

# IN SUMMARY

- Urban forests help reduce stress, heating and cooling costs, noise, pollution and stormwater runoff
- Plant the right tree in the right place!
- Diversity in urban forests leads to a healthy ecosystem.
- “Topping” trees leads to decay, poor form and future hazards.
- Select healthy nursery stock.
- Do not plant tree too deep– root flare should be slightly above soil level.
- “Volcano” mulching leads to stem decay and girdling roots.
- Make sure to water new trees weekly during the growing season, and give them a good, slow soaking.



## Why you shouldn't top a tree

Topping is the term used when the main branches of a tree are trimmed to a stub. The practice is widely considered to be harmful to a tree.

When a branch is cut to a stub, it causes weak but fast-growing sprouts to form in large numbers that make the tree bushier and require more pruning.

Topped tree

Properly pruned

Topping destroys a tree's natural shape, weakens it and makes it more susceptible to disease and decay.

Properly pruned trees maintain their natural shape.

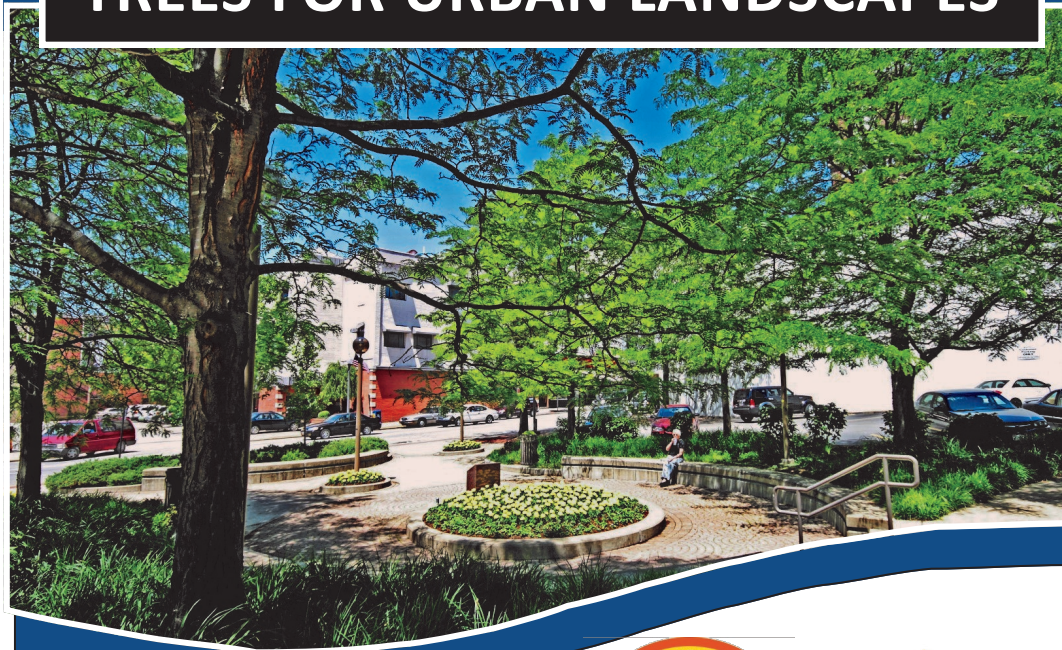
Source: Dana Karcher, certified arborist with The Davey Resource Group, a division of The Davey Tree Expert Company



For more information contact:  
**West Virginia Division of Forestry**  
 One Depot Street  
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## TREES FOR URBAN LANDSCAPES



Downtown  
 Parkersburg, WV.  
 WV Commerce

A publication of:



# GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

## BENEFITS OF TREES

- Provide cooling shade during summer months and protection from winter winds
- Soften harsh angles of urban landscapes
- Reduce air and noise pollution
- Control stormwater runoff and reduce soil erosion
- Create wildlife and plant diversity



