smooth grey bark. The foliage is a glossy purple bronze colour. The leaves are broadly oval in shape with wavy margins. The male flowers grow in dangling round clusters, with the female flowers being generally single. The fruit is a spiky husk that contains two or three triangular shaped nuts. This tree is slow growing, but requires ample space due to its final size. This is an ideal specimen tree for a large property.

13. Dawn Redwood, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
(Plot L; Section 25)

The Metasequoia (Dawn Redwood) only existed in fossil records until the 1940's when it was discovered in Central China. It is a fast-growing, deciduous conifer tree, and is one of three species of conifers known as redwoods. It grows to 60 m in height. Since that tree's rediscovery in 1944, the Dawn Redwood has become a popular ornamental. The tree grows with a very straight trunk and a conical shape, and sports bright green feathery foliage. The leaves are flattened needles. They fall off in the autumn, but turn a bright yellow colour before doing so.



14. Douglas Fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
(Plot L; Section 43)

An evergreen species native to North America, the Douglas Fir is not actually a fir tree, belonging to the genus *Abies*, but a type of false hemlock. The needles are flat with pointed tip, bright yellowish green on top and a line of whites on the underside. The cones are 5-11 cm long turning green to brown as they mature. Between each scale is a conspicuous three-pronged bract that is longer than the cone scale.



15. Ginkgo or Maidenhair Tree, *Ginkgo biloba*
(Plot T; Section 50)

The Ginkgo has been termed a living fossil, thought to be extinct until it was catalogued in the late 1600's. They are a large specimen tree attaining heights about 20-35 m. The tree has an angular crown and long, erratic branching patterns. Young trees are sparsely branched with a more defined crown developing as the tree matures. Ginkgos are long lived with some specimens said to be more than 2,500 years old. The leaves are fan shaped and very distinctive.

16. Golden Elm, *Ulmus x hollandica "Wredei"*
(Section 3)

This tree grows about 5-10 m tall, is slow in grow habit and can live to be around 50 years old. It is classed as small to medium size, oval in form and is tolerant to pollution. The spring colour of the foliage, a luminescent yellow, is particularly striking when contrasted with a shaded or dark backdrop. The colour fades to a paler green as the season progresses.



17. Common Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*
(Plot X Triangle; Section 20)

The Common Hackberry will grow to 12-18 m tall with a similar spread. Leaves are simple, acuminate-tipped and ovate-oblong. They measure 5-13 cm in length and 3-6 cm in width. They are bright green on top, paler on the bottom, and turn yellow in the fall. The fruits are round, fleshy berry-like drupes that mature to a deep purple and are attractive to a variety of wildlife.

18. Eastern Hemlock, *Tsuga Canadensis*
(Plot F; Section 20)

A native North American coniferous tree that grows well in the shade or as an understory plant. It is a long lived tree with specimens recorded being over 500 years. The tree generally grows to a height of 30 m with a 100 cm diameter. The leaves are short 1-2 cm long being shiny green on top and pale underneath. The cones are small (1.5-2 cm in length), ovate in shape turning woody as they mature. The cones may remain on the tree for up to a year before dropping the seeds within.



19. Seven Son's Flower, *Heptacodium miconioides*
(Section 7)

Seven Son's is a deciduous large shrub or small tree, that can grow to a height of 4-8 m. The bark of the trunk is papery in appearance and thin, light tan in colour, and exfoliates in strips or sheets. The upright, spreading, square shaped branches give the plant a rounded, often irregular shape. The leaves are dark green, cordate, arranged opposite and are 8-10 cm long by 5-6 cm wide. The margins are entire with venation that runs parallel to the margin. In Autumn a display of small fragrant white, five petalled blooms that are about 13 mm across is evident. When the white corollas have fallen, the calyces develop into deep red expanded lobes which persist into early winter.



20. Horse Chestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum*
(Plot L; Section 31)

Native to southeastern Europe, the Horse Chestnut has a scaly red bark on its trunk. It grows to 25 m tall, with a trunk that is 150 cm diameter, and a broad, rounded crown of stout branches. The palmate leaves are 10-25 cm long and grow attached to a central stalk in a fan-shape, and are composed of 5-7 leaflets. The upright pyramidal flower spikes are composed of as many as 90 flowers, which open in succession from the base in the spring. The fruits are round, spiny, green capsules and contain between 1-2 seeds.

21. Jack Pine, *Pinus banksiana*
(Plot U; Section 18)

The Jack Pine can range anywhere from 9-22 m in height. They do not usually grow perfectly straight, resulting in an irregular shape. Pine needles are in fascicles of two, spread apart in a “V”, twisted, slightly yellowish-green, and 2-4 cm long. The cones are usually 5 cm long and curved at the tip, the scales with a small, fragile prickle that usually wears off before maturity, leaving the cones smooth. Unusual for a pine, the cones normally point forward along the branch, sometimes curling around it.



22. Japanese Maple, *Acer palmatum*
(Section 4; Section 20)

This is a small, slow growing deciduous tree with a somewhat rounded form. It can reach a height of 6 m at maturity. The distinctly palm-shaped leaves emerge red and darken to a deep green-bronze in the summer and then an outstanding red colour in the fall. It prefers a sheltered location and partial shade can be tolerated. With the hundreds of years of breeding the cultivar names have made this tree difficult to correctly identify.

