



***Recommended Urban Trees:
Site Assessment and
Tree Selection for Stress Tolerance***

*Urban Horticulture Institute
Department of Horticulture
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York*

RECOMMENDED URBAN TREES:

Site Assessment and Tree Selection for Stress Tolerance

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Copies - \$15.00 (Bulk order discount available)

A companion video, 'Tough Trees for Tough Sites'
is available from the e-mail address above for \$20.00

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INTRODUCTION

The following book, containing trees with a USDA Plant Hardiness listing of Zone 6 or colder, is designed to help you choose appropriate trees for a variety of urban situations. However, there is no one perfect tree for any situation! The most successful approach is to select trees to match site conditions and limitations, based upon a thorough site assessment. Diversity is one key to a successful tree planting program. Over-planting of one species in an area can result in monocultures that encourage the build-up of insect populations and diseases that can destroy an entire planting.

A reasonable strategy for most urban plantings is to limit any one species to between 5% and 10% of a total urban population. Consequently, if a disease or insect infestation should occur, 90-95% of the tree population would remain unaffected and intact. Unfortunately, in most urban areas perhaps only five or fewer species make up the great majority of trees planted.

Why do a site Assessment?

If there is no one perfect tree, it is because there is no one homogeneous urban environment or site. The urban environment is a conglomeration of soils, microclimates and other site conditions. Both above ground and below ground conditions can change dramatically in the space of ten feet. Needless to say, the lists of trees that follow are provided only as a guide for selection. A comprehensive site assessment should occur which considers plant requirements such as climate and microclimate considerations (hardiness zone, light conditions, heat, wind), soil factors (pH, texture, compaction levels, drainage characteristics, yearly salt application), above-ground limitations (wires, proximity to structures), and below-ground limitations (rooting space, utility issues). Only when there is a thorough understanding of the environmental variables at a potential planting site will we be able to make appropriate tree selections. The cost of skipping this step can be counted by dead or poorly growing trees and unrealized benefits to the community.

The information in this list has been gleaned from many sources. Among them are *Landscape Plants for Eastern North America*, by Harrison Flint (2nd Edition, 1982), *Manual of Woody Plants* by Michael Dirr (5th edition, 1998) and *The Proceedings of the Metropolitan Tree Improvements Alliance (METRIA)*. Numerous nursery owners, city foresters and arborists as well as nursery catalogues were also consulted. Furthermore, our observations and research at the Urban Horticulture Institute in the Department of Horticulture at Cornell University figured prominently in the final project. Given the wide breadth of sources, I feel this is reliable information that nevertheless is subject to regional variations and interpretation. Observe trees in your area before planting to see if there are any species that are doing particularly well or poorly. Also important to note is that tree tolerances described by this book refer to trees that have become established in the landscape. All newly transplanted trees are much more prone to damage from environmental stresses.

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USING THIS BOOK

Scientific Name & Common Name: A **species** is the most important unit in plant selection. A species is written as two words, the genus as in *Acer* (the genus for maple) and *saccharum* (the specific epithet). The genus and species (**spp.** for plural abbreviation and **sp.** for singular abbreviation) names are either underlined or italicized in print. Together, *Acer saccharum* describes the species name for the commonly named Sugar Maple.

A species is a group of plants that share many of the same characteristics that are passed along from generation to generation. However, each member of the species is genetically distinct. In some species there may be considerable variation between individuals in terms of leaf shape and color, flower color, fruit size, growth habit, performance and vigor, while in others there may be little variation.

When a distinct variation within a species can be inherited from generation to generation by seed it is said to be a **variety (var.) or subspecies (ssp)**. *Acer saccharum* ssp. *nigrum* describes a subspecies of Sugar Maple, Black Maple, from the western part of the Sugar Maple's range in the United States. It can be written *Acer saccharum nigrum*. However, it is worth noting that some people feel that *A. nigrum* is a separate species unto itself. There may still be considerable variation within a variety or subspecies.

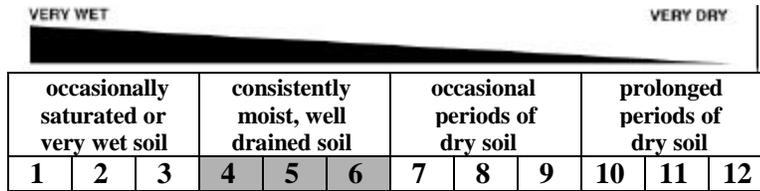
A **cultivar** (for cultivated variety) is a tremendously important designation in horticulture. A cultivar is chosen because of distinctly superior notable traits such as form, autumn leaf coloration, flower color or size, vigor, cold hardiness or disease resistance to name a few. Most of the time, cultivars are genetically identical or clonal. It is possible to have a cultivar of a variety or of a species. They are propagated asexually in order to maintain the genetic character of a specific plant. *Acer saccharum* 'Bonfire' is an example of a cultivar of the species, *Acer saccharum*. *Acer saccharum nigrum* 'Green Column' is an example of a particularly drought tolerant selection of *Acer saccharum nigrum*. The cultivar is always capitalized and put in single quotes. When the species derivation is complex, cultivar names can be added to the genus name directly as in *Malus* 'Adirondack' (Adirondack Crabapple) or *Crataegus* 'Vaughn' (Vaughn Hawthorn).

Trademarked™ or Registered Trademark® names are also noted where they apply. These are names given to cultivars to aid in marketing. For example, the Crabapple (*Malus* sp.) cultivar 'Sutyzam' has the registered trademark name Sugartyme®. The trademarked or registered trademark name is typically (although not correctly) listed in place of the cultivar name by many nursery retailers.

Environmental Conditions: It is important to note that some trees are adaptable to a fairly wide range of environmental conditions while others have a narrow range in which they will grow well. By presenting the following tree list we are providing information about adaptability. All trees will grow well under near optimal conditions with a pH of 6.8 and consistently moist but well drained soil. However, we rarely find these conditions in the urban environment. It is our purpose to highlight those trees that tolerate broader, less ideal conditions while still providing the benefits for which we planted them. These more adaptable plants don't prefer poorer conditions, but can still grow adequately in them. This specific information is key to making informed plant selections.

Hardiness Zone: All trees listed here are hardy to Zone 6 (minimum winter temperature of -5° to -10° F) or colder based on the USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map (see on page 12). A hardiness zone listed in parenthesis for a tree or cultivar indicates that there is some speculation or literature supporting the tree's hardiness extending into that noted colder zone.

Soil Moisture: The following graph lists soil moisture with a 1-12 numerical range: 1-3 represent occasionally saturated or very wet soil conditions; 4-6 represent consistently moist, well drained soil conditions; 7-9 represent occasional periods of dry soil; and 10-12 represent prolonged periods of dry soil conditions. The shaded portions on the chart represent the conditions under which each tree can survive reasonably well. We felt this was the most beneficial and accurate way to convey soil moisture tolerance, as it is extremely difficult to make absolutes in this area.



*A note of caution: Trees become acclimated to these less than ideal soil-moisture conditions after they have become established in the landscape. Newly transplanted trees are not as acclimated as their established counterparts. It is critical to give newly transplanted trees several years of supplemental watering to hasten their establishment before expecting them to possess wider soil moisture level tolerance.

Sun/Shade: Most trees require full sun, although some will tolerate the lower light levels of partial shade and a small few will tolerate full shade. Full sun plants require more than 6 hours of direct sunlight a day. Partial shade plants tolerate direct sun for less than 6 hours a day, or filtered light for most of the day. Full shade plants tolerate little or no direct sunlight, or less than 6 hours of filtered sunlight a day.

Salt: Salt can impact trees in two ways: as salt spray and as salt in the soil. There is only anecdotal information about salt tolerance in trees, much of which doesn't differentiate between spray and soil. *This section is referencing only the plant's observed tolerance or sensitivity to salt in the soil.* Salt spray can be more obviously damaging to plant stems and buds. Soil salt may be leached away before active growth begins in spring. However, salt applied during an early snowfall (late October or early November) may also damage trees, as will a late salt application (April) because soil temperatures are warmer and roots are more active. Heavy salt applications are always damaging regardless of reported tolerance. In areas where high levels of road salt or sidewalk salts are used, trying to choose species that have some observed tolerance and avoiding the sensitive ones may minimize damage later.

pH: Most urban soils have a higher pH (from near neutral to alkaline) than surrounding rural areas due to limestone-containing materials in the street environment. A simple pH test can determine your site's characteristics. Trees that require acid soil with a pH of 5.0-7.0 are listed as ≤ 7.0 . Trees that can tolerate acid to neutral soil with a pH of 5.0-7.5 are listed as ≤ 7.5 . Trees that can tolerate acid to alkaline soil with a pH of 5.0-8.2 are listed as ≤ 8.2 .

Other: This section addresses additional environmental sensitivities and tolerances to consider for certain trees, such as wind exposure or heat.

Insect/Disease Factors: This section does not attempt to list all potential pests related to each of these trees. Rather, it attempts to note specific pests that may pose a serious threat to these trees, limiting their usefulness in certain situations. This section also makes note of pest-resistant or pest-tolerant species and cultivars. Trees may be more susceptible to insects and disease problems, such as borers, when they are under stress. Reducing the potential risk of pests attacking a tree is another reason for proper site assessment and plant selection. However, some pests indiscriminately attack trees, healthy or stressed. We recommend consulting your local County Cooperative Extension Office or local nursery growers to find out specific insect and disease problems in your area.

Growth Characteristics: The following trees are broken down into two categories: small trees only reaching 30 feet or under in height and large trees reaching over 30 feet in height. This division is due to the 30 foot average height of overhead utility wires, the most common above-ground limiting factor for urban tree selection. After this initial division, specific tree growth information is listed in this category under **Height, Width, Form/Habit and Rate**. There is often, but not always, a direct relationship between growth rate and wood strength. Slow growing trees typically have stronger wood, just as faster growing trees typically have weaker wood. Stronger wooded trees generally hold up well to storm (snow/ice/wind) damage, while weaker wooded trees are more susceptible. Branch angle attachment is also often a contributing factor to storm damage susceptibility. Typically the 90 degree angle (to the trunk) is considered the strongest branch attachment.

Ornamental Characteristics: **Flower, Fruit, Seasonal Foliage Color, and Bark** categories address these aesthetic attributes. The **Other** category is included when needed to address additional noteworthy aesthetic attributes.

Transplant Issues: In general, whether transplanted balled and burlaped (B&B) or bare root, the larger the caliper tree, the longer it will take to become established after transplanting. As a ‘rule of thumb’, allow 1 year for every inch caliper before the tree is growing normally in its new site. Easy to transplant trees may take a shorter time to establish successfully while more difficult to transplant trees take longer. *Choose the smallest caliper tree appropriate for the job, taking into consideration the site complexities and design intents. There are very few compelling reasons that justify planting a tree larger than 3” caliper at most sites.* Bare root planting potential (if currently known) is listed in this section for each tree. Bare root transplanting has time constraints with a smaller window for planting but poses a less expensive option for some communities and the trees weigh less so they may be planted without machinery.