Parkersburg, WV. WV Commerce

## PLANTING SITE DESIGN TIPS

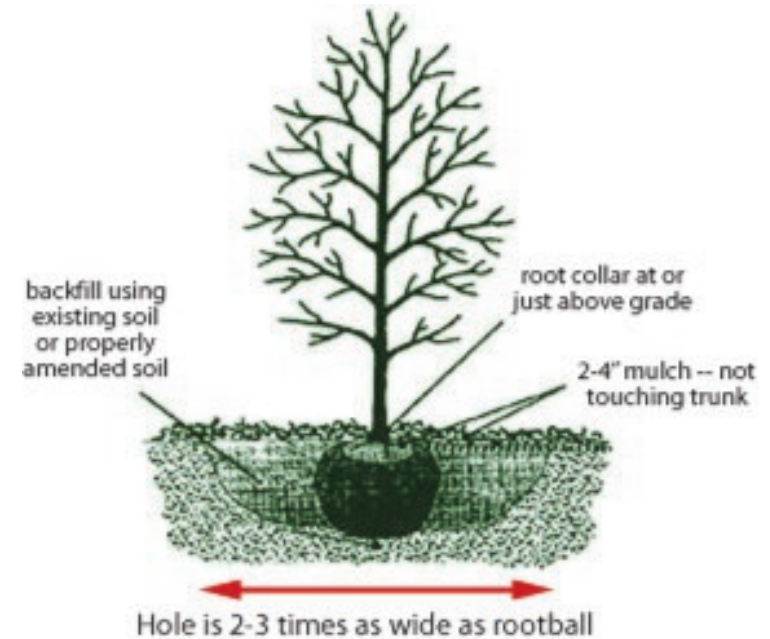
- Incorporate trees into designs for roadways, sidewalks and parking lots. For maximum benefit, create continuous planting strips (tree lawns) between the sidewalk and roadway that are at least 6' wide.
- Keep trees at least 40' from intersections, road signs and traffic signals.
- Do not plant trees with a mature height >25-30' under or near overhead utility lines.
- Find out the mature height and spread of your tree and make sure the planting site is large enough to accommodate future growth.
- Pick sites with ample soil moisture and good soil quality and volume. A healthy root system will spread farther than the branches.
- Construct sidewalk cutouts and planters to maximize tree rooting area. A minimum of 6' x 6' is needed for a small or medium tree.

## UNSUITABLE PLANTING SITES

- Presence of overhead utility lines, except when planting trees <25'
- Sites with highly compacted soils
- Sites with high exposure to vehicle exhaust
- Sites with underground utility lines or pipes
- Sites within 40' of an intersection, road sign or traffic signal
- Sites within 20' of a building foundation
- Sites in close proximity to entryways

## TOOLS:

- |                  |                |                                 |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| • Pruning shears | • Arbortie     | • Mulch                         |
| • Shovel         | • Stake driver | • Wire fencing to protect stem  |
| • Gloves         | • Wood stakes  | • Plenty of water for each tree |



Peck's Green Thumb Nursery, Inc. 2003-2015.

## MAJOR POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- Select healthy, undamaged nursery stock; avoid trees with "V"-shaped branch attachment angles or circling/girdling roots;
- Remove any wrapping on stem and burlap, twine and wire basket (if this is not possible, remove it at least from the top 1/2 of the root ball);
- Plant root flare level with or slightly above soil line;
- Do not bend/force roots into a hole that is too small;
- Do not pile mulch against trunk or wrap trunk;
- If needed, stake tree on opposite sides and tie Arbortie loosely around stem (allow the stem "wiggle room");
- SLOWLY soak newly-planted tree roots and then water weekly.

# APPENDIX B: UNSUITABLE TREES

There are a variety of reasons why certain species should not be planted in an urban environment, especially as street trees. Here is a short list of some historically popular species among homeowners that should be carefully placed or avoided in general.

