



Approved Tree List

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*) Evergreen

Slender, conical shape. Grows best in cool shade and prefers alkaline moist soil. Naturally occurs in cool swamps or bogs in peaty soils. Slow growing, shallow root system. Dislikes heat and dry air and can be damaged by deer.

Box Elder (*Acer negundo*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in low, moist areas, stream banks, and floodplains. Fast growing, especially when young but short living. Susceptible to a wide range of disease and pest. Early Fall color but not showy. Withstands flooding.

Black Maple (*Acer nigrum*) Deciduous

Wide Ph tolerance. Naturally occurs in rich woods, ravines, and river banks.

Striped Maple/Moosewood (*Acer pensylvanicum*) Deciduous

Grows best in shade. Prefers moist soil. Naturally occurs in cool, moist, rocky woods as an understory tree. Showy yellow Fall foliage. Intolerant of pollution, drought, and heat. Easily damaged bark.

Red or Swamp Maple (*Acer rubrum 'rubrum'*) Deciduous

Prefers acidic soil. Has a wide variety of moisture tolerance. Naturally occurs in dry to moist woods, swamps, and bogs. Relatively fast growing. Early fall color, often striking. Tolerates urban pollutants, except salt. Tolerates occasional flooding.

Trident Red Maple (*Acer rubrum 'trilobum'*) Deciduous

Prefers acidic moist soil. Naturally occurs in wooded slopes, swamps, bogs, or moist woods.

Silver Maple (*Acer saccharini*, '*saccharum*') Deciduous

Sugar or Rock Maple (*Acer saccharum 'schneckii'*) Deciduous

Prefers neutral to acidic, moist soil. Naturally occurs in moist woods, wooded slopes, ravines, and alluvial areas. Large tree which provides dense shade. Excellent Fall foliage. Intolerant of high heat, pollution, road salt, and a restricted compacted root zone.

Sugar or Rock Maple (*Acer saccharum 'schneckii'*) Deciduous

Prefers neutral to acidic, moist soil. Naturally occurs in rich, moist woods.

Yellow or Sweet Buckeye (*Aesculus flava*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in low woods along streams.

Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus flava*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in moist woods and bottomlands. Medium size tree providing dense shade. Low branching pattern. Seeds enjoyed by squirrels. Tree can be considered messy.

Devil's Walking Stick/Hercules' Club (*Aralia spinose*) Deciduous

Prefers moist well-drained acidic soil. Naturally occurs in moist woods, river banks, and roadsides. Multi-stemmed. Slow growth rate but suckers and spreads. Urban tolerant. Transplants easily.

Yellow Birch (*Betula allegheniensis*) /deciduous

Naturally occurs in cool, moist, woods.

Sweet or Black or Cherry Birch (*Betula lenta*) Evergreen

Naturally occurs in woods and stream banks. Aesthetic insect and disease problems.

River Birch (*Batula nigra*) Deciduous

(Prefers neutral to acidic moist soil. Naturally occurs in floodplains, stream banks, wet woods, and swamps. Tolerates poor soils. Shallow root pattern. Better adapted to heat than other birches. Easily transplanted.

Canoe or Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in upland woods and slopes. Does not tolerate poor soils. Shallow root pattern. Fast growing when young. Non-tolerant of pollution or difficult sites. Affected by bronze birch borer.

Gray Birch (*Betula populifolia*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in old fields, open woods and distributed areas, especially on dry, sterile soils. Multi-stemmed and fast growing. Tolerates moist soil, especially dry, gravelly soil. Very affected by leaf miner. Prone to snapping or bend by ice or snow.

Hornbeam/Ironwood/Blue Birch (*Carpinus caroliniana*) Deciduous

Prefers neutral to acidic, moist soil. Naturally occurs in rich, moist woods and stream edges. Multi-stemmed, slow growing and doesn't transplant well.

Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiniana*) Deciduous

Grows better in shade. Naturally occurs in moist woods and stream banks. Attractive Fall foliage. Large taproot provides tree stability but makes transplanting difficult. Fruit is messy.

Sweet Pignut Hickory (Naturally occurs in upland woods, dry ridge tops and slopes. Narrow shape. Large taproot provides tree stability but makes transplanting difficult. Fruit is messy.

Shellbark Hickory (*Carya laciniosa*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in moist rich bottomlands and slopes.

Sweet Pignut Hickory/Red Hickory (*Carya ovalis*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in rich dry woods and bluffs.

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Shagbark/Shellbark Hickory (*Carya Ovata*) Deciduous

Grows best in shade. Naturally occurs in low, moist woods and slopes in rich soil. Very attractive Fall color. Large taproot provides tree stability but makes transplanting difficult. Fruit is messy.