23. Kentucky Coffee Tree, *Gymnocladus dioica*
(Section 13; Section 42)

The Kentucky Coffee Tree grows 15-25 m high. The leaves are big, 60 by 90 cm, divided into many, small bluish-green leaflets. Flowers are greenish-white in colour. The fruit is a hard, leathery and bean-like pod, about 15-25 cm long. The pods contain four to seven seeds and remains on the tree throughout the winter. The tree may grow singly or in larger groups where multiple trunks emerge from the same root system. This tree is very tolerant of urban conditions and pollution.



24. Goldenrain Tree, *Koelreuteria paniculata*
(Section 8; Section 52)

This is a small, open-branching, irregularly-shaped, deciduous tree with a rounded crown which typically grows 9-12 m tall and as wide. Compound leaves are pinnate or bipinnate and feathery, (15-46 cm long), each leaf having 7-15 irregularly-lobed leaflets. Bright yellow flowers (1.2 cm wide) appear in early summer in long, terminal, panicles (30-38 cm). Falling blossoms may or may not resemble “golden rain,” but they often form an attractive golden carpet under the tree. Flowers give way to interesting, brown, papery seed capsules which somewhat resemble Chinese lanterns.



25. Golden Chain Tree, *Laburnum (x) watereri 'Vossii'*
(Section 3; Section 23)

A beautiful small tree of rounded habit, the golden chain tree will grow to 5-10 m. Long racemes (up to 50 cm long) of bright yellow, highly scented flowers hang from branches in the spring and are very popular with wildlife such as bees. The leaves are trifoliate and light green giving a bright backdrop for the luminous flowers. All parts of the plant are poisonous, and can be lethal if consumed in excess.

26. Lacebark Pine, *Pinus bungeana*
(Section 22)

This tree is native to China and has unique bark among the pines, being reminiscent to that of the London Planetree having patches of grey, brown, red, pale yellow and olive green when exfoliating. It is a slow growing tree reaching a height of 15-20 m. The dark green needles are 5-10 cm long and in bundles of three. The oval cones are small, about 5 cm diameter and yellowish brown in colour. It can take many years before the exfoliation process begins on the tree.



27. Littleleaf Linden, *Tilia cordata*
(Plot Z; Section 31)

The Littleleaf Linden is a medium sized tree, growing to about 20 m tall with a canopy width of 10-15 m. It can have a diameter of 40-80 cm. It has a very straight trunk and a dense pyramidal crown. The upper branches grow upwards, and the lower ones curve downwards. The leaves 4-8 cm long, wide with a tapered tip, serrated edges. It has very fragrant cream coloured flowers. They are five-petalled and emerge after leaf break. It is tolerant of poor soil conditions.

28. Honey Locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos*
(Plot V; Section 35)

A large shade tree, the Honey Locust matures to a height of 18 m and a canopy width of 12 m. Alternate foliage is arranged pinnately to bipinnately compound, composed of many small, fine-textured leaflets that create a dappled shade. The tree sometimes produces a twisting pod-like seed up to 38 cm long that can be persistent on the tree.



29. London Planetree, *Platanus x acerifolia*
(Plot B; Section 28)

A large tree with a straight trunk, the London Planetree will grow to 20-30 m, with a trunk of up to 3 m or more in diameter. It has distinctive camouflage-patterned bark, covering a cream coloured inner bark. The broad, palmately lobed leaves (3-5 main lobes) are long and wide and are arranged alternately on the branch. They turn yellow-brown in the fall. Tiny fruits form in a dense, round ball, sometimes 2 or 3 to each stalk. Each tiny fruit has a tuft of hair to aid in dispersal. The balls usually break up slowly over the winter, releasing the seeds.

30. Nikko Fir, *Abies homolepis*
(Triangle 9; Section 20)

The Nikko Fir, native to the central mountains of Japan, maintains its pyramidal form into old age. It is more tolerant of heat than other firs. It is a medium to large evergreen conifer growing to 30–40 m tall with a trunk diameter of up to 1.5 m. The needles are flattened, 1.5–3.5 cm long and 2–3 mm wide, glossy green above, and with two white stripes on the underside. Their arrangement is spiral on the shoot, with each leaf variably twisted at the base so they lie partially flattened to either side of and above the shoot. They are yellow-buff, glabrous, and often conspicuously grooved. The cones are 6–12 cm long and 3–4 cm broad, purple-blue before maturity; the scale bracts are short, and hidden in the closed cone.



31. Northern Catalpa, *Catalpa speciosa*
(Plot G; Section 31)

Native to the American Mid-west; this medium-sized deciduous tree, can grow to more than 30 m tall with a short, stout trunk, spreading branches and a rounded crown that can be 12 m wide. It has large, heart-shaped leaves, 20-30 cm long and 15-20 cm broad. The large white flowers are trumpet shaped, 3-6 cm across, with yellow stripes and purple spots inside. Its seeds grow in very long skinny pods that are 35-60 cm long and look like beans.

32. Norway Spruce, *Picea Abies*
(Triangle 5; Section 32)

Norway Spruce is native to northern Europe but for the past 100 years it has been extensively planted across North America. It is fast growing and will grow 30-50 m tall. The leaves are dark green and needle-like in shape, about 12-24 mm long and rectangular in cross section. The cones are the longest of any spruce tree, 9-17 cm in length. They fall from the tree once the seeds have been disseminated. The black seeds are 4-5 mm with a 15 mm wing.