Common name, <i>Scientific name</i>	Reasons										Notes
	Over-planted	Weak wood and/or branch connections	Large surface roots	Prone to decay	Significant pest problems	Invasive species	Severe fruit/nut or debris issues	Improper climate (or not tolerant of urban conditions)	Short life span	Prone to disease	
American elm, <i>Ulmus americana</i>										•	Hybrids resistant to Dutch Elm Disease are available.
American sycamore, <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>			•				•				Extremely large tree; plant in open lawn and in riparian areas.
Ash, <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.				•							Emerald Ash Borer threat. Be prepared to treat with chemical injections.
Birch (except River birch), <i>Betula</i> spp. except <i>B. nigra</i>		•	•					•	•		White birch may do well in higher elevations. Birches are good for planting in riparian areas.
Black locust, <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>		•			•				•		Aggressive, opportunistic growth; will colonize any disturbed area. Locust leaf miner severely defoliates every summer.
Black walnut, <i>Juglans nigra</i>			•				•				Plant in open lawns away from pedestrian and parking areas. May chemically prevent growth of other plants within rooting zone. Not drought resistant and prefers open lawns or riparian areas.
Boxelder, <i>Acer negundo</i>		•					•	•	•		Good for plantings in riparian areas.
Callery pear, <i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	•	•					•	•			Weak branch attachment.
Colorado Blue spruce, <i>Picea pungens</i>								•		•	More suitable for higher elevations.
Eastern hemlock, <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>				•							Hemlock Woolly Adelgid threat. Be prepared to treat with chemicals.
Flowering dogwood, <i>Cornus florida</i>	•									•	<i>Kousa</i> spp. more suited for urban environment and full sun.
Fruit tree varieties bred for production							•	•			Not suitable as street trees.
Ginkgo (female), <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>							•				Produces malodorous fruit.
Lombardy poplar, <i>Populus nigra</i>		•			•				•	•	Prone to root suckering.
Norway maple, <i>Acer platanoides</i>	•		•		•	•			•		Asian Longhorned Beetle threat, verticillium wilt.
Norway spruce, <i>Picea abies</i>	•		•								Plant at least 30 feet from any structure.
Russian olive (Autumn olive), <i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>						•					Aggressive and opportunistic growth; will colonize any disturbed area.
Siberian elm, <i>Ulmus pumila</i>		•	•				•				Aggressive growth. Best for use in reclamation or out-of-the-way locations.
Silver maple, <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	•	•	•	•			•				Asian Longhorned Beetle threat. Good for plantings in riparian areas.
Tree of Heaven, <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>		•			•						Aggressive and opportunistic growth; will colonize any disturbed area.
Willow, <i>Salix</i> spp.		•	•				•				Plant at least 30 feet from any structure.

## TREE SELECTION

- **Consider tree function:**
  - ⇒ Shade, screening, aesthetics or erosion control/prevention, etc.?
  - ⇒ Look for tree species with nice year-round characteristics, such as bark, crown shape and branching habit.
- **Consider tree shape:**
  - ⇒ What crown shape does the species have?
  - ⇒ What will be its mature height and spread?
- **Consider the source:**
  - ⇒ Select vigorous local nursery stock with one central leader and no visible signs of insect, disease or physical damage.
  - ⇒ Try to select native species.
- **Consider tree character:**
  - ⇒ Does the species have a dense canopy (more summer shade) or a sparse canopy?
  - ⇒ What are the advantages/disadvantages of the species you want?
- **Consider tree maintenance:**
  - ⇒ Is the species easy to care for? How fast does it grow?
  - ⇒ Does the species produce messy fruit, shed branches and/or seed pods?
- **Consider planting site factors:**
  - ⇒ Will your species of choice survive in your hardiness zone?
  - ⇒ Are there any space restrictions above or below ground?
  - ⇒ Test your soil's pH, moisture and compaction.
  - ⇒ Is the site full sun or partial shade?
- **Consider your neighborhood:**
  - ⇒ Avoid planting trees that are overly common— strive for diversity and plant a variety of tree species from several different genera.
  - ⇒ Avoid planting species with disease susceptibility or poor growth habits.

### Two good sources of additional information are:

Dirr, Michael A. 1998. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants. Stipes Publishing, Champaign, IL.

Gerhold, Henry D., Norman L. Lacasse and Willet N. Wandell. Eds. 1992. Street Tree Factsheets. Penn State University, University Park, PA.