***For more information on Bare Root transplanting contact the Urban Horticulture Institute to receive the *Creating the Urban Forest: The Bare Root Method* booklet and/or video. The booklet is available on line at the UHI website: <<http://www.hort.cornell.edu/uhi>>**

Management Issues: This section includes warnings regarding potential management concerns to consider when planting these trees: such as fruit litter, pruning concerns, susceptibility to storm damage, and graft incompatibility problems.

Suggested Uses: This section includes: narrow street trees lawns/pits, wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, and suitable for CU-Structural Soil™. Street tree lawns or pits (without structural soil) 4-6’ wide are considered narrow, while those greater than 6’ wide are considered wide. This narrow or wide designation assumes that these lawns or pits are continuous (soil extending length wise, sometimes under grass, brick or even concrete) and have a 3’ soil depth. When possible, trees should not be planted in tree pits smaller than 4’ by 4’ without CU-Structural Soil™.

Trees Suitable for growing in CU- Structural Soil™: The major impediment to establishing trees in paved urban areas is the lack of an adequate volume of soil for tree root growth. Soils under pavements are highly compacted to meet load-bearing requirements and engineering standards. This often stops roots from growing, causing them to be contained within a very small useable volume of soil without adequate water, nutrients or oxygen. Subsequently, urban trees with most of their roots under pavement grow poorly and die prematurely. It is estimated that an urban tree in this type of setting lives for an average of only 7-10 years, where we could expect 50 or more years with better soil conditions. Those trees that do survive within such pavement designs often interfere with pavement integrity. Older established trees might cause pavement failures when roots grow directly below the pavement and expand with age. Displacement of pavement can create a tripping hazard. As a result, the potential for legal liability compounds expenses associated with pavement structural repairs. Moreover, pavement repairs that can significantly damage tree roots often result in tree decline and death.

The problems as outlined above do not necessarily lie with the tree installation but with the material below the pavement in which the tree is expected to grow. New techniques for meeting the often-opposing needs of the tree and engineering standards are needed. One new tool for urban tree establishment is the redesign of the entire pavement profile to meet the load-bearing requirement for structurally sound pavement installation while encouraging deep root growth away from the pavement surface. The new pavement substrate, called 'structural soil', has been developed and tested so that it can be compacted to meet engineering requirements for paved surfaces, yet possess qualities that allow roots to grow freely, under and away from the pavement, thereby reducing sidewalk heaving from tree roots.

Structural soil mixes are two-part systems comprised of a stone lattice for strength and soil for horticultural needs. Structural soils depend on a load-bearing stone lattice to support the pavement. The lattice provides stability through stone-to-stone contacts while providing interconnected voids for root penetration, air, and water movement. The friction between the stones provides the strength. A narrow particle size distribution of the stone is chosen to provide a uniform system of high porosity after compaction. The system assumes full compaction to construction standards. Angular stone is selected to increase the porosity of the compacted stone lattice. As the stone is the load-bearing component of the system, the aggregates should meet regional standards for aggregate soundness and durability requirements for pavement base aggregates.

'Structural soil' is a designed medium, which can meet or exceed pavement design and installation requirements while remaining root penetrable and supportive of tree growth. Cornell's Urban Horticulture Institute has been testing a series of materials over the past five years focused on characterizing their engineering as well as horticultural properties. The materials tested are gap-graded gravels that are made up of crushed stone, clay loam, and a hydrogel stabilizing agent. The materials can be compacted to meet all relevant pavement design requirements yet allow for sustainable root growth. The new system essentially forms a rigid, load-bearing stone lattice and partially fills the lattice voids with soil. Structural soil provides a continuous base course under pavements while providing a material for tree root growth.

The structural soil developed at Cornell University has been patented and licensed to insure quality control. Its trademarked name is 'CU-Structural Soil' or 'CU-Soil.' By specifying this material, the designer or contractor is guaranteed to have the material mixed and tested to meet research-based specifications.

Structural soils in the context of this discussion have specific intended uses. The material supports pavement designed to withstand pedestrian and vehicular traffic. The materials can be designed for use under pedestrian malls, sidewalks, parking lots, and possibly some low-use access roads. The material is intended as a tool to be used when there are no other design solutions to provide adequate soil volumes for trees surrounded by pavement.

The basis for plant selection for structural soils should aim toward alkaline-tolerant and drought tolerant plant species. The stone used, whether limestone or granite, or other aggregates, will heavily influence pH. Structural soils made with limestone generally end up with a soil pH of about 8.0, regardless of the soil pH when the material was first mixed. For many parts of the country this is not unusually high even in normal soils and especially in urban areas. Using structural soil aggregates that do not influence pH, such as granite may not affect pH as quickly, but the pH will continue to climb as the concrete slowly breaks down. A structural soil system provides an opportunity for choosing alkaline-tolerant species that require good drainage and are drought tolerant.

Cultivars: Not all cultivars are listed for all species. The commercially available and appropriate cultivars are listed, along with some rarer cultivars worth noting. *Any cultivar characteristics that differ from the listed species characteristics are listed after the cultivar in parentheses.*

SITE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

1. Site Location _____

2. Site Description _____

3. Climate

a. USDA Hardiness Zone

6b 5b 4b 3b
 6a 5a 4a 3a

b. Microclimate Factors

Re-reflected heat load
 Frost pocket
 Wind
Other _____

c. Sunlight Levels

Full sun (6 hrs. or more)
 Partial sun or filtered light
 Shade

d. Irrigation Levels

No supplemental irrigation
 Automatic irrigation system
Irrigation amount and rate:

4. Soil Factors

a. Range of pH Levels _____
(Note actual readings on sketch)

b. Texture

Clayey
 Loamy
 Sandy

c. Compaction Levels

Severely compacted
 Moderately compacted
 Somewhat compacted
 Uncompactd

d. Drainage Characteristics

Presence of mottled soil
 Low-lying topography
Indicator plants suggest site drainage:
 wet well-drained dry
Percolation test results (in./hr.)
 poorly drained (< 4"/hr.)
 moderately drained (4"- 8"/hr.)
 excessively drained (> 8"/hr.)

e. Other Soil Considerations

Indications of soil layer disturbance
 Evidence of recent construction
 Presence of construction debris
 Noxious weeds present:

Evidence of excessive salt usage
 Erosion of soil evident
 Evidence of soil contamination
 Usage that compacts soil

f. Specific Soil Problems

5. Structural Factors

a. Limitations to above-ground space

Overhead wires (height: _____)
Proximity to buildings/structures:
Other _____

b. Limitations to below-ground space

Utilities marked and noted on sketch
Approximate rooting volume for site
Length: ___ Width: ___ Depth: ___

6. Visual Assessment of Existing Plants

a. Species

b. Size

c. Growth Rate

d. Visual Assessment

Sketch of Site

Note north arrow; circulation patterns; pH readings; location of overhead wires, underground utilities, buildings and pavement, as well as problem drainage areas.

COMPLETING THE SITE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Suggested Tools and Materials

Cornell pH test kit and instructions	shovel and trowel
soil texture by feel instructions	plastic bags
wash bottle filled with water	wristwatch or timer
at least 4 gallon jugs of water	weed identification manual
paper towels	ornamental plant identification manual
measuring tape	hand pruners
yardstick	pencil/pen and extra paper

Optional tools: diameter tape, penetrometer, soil probe, vials containing alcohol for unknown insects, infrared thermometer

1. Site Location

Note the address of the site. You may also wish to note the nearest cross streets and/or page and grid of the maps your firm uses.

2. Site Description

A brief overview of the site including: general use or function, approximate size, accessibility, general topography (steep hill, gentle slope, etc.)

3. Climate

a. USDA Hardiness Zone

Check the USDA hardiness zone of the site. If planting in containers above ground you may want to regard the site as a zone colder than listed, as trees in containers are more susceptible to cold winter temperatures than trees in the ground.

b. Microclimate Factors

Re-reflected heat load: Determine if the site, or some portion of it, has heat pockets due to reflected and reradiated heat loads from pavement, automobiles, buildings or other surfaces. This can cause a tree to heat up and lose water from its leaves at a faster than normal rate. These pockets are often south facing and have a tremendous amount of heat load. On sunny days, these areas will be noticeably warmer than nearby spots. Drought-resistant trees should be chosen in these situations.

Frost pocket: Frost pockets are often found in low areas at the bottom of a slope or bowl. Cooler air, being heavier, collects in these areas, lowering air temperatures.

Wind: Excessively windy sites will often place stress on trees, particularly those with large leaves which may result in leaf tatter. Also, trees in these sites may need supplemental watering to prevent them from drying out as quickly. Signs of excessive wind are trees leaning or growing in the same direction. Plants will have stunted growth on the side that faces the full force of the prevailing wind. Wind tunnels are common in urban areas where wind is funneled between tall buildings.

Other: Are there other factors that might affect the climate or precipitation levels? For example, are there wide rain shadows formed by the overhang of a building? Is the site located near a large body of water that may moderate the climate?

c. Sunlight Levels

Shady sites determined by the sun and shade patterns around buildings may limit the choice of trees. Consider that a site has full sun if it receives more than 6 hours of direct sunlight. Partial sun has direct sun (often morning sun) for less than 6 hours, or filtered light (as would be common under a tree with fine textured eaves) for most of the day. An area is consider shady if it receives little or no direct sunlight, or if it receives less than 6 hours of filtered light.

d. Irrigation Levels

Note the presence or absence of an automatic irrigation system. If possible record the method of delivery (overhead, drip, mini-sprinkler), the weekly amount of water applied and the rate at which it is applied. You may wish to test the system by setting out collection containers in different on the site and running the system for a specified amount of time to test the delivery rate. Comparing the actual amount delivered with the manufacturer's specifications for the system will indicate its efficiency.

4. Soil Factors

a. Range of pH Levels

Check the pH for several areas on the site. Pay particular attention to the pH near sidewalks and parking areas, concrete or masonry buildings or foundations. These limestone-containing materials in the street environment result in the high pH levels (from neutral to alkaline) of most urban soils. Note the range of levels on the front side of the checklist. Note the sample locations and exact readings on the sketch on the back of the checklist.

b. Texture

In the field, test the soil texture using the soil texture-by-feel technique, and record the results on the checklist. If you must know the exact soil texture, record the general soil type on the checklist and collect several samples to be analyzed by a soils lab. A sandy soil will suffer less from the effects of compaction but may be less able to supply water to trees. Conversely, compaction may render a heavy clay soil too wet, making oxygen less available.

c. Compaction Levels

There are several ways to test for soil compaction. A simple one is to use a penetrometer. Record the average depth of penetration at which the probe measures 300 psi. Alternately, you may take several soil cores using a soil probe and analyze them for soil density. Perhaps the simplest test is to dig a small pit and gauge the difficulty of hand digging. Repeat the 'shovel test' in several spots.

d. Drainage Characteristics

Determining the drainage characteristics of your site is a multi-faceted task.