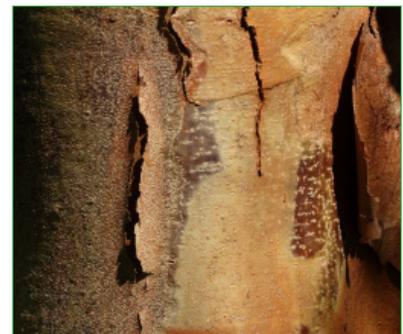


33. Ohio Buckeye, *Aesculus glabra*
(Section 12; Section 29)

A medium-sized deciduous tree, the Ohio Buckeye grows to 15-25 m tall. Leaves are palmately compound, with 5-7 leaflets, 8-16 cm long and broad. Flowers are produced in panicles in spring, yellow to yellow-green, 2-3 cm long with the stamens longer than the petals. The fruit is a round or oblong capsule 4-5 cm in diameter, containing 1-3 nut-like seeds, 2-3 cm in diameter. They contain tannic acid and are poisonous to humans and cattle.

34. Paper Bark Maple, *Acer griseum*
(Section 9; Section 18)

A small to medium-sized deciduous tree, The Paperbark reaches heights of 6-9 m, with a 5-6 m wide canopy. The bark is smooth, shiny cinnamon-red and peels in thin, papery layers. This exfoliating bark is a trademark characteristic of this tree. Small yellow flowers appear in early spring, and leaves are compound, with a 2-4 cm petiole with three leaflets, each 3-10 cm long and 2-6 cm broad, green in spring and summer, turning to orange to fire red in the fall.



35. Persian Ironwood, *Parrotia persica*
(Plot V)

Parrotia is a wide-spreading, often multi-stemmed deciduous tree or large shrub that can grow to 8 m in height. The bark is smooth, pinkish-brown exfoliating to leave cinnamon, pink, green, and pale yellow patches in a similar manner to the London Planetree. The leaves are alternate, ovoid, often slightly lop-sided, 6–15 cm long and 4–10 cm in width, with wavy margins. They are a glossy green and turn to dark purple to brilliant red in autumn. The fruit is a two-part capsule containing two seeds, one in each half.



36. Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris*
(Section 1)

A medium-sized deciduous tree, the Pin Oak grows to 18-22 m tall, with a trunk up to 1 m diameter. The leaves are 5-16 cm long and 5-12 cm broad, with 5-7 lobes. The acorns, set in a shallow, thin cap, are roundish, about 10-16 mm long and 9-15 mm broad, green, maturing to a pale brown. Relatively short-lived, the Pin Oak's maximum lifespan is about 120 years.

37. Ponderosa Pine, *Pinus ponderosa*
(Plot B; Section 15)

Ponderosa or Yellow-Pine is a large-crowned, coniferous evergreen tree with a straight trunk, usually about 25-30 m tall, but sometimes reaching a height of 50 m and diameters over 100 cm diameter. Needles usually occur in bunches of three (occasionally both twos and threes on the same tree), 12-28 cm long, slender, coarse and stiff, with sharp points and sharply toothed edges. Seed cones are narrowly oval when closed, 7-14 cm long, with no stalk.



38. Eastern Redbud, *Cercis Canadensis*
(Plot U)

The Eastern Redbud is a large deciduous shrub or small tree, native to eastern North America. It usually grows to 6–9 m tall with a spread of 8–10 m. It generally has a short, often twisted trunk and spreading branches. The leaves are alternate, simple, distinctly heart-shaped with an entire margin, 7–12 cm long and wide. The clusters of flowers open in spring to early summer and are showy, light to dark magenta pink in colour, 1.5 cm long. The fruit are flattened, brown, pea-like pods that are 5–10 cm long and contain flat, elliptical, brown or black seeds that are 6 mm long. Each pod contains four to ten seeds.

39. Red Oak, *Quercus rubra*
(Plot Z; Section 20)

A native of North America, this tree can grow 20-30 m tall and have a trunk up to about 120 cm diameter. The leaves are 10-20 cm in length with 7-11 lobes tapering to long point tips. In autumn they turn a rich red and sometimes brown. The acorns mature about 18 months after pollination and are 2-3 cm long. The saucer shaped cap covers less than ¼ of the nut.





40. Red Pine, *Pinus resinosa*
(Plot K)

Native to North America, the Red Pine can be found across Ontario from Lake Nipigon to Quebec, and south to the Great Lakes. Its name comes from its bark, which is reddish to pink in colour. The tree can grow up to 35 m tall, with a 1 m diameter. The needles are 1.5-2.5 cm long, with two per cluster. The cones are ovoid, broad near the base and tapering to a point. They are about 4-6 cm long. The tree can live for about 500 years.

41. River Birch, *Betula nigra*
(Plot X; Section 25)

The River Birch, (Black Birch, Water Birch) is a deciduous tree that will grow to 25-30 m tall, with a trunk measuring 150 cm diameter. The leaves are alternate (spiralling around the stem), ovate, 4-8 cm long and 3-6 cm broad, with serrated edges. The flowers are catkins (slim, cylindrical clusters) 3-6 cm long. The male catkins hang downwards, while the female catkins are erect. The fruit consists of numerous tiny winged seeds packed between the catkin bracts. The cinnamon-coloured bark is spectacular in the winter.



42. Scots Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*
(Plot B; Section 28)

The Scots Pine is a coniferous tree that is hardy and adaptable to most climates, growing up to 35 m in height with a 1 m diameter when mature. The crown is open, oval, and often irregular. On mature trees the needles are blue-green, stiff, pointy and twisted, produced in fascicles of two. The cones are red at pollination, then pale brown, globose and 4-8 mm diameter in their first year, expanding to full size in their second year, 3-7.5 cm long.