# TREE CHARACTERISTICS

## GENERAL DISCLAIMER

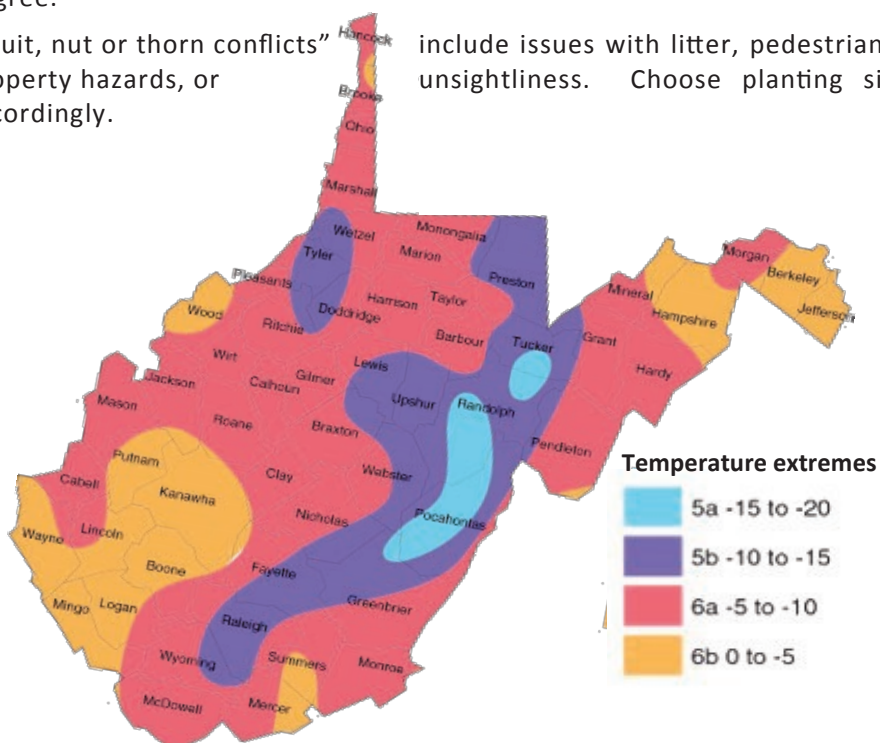
The trees listed in this guide are cultivated to thrive in plant hardiness zones 5a to 7a. Be sure to purchase trees grown within these zones to ensure their full tolerance of WV winter temperatures (i.e., do not purchase trees from warmer climates).

This guide is meant to provide general species and cultivar growth habits and needs; please consult your local nursery for more specific information. Not all species or cultivars listed may be available in your area.

In the following tables, if no option is marked for “soil pH” or “light needs,” it is because the species or cultivar has no preference. If no option is marked for “soil water” it is because the species does not tolerate either wet or dry soils and prefers moist, well-drained soils.

When a species is designated for “wet” soils, it will tolerate soils that are *periodically* wet, not continuously wet. Species that tolerate “dry” soils will only do so after they are well-established on a site and have a healthy root system. Extensive drought conditions will stress most species to some degree.

“Fruit, nut or thorn conflicts” include issues with litter, pedestrian or property hazards, or unsightliness. Choose planting sites accordingly.