Mockernut Hickory (*Charya tomentosa*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in moist, open woods and slopes.

American Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in wooded slopes and ridges in dry, acidic soils.

Chinquapin (*Castanea pumila*) Deciduous

Wide soil moisture tolerance. Naturally occurs in moist to dry wooded slopes.

Dogberry (*Celtic accidentalis canina*) Deciduous

Wide pH tolerance. Naturally occurs in rocky slopes, rich banks, and bottomlands.

Dwarf or Georgia Hackberry (*Celtis tenuifolia 'georgianna'*) Deciduous

Prefers alkaline soil. Naturally occurs in shale banks, wooded hillsides, and limestone cliffs.

Dwarf or Georgia Hackerry (*Celtis tenuifolia "tenuifolia"*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in dry, shaly slope.

Eastern Redbud/Redbud/Judas Tree (*Ceris canadensis*) Deciduous

Prefers alkaline soil with a wide soil moisture tolerance. Naturally occurs in wooded slopes and ravines in dry to moist rich soils on limestone or diabase. Small round tree with branches close to the ground. Ver showy flowers. Shallow root pattern. Tolerates poor soils that are not permanently wet or very hot and dry. Can be short lived. Good tree for tight locations and under lines.

Atlantic White Cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) Evergreen

Prefers acidic moist soil. Naturally occurs in sphagnum bogs. Narrow columnar shape. Restrains dead, brown needles.

Alternative-leaved or Pagoda Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in low, moist woods and shaded ravines. Small tree with a horizontal branching pattern. Fragrant, moderately showy flowers. Short lived. Can be affected by twig blight and cankers.

Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) Deciduous

Prefers acidic, moist, organic soil. Naturally occurs in rich, moist woods, and woods edges as an understory tree. Small rounded tree. Does not tolerate heat, drought, pollution, and road salt. Shallow root pattern. Showy flower and Fall color. Affected by crown rot, canker, powdery mildew and anthracnose and dogwood borer.

American Beech (*Fungus grandifolia*) Deciduous

Prefers well drained acidic soils. Naturally occurs in dominant tree of mature forests on moist, rich soils. Short trunk with low hanging branches. Slow growing. Attractive fall color. Shallow, wide root system. Sensitive to salt and salt spray. Fruit is messy.

Pumpkin Ash (*Frazinus profunda*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in shallow woodland ponds and wet, wooded flats.

America Holly (*Ilex opaca*) Evergreen

Prefers moist, acidic, well-drained soil. Naturally occurs in moist, alluvial woods and wooded slopes. Male and female plants needed for showy red berries. Tolerant of air pollution and salt. Spiny leaves.

Eastern Redcedar or Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) Evergreen

Wide soil moisture and soil pH tolerance. Prefers full sun. Naturally occurs in old fields, Serpentine barrens, moist to dry sterile soils. Easily transplanted. Tolerant of most site conditions. Susceptible to bagworms and cedar-apple rust. Source of man allergy problems due to pollen.

Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styracifua*) Deciduous

Prefers acidic, moist soil. Naturally occurs in low, wet, coastal, plain woods. Large mature form. Lacks cold hardiness when young. Shallow rood system. Fall color typically showy. Messy fruit in the shape of spiny balls.

Tulip Tree/Tulip Poplar or Magnolia (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) Deciduous

Prefers Neutral to acidic soil pH tolerance. Grows best in shade. Naturally occurs in forest tree of rich woods. Needs adequiat space to grow very large. Showy yellow Fall color. Avoid very dry, hot sites. Sensitive to salt and salt spary byt still good shade tree for paving.

Cucumbertree Magnolia (*Magnolia acuminata*) Deciduous

Had a wide soil pH tolerance. Prefers shade with moist soil. Naturally occurs in rich upland woods and slopes. Fast growth rate. Showy red fruit. Thin bark emits odor when bruised. Difficult to transplant. Affected by scale.

Umbrella Magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) Deciduous

Prefers shade with moist, rich, organic soil. Naturally occurs in rich wooded slopes and floodplains. Small to medium height, Flower fragrance is unpleasant. Spreads rapidly in Southwest PA.

Sweetbay magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*) Deciduous/Semi-Evergreen

Prefers acidic moist soil. Naturally occurs in moist woods and swamps in sandy peaty souls. Multi-stemmed, Tolerant of wet soil. Intolerant of alkaline soil and winter winds.

Red Mulbery (*Morus rubra*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in rich, moist, alluvial soils and wooded slopes.