43. Shagbark Hickory, *Carya ovata*
(Section 7; Section 18)

The Shagbark Hickory is native to Southern Ontario. It is a large, deciduous tree growing well over 30 m, and lives for more than 350 years. Its leaves are green on top, pale and hairy on the bottom, 15-25 cm long and consist of 5 leaflets on a central stalk. The tree is easily recognizable by its shaggy bark, from which it derives its name. Shagbark Hickory nuts are edible, sweet-tasting, and 3-4 cm long. They are a favourite of squirrels.



44. Shingle Oak, *Quercus imbricaria*
(Section 33)

The Shingle Oak is a medium-sized deciduous tree growing up to 20 m tall, with a trunk up to 1 m in diameter, it is distinguished from most other oaks by its leaves. Shaped like laurel leaves, they are 8-20 cm long and 1.5-7.5 cm broad with an entire margin. They are bright green on top, paler and a little downy on the bottom. The fruit is an acorn, 9-18 mm long and wide with a shallow cup. They are important food for squirrels and birds.



45. Silver Maple, *Acer saccharinum*
(Plot L; Section 18)

Native to Ontario, the Silver Maple is a large tree that can grow as high as 35 m, with a trunk diameter of over 100 cm. The light green leaves grow 15-20 cm long and have 5-7 lobes. The leaves turn pale yellow or brown in the fall. The flowers appear in dense clusters in the early spring, prior to leafing out. The seeds mature in early summer, with each samara containing a single seed. The trunks have a tendency to have hollows which provide habitat for wildlife.

46. Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharum*
(Plot X; Section 27)

The Sugar Maple is a large native tree that can grow up to 35 m, and can live for more than 200 years. It is the primary source of maple syrup. Its yellowish green leaves are 8-20 cm long and have five lobes. This tree is best known for its fall foliage colours. The leaves turn yellow, brilliant orange or red. The sugar maple's bark is smooth and gray and as it ages the bark becomes darker and produces ridges that begin to curl out as the tree gets older. The leaves are opposite and palmately lobed with 5 lobes with long-tapering tips.



47. Sweet Gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*
(Plot F; Section 18)

A deciduous tree, the Sweet Gum can reach a height of 24-40 m. Its leaves are alternate, palmately veined, orbicular (circular and flat), 10-15 cm across with 5-7 lobes, and a finely serrate margin. They are shiny green and fragrant when crushed. Flowers are small, yellow tinged with red. The fruit, popularly called a "gumball" is spiny capsule containing 2 or more seeds.

48. Tulip Tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*
(Plot T; Section 18)

A native Carolinian tree that produces beautiful yellow-green tulip shaped flowers that are about 5 cm long. Like tulips this tree blooms in the spring time. It has leaves that are 7-12 cm long, with a prominent central midrib and four lobes. The light green leaves turn yellow in the fall. The cone-like fruit provides not only an interesting winter attraction but also a defining identification characteristic. The bark is smooth and is brown with ridges. This tree can grow 35-50 meters tall with a straight trunk. This tree does not tolerate drought conditions very well.



49. Weeping Beech, *Fagus sylvatica 'Pendula'*
(Plot AA; Section 26)

This is a cultivated variety of the European beech, with the weeping characteristic describing its form or shape. The branches grow upwards then begin to sag before beginning to gracefully sweep toward the ground. The tree can attain a height of 25 m and is usually wider than it is tall. The leaves are opposite, simple and about 5-10 cm in length. The leaves are green in the summer and turn copper-coloured in the fall. The leaves remain on the tree throughout the winter and fall off in the spring in a process termed 'marcescence.' This is a specimen tree for a large landscape area.



50. Weeping Nootka False Cypress, *Chamaecyparis (Xanthocyparis) nootkatensis* 'Pendula'

(Triangle 10; Section 46)

Also known as the Alaskan cedar (although it is neither a true cedar nor a cypress), the Nootka is native to the Pacific Northwest. It is an attractive, upright pyramidal plant which expends most of its energy developing full, horizontal branches, with dark green foliage that hangs toward the ground. The tree has cones like the true cypress and flattened sprays of foliage like the false cypress. It is used for striking visual impact, becoming a focal point in the landscape.

51. Weeping Willow, *Salix alba* 'Tristis'

(Plot F; Section 41)

This willow is commonly called the Golden Weeping Willow, because of its bright golden yellow twigs and graceful weeping form. It typically grows to 15-20 m tall, with an open, rounded crown and pendulous branches that touch the ground. The leaves are long, narrow, and finely-toothed, about 10 cm long and 1.25 cm wide. It is one of the first trees to produce leaves in the spring and the last to shed.



52. White Birch, *Betula papyrifera*

(Plot L; Section 32)

Also known as Paper Birch and Canoe Birch, White Birch is a medium-sized deciduous tree that can grow as tall as 25 m. The smooth white bark peels off in large, strong and pliable sheets, which can be used to make canoes. The leaves are alternate, ovate, 5-10 cm long and 6 cm broad, with a doubly serrate margin. The catkins are 3-5 cm long growing from the tips of twigs. The fruit, which matures in the fall, is composed of numerous tiny winged-seeds packed between the catkin bracts.

53. White Fir, *Abies concolor*

(Plot O; Section 15)

This is a narrow conical conifer with a straight trunk, spire-like crown and branching to the base. It is medium to large in size, with height between 25-60 m, and a trunk diameter up to 2 m diameter. They can live to be over 350 years old. Upper branches tend to grow upward, but the lower branches tend to recline. With age, the crown flattens and the lower branching begins to disappear. Soft, flattened, pale blue-green needles, 6 cm long have uniform coloration on both surfaces. Slightly barrel-shaped cones are 6-12 cm long and are most often yellowish-green, maturing to brown or purple. As is distinctive with the firs, the cones appear upright on the branches.