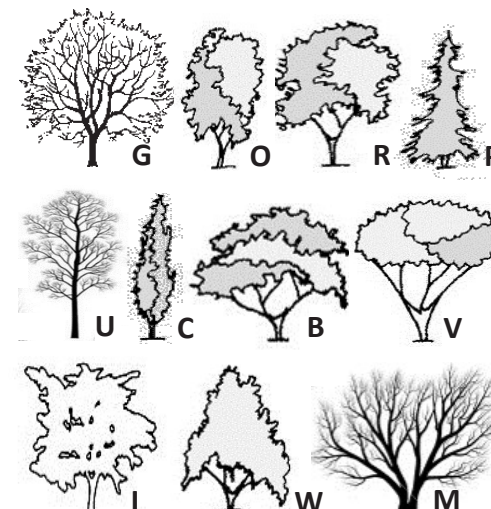


Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Junipers</b>	<b><i>Juniperus sp.</i></b>
'Moffettii'	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 'Moffettii'
'Moonglow'	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> 'Moonglow'
'Emerald Sentinel'	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> 'Emerald Sentinel'
<b>Katsura tree</b>	<b><i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i></b>
<b>Kousa Dogwoods</b>	<b><i>Cornus kousa</i></b>
'Constellation'	<i>Cornus kousa x florida</i> 'Constellation'
<b>Lindens</b>	<b><i>Tilia sp.</i></b>
Little leaf	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
American	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Silver	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>
<b>Magnolias</b>	<b><i>Magnolia sp.</i></b>
'Star'	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>
'Saucer'	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>
<b>Maples</b>	<b><i>Acer sp.</i></b>
Hedge	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Trident	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>
Tatarian	<i>Acer tataricum</i>
<b>Oaks</b>	<b><i>Quercus spp.</i></b>
Pin oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Chinkapin oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Shingle oak	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>
Sawtooth oak	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>
Willow oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Northern Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Shumard oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
<b>Serviceberries</b>	<b><i>Amelanchier spp.</i></b>
'Spring Glory'	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> 'Spring Glory'
'Cumulus'	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i> 'Cumulus'
'Majestic'	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i> 'Majestic'
'Autumn Brilliance'	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i> 'Autumn Brilliance'
'Princess Diana'	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i> 'Princess Diana'
<b>Sourwood</b>	<b><i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i></b>
<b>Sweetgum</b>	<b><i>Liquidambar styracflua</i></b>
<b>Turkish Filbert</b>	<b><i>Corylus colurna</i></b>
<b>Two-winged silverbell</b>	<b><i>Halesia diptera</i></b>
<b>White Pine</b>	<b><i>Pinus strobus</i></b>
<b>Yellow-poplar</b>	<b><i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i></b>

# APPENDIX A: SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Common Name	Scientific Name
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
American hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
American hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Baldcypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sp.</i>
American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
European	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
London planetree 'Bloodgood'	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> 'Bloodgood'
Cherries	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
'Columnar Sargent'	<i>Prunus sergentii</i> 'Columnaris'
'Kwanzan'	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Sekiyama'
'Yoshino'	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i> 'Yoshino'
Corktrees	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>
Crabapples	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Cucumbertree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>
Dawn redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Eastern redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
European Mountain-ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Goldenrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Hawthorns	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>
'Thornless Cockspur'	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> var. <i>inermis</i>
'Crimson Cloud'	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> 'Superba'
'Washington'	<i>Crataegus phaenophyrum</i>
'Winter King'	<i>Crataegus viridis</i> 'Winter King'
'Vaughn'	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> x <i>phaenopyrum</i>
Hickories	<i>Carya spp.</i>
Pignut	<i>Carya glabra</i>
Shagbark	<i>Carya ovata</i>
Hicks Yew	<i>Taxus x media hicksii</i>
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i>
'Shademaster'	<i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i> 'PNI 2835'
'Skyline'	<i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i> 'Skycolor'
Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>
Japanese Tree Lilacs	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Japanese zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>

Crown Shape	Symbol
Globose (spherical)	G
Oval	O
Rounded	R
Pyramidal	P
Upright	U
Columnar	C
Broad (spreading)	B
Vase	V
Irregular/variable	I
Weeping	W
Multi-stemmed	M



## PLANT THE RIGHT TREE IN THE RIGHT PLACE

Tall-growing trees can interfere with overhead utility lines and create safety hazards, service interruptions, increased maintenance costs and difficulties with proper pruning. Utility companies are forced to severely prune these larger trees to reduce their crowns so they "fit" under utility lines. Doing this removes a lot of live foliage, leaves large wounds on trees that may introduce decay, disrupts the natural structure of trees (adventitious water sprouts may grow taller than the original branches within years) and ultimately stresses trees, making them unsightly and prone to develop future hazards. Be sure you are planting trees with a mature height of less than 25-30' under utility lines!



This tree has been severely pruned to accommodate utility lines.



Trees <25-30' are more suitable for planting beneath utility lines.

# SMALL TREES

Species <30' in mature height and <35' in mature width. Ideal for tree lawns >2' wide, cutouts at least 4'x4', and under utility lines.