Presence of mottled soil: The strongest indication of poor drainage is mottled soil. Dig a soil pit at least 12" to 15" deep and remove several clods for examination. Clods that have grey mottling and/or have a foul odor indicate poor drainage.

Low-lying topography: Study the topography for low-lying areas that collect surface runoff and that may be poorly drained.

Indicator plants: Plants that indicate poorly drained (wet) sites include Willow, Pin Oak, Swamp White Oak, and Tupelo. Plants that indicate moist soils are sycamore and tulip trees. Plants that indicate well-drained sites are sugar maple, red oaks and hickories.

Percolation test: To perform a percolation test, dig a pit approximately one foot deep. Fill the pit with water and allow this water to drain completely. Once the water has completely drained, refill the pit with water, measure the depth of water in the pit and note the time. After 15 minutes, note the depth of water and calculate the rate of drainage in inches per hour. (The initial filling and draining of the pit is to saturate the soil to test more closely for gravitational water movement.) Classify the soil into one of the three drainage classes: poorly drained (< 4"/hr); moderately drained (4"-8"/hr); or excessively drained (> 8"/hr).

e. Other Soil Considerations

Indications of soil layer disturbance: Look for areas that show evidence of regarding cuts or fills. Clues include mature trees that do not show a trunk flare (due to soil piled against the trunks), or have retaining walls near their bases. You may wish to dig a pit

approximately two feet deep in order to examine the soil horizons, especially if the site has recently had construction activity. Soil layers that are noticeably lighter in color than lower layers indicate that subsoil has been spread on top of the original grade. Conversely, the absence of a rich brown, organic layer at the top may indicate that the topsoil has been removed.

Evidence of recent construction: Clues include newly-pave surfaces, turf that is noticeably thinner than in surrounding areas, new retaining walls, soil ‘humps’ or subsidence, and the like. Also consider the route or routes taken by heavy equipment into the site and where materials were stored during construction.

Presence of construction debris: Construction debris is likely on almost all construction sites, particularly if tipping fees for debris are high in your area, and if construction involved the renovation or removal of a building or pavement.

Noxious weeds present: Use a guide to identify weeds. Pay particular attention to perennial noxious weeds that must be eradicated before landscape installation. Perennial weeds that are commonly found in urban landscapes include: bindweed, poison ivy, mugwort, wild violet, nutsedge, quackgrass, and healall.

Evidence of excessive salt usage/salt injury: Look (particularly near walks and parking areas) for white powder that has precipitated out on the soil surface. Prostrate knotweed is a weed that indicates salty compacted soil. Brown needle tips, marginal leaf scorch, or witches’ broom on ornamentals indicate salt injury. Carefully examine areas where salt-laden snow has been dumped. These areas are likely to have high soil salt concentrations.

Erosion of soil evident: Determine the extent and severity of soil erosion. Note the presence and size of eroded gullies, rills, or soil slumps. Factors that affect soil erosion include: rainfall intensity, quantity, and runoff; slope length and gradient; amount of stabilizing plant material or other erosion control practices; the infiltration rate and the structural stability of the soil.

Evidence of soil contamination: Look for signs of dumping by restaurants or open-air food stalls of wash water, old dumping areas, construction dumping areas, oil and gas dumping, and the like.

Usage that compacts soil: Is the area used for open-air markets or parties? Are there pathways that pedestrians have created? Is the area sometimes used for parking? Are there other social activities that are planned for the site that tend to compact the soil?

f. Specific Soil Problems

Use this space to record specific soil problems that occur on the site.

Problems might include an inability to surface drain a site, possible soil chemical contaminants, and the like.

5. Structural Factors

a. Limitations to above-ground space

Overhead wire height: Describe the location and estimate the height of over head utility wires.

Proximity to buildings and structures: Note the location of buildings and structures on the back of the checklist. Check the box on the front side of the checklist if you anticipate buildings or structures having an impact on the canopy space of landscape plantings.

Other: Are there any other limitations to above-ground space? Examples include: building or planting setbacks, emergency access lanes that must be kept clear, heat vents, and signs that must be readable from the road.

b. Limitations to below-ground space

Utilities: Mark utilities on the sketch. Identify individual utilities if possible. Know that you must hand dig within two feet on either side of the marked line.

Estimate rooting volume: In order to estimate the available rooting volume of a planting site, measure the length and width of available soil, and multiply area by the estimated depth of rooting. Remember that compacted soil will have a very shallow rooting depth.

6. Visual Assessment of Existing Plants

a. *Species*

Identify the species of plant. The more specific identification is, the better. You may wish to collect leaf and/or bud samples to bring back to the office for identification of obscure plants or plants not in leaf.

b. *Size*

Approximate the height and spread of the plant material using the following field method: Place a yardstick (or other object of known height) against the trunk. Step back so that the whole tree is in your sight. While holding a pencil or pen at arm's length, line up the top of the yardstick with the tip of the pencil. Using your thumbnail, mark the base of the ruler on the pencil. Sighting up the tree, determine how many 'rulers' fit into the tree. Multiply this number by the length of the yardstick for a height approximation. Use the same method to estimate the canopy spread. You may also wish to note the diameter of the trunk at breast height (4.5' above ground level).

c. *Growth rate*

Quantify this year's annual shoot extension by measuring the twig length between growth tip (terminal bud) and the bud scale scar. Past years' growth is the length between bud scales. Measure several branches growing in the sun in the upper 2/3 of the canopy. Record the average growth rate. Less than 2" of growth is considered poor, 2" to 6" is moderate growth, and greater than 6" per year is vigorous growth.

d. *Visual Assessment*

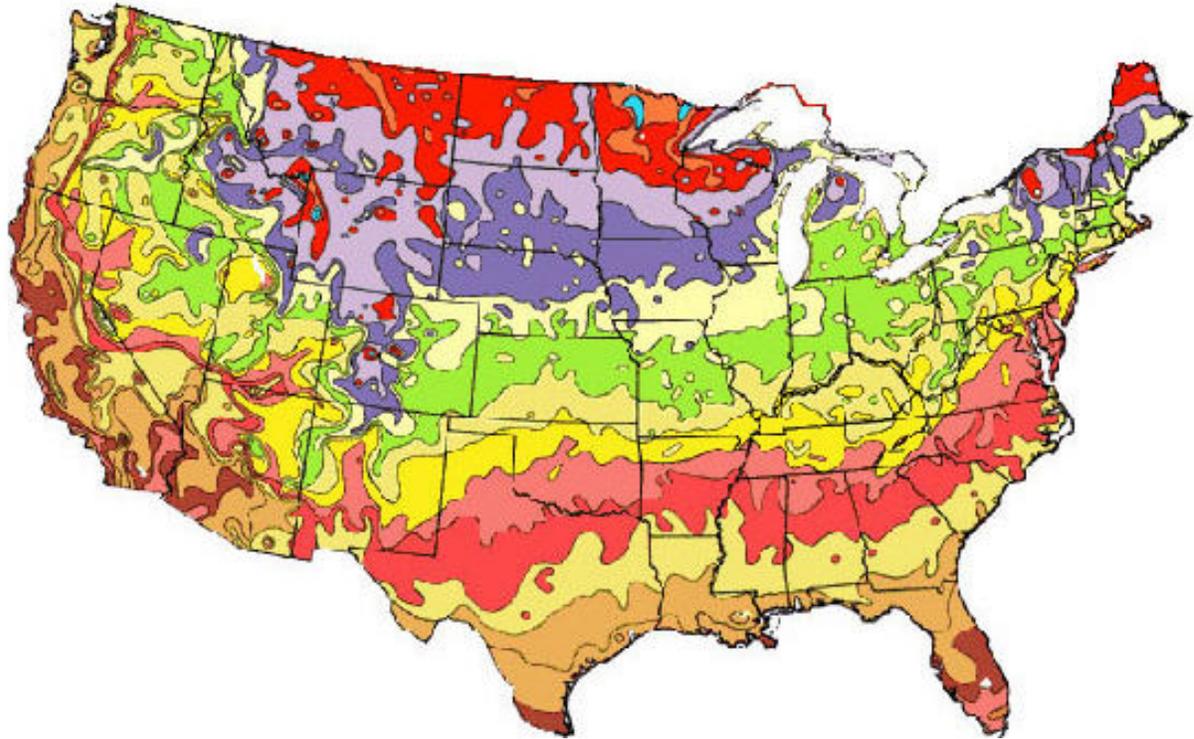
In general: Note aesthetic quality and general health of each plant. Indicate mechanical injury to plant parts. Also note the presence of insects or disease. Keep in mind that diseases and insects often attack stressed trees and may not be the primary cause of health problems.

Trunk assessment: Look for evidence of mower or string trimmer damage at the base of the trunk. Also look for excessive suckering or bark splitting. Note any trees that do not exhibit a trunk flare (indicative of recent regrading activity or that it was planted too deep).

Roots: Note excessive surface rooting and girdling roots. These may signify poor drainage, too-deep planting, and/or compacted soils. Test the stability of newly planted trees by gently rocking them. If there is excessive movement, the trees may have root problems, or the roots were never able to establish after transplanting.

Leaves and branches: Stressed trees often exhibit small, off-color leaves that drop early in the fall. Also note trees whose leaves show marginal leaf scorch and whose branches have tip die-back. If there is significant die-back, is it all on one side of the canopy or is it on both sides? Do all of one species on the site exhibit the same symptoms? Note the presence of witches' broom, watersprouts, or other abnormalities.