54. White Oak, *Quercus alba*

(Plot AA; Section 20)

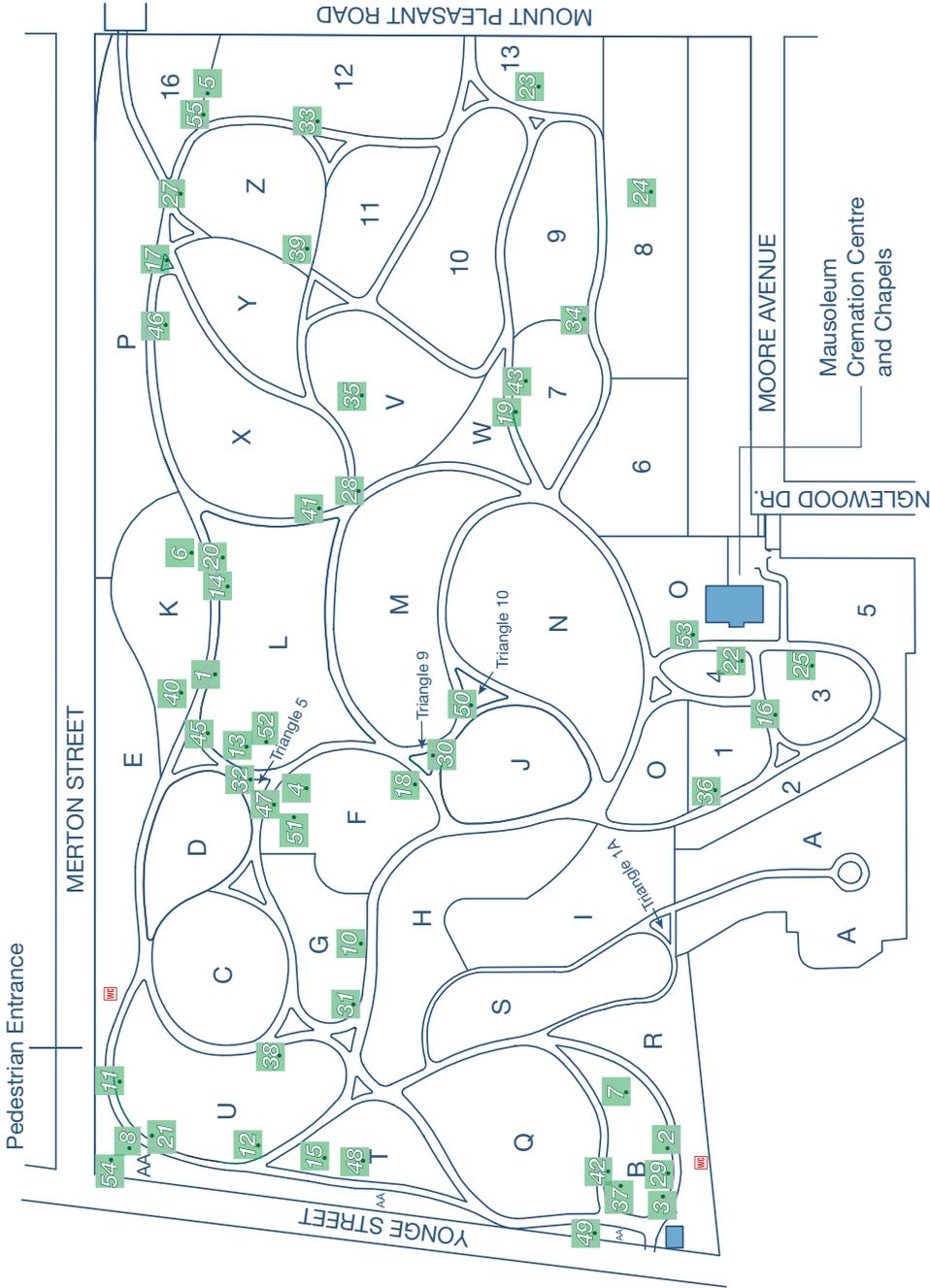
The White Oak is a large native tree that can grow to be more than 35 m in height. Some specimens have been documented to be over 450 years old. The acorns are 1.2-2.5 cm in length. It can take over 1 year for the acorns to be fully grown. Once ripened they drop to the ground in autumn. The leaves are about 10-20 cm long and have between 7-9 lobes with rounded tips. The top of the leaf is bright glossy green and a paler green underneath. The autumn colour is a bright red. The bark is light ash gray in colour and often is scaled.