Thornless cockspur hawthorn, coloradotrees.org



Sawtooth oak forestry.ohiodnr.gov



Littleleaf linden hort.uconn.edu

Name	Crown shape	Soil Salt Tolerance	Soil Water	Soil pH	Species Benefits
Common Name scientific species name, 'Cultivar'		Low, Medium, High	Wet Dry	Acid Alkaline	Resistant to disease Showy flowers Native
<b>American Hornbeam</b>	O, M	L	•	•	•
<b>Cherry, serrulata, 'Kwanzan'</b>	U, V	L	•	•	•
<b>Crabapples</b>		L	•	•	•
'Adams'	G	L	•	•	•
'Adirondack'	O, V, U	M	•	•	•
'Centurion'	O, C, U, B	M	•	•	•
'Donald Wyman'	R, B, U	M	•	•	•
'Harvest Gold'	O, C, U	M	•	•	•
'Prairiefire'	G, O, U	M	•	•	•
'Professor Sprenger'	O, U, B	L	•	•	•
'Sentinel'	P, V, U	L	•	•	•
'Snowdrift'	R, V	L	•	•	•
'Sugar Tyme'	R, U	M	•	•	•
<b>Eastern Redbud</b>	G, B, I, M	L-M	•	•	•
<b>Hawthorns</b>		M	•	•	•
<i>crus-galli</i> , 'Thornless Cockspur'	G	L	•	•	•
<i>laevigata</i> , 'Crimson Cloud'	O, B, P	L	•	•	•
<i>phaenopyrum</i> , 'Washington'	R, P	L-M	•	•	•
<i>viridis</i> , 'Winter King'	R, V, B	L	•	•	•
<i>crus-galli</i> x <i>phaenopyrum</i> , 'Vaughn'	G, B	M	•	•	•
<b>Japanese Pagoda Tree 'Pendula'</b>	W, R	M	•	•	•
<b>Japanese Tree Lilacs</b>	O, R, U	M	•	•	•
'Ivory Silk'	O, R, U, V	M	•	•	•
'Summer Snow'	O, R, U	M	•	•	•
<b>Katsuratree 'Pendula'</b>	R, W	M	•	•	•
<b>Kousa Dogwoods</b>	V-R	M	•	•	•
'Milky Way'	V-R, M	M	•	•	•
'Satomi'	V-R, O, B, U	M	•	•	•
<i>kousa</i> x <i>florida</i> , 'Constellation'	R, U, V, M	M	•	•	•

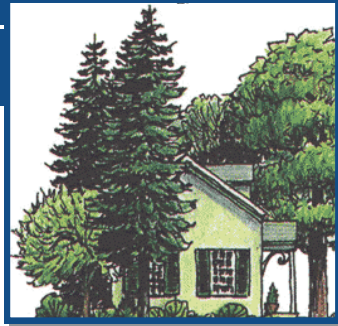
Species Issues			Light needs			Good for						
Fruit/Nut or thorn conflicts	Short life span (< 40 years)	Wood susceptible to breakage	Pruning needs : Clearance or Form	Light shade	Full sun	Growth rate : Slow, Moderate, Fast	Planters/Boxes	Sidewalk cutouts, pits, planting strips	Parking lot islands or strips	Wind break/snow shield	Privacy/noise screen	Park or lawn
												•
		C, F	•	•	M	•	•	•		•	•	
	•	C, F	•	•	M		•			•	•	
		C, F	•	•	F		•	•		•	•	
•		C		•	F		•	•				•
•		C		•	M			•				•
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# LARGE TREES

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Image by The Arbor Day Foundation



Eastern redbud  
Kerry Wilken



Kousa dogwood, hort.uconn.edu

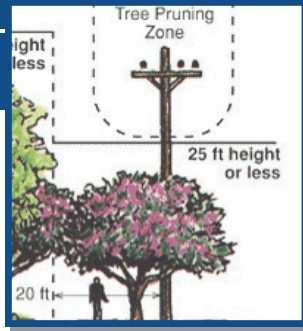
Name	Crown shape	Soil Salt Tolerance	Soil Wetness	Soil pH	Species Benefits
Common Name scientific species name , 'Cultivar'		Low, Medium, High	Wet Dry	Acid Alkaline	Resistant to disease Showy flowers Native
<b>Lindens</b>					
Littleleaf	O, P	L	•	•	•
American	O, P	L	•	•	•
Silver	R, O, P	M	•	•	•
London planetree 'Bloodgood '	O, P, R	M	•	•	•
Kentucky Coffeetree	O	L	•	•	•
<b>Oaks</b>					
Pin	P	L	•	•	•
Chinkapin	R, B	L	•	•	•
Shingle	O, R, P	H	•	•	•
Sawtooth	R, P, B	M	•	•	•
Willow	R, P	H	•	•	•
English	O, R	M	•	•	•
Northern Red	R	H	•	•	•
Shumard	O, R	M	•	•	•
White	R, P	H	•	•	•
<b>Sweetgum</b>	O, P, U	M	•	•	•
'Burgundy'	O, P	M	•	•	•
'Rotundiloba'	O, P	M	•	•	•
<b>Sugar Maple</b>	O, G	L	•	•	•
<b>Sycamore</b>	R, B, P	M	•	•	•
<b>Yellow-poplar</b>	O	L	•	•	•
<b>EVERGREENS</b>					
<b>White Pine</b>	O, P	L	•	•	•