USDA PLANT HARDINESS ZONE MAP



AVERAGE ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

Temperature °C	zone	Temperature °F
- 45.6 & below	1	below - 50
- 42.8 to 45.5	2a	- 45 to - 50
- 40.1 to 42.7	2b	- 40 to - 45
- 37.3 to - 40.0	3a	- 35 to - 40
- 34.5 to - 37.2	3b	- 30 to - 35
- 31.7 to - 34.4	4a	- 25 to - 30
- 28.9 to - 31.6	4b	- 20 to - 25
- 26.2 to - 28.8	5a	- 15 to - 20
- 23.4 to - 26.1	5b	- 10 to - 15
- 20.6 to - 23.3	6a	- 5 to - 10
- 17.8 to - 20.5	6b	0 to - 5
- 15.1 to - 17.7	7a	5 to 0
- 12.3 to - 15.0	7b	10 to 5
- 9.5 to - 12.2	8a	15 to 10
- 6.7 to - 9.4	8b	20 to 15
- 3.9 to - 6.6	9a	25 to 20
- 1.2 to - 3.8	9b	30 to 25
1.6 to - 1.1	10a	35 to 30
4.4 to 1.7	10b	40 to 35
4.5 & above	11	40 & above

RECOMMENDED URBAN TREES FOR USDA PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 6 AND COLDER

I. SMALL TREES ($\leq 30'$) SUITABLE FOR CITY ENVIRONMENT PLANTINGS UNDER LOW OVERHEAD UTILITY WIRES OR IN RESTRICTED SPACES

Scientific Name: *Acer buergerianum*

Common Name: Trident Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 6a

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 7.5

Insect/Disease Factors: none serious or limiting

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20' - 25'

Width: 20' - 25'

Form/Habit: round, low branching tendency often creates short trunk, single leader typically absent

Rate: slow to medium, typically slow

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: not ornamentally important, inconspicuous, greenish-yellow clusters, spring

Fruit: 1" samara

Seasonal Foliage Color: new growth often bronze to purple maturing to glossy dark green, fall color late and variable (yellow/orange/red)

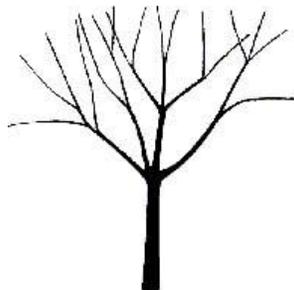
Bark: gray/brown/orange, platy, exfoliating

Transplant Issues: difficult to transplant B&B

Management Issues: low branching may require pruning for street tree use

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits, narrow tree lawns/pits with pruning, parks

Cultivars: **Street Wise®** ('ABTIR') selected for ability to be easily trained into a single leader (oval habit, medium growth rate, new growth emerges reddish-purple, burgundy fall color)



Scientific Name: *Acer campestre*

Common Name: Hedge Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5b

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: relatively pest free

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 25'-35'

Width: 25'-35'

Form/Habit: round, low branching tendency often creates short trunk

Rate: slow to medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: not ornamentally important, inconspicuous, green clusters, spring

Fruit: 1 1/2" samara

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark green in summer, yellowish in fall

Bark: not ornamentally important, gray-black, lightly ridged and furrowed

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2 " caliper bare root

Management Issues: low branching may require pruning for street tree use, adapted to severe pruning

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits, narrow street tree lawn/pits with pruning, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: **Queen Elizabeth™** ('Evelyn', 6b, more upright, oval habit, vigorous), **'Schichtel's Upright'** (narrower form resulting in an oval crown), **St. Gregory™** ('Stgrezam', smooth bark, uniform canopy, strong central leader)



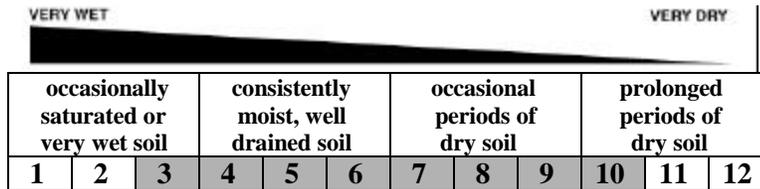
Scientific Name: *Acer platanoides* ‘Globosum’ or ‘Globe’

Common Name: Globe Norway Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4a

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates full shade

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: none serious, tar spot is a common aesthetic problem with the species and may be a limiting factor for selection, *Verticillium* wilt, anthracnose, and leafhoppers are occasional problems for species

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 15'-18'

Width: 15'-20'

Form/Habit: dense, round, globose, top-grafted at 6' or 7'

Rate: slow

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: yellow to greenish yellow, early spring before leave emerge

Fruit: 1 ½"-2" samara

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark green in summer, yellow fall color

Bark: not ornamentally important, gray-black, ridged with shallow furrows

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2 " caliper bare root

Management Issues: very likely to naturalize when planted next to open areas

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is cultivar specific, readily available *Acer platanoides* cultivars are large trees except ‘Crimson Sentry’, an intermediate size (zone 4b, 25'-30' high, 15'-20' wide, broad-columnar form, same dark maroon foliage as ‘Crimson King’ but slower growing)

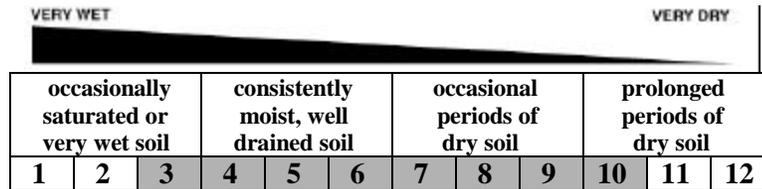
Scientific Name: *Acer tartaricum* ssp. *ginnala* (formerly *Acer ginnala*)

Common Name: Amur Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 3a (2)

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: none serious or limiting, occasionally injured by *Verticillium* wilt, bacterial blight, or other maple diseases and insects, **'Flame'** may be more susceptible to *Verticillium* wilt

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 15'-25'

Width: 15'-25'

Form/Habit: rounded, sometimes irregular outline, often shrub-like and available multi-stemmed, overtime could prune multi-stemmed form into low branching tree, should specify single-leader if desire tree form (although may still require pruning)

Rate: slow to medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: fragrant, yellowish-white clusters, spring as leaves emerge

Fruit: ¾"-1" samara, red or brown in summer, abundant

Seasonal Foliage Color: glossy dark green in summer, variably yellow, orange, or red in fall

Bark: not ornamentally important, gray-brown, smooth with darker striations on older bark

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2 " caliper bare root

Management Issues: suckering at trunk base can be a problem, may require pruning to maintain single trunk tree form, may naturalize in spacious environments, abundant seed may be a litter problem in some areas

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits, narrow street tree lawns/pits with pruning, parks

Cultivars: **Beethoven**TM (**'Betzam'**, columnar habit, 10'-15' wide, more moderate growth rate, bright red samaras, deep hunter-green foliage in summer, gold and red in fall, possibly *Acer ginnala* x *tartaricum* hybrid), **'Embers'** (red fruit, excellent red fall color), **'Flame'** (zone 2, seed-grown selection and hence somewhat variable, form reportedly easily trained into excellent small low branching or multi-stemmed tree, orange-red to deep red fall color, fruit bright red in summer and darker red in fall), **Mozart**TM (**'Mozzam'**, pyramidal and symmetrical habit, more moderate growth rate, stronger central leader, bright red samaras, bright green foliage in summer changing to red in fall)

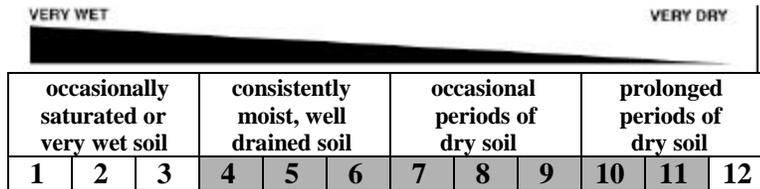
Scientific Name: *Acer tartaricum*

Common Name: Tartarian Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 3 (not as hardy as *A. tartaricum* ssp. *ginnala*)

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: none serious or limiting, susceptible to *Verticillium* wilt and cankers

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 15'-25'

Width: 15'-25'

Form/Habit: rounded, sometimes irregular outline, often shrub-like and available multi-stemmed, overtime could prune multi-stemmed form into low branching tree, should specify single-leader if desire tree form (although may still require pruning)

Rate: slow to medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: greenish-white clusters, spring as leaves emerge

Fruit: 1" samara, turning green to red in summer on most trees, can be very ornamental

Seasonal Foliage Color: larger leaves and softer green in summer than *A. tartaricum* ssp. *ginnala*, yellow fall color, sometimes red, leaves drop earlier than *A. tartaricum* ssp. *ginnala*

Bark: not ornamentally important, similar to *A. tartaricum* ssp. *ginnala*

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2 " caliper bare root

Management Issues: suckering at trunk base can be a problem, may require pruning to maintain single trunk tree form, may naturalize in spacious environments, abundant seed may be a litter problem in some areas

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits, narrow street tree lawns/pits with pruning, parks

Cultivars: 'Rubrum' (blood-red foliage color in fall)

Scientific Name: *Acer truncatum*

Common Name: Shantung Maple or Painted Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5a (species is variable, hybrid cultivars zone 5)

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: none serious or limiting, good resistance to leaf scorch

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 25' -35'

Width: 25'

Form/Habit: round (species variable), low branching tendency often creates short trunk

Rate: slow

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: greenish-yellow, spring, can be showy

Fruit: 1 ¼" samara

Seasonal Foliage Color: emerging leaf color purplish-red changing to green, fall color variable (yellow/orange/red)

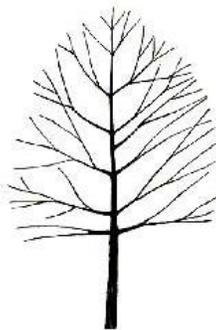
Bark: not ornamentally important, gray-brown, rough and fissured with age

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2 " caliper bare root

Management Issues: currently available plant material typically branches low, may require pruning for street tree use

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits, narrow tree lawns/pits with pruning, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: hybrids with *A. platanoides* - **Norwegian Sunset™** ('Keithsform', upright oval, good uniform branch structure, glossy dark green foliage, yellow-orange to red fall color, more heat and drought tolerant than *A. platanoides*) and **Pacific Sunset™** ('Warrenred', rounded, upright spreading, very glossy dark green foliage, finer branched, brighter yellow-orange to red fall color, turns fall color earlier than Norwegian Sunset™)



'Norwegian Sunset'

Scientific Name: *Amelanchier* spp. (*A. arborea*, *A. canadensis*, *A. laevis*, and *A. x grandiflora*)

Common Name: Serviceberry Species and Hybrids, Tree Forms

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4 (3b)

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade

Salt: sensitive

pH: ≤ 7.5

Other: poor heat tolerance

Insect/Disease Factors: none limiting, foliage diseases can be a problem but are very rarely fatal, fireblight, mites, scales can be serious problems if site requirements not met, ‘Autumn Brilliance’ and ‘Princess Diana’ resistant to leaf spot, ‘Autumn Brilliance’ reportedly somewhat fireblight tolerant

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20’-30’

Width: 15’-25’

Form/Habit: oval, multi-stem or single-stem forms available, must specify tree form as *Amelanchier* is also grown as a large shrub

Rate: medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: white erect or pendulous clusters (depending on species or hybrid), in spring as leaves emerge or after (depending on species or hybrid), almost always showy

Fruit: edible reddish-purple to black berries

Seasonal Foliage Color: varies with cultivar, gray-green to dark green in summer, yellow to red in fall, reliably good fall color regardless of cultivar