55. White Pine, *Pinus Strobus*
(Section 12; Section 28)

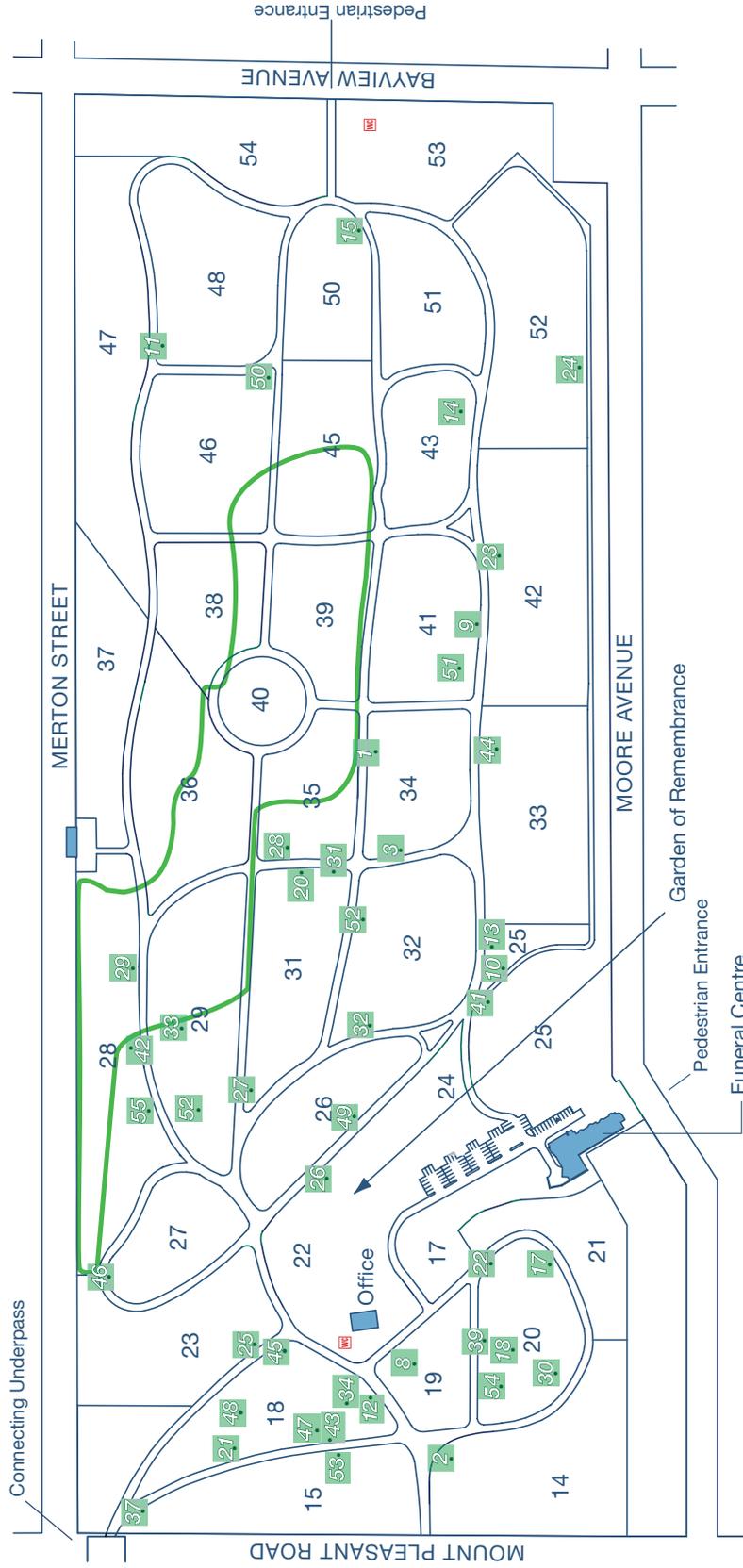
The Eastern White Pine is the provincial tree of Ontario. It can reach heights over 30 m. The leaves are flexible evergreen needles arranged in a cluster of five, also being 5-12 cm long. The mature cones are 8-20 cm long and are often encrusted with a white sticky pine resin. The tree can easily live up to 200-250 years.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery West Side



- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Dwarf Alberta Spruce | 24 Goldenrain Tree | 36 Pin Oak | 48 Tulip Tree |
| 2 Amur Cork Tree | 25 Golden Chain Tree | 37 Ponderosa Pine | 49 Weeping Beech |
| 3 Austrian Pine | 27 Littleleaf Linden | 38 Eastern Redbud | 50 Weeping Nootka False Cypress |
| 4 Black Cherry | 28 Honey Locust | 39 Red Oak | 51 Weeping Willow |
| 5 Black Maple | 29 London Planetree | 40 Red Pine | 52 White Birch |
| 6 Black Spruce | 30 Nikko Fir | 41 River Birch | 53 White Fir |
| 7 Black Walnut | 31 Northern Catalpa | 42 Scots Pine | 54 White Oak |
| 8 Bur Oak | 32 Norway Spruce | 43 Shagbark Hickory | 55 White Pine |
| 10 Cherry Birch | 33 Ohio Buckeye | 45 Silver Maple | |
| 11 Chinese Catalpa | 34 Paper Bark Maple | 46 Sugar Maple | |
| 12 Copper Beech | 35 Persian Ironwood | 47 Sweet Gum | |

Mount Pleasant Cemetery East Side



- | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Dwarf Alberta Spruce | 14 Douglas Fir | 25 Golden Chain Tree | 34 Paper Bark Maple | 47 Sweet Gum |
| 2 Amur Cork Tree | 15 Ginkgo | 26 Lacebark Pine | 37 Ponderosa Pine | 48 Tulip Tree |
| 3 Austrian Pine | 17 Common Hackberry | 27 Littleleaf Linden | 39 Red Oak | 49 Weeping Beech |
| 6 Black Spruce | 18 Eastern Hemlock | 28 Honey Locust | 41 River Birch | 50 Weeping Nootka False Cypress |
| 8 Bur Oak | 20 Horse Chestnut | 29 London Planetree | 42 Scots Pine | 51 Weeping Willow |
| 9 Caucasian Wingnut | 21 Jack Pine | 30 Nikko Fir | 43 Shagbark Hickory | 52 White Birch |
| 10 Cherry Birch | 22 Japanese Maple | 31 Northern Catalpa | 44 Shingle Oak | 53 White Fir |
| 11 Chinese Catalpa | 23 Kentucky Coffee Tree | 32 Norway Spruce | 45 Silver Maple | 54 White Oak |
| 12 Copper Beech | 24 Goldenrain Tree | 33 Ohio Buckeye | 46 Sugar Maple | 55 White Pine |
| 13 Dawn Redwood | | | | |

— Pioneer Oak Forest

GLOSSARY

Acorn - nut-like fruit of an oak with a scaly cap.