Black or Sour Gum/Black Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*) Deciduous

Prefers acidic soil with a wide soil moisture tolerance. Naturally occurs in dry to moist woods, rocky slopes, and ridge tops. Slow growth rate. Showy Fall color. Male and female plants needed for fruiting. Large taproot provides tree stability but makes transplanting difficult. Tolerates urban pollutants and poor soil.

Hop Hornbeam/Ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*) Deciduous

Prefers alkaline, dry soil. Naturally occurs in dry, wooded slopes, often on calcareous soils as an understory tree. Slow growing and slow to establish. Can tolerate dry gravelly soils in partial shade once established. Intolerant of salt so avoid roadside sites.

Sourwood/Sorrel Tree (*Oxydendrum arboretum*) Deciduous

Prefers moist, acidic, peaty, well-drained soil. Naturally occurs in sphagnum bogs.

Black/Bog Spruce (*Picea mariana*) Evergreen

Prefers acidic, moist soil. Naturally occurs in slopes and ridges in dry sterile soils.

Red Spruce (*Picea rubens*) Evergreen

Prefers acidic moist soil. Naturally occurs in woodlands or margins of bogs and swamps.

Balsam Poplar/Hackmatack (*Populus balsamifera*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in swamps, thickets, alluvial gravel, and river banks. Shallow root system. Tolerates urban pollutants and poor soils.

Allegheny Plum (*Prunus alleghaniensis*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in rocky bluffs, shales, barrens, roadsides, and flood plains.

Wild Plum (*Prunus Americana*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in wooded slopes, river banks, hedgerows, and roadside thickets. Slow growing, showy white flowers before plant leaves out. Fruit showy and attract birds. Thorns on stems. Affected by tent caterpillars.

Chickasaw Plum (*Prunus angustifolia*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in roadside thicket.

Canada Plum (*Prunus nigra*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in wooded slopes.

Fire or Pin Cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in dry woods and openings.

Choke Cherry (*Prunus virginiana*) Deciduous

Prefers neutral to acidic soil pH. Naturally occurs in rocky, upland woods.

Hop Tree/Water Ash (*Ptelea trifoliata*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in stream banks and roadside thickets. Slow growing. Frequently multi-stemmed and suckering. Fragrant flowers.

Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*) Deciduous

Prefers acidic, sandy soil. Naturally occurs in dry upper slopes and ridges in poor soil. Tolerates poor soils. Showy Fall color. Difficult to transplant.

Redher Oak (*Quercus ilicifolia* 'velutina') Deciduous

Naturally occurs in dry, rocky woods.

Saw Toothed Oak (*Quercus imbricaria* 'rubra') Deciduous

Naturally occurs stream valleys and roadsides.

Lea Oak (*Quercus imbricaria* 'velutina') Deciduous

Naturally occurs in woods borders and rich bottomlands.

Burr or Mossy Cup Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) Deciduous

Has wide soil pH tolerance. Naturally occurs in dry to moist forest in neutral or calcareous soils. Slow growing. Shallow root patterns.

Chestnut or Rock or Basket Oak (*Quercus montana*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in dominant forest tree on dry slopes and ridge tops in acidic soils.

Yellow Chestnut or Chinkapin Oak (*Quercus muehlenburgii*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in wooded slopes on limestone. Show yellow Fall color late in the season. Flowers and acorns messy. Dislikes being disturbed and can be difficult to transplant and establish. Aesthetically affected by disease and pests. Long lived and can reach 100 feet tall. Good shade tree for paving.

Northern Red Oak (*Quercus shumardii*) Deciduous

Wide soil pH tolerance. Naturally occurs in stream banks. Fast growing, long lived, and can reach 70 feet high at maturity. Showy Fall color. Messy flowers and acorns. Good shade tree for paving. Tolerates urban pollutants and poor soils. Affected by oak wilt and various pests.

Post Oak (*Quercus stallata*) Deciduous

Naturally occurs in dry woods and hillsides. Serpentine barrens.

Black Oak (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) Deciduous

Tolerates most soils. Naturally occurs in open woods, Flood plains, thickets, and fencerows. Showy, very fragrant flowers. Fixes nitrogen. Easily transplanted and grown. Tolerant of dry, sterile, sandy soils and salt, heat, and pollution. Affected by locust borer and leaf miner.

Eastern or Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) Evergreen

Naturally occurs in cool, moist woods and shaded northern and eastern slopes. State tree of PA. Intolerant of dry soil, hot and/or windy sites. Intolerant of pollution and salt spray. Tolerant of heavy shade and pruning in the Spring. Affected by spiders, mites, wooly adelgid, and deer.

Slippery or Red Elm (*Ulmus rubra*) Deciduous

Prefers neutral soil pH. Naturally occurs in moist woods, streams, banks, and floodplains in neutral soils.