Species Issues	Light needs	Uses
Fruit, nut or thorn conflicts		
Short life span (< 40 years)		
Wood susceptible to breakage		
Pruning needs : Clearance or Form		
Light shade		
Full sun		
Growth Rate : Slow, Moderate, Fast		
Planters/Boxes		
Sidewalk cutouts, pits, planting strips		
Parking lot islands or strips		
Windbreak/snow shield		
Privacy/noise screen		
Park or lawn		
C, F	•	•
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C	•	•
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C	•	•
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C	•	•
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C, F	•	•
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# SMALL TREES

## CONTINUED

Image by The Arbor Day Foundation



Horsechestnut  
missouribotanicalgarden.org



Baldcypress  
bellarmine.edu

Name	Crown shape	Soil Salt Tolerance	Soil Wetness	Soil pH	Species Benefits
Common Name scientific species name, 'Cultivar'		Low, Medium, High	Wet Dry	Acid Alkaline	Resistant to disease Showy flowers Native
<b>Magnolias</b>		L		•	•
kobus, 'Star'	O, B, M	L		•	•
x soulangiana 'Saucer'	R, U, M	L		•	•
<b>Maples</b>	G, O	L-M		•	
Amur	G, O, U, I	M		•	
Tatarian	G, O	L		• •	
Trident	O, B, R, M	M		• •	•
<b>Serviceberries</b>	U	M	•	•	• •
canadensis 'Spring Glory'	U	M		•	• •
laevis 'Cumulus'	C, V, U, M	M		•	• •
laevis 'Majestic'	O, V, U, I, M	M		•	• •
x grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance'	O, U, V	M		•	• •
x grandiflora 'Princess Diana'	O, B, U, I, M	M		•	• •
<b>Two-winged silverbell</b>	C, R, U, V		•	•	• •

### EVERGREENS

American Holly 'Stewart's Silver Crown'	P	M	•	• •	•
<b>Arborvitae</b>	P	L-M	•	• •	•
'Emerald green' or 'Smaragd'	C, P	L-M	•	• •	•
'Nigra'	P	L	•	•	•
'Wintergreen'	P	M	•	• •	•
<b>Hicks Yew</b>	P	M	• •		•
<b>Junipers</b>	P	M		• •	•
'Elegantissima'	C, P	M		• •	•
'Burkii'	P	M	•	• •	•
'Keteleeri'	P	M		• •	•

Species Issues	Light needs	Good for
Fruit/Nut or thorn conflicts		
Short life span (< 40 years)		
Wood susceptible to breakage		
Pruning needs : Clearance or Form		
Light shade		
Full sun		
Growth rate : Slow, Moderate, Fast		
Planters/Boxes		
Sidewalk cutouts, pits, planting strips		
Parking lot islands or strips		
Windbreak/snow shield		
Privacy/noise screen		
Park or lawn		
C	•	F
C	•	F
C	•	F
C	• •	M
C	• •	M
C	• •	M
C	• •	S
C	• •	F
C	•	F
• F	• •	
• C, F	• •	F
• C, F	• •	F
• C	• •	S
• F	• •	F
• F	• •	F
•	• •	M
•	• •	S
•	F	• •
•	• •	F
•	C	• •
• • C, F	•	M
• • C, F	•	M
•	F	• •

# LARGE TREES

Species >50' at mature height and ≤90' at mature width. Ideal for parks, open lawns, green spaces, tree lawns ≥8' wide and sites with no utility lines.