Bark: attractive, smooth gray streaked with darker longitudinal fissures, becoming ridged, furrowed and scaly with extreme age

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2” caliper bare root

Management Issues: rootstock suckering possible on some cultivars, typically *Sorbus* is used for rootstock, although Tradition® has *Crateagus* rootstock which could produce thorny suckers

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks

Cultivars (Tree forms only): ‘Autumn Brilliance’ (heavy flowering, lustrous dark green foliage, bright orange to red in fall, excellent heat and drought tolerance for species), ‘Cole’s Select’ (15’ wide, thicker and glossier small green foliage, orange-red to red in fall), ‘Cumulus’ (12’-18’ wide, faster growing, yellow to orange-scarlet fall color, may sucker at root collar), ‘Majestic’ (fast growing, difficult to find in tree form, open/airy and irregular form, large flower clusters, large foliage emerges with red tint then turns dark green, copper-orange to scarlet fall color), ‘Princess Diana’ (may be difficult to find in tree form, green foliage, bright red in fall, reportedly early and long lasting fall color), Reflection™ (‘Refzam’, 10’-15’ wide, heavy flowering, gray-green foliage, yellow-orange in fall, *Crateagus* rootstock), ‘Robin Hill’ (12’-15’ wide, pink buds, early bloomer, bronze-tinged green foliage, yellow to red in fall), ‘Snowcloud’ (15’ wide, open habit, foliage reportedly emerges with red tint, blue-green to dark green in summer, copper-orange to scarlet in fall), Spring Glory® (‘Spirzam’, 10’-15’ tall, 8-10’ wide, gray-green foliage, amber-orange fall color), Tradition® (‘Trazam’, strong central leader, good branching habit, heavy fruiting, gray-green foliage, orange and red fall color)



‘Cumulus’

Scientific Name: *Carpinus caroliniana*

Common Name: Ironwood, Musclewood, or American Hornbeam

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 3b

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

Sun/Shade: prefers partial shade, tolerates full shade

Salt: sensitive

pH: ≤ 7.5

Insect/Disease Factors: relatively pest free

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 30'

Width: 25'

Form/Habit: rounded, spreading, sometimes more flat-topped, often irregular, clump or single stem forms available

Rate: slow

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: 2"-4" long pendulous clusters of green leafy bracts

Fruit: small nutlets partly enclosed by green leafy flower bracts

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark green, often lustrous in summer, yellow to orange-red in fall

Bark: attractive, smooth gray, irregularly fluted "muscle" look

Transplant Issues: difficult to transplant B&B or bare root, somewhat slow to establish

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks

Cultivars: none available commercially



Clump Form

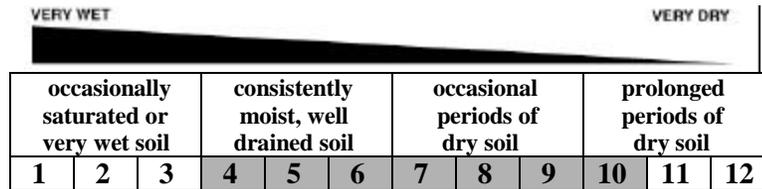
Scientific Name: *Cercis canadensis*

Common Name: Eastern Redbud

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5b (use in 4b and 5a is dependent on a cold hardy seed source)

Soil Moisture:



*western seed sources are thought to be more drought tolerant than eastern sources

Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: none limiting, cankers can occasionally be a serious problem

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20'-30'

Width: 25'-35'

Form/Habit: open, spreading and somewhat flat-topped, typically multi-stemmed or low branching tree, multi-stem and single-stem forms available

Rate: medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: very showy, purplish-pink, early spring before leaves emerge, edible

Fruit: 2"-3" pod, changes from light green to brown

Seasonal Foliage Color: new growth emerge glossy reddish-purple, medium to dark green in summer, greenish-yellow to golden yellow in fall

Bark: dark gray-brown in youth, attractive with age, trunk and branches become scaly and expose cinnamon colored inner bark

Other: attractive heart-shaped foliage

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B, moderately difficult to transplant bare root, better success in transplanting bare root in fall, do not attempt to transplant $> 2"$ caliper trees bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits preferred if using multi-stemmed form, narrow street tree lawns/pits if using standard or with pruning, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: 'Forest Pansy' (zone 5b or 6, slightly smaller than species, slow growth rate, exceptionally glossy new growth, red-purple spring foliage, bronze summer foliage, yellow-orange fall color),

'Northern Strain' or 'Minnesota Strain' (more cold hardy seed produced variety, availability may be limited), *f. alba* (commonly called **Whitebud**, cold hardiness also depends on seed source, fast growth rate, foliage slightly lighter green than species, white flowers)

Scientific Name: *Cornus mas*

Common Name: Corneliancherry Dogwood

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5a (4)

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: relatively pest free

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20'

Width: 20'

Form/Habit: round to oval, often multi-stemmed, low branching tendency creates very short trunk, single leader typically absent although available, must specify single-stem form if desirable

Rate: slow to medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: very showy, small, yellow, early spring before leaves emerge

Fruit: bright red, resembling elongated cherries, edible

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark green in summer, often glossy, occasional purplish-red fall color

Bark: attractive, brown and gray, scaly/flaky exfoliation

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B and ≤ 2 " caliper bare root

Management Issues: low branch attachments may require pruning for street tree use

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits, narrow street tree lawns/pits with pruning or single-leader form, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: 'Golden Glory' (more narrow and upright form, abundant flowering, red-purple fall color, leaves and fruit larger than species)

Scientific Name: *Cotinus obovatus*

Common Name: American Smoketree

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5a

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: none serious or limiting

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20'-30'

Width: 15'-30'

Form/Habit: oval to rounded, low branching tendency and absent central leader creates very short trunk, single-stem tree form is available (although rare), must specify single-stemmed tree form if desirable as it is most often available in multi-stemmed large upright shrub form

Rate: medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: greenish to pale purple, on 6"-10" long, light/airy pyramidal clusters, spring

Fruit: individually inconspicuous and not ornamentally important, often sparse fruit production, but tan clusters can be attractive when fruiting, 'smoky' appearance due to silky hairs on sterile flowers in cluster, although not as showy as *C. coggygria* – Smoke Bush

Seasonal Foliage Color: new growth emerges bright light green, blue-green to dark green in summer, fall color variable and mixed (yellow, orange, red or red-purple) but reliably bright and excellent

Bark: attractive, gray to gray-brown, becoming scaly with age

Other: stems often orangeish

Transplant Issues: difficult to transplant B&B or bare root

Management Issues: low branch attachments may require pruning for street tree use

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits, narrow street tree lawns/pits with pruning, parks

Cultivars: none commercially available

Scientific Name: *Crataegus crus-galli* var. *inermis*

Common Name: Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4a

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: *Crataegus* species are susceptible to many foliage diseases and various insects (fireblight, leaf blight, mildews, and rusts are some of the more common problems), var. *inermis* reportedly resistant to cedar-hawthorn rust and leaf blight, lacebug tolerant, **Crusader®** is reportedly very disease resistant

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20'-25'

Width: 20'-25'

Form/Habit: round, strongly horizontal branching structure, multi-stem forms available, must specify single-stem tree form

Rate: slow to medium

Ornamental Characteristics: none of significance

Flower: white clusters, unpleasant odor, spring

Fruit: showy clusters, bright red, berry-like, persist into late fall and sometimes winter

Seasonal Foliage Color: glossy dark green in summer, orange in fall

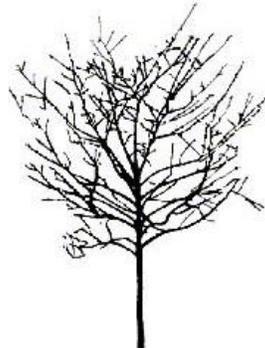
Bark: not ornamentally important, silvery-gray

Transplant Issues: difficult to transplant B&B, moderately difficult to transplant bare root, better success in transplanting bare root in fall, do not attempt to transplant > 2" caliper trees bare root, somewhat slow to establish

Management Issues:

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: **Crusader®** ('Cuzam') may be smaller (15' high x 12'-15' wide) than var. *inermis*



Scientific Name: *Crataegus phaenopyrum*

Common Name: Washington Hawthorn

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4a

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: *Crataegus* species are susceptible to many foliage diseases and various insects (fireblight, leaf blight, mildews, and rusts are some of the common problems), reportedly resistant to cedar-hawthorn rust and less susceptible than other *Crataegus* to disease, susceptible to lacebug

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20'-30'

Width: 20'- 25'

Form/Habit: round, densely branched, multi-stem forms available, must specify single-stem tree form

Rate: slow to medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: white clusters, early summer, a later flowering *Crataegus*

Fruit: showy clusters, bright and glossy red, berry-like, persist through winter

Seasonal Foliage Color: glossy dark green in summer, reddish-purple in fall

Bark: not ornamentally important, silver-gray, scaly with age

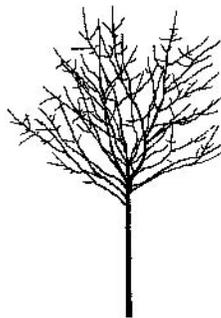
Other: thorny

Transplant Issues: difficult to transplant B&B or bare root, somewhat slow to establish

Management Issues: thorns should be considered in relation to clearance requirements

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: **Princeton Sentry™** (faster growing, almost thornless, more upright branching, relatively pest-free), **'Manbeck Select'** (selected for improved tree form), **'Lustre'** (faster growing, oval shape, fewer thorns), **'Fastigiata'** (glossy dark green in summer, orange to purplish fall color), **'Vaughn'** (*C. crugalli* x *C. phaenopyrum*, not recommended due to increased rust susceptibility and particularly thorny quality)



Scientific Name: *Crataegus punctata* var. *inermis* 'Ohio Pioneer'

Common Name: Ohio Pioneer Dotted Hawthorn

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5a (4)

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: *Crataegus* species are susceptible to many foliage diseases and various insects (fireblight, leaf blight, mildews, and rusts are some of the common problems), resistant to fireblight, susceptible to cedar-hawthorn rust and mildew

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20'-25'

Width: 30'-35'

Form/Habit: round, strongly horizontal branching structure, multi-stem forms may be available, should specify single-stem tree form

Rate: medium, possibly fast

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: abundant, large white clusters, spring

Fruit: showy, dark red, often dotted white, drop in fall

Seasonal Foliage Color: gray-green in summer, purplish-red in fall

Bark: not ornamentally important, silver-gray

Other: essentially thornless

Transplant Issues: difficult to transplant B&B, somewhat slow to establish

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is cultivar specific, **f. aurea** (sometimes listed as 'Aurea', yellow fruiting form of *Crataegus punctata*) is very difficult to find



Scientific Name: *Crataegus viridis* 'Winter King'