Acuminate - tapering gradually to a point.

Alternate leaves - leaves arranged on alternating sides of the twig.

Bark - the protective external layer of tissue on the stems and roots of trees and shrubs.

Berry - an indehiscent fruit, with the seeds immersed in the pulp, for instance tomato.

Bole - also trunk refers to the main wooden axis of a tree.

Bract - modified leaf associated with flower or inflorescence, differing in shape, size or colour from other leaves (and without an axillary bud).

Capsule - dry fruit that splits open, usually along several lines, to reveal many seeds inside.

Catkin - dense, cylindrical, often drooping cluster of unisexual apetalous flowers found especially in willows, birches, and oaks

Compound leaves - leaves with more than one leaflet attached to a stalk called a rachis.

Conifer - trees and shrubs that usually bear their seeds in cones and are mostly evergreen; includes pines, firs, spruces, yews and Douglas fir.

Cross section- surface or section of tree shown when wood is cross-cut; shows the circular growth rings.

DBH, or Diameter at breast height - is a standard method of expressing the diameter of the trunk or bole of a standing tree. DBH is one of the most common dendrometric measurements. The diameter is measured at 1.37 (4.5 ft.) metres above ground.

Deciduous - having leaves that die and fall off trees after one growing season.

Deciduous Conifer - trees form cones and sprout needles like conifer trees. They change colours in the fall and lose their needles every year like deciduous trees.

Dioecious - having unisexual flowers with staminate (male) and pistillate (female) flowers born on different trees.

Drupe - fleshy fruit with a single stone or pit.

Entire margin - leaf margins that are smooth (not toothed).

Evergreen - trees and shrubs that retain their live, green leaves during the winter and for two or more growing seasons.

Family - group of closely related species and genera; scientific name ends in "aceae".

Genus - a group of one or more species with similar features or ancestry in common.

Globose - spherical.

Habit - the general external appearance of a plant, including its size, shape, texture and orientation.

Husk - the outer shell or coating of a seed.

Inflorescence - the flowering portion of a plant; several flowers closely grouped together to form an efficient structured unit; the grouping or arrangement of flowers on a plant.

Lateral buds - buds found along the length of the twig (not at the tip); they occur where the previous year's leaves were attached.

Leaflets - small blades of a compound leaf attached to a stalk (rachis); without buds where they attach.

Lobe - part of a leaf (or other organ), often rounded, formed by incisions to about halfway to the midrib.

Marcescence - the retention of dead plant organs that normally are shed. It is most obvious in deciduous trees that retain leaves through the winter; withering but not falling off.

Margin - the edge, as in the edge of a leaf blade.

Monoecious - having unisexual flowers with staminate (male) and pistillate (female) flowers borne on the same tree, though often on different branches.

Needles - very thin, sharp, pointed, pin-like leaves; found on pines, firs and some other softwoods.

Nut - hard, dry fruit with an outer husk that sometimes does not split open readily and an inner shell that is papery to woody.

Opposite leaves - leaves arranged directly across from each other on the twig.

Orbicular - circular in outline.

Oval - broadly elliptic, with the width greater than one-half the length.

Palmate - leaf with veins radiating out from a central point (usually at the top of a petiole), resembling spread out fingers pointing away from the palm; having several lobes (typically 5–7) whose midribs all radiate from one point (resembling the palm of a hand).

Panicle - a compound raceme; an indeterminate inflorescence in which the flowers are borne on branches of the main axis or on further branches of these.

Pendulous - hanging, for example an ovule attached to a placenta on the top of the ovary.

Petal - a usually showy part of the corolla of a flower with multiple parts.

Petiole - a slender stalk that supports a simple leaf.

Pinnately compound - compound leaves in which leaflets are attached laterally along the rachis or stalk; leaves may be once, twice, or three-times pinnately compound.

Raceme - an indeterminate inflorescence in which the main axis produces a series of flowers on lateral stalks, the oldest at the base and the youngest at the top.

Rachis - the central stalk to which leaflets of a compound leaf are attached.

Samara - dry fruit with one or two flat wings attached to a seed.

Sapwood - living wood, often light coloured, found between the bark or cambium and the heartwood, usually darker coloured.

Serrate - toothed with asymmetrical teeth pointing forward; like the cutting edge of a saw.

Sessile - attached directly by the base; not raised upon a stalk or peduncle.

Simple leaves - leaves with one blade attached to a petiole, or stalk.

Species - trees with similar characteristics and that are closely related to each other; species is used in both the singular and plural sense.

Stamen - the pollen-bearing (male) organ of a flower.

Terminal bud - bud appearing at the apex, or end, of a twig; usually larger than other lateral buds.

Toothed/serrated margin - leaf margin with coarse, fine, sharp or blunt teeth.