American beech  
missouribotanicalgarden.org



Emerald green  
arborvitae  
Joseph B. Franklin



Washington hawthorn, forestry.ohiodnr.gov

Name	Crown shape	Soil Salt Tolerance	Soil Wetness	Soil pH	Species Benefits
Common Name scientific species name, 'Cultivar'		Low, Medium, High	Wet Dry	Acid Alkaline	Resistant to disease Showy flowers Native
Baldcypress	P, C	M	•	•	•
'Monarch of Illinois'	P	M	•	•	•
'Pendens'	P	M	•	•	•
Beech	O	L	•	•	•
American	O, P	L	•	•	•
European	O	L	•	•	•
Blackgum	O, P	H	•	•	•
Cucumbertree	P, U	L	•	•	•
Dawn redwood	P	L	•	•	•
Elms*	U, V	H	•	•	•
'Valley Forge'	U, V	H	•	•	•
'New Harmony'	U, V	H	•	•	•
Ginkgo (male)	P, R	M	•	•	•
Hackberry	R, V	H	•	•	•
'Praire Pride'	O, R	H	•	•	•
Hickories					
Pignut	O, U	L	•	•	•
Shagbark	O, U	M	•	•	•
Honeylocust	O, R	H	•	•	•
'Shademaster'	U, V	H	•	•	•
'Skyline'	O	H	•	•	•
Horsechestnut	O, R	M	•	•	•
Japanese Pagoda Tree	R	M	•	•	•
Japanese zelkova	V	M	•	•	•

			Species Issues						Light needs						Uses																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Fruit/Nut or thorn conflicts			Short life span (< 40 years)			Wood susceptible to breakage			Pruning needs : Clearance or Form			Light shade			Full sun			Growth Rate : Slow, Moderate, Fast			Planters/Boxes			Sidewalk cutouts, pits, planting strips			Parking lot islands or strips			Windbreak/snow shield			Privacy/noise screen			Park or lawn																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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## MEDIUM TREES

Species 30-50' at mature height and <45' in mature width. Ideal for plantings at least 25' from buildings and utility lines and tree lawns >4' wide.



## The Arbor Day Foundation



Sweetgum  
hort.uconn.edu



Katsura Tree  
sunyorange.edu

Name	Crown shape	Soil Salt Tolerance	Soil Wetness	Soil pH	Species Benefits
Common Name <i>scientific species name</i> , 'Cultivar'		Low, Medium, High	Wet Dry	Acid Alkaline	Resistant to disease Showy flowers Native
American Hophornbeam	O, R, M	L	•	•	•
Amur Corktrees	R, B, V	L-M	•	•	•
'Macho Amur'	O, U, V, M	L	•	•	•
Cherries					•
sargentii, 'Columnaris'	C, U, V	M		•	•
x yedoensis, 'Yoshino'	R, V	L		•	•
European Mountain Ash	O, U	L		•	•
Goldenrain Tree	R, V	L-M	•	•	•
Hedge Maple	R, M	M		•	•
'Evelyn'	U	L-M		•	•
'Postelense'	R	L-M		•	•
Japanese Pagoda Tree	R	M	•	•	•
'Columnaris'	C, U	M	•	•	•
'Regent'	R	M	•	•	•
Katsuratree	O, P, B, U, M	M		•	•
River Birch 'Heritage'	O, P, U	M	•	•	•
Sourwood	O, P	L-M		•	•
Sweetgum 'Moraine'	O, P	M	•	•	•
Turkish Filbert	O, P	L	•	•	•

## EVERGREENS

American Holly	P	H	•	•	•	•			•
Junipers	P	M							•
'Pendula'	C, P, W	M-H			•	•			•
'Canaertii'	P	M-H			•	•			•

			Species Issues						Light needs						Good for																				
Fruit/Nut or thorn conflicts			Wood susceptible to breakage			Pruning needs : Clearance or Form			Light shade			Full sun			Growth rate : Slow, Moderate, Fast			Planters/Boxes			Sidewalk cutouts, pits, planting strips			Parking lot islands or strips			Windbreak/snow shield			Privacy/noise screen			Park or lawn		
			C, F	•	•	S	•	•	•						•	•																			
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