XfrogPlants Autumn

Contents:

60 3D Models:
in Maya, 3ds Max, Vue, Lightwave, Cinema 4D, .OBJ, modo, .3DS .tgo or MicroStation formats.

60 800 x 800 Billboard Renders  (with Alpha)
60 2048 x 1536 Perspective Renders  (with Alpha)

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Japanese Maple  (*Acer palmatum*)

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf**

**Shape:** Broad spreading  
**Origin:** West Asia  
**Environment:** Forests  
**Climate:** Mild

**Notes:**
The Japanese Maple is widely diffused in city parks all over the world, because of the gorgeous Autumn colours. Many cultivars have been produced of this tree, with different leaf sizes and colours. The Japanese Maple is sensitive to late frost and should be planted in a sheltered position.

**Japanese name:** Iroha-momiji.
01. Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum)
A fast-growing tree, the Norway Maple grows preferably (like most maples) on a humid, well-drained soil. It loves both sun and half-shade. It is often planted in cities because it is pollution-resistant, and for the Autumn leaves which are often multi-coloured (red, yellow, and all shades in between).
02. Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)
Tree, deciduous broadleaf
Shape: Broad columnar
Origin: Southeast of Europe, Southwest of Asia
Environment: mountain forests, up to 1,600 m. and above
Climate: cool, cold

Notes:
Also known as Sycamore Maple, the Mountain Maple is the largest of all maples. It grows fast, on deep, humid soils, in both sunlight or partial shade. The cream-coloured wood is highly prized for furniture and musical instruments. The name “pseudoplatanus” underlines the similarity of the leaves with those of the Planetree.
03. Sycamore Maple ( *Acer pseudoplatanus*)
The Silver Maple is a very fast growing, elegant tree often used for urban decoration. The back side of leaves has a silvery colour (hence the name), while the front side turns yellow-orange in Autumn. It likes full sunlight. It is cold-resistant, but the fragile wood is often broken by strong winds.

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04. Silver Maple (Acer saccharinum)
**05. Horse Chestnut**  
( *Aesculus hippocastanum*)

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf**
- **Shape**: Broad columnar
- **Origin**: Southeast of Europe (Albania, Northern Greece)
- **Environment**: Mountain forests, up to 1,300 m.
- **Climate**: Mild, temperate

**Notes:**
Often used for urban decoration because of the beautiful shape, springtime blossoms and dense summer shadows. The "Horse Chestnut" name derives from an old Turkish habit of grinding the seeds for use as curative food for winded horses. One of the most popular trees for decorating city boulevards.
05. Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)
06. Serviceberry  
(*Amelanchier arborea*)

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf**  
**Shape:** Broad spreading  
**Origin:** Central and Eastern USA  
**Environment:** Woodland, stream banks  
**Climate:** Mild  

**Notes:**  
The Serviceberry is a very much appreciated tree for urban decoration because it makes spectacular sets in Spring (with clusters of white blossoms), Summer (with red fruits) and Autumn (with deep orange or red leaves). It requires humid, well-drained soils.
06. Serviceberry (Amelanchier arborea)
Tree, deciduous broadleaf

**Shape:** Broad spreading

**Origin:** Europe (from Norway to Sicily)

**Environment:** Mountain forests from 600 to 1,700 m. altitude

**Climate:** Cool, cold

**Notes:**
The European Beech is one of Europe’s widest-ranged mountain trees. The slow growth rate, however, is causing its progressive replacement with the faster-growing spruce trees. The ground of beech forests is acid because of the very little light passing through. The beech wood can be easily bent, and has balsamic properties.
07. European Beech (Fagus sylvatica)
**08. Ginkgo (Ginko biloba)**

**Tree, deciduous ginkgo**
**Shape:** Broad conical
**Origin:** China (long-time extinct in nature)
**Environment:** Wild environment unknown
**Climate:** Temperate

**Notes:**
The Ginkgo (250 millions of years old) is one of the most ancient living beings on earth. It’s reproductive system is so old that no tree today has a similar one (only ferns and a few other plants). A long-time extinct in nature, Ginkgo has been preserved by monks, who cultivated it for thousands of years for its medical qualities. It is immune to pollution and to almost all of today’s parasites.

**Japanese name:** Ichou.
08. Ginkgo (Ginkgo biloba)
Honeylocust  
(*Gleditsia triacanthos f. Inermis*)

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf**

**Shape:** Broad spreading  
**Origin:** Central North America  
**Environment:** Fertile humid forests  
**Climate:** Mild, temperate, cool

**Notes:**  
Gleditsia’s strong thorns (but the Inermis form is thornless) are the reason why it has been used to reinforce cattle fences. The fast growth and strong roots make it ideal for wasted areas where the ground is unstable. It is cold-resistant but short-lived. It was named after the famous German botanist Johann Gottlieb Gleditsch.
09. Honeylocust ( *Gleditsia triacanthos f. Inermis* )
10. **European Walnut**  
( *Juglans regia*)

- **Tree, deciduous broadleaf**
- **Shape:** Broad spreading
- **Origin:** Southeast of Europe, West Asia
- **Environment:** Valleys and river sides, in full sunlight, up to 1,000 m.
- **Climate:** Mild

**Notes:**
Also known as Persian Walnut or English Walnut, this tree grows on fresh fertile soil, and is intolerant of both stagnation and dryness. The walnuts are highly appreciated, and the very strong wood is prized amongst the best for furniture. In the Middle Ages, the similarity of the fruit with the human brain led to the belief that it could cure mental illness.
10. European Walnut (Juglans regia)
The Crape Myrtle is a very decorative shrub or small tree, because of the Summer blooming and thanks to the leaves that turn orange and red in the late Autumn. It grows on deep, fertile soils. It does not stand deep frost and cold.