Common Name: Winter King Hawthorn

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5a (4)

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: *Crataegus* species are susceptible to many foliage diseases and various insects (fireblight, leaf blight, mildews, and rusts are some of the common problems), species is very susceptible to cedar-hawthorn rust, 'Winter King' cultivar resistant to cedar-hawthorn rust (leaves only, fruits may still be susceptible), reportedly less susceptible than most other *Crataegus* to disease and insects

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20' - 25'

Width: 25'

Form/Habit: rounded to broad-vase shaped, multi-stem forms may be available, should specify single-stem tree form

Rate: slow to medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: white clusters, spring

Fruit: very showy, bright red, larger than species, persist through winter

Seasonal Foliage Color: glossy green in summer, color variable in fall (often purple to scarlet, sometimes gold to bronze)

Bark: silver-gray in youth, exfoliates with age exposing orange-brown inner bark

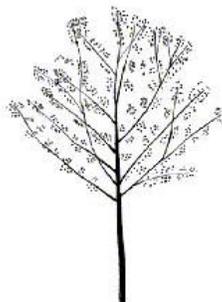
Other: thorny

Transplant Issues: difficult to transplant B&B, moderately difficult to transplant bare root, better success in transplanting bare root in fall, do not attempt to transplant > 2" caliper trees bare root, somewhat slow to establish

Management Issues: thorns should be considered in relation to clearance requirements, suckering of *C. phaenopyrum* – the common rootstock

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is cultivar specific, 'Winter King' is only *C. viridis* cultivar available



Scientific Name: *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Aureafolia'

Common Name: Golden Desert™ European Ash

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5a (4b)

Soil Moisture:

occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: Ashes are susceptible to a number of insect and disease problems, borer problems can be serious and limiting for the species in some areas (hot dry environments), borer resistance for 'Aureafolia' unknown

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20'-30'

Width: 15'-20'

Form/Habit: rounded

Rate: slow

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: not ornamentally important

Fruit: not ornamentally important, samara

Seasonal Foliage Color: emerges yellow, becomes yellow-green in early summer, turns a more golden yellow in late summer and fall

Bark: not ornamentally important

Other: twigs and young stems are bright golden yellow

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is cultivar specific, 'Aureafolia' sometimes called 'Handles,' other *F. excelsior* cultivars are large trees

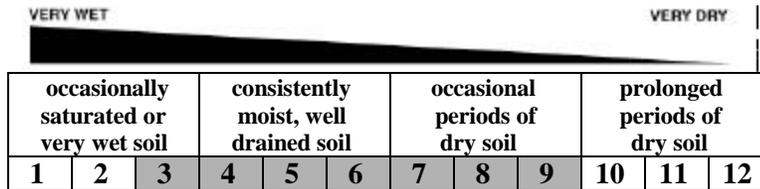
Scientific Name: *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Johnson'

Common Name: Leprechaun™ Green Ash

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 3

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: Ashes are susceptible to a number of insect and disease problems, borers can be a problem in hot, dry environments for the species, resistant to anthracnose

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 15'-20'

Width: 15'-20'

Form/Habit: dense, round, top-grafted on 4' or 6' stems

Rate: medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: not ornamentally important

Fruit: seedless

Seasonal Foliage Color: yellow in fall

Bark: not ornamentally important, gray to gray-brown, narrow interlacing ridges create diamond shaped furrows

Other: leaves smaller than straight species

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is cultivar specific, other *F. pennsylvanica* cultivars are large trees

Scientific Name: *Koelreuteria paniculata*

Common Name: Goldenraintree

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5b

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Other: tolerates heat

Insect/Disease Factors: relatively pest free

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 30' (can reach 40')

Width: 30'

Form/Habit: irregular rounded, open, spreading and ascending branching

Rate: medium to fast

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: yellow, 12" long pyramidal clusters, mid-summer

Fruit: papery, 1"-2", 3-valved capsules, green changing to yellow then to brown, persistent throughout winter

Seasonal Foliage Color: purple-red when emerging, bright green to blue-green in summer, yellow in fall

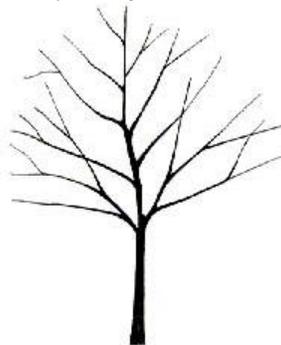
Bark: light gray-brown, ridged and furrowed

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: 'September' (zone 6 (5b), late summer to fall flowering), 'Rose Lantern' (zone 6 (5b), pinkish fruit capsules), selections are currently being made to develop reliably cold hardy (5a) cultivars



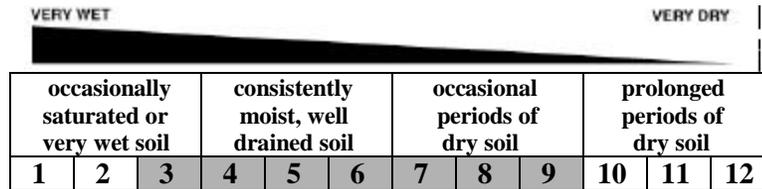
Scientific Name: *Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Clydesform'

Common Name: Emerald Sentinel® Sweetgum

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 7.5

Insect/Disease Factors: relatively pest free

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 30'

Width: 10'-15'

Form/Habit: narrowly pyramidal to columnar

Rate: slower than straight species (medium to fast)

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: not ornamentally important, present as leaves are emerging and expanding

Fruit: 1"-1 ½" ball of dehiscent capsules, persist into winter

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark green in summer, yellow-orange in fall

Bark: not ornamentally important, grayish-brown, somewhat rounded ridges and deep furrows

Transplant Issues: transplant B&B, not bare root

Management Issues: fruit litter may be objectionable in some situations

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks

Cultivars: above info is cultivar specific, other *L. styraciflua* cultivars are large trees

Scientific Name: *Malus* spp.

Common Name: Flowering Crabapple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4, some cultivars hardy to zone 3

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: many crabapples cultivars are highly disease susceptible, limiting their usefulness in the landscape, all cultivars selected here have ‘good’ to ‘excellent’ resistance to cedar-apple rust, mildew, and scab, as well as at least ‘fair’ resistance to fireblight (‘fair’ resistance is tolerated as it is not as serious a problem in Northern areas as it is in the Southern areas)

Growth Characteristics: varies with cultivar, see chart on following page for cultivar characteristics, along with cultivar silhouettes on page 34

Ornamental Characteristics: varies with cultivar, see chart on following page for cultivar characteristics

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2 ” caliper bare root

Management Issues: fruit litter on streets may be objectionable in some situations

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

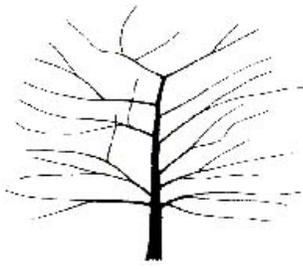
Cultivars: see chart on following page



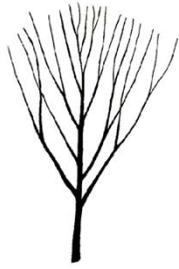
ORNAMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED DISEASE RESISTANT CRABAPPLES								
Species and/or Cultivar	Zone	Ht	Wd	Form/Habit	Bud	Flower	Fruit	Foliage
'Adams'	4a	20'	20'	round	deep pink	deep pink, profuse	red, persistent, 5/8"	green with red tint
'Adirondack'	4	18'	12'	vase	carmine	white, textured	bright red, 1/2"	dark green, leathery
American Spirit™ ('Amerspirzam')	4	18'	18'	round	white-pink	deep rose	persistent, red, 1/2"	green
<i>baccata</i> 'Jackii'	3a	20'	20'	round	white-pink	white, fragrant, early	deep red-purple, 3/8"	glossy green
'Cardinal'	4	16'	22'	broad spreading	pink	bright pink to red	deep red, 1/2", often sparse	dark purple-red, glossy
Centurion® ('Centsam')	4	20'	15'	narrow oval	dark red	rose red	bright red, persistent, 5/8"	reddish changing to green
'Dolgo'	3b	30'	25'	oval	white	white	bright red, edible, 1 1/2"	glossy green
'Donald Wyman'	4	20'	22'	round	pink	white, abundant	bright red, persistent, 3/8"	dark green
'Dobloons'	4	18'	16'	dense oval	carmine	white, double	yellow, persistent, 3/8"	deep green
<i>floribunda</i>	4b	20'	25'	round	carmine	pink-white, large	yellow/red, 3/8"	green, small
'Henry Kohankie'	4	20'	20'	round	pink	pink-white	red, persistent, 1 1/4"	dark green, large, lobed
'Liset'	4a	15'	15'	columnar	crimson	pink-red, large	dark red, 1/2"	reddish aging to bronze green
'Ormiston Roy'	4a	20'	25'	oval, round with age	rose to pink	white	yellow, persistent, 3/8"	green
'Prairiefire'	4	20'	18'	oval, round with age	crimson	pink-red	orange-red, persistent, 1/2"	reddish aging to red-green
'Professor Sprenger'	4	20'	20'	oval, round with age	pink	white, fragrant	orange-red, persistent, 1/2"	green
'Purple Prince'	4	20'	20'	round	carmine	rose red	maroon, persistent, 3/8"	purple aging to bronze-green
Red Jewel™ ('Jewelcole')	4	15'	12'	oval	pink to white	white	bright red, persistent, 1/2"	green
'Robinson'	4	25'	25'	oval	crimson	deep pink	dark glossy red, 3/8"	reddish aging to bronze green
Royal Raindrops™ ('JFS-KW5')	4	20'	15'	upright spreading	pink	bright pinkish-red	persistent, red, 1/4"	purple, cut-leaf, orange-red in fall
'Sentinel'	4	18'	12'	narrow oval	red	pink to white	bright red, persistent, 1/2"	dark glossy green
'Strawberry Parfait'	4	18'	22'	vase	red	pink, large	yellow, 3/8"	reddish aging to green
Sugartyme® ('Sutyzam')	4	18'	15'	oval	pink	white, fragrant	red, persistent, 1/2"	green
x <i>zumi</i> 'Calocarpa'	4a	20'	22'	round	deep red	white	bright red, persistent, 3/8"	green

* This list does not include recent selections that have reportedly shown good disease resistance, yet have not been around long enough to reliably prove their disease resistance. This list is a work in progress and will be updated periodically as information regarding disease resistance becomes available. ©Urban Horticulture Institute, 2003