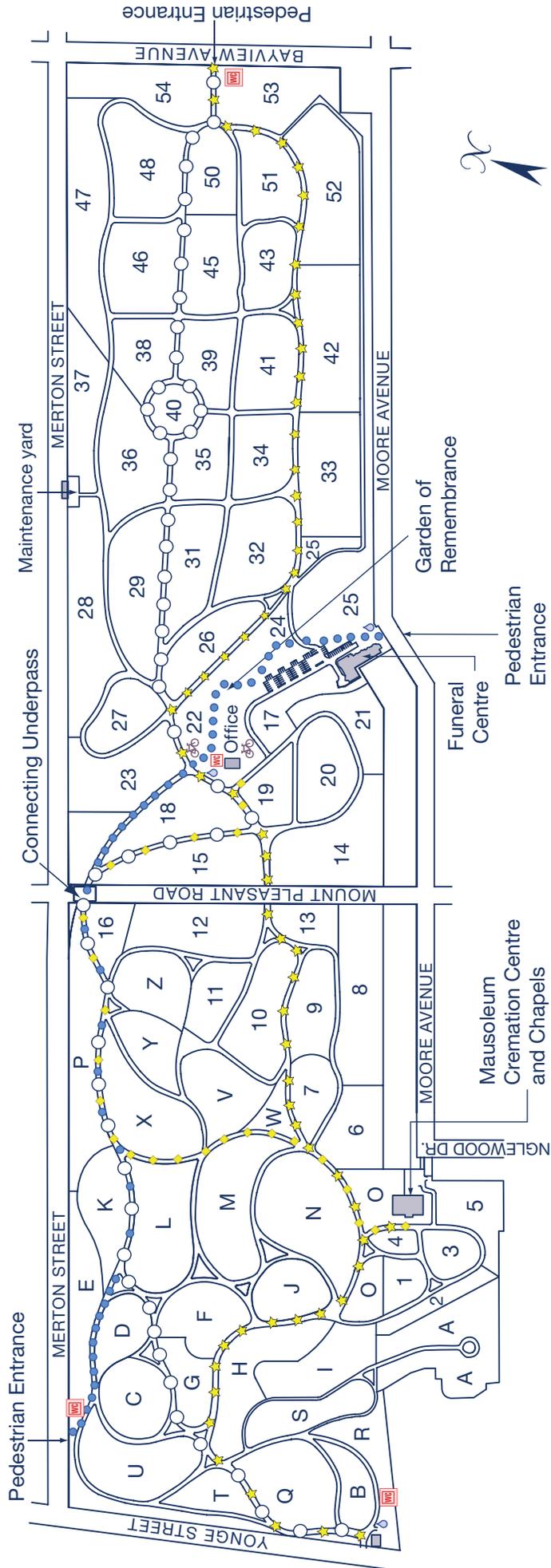
Tree - though no scientific definition exists to separate trees and shrubs, a useful definition for a tree is a woody plant having one erect perennial stem (trunk) at least 7.5 cm in diameter at a point 1.37 m above the ground, a definitely formed crown of foliage, and a mature height of at least 3.9 m.



Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Cremation and Funeral Centres

375 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto, ON M4T 2V8
 Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday to Saturday
 Cemetery: 416-485-9129 Funeral Centre: 416-485-5572

GATE CLOSING TIMES:
 Daylight Saving to September 30th 8:00 p.m.
 October 1st to Eastern Standard Time 6:00 p.m.
 Eastern Standard Time to DST 5:30 p.m.



DIRECTIONAL ROAD LINES

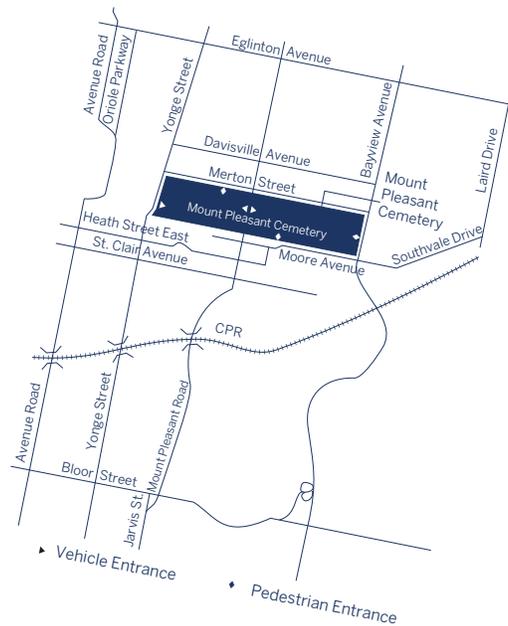
- ◆ BROKEN YELLOW ROAD LINE (BETWEEN CEMETERY OFFICE AND CREMATORIUM/MAUSOLEUM CHAPELS)
- ★ SOLID YELLOW ROAD LINE (FROM YONGE STREET, WEST MOUNT PLEASANT ENTRANCE OR BAYVIEW PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE TO CREMATORIUM/MAUSOLEUM CHAPELS)
- SOLID BLUE LINE (FOR HERITAGE/BELTLINE PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE)
- WHITE ROAD LINE (MAIN ROAD FROM YONGE STREET ENTRANCE, BENEATH MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD TO BAYVIEW PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE)
- ☒ PORTABLE WASHROOM (year-round) ☒ PORTABLE WASHROOMS (summers only)
- 🚲 BICYCLE RACK
- 💧 DRINKING FOUNTAIN

Mount Pleasant Cemetery

375 Mount Pleasant Road

Toronto, ON M4T 2V8

416 485 9129



**Mount Pleasant
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