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11. Crape Myrtle ( *Lagerstroemia indica* )

**Medium**

4 m

**Young**

2.5 m
12. **European Larch**  
( *Larix decidua*)

**Tree, deciduous conifer**

**Shape:** Narrow Conical  
**Origin:** Central Europe  
**Environment:** Mountains, from 600 to 2,500 m., in full sunlight  
**Climate:** Cool, cold

**Notes:**
A true mountain tree, the European Larch usually does not grow below 600 m., although it can be damaged by late frost. It is a useful species because it can grow on fire-wasted areas. It needs abundant light and space, and does not like humidity. The excellent wood is highly prized. In Autumn the leaves turn yellow and fall.
12. European Larch (Larix decidua)
13. **Tuliptree**  
*(Liriodendron tulipifera)*

Tree, deciduous broadleaf  
Shape: Broad columnar  
Origin: Northeast of North America  
Environment: Hill forests, in sunny places, on deep, humid soil  
Climate: Mild, temperate

Notes:  
The Tuliptree (Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee State tree), called after the shape of the blossoms, is a very ancient species. It is drought-intolerant. The tall size of the trunk made Tuliptree the tree of choice for Native Americans to build long canoes. Today it is often found in city parks because of the beautiful Autumn colour.
13. Tuliptree ( *Liriodendron tulipifera*)

*Medium*

27 m

*Young*

4 m
London Planetree  
(*Platanus × acerifolia*)

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf**

**Shape:** Broad columnar  
**Origin:** Spontaneous garden crossover  
**Environment:** Humid places and mountain forests, on deep, fertile soil  
**Climate:** Mild, temperate

**Notes:**
The London Plane tree is a spontaneous crossover between the Oriental Plane tree and the American Plane tree, which happened in a London garden (hence the name). It is considered to be more resistant to parasites than its parents, so it is often the Plane tree of choice for urban decoration, especially in Europe.
14. London Planetree (Platanus x acerifolia)
The Lombardy Poplar is the result of a spontaneous genetic anomaly in a Black Poplar exemplar located in Lombardy (Italy), in the 18th Century. The branches were then used to propagate the new variety, which in only 200 years became one of the world’s most popular for decoration of the countryside. It exists only as male, so it can not reproduce itself spontaneously.
15. Lombardy Poplar ( *Populus nigra var. Italica* )

Medium
18 m

Young
8 m
The English Oak used to be one of the most diffused trees on the European plains and hills. Today only a small portion of the old oak forests remain. The Latin name “robur” hints at the sturdiness of the wood, which is resistant but easy to work, and therefore widely used to build houses and ships.
16. English Oak ( *Quercus robur*)
Red Oak

Tree, deciduous broadleaf
Shape: Broad spreading
Origin: Northeast of North America
Environment: Mountain forests, on deep, well-drained soil
Climate: Mild, temperate

Notes:
The Red Oak (Prince Edward Island provincial tree) is not a competitive species and needs space and sun to grow. The very fast growth rate (2.5 m. per year) and the tolerance of cold and of acidic soils make it important for wood production. The bark, rich in tannin, is used by the leather industry.
17. Red Oak ( *Quercus rubra* )
18. **Bald Cypress** (Taxodium distichum)

**Tree, deciduous conifer**

**Shape:** Broad spreading

**Origin:** Southeast of North America

**Environment:** Swamps and river sides

**Climate:** Mild, warm

**Notes:**
The Bald Cypress (Louisiana State tree) grows in the swamps, in low stagnating waters. To get oxygen, the roots grow out of the ground and above the waters, giving the tree its unique look. When planted in non-stagnating soils, the roots don’t show up. In Autumn the leaves turn to a rusty red colour and fall (hence the name).
18. Bald Cypress ( *Taxodium distichum*)
Littleleaf Linden
(*Tilia cordata*)

**Tree, deciduous broadleaf**

**Shape:** Broad columnar  
**Origin:** Europe, West Asia  
**Environment:** Hill forests, on dry calcareous soil  
**Climate:** Mild, temperate

**Notes:**
The Littleleaf Linden used to be widespread on the hills of Europe before the expansion of agriculture and cities. The excellent wood is used for guitars and piano keys. The flowers are sedative and diuretic. Ancient Greeks sacred it to Aphrodite, because they associated the intense blooming smell with the feminine ideal.
19. Littleleaf Linden (Tilia cordata)
Smooth-leaved Elm (Ulmus minor)

Tree, deciduous broadleaf
Shape: Broad columnar
Origin: Southern Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia
Environment: Forests, forest slopes, wild plains, river and stream banks
Climate: Mild

Notes:
The Smooth-leaved Elm is a widespread European elm. It is endangered by graphiosis, a disease which will lead all Elm species to a sure extinction. Before the disease spread out, the Smooth-leaved Elm used to grow practically everywhere in Southern Central Europe. Ironically, it is one of the most pollution-resistant species.
20. Smooth-leaved Elm (Ulmus minor)