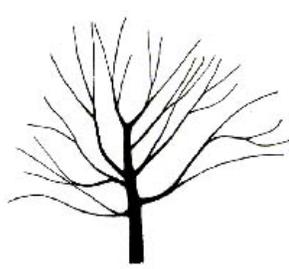
Malus Cultivar Silhouettes



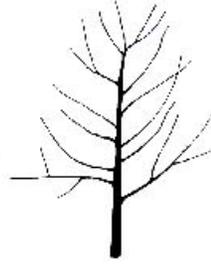
'Adams'



'Adirondack'



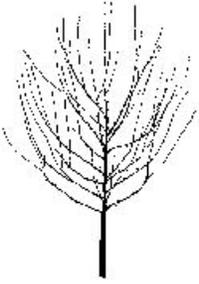
baccata 'Jackii'



'Centurion'



'Dolgo'



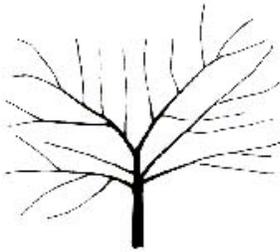
'Donald Wyman'



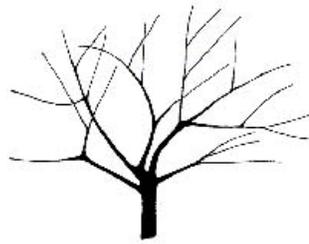
'Doubloons'



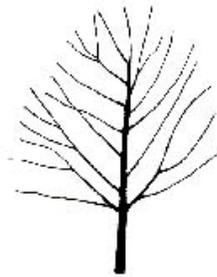
floribunda



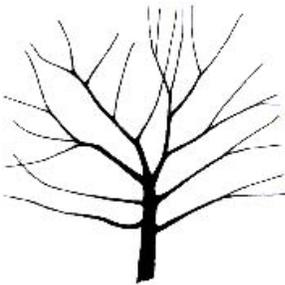
'Henry Kohankie'



'Ormiston Roy'



'Prairiefire'



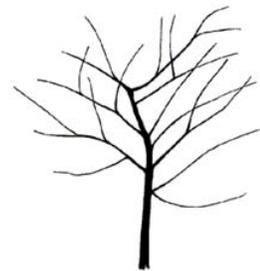
'Professor Sprenger'



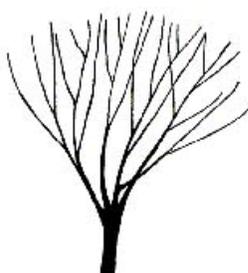
'Purple Prince'



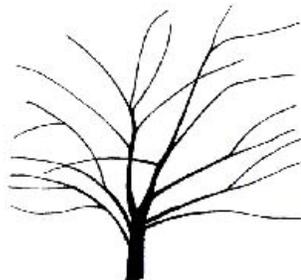
'Red Jewel'



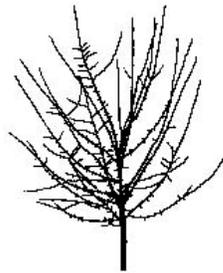
'Robinson'



'Sentinel'



'Strawberry Parfait'



'Sugartyme'



x *zumi* 'Calocarpa'

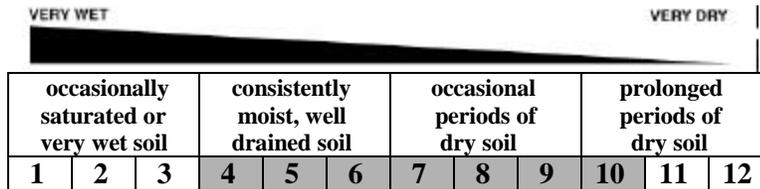
Scientific Name: *Parrotia persica*

Common Name: Persian Parrotia

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5

Soil Moisture:



occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade, fall color best in full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: relatively pest free

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20'-30'

Width: 15'-25'

Form/Habit: broadly pyramidal to rounded, irregular, low branching, branching ranges from horizontal (sometimes semi-pendent) to upright-ascending, occasionally specifying for upright or horizontal branching is possible

Rate: slow to medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: showy red stamens, late winter/early spring before leaves emerge

Fruit: not ornamentally important, 2-valved brown capsule

Seasonal Foliage Color: reddish-purple when unfolding changing to green in summer, often a mix of yellow, orange, and red in fall

Bark: very ornamental, exfoliating to expose gray/green/white/brown mottled pattern on trunk as well as on older branches

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or $\leq 2''$ caliper bare root

Management Issues: prune in spring

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits, narrow tree lawns/pits with pruning, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: 'Ruby Vase' (listed as zone 4, narrower than species, 20' high by 10' wide, upright to vase shaped, foliage emerges ruby red in spring and color persists into fall)

Scientific Name: *Prunus* 'Accolade' (*P. sargentii* x *P. subhirtella*)

Common Name: Accolade Flowering Cherry

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5a

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 7.5

Insect/Disease Factors: *Prunus* have many potential problems, 'Accolade' is reportedly more resistant than most

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20'-25'

Width: 15'-25'

Form/Habit: rounded to vase shaped, spreading

Rate: fast for *Prunus*

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: deep rose-pink buds, semi-double pink pendulous clusters, early spring

Fruit: not showy, small purple-black drupe

Seasonal Foliage Color: green in spring through fall

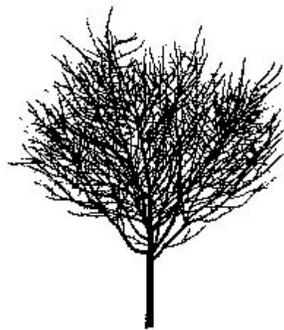
Bark: attractive, smooth reddish-brown, marked with horizontal lenticels

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2 " caliper bare root

Management Issues: cherries are short-lived trees (only 50 years in a good site)

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks

Cultivars: above info is cultivar specific



Scientific Name: *Prunus* ‘Snow Goose’

Common Name: Snow Goose Cherry

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 7.5

Insect/Disease Factors: *Prunus* have many potential problems, ‘Snow Goose’ is reportedly more resistant than most

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20’-25’

Width: 20’-25’

Form/Habit: upright in youth becoming much wider with age, top grafted, typically good central leader and well spaced branches

Rate: medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: white, single, early spring before leaves unfold

Fruit: not showy, ¼” blue-black cherries, inconspicuous

Seasonal Foliage Color: bright green in summer, yellow to red in fall

Bark: attractive, smooth gray-brown to reddish brown, marked with horizontal lenticels

Transplant Issues: probably easy to transplant B&B

Management Issues: cherries are short-lived trees (only 50 years in a good site)

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks

Cultivars: above info is cultivar specific

Scientific Name: *Prunus virginiana* 'Canada Red Select'

Common Name: Canada Red Chokecherry

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 2b

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 7.5

Insect/Disease Factors: *Prunus* have many potential problems, 'Canada Red Select' is reportedly more resistant than most and resistant to Japanese Beetle, Black knot may be a problem but can be pruned out

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 25'

Width: 20'

Form/Habit: oval to upright spreading, good branching habit

Rate: fast

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: showy, white 3"-6" long clusters in spring

Fruit: round, red-dark purple drupe, edible

Seasonal Foliage Color: emerges green, matures to dark maroon in summer

Bark: more red-brown than the typical gray of *P. virginiana*, obvious lenticels do not extend very far horizontally like many other *Prunus* species, remains fairly smooth with age

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2 " caliper bare root, quick to establish

Management Issues: suckering can be a problem, cherries are short-lived trees (only 50 years in a good site)

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks

Cultivars: 'Canada Red Select' was selected from *P. virginiana* 'Schubert' for its faster growth rate, straighter trunk, well distributed branches, fuller/rounder crown and brighter red leaves



'Canada Red Select' in youth

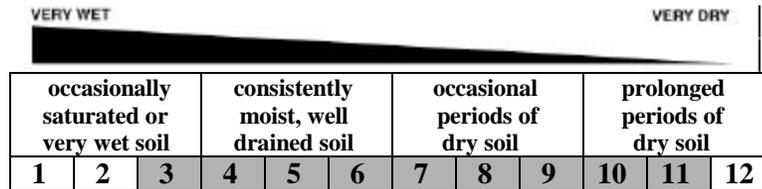
Scientific Name: *Pyrus betulaefolia* ‘Southworth’ and *P. calleryana* x *P. betulaefolia* ‘Edgedell’

Common Name: Dancer™ Ornamental Birchleaf Pear and Edgewood™ Callery Pear

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: Dancer™ 4, Edgewood™ 5

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: fireblight is a common and potentially serious problem for *Pyrus*, reportedly no fireblight observed on Dancer™

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 30’

Width: 20’-25’

Form/Habit: wider branching angles than *P. calleryana*, Dancer™ is oval to rounded, Edgewood™ is rounded

Rate: medium to fast

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: showy, white clusters, spring, Dancer™ flowers heavier and 3 weeks later (so after leaves emerge) than most *P. calleryana* cultivars, Edgewood™ flowering time unknown

Fruit: 1/3”- 1/4”, tan, clustered

Seasonal Foliage Color: Dancer™ emerges silvery-gray in spring, turns glossy light green in summer (fall color unknown), Edgewood™ emerges with purple tint in spring, turns silvery-green in summer and reddish-purple in fall

Bark: similar to *P. calleryana*, brown to gray, lightly ridged and furrowed with age

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2” caliper bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is specific to cultivars

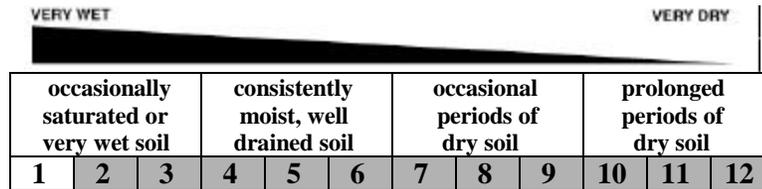
Scientific Name: *Pyrus calleryana* ‘Jaczam’, ‘Jilzam’, ‘Valzam’, and ‘Cleprizam’

Common Name: Jack™, Jill™, Valiant®, and Cleveland Pride® Callery Pears

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: < 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: Jack™ and Jill™ are fireblight resistant (fireblight is a common and potentially serious problem for *Pyrus*), Valiant® and Cleveland Pride® have unknown fireblight resistance

Growth Characteristics:

Height: Jack™ and Jill™ 15’-20’, Valiant® and Cleveland Pride® 25’-30’

Width: Jack™ 10’-12’, Jill™ 15-20’, Valiant® and Cleveland Pride® 15’-20’

Form/Habit: Jack™ oval and denser than Jill™, Jill™ round, Valiant® and Cleveland Pride® pyramidal, Valiant® is more upright pyramidal than Cleveland Pride®

Rate: medium to fast

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: showy, white clusters, spring before or as leaves emerge

Fruit: Jack™ and Jill™ ½”, yellow-green and clustered, Valiant® and Cleveland Pride® ¼”, tan and clustered

Seasonal Foliage Color: Jack™ is glossy dark green in summer and turns gold (possibly red) in fall, Jill™ is olive green in summer and turns gold in fall, Valiant® is glossy hunter-green in summer and turns crimson red in fall, Cleveland Pride® is olive green in summer and turns burgundy in fall with salmon-pink juvenile foliage

Bark: not ornamentally important, brown to gray, lightly ridged and furrowed with age, sometimes grayish and blocky with age as well

Other: Jill™ foliage is smaller in size and more rounded than Jack™ foliage

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2” caliper bare root

Management Issues: branching angles and branch density combined with late holding leaves may make *P. calleryana* prone to early winter ice/snow storm damage

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is specific to cultivars, other *P. calleryana* cultivars are larger trees

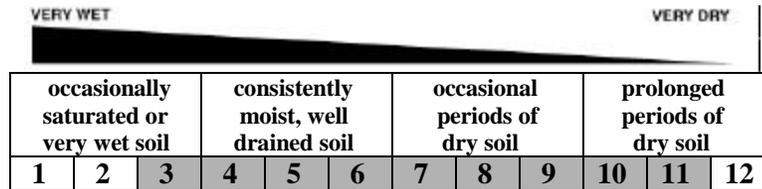
Scientific Name: *Pyrus fauriei* ‘Westwood’

Common Name: Korean Sun™ Pear

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: < 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: fireblight tolerant (a common and potentially serious problem for *Pyrus*)

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 15’-20’

Width: 15’-20’

Form/Habit: rounded

Rate: unknown

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: showy, white clusters, spring during or after leaves emerge, smaller and fewer per cluster than *P. calleryana*

Fruit: small and clustered

Seasonal Foliage Color: excellent reddish-orange in fall

Bark: not ornamentally important, similar to *P. calleryana*, brown to gray, lightly ridged and furrowed with age

Other: drops leaves sooner than *P. calleryana*

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2” caliper bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is cultivar specific

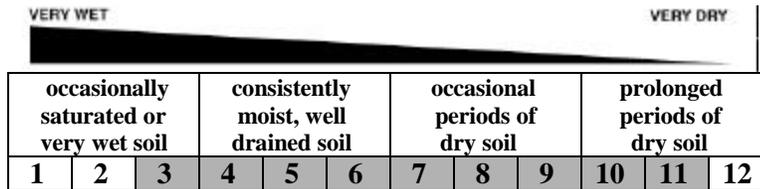
Scientific Name: *Pyrus ussuriensis* 'Mountain Frost' and 'MorDak'

Common Name: 'Mountain Frost' and Prairie Gem™ Ussurian Pears

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 3

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: *P. ussuriensis* shows good fireblight tolerance (a common and potentially serious problem for *Pryus*)

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20'-25'

Width: 20'-25'

Form/Habit: upright-oval when young, rounded with age

Rate: unknown

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: showy, white clusters, spring before or as leaves emerge, individual flowers larger than *P. calleryana*

Fruit: 1"-1 1/2", greenish-yellow, in clusters, Prairie Gem™ (and likely 'Mountain Frost') will only fruit if cross pollinated

Seasonal Foliage Color: leathery, dark green in summer, yellow in fall

Bark: similar to *P. calleryana*, brown to gray, lightly ridged and furrowed with age

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is specific to cultivars

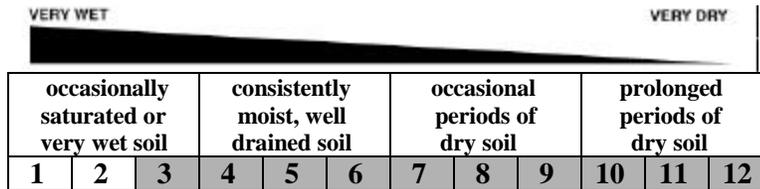
Scientific Name: *Robinia pseudoacacia* ‘Globe’ (or ‘Inermis’) and ‘Bessoniana’

Common Name: Globe and Bessoniana Black Locust

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates full shade

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Other: species appropriate for very difficult reclamation sites, fixes own nitrogen

Insect/Disease Factors: borers can be a serious problem for species, leaf miners can be problematic for species, ‘Globe’ appears to be less borer susceptible

Growth Characteristics:

Height: ‘Globe’ 20’, ‘Bessoniana’ 30’

Width: 20’

Form/Habit: ‘Globe’ very dense and round, ‘Bessoniana’ oval with typically good central leader and good branching habit

Rate: species is fast

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: white, fragrant, late spring, both cultivars flower less than straight species, ‘Globe’ is sometimes completely non-flowering

Fruit: flat 2”-4” long pod, both cultivars produce less fruit than straight species, ‘Globe’ is sometimes completely non-fruiting

Seasonal Foliage Color: medium green to blue-green, yellowish in fall

Bark: dark gray, with interlacing ridges, ropy appearance

Other: ‘Globe’ is spineless, ‘Bessoniana’ is essentially spineless

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2” caliper bare root

Management Issues: best to prune in late summer or fall due to “bleeding” in spring

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is specific to cultivars, other *R. pseudoacacia* cultivars are larger trees or smaller unique trees not suited for urban use

Scientific Name: *Sorbus intermedia*

Common Name: Swedish Mountainash

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5b or 6a

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: reportedly less susceptible to pests than European Mountainash (*Sorbus aucuparia*), which has many pest problems

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 25' -35'

Width: 30'

Form/Habit: round

Rate: medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: showy, white clusters, spring

Fruit: showy, orange-red clusters, berry-like, late summer/early fall

Seasonal Foliage Color: green on upper surface with a gray-white pubescence on undersides in summer, color varies from pale green to golden brown to orange-reddish in fall

Bark: not ornamentally important, gray-brown, often smooth, becoming slightly rough with age

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2 " caliper bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: none available commercially



S. intermedia with age

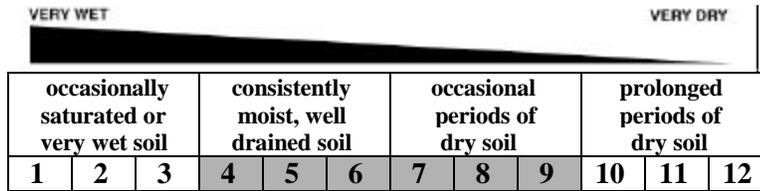
Scientific Name: *Sorbus x hybrida* and *Sorbus x thuringiaca*, these hybrids (*S. aria* x *S. aucuparia*) are virtually the same plant and therefore readily confused in the trade

Common Name: Oak-Leaf Mountainash

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 3b

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: reportedly less susceptible to pests than European Mountainash (*Sorbus aucuparia*), which has many pest problems

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 25'-35'

Width: 30'

Form/Habit: upright oval to pyramidal (true *S. x thuringiaca* is sometimes more dense and rounded with age)

Rate: medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: white clusters, spring

Fruit: showy reddish-orange clusters, berry-like

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark green on upper surface with a white pubescence on undersides in summer, rusty orange-yellow in fall

Bark: not ornamentally important, gray-brown, often smooth, becoming slightly rough with age

Other: true *S. x thuringiaca* has longer leaves than *S. x hybrida*

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

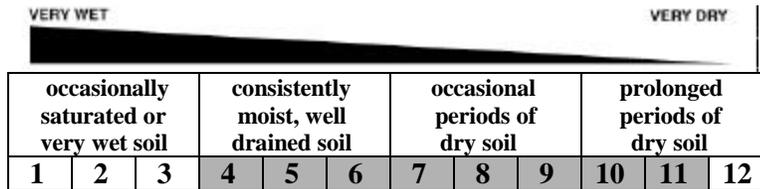
Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: 'Fastigiata' (narrowly pyramidal form, 10'-20' wide, usually twice as tall as wide at maturity)



Scientific Name: *Syringa reticulata*
Common Name: Japanese Tree Lilac
Environmental Conditions:
Hardiness Zone: 3a
Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade, flowers best in full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: resistant to powdery mildew (the most common Lilac problem), susceptible to a number of lilac problems that are rarely serious or limiting in Northern regions, although in warmer regions borers and scale may be serious problems

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 20'-25'

Width: 15'-20'

Form/Habit: oval

Rate: slow

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: showy, cream colored, 6"-12" long pyramidal-shaped cluster, summer (late June in central NY)

Fruit: ¾" long capsules, persistent clusters, obvious but not necessarily attractive

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark green in summer, fall color often nonexistent, occasionally turns dull yellow in fall

Bark: attractive, cherry-like, smooth reddish-brown with horizontal lenticels

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

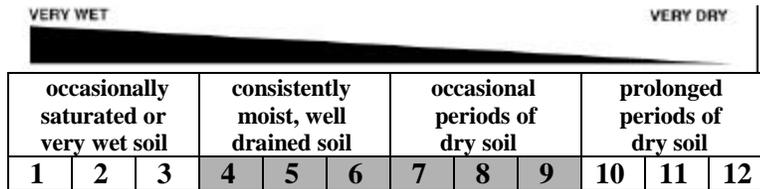
Cultivars: 'Ivory Silk' (upright habit, dense, compact, heavy flowering, flowers at young age, grows faster than 'Summer Snow'), 'Summer Snow' (round, compact, 16'-20', glossy leaves, heavy flowering),

Regent™ ('PNI 5723', upright form, pure white flowers, glossy foliage)

* var. *mandshurica* not recommended due to shrubby tendencies and extremely slow growth rate (also may not be as hardy as the species)



Scientific Name: *Tilia cordata* ‘Halka’
Common Name: Summer Sprite® Littleleaf Linden
Environmental Conditions:
Hardiness Zone: 4
Soil Moisture:



*prolonged drought will lead to leaf scorch

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: sensitive

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: species is highly susceptible to aphids and Japanese Beetles, cultivar’s resistance unknown

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 15’-20’

Width: 8’-10’

Form/Habit: narrow pyramidal, dense

Rate: species is medium, cultivar may be slower

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: yellowish, drooping clusters attached to pale greenish-yellow leaf-like bracts, mid-summer, very fragrant, attracts bees, flowers after *T. americana* but before *T. tomentosa*

Fruit: not ornamentally important, small nutlets, globose, attached to bracts, late summer

Seasonal Foliage Color: yellow in fall

Bark: not ornamentally important, gray-brown, ridged and furrowed on older trunks

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2” caliper bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is cultivar specific, other *T. cordata* cultivars are large trees

Scientific Name: *Viburnum sieboldii*

Common Name: Siebold Viburnum

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5 (4)

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: none serious or limiting

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 15'-20'

Width: 10'-15'

Form/Habit: open, multi-stemmed, often considered large shrub, can easily be small tree with pruning

Rate: medium to fast

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: creamy white, 3"-6" flat-topped clusters, late spring

Fruit: showy, red drupes in clusters, turn blue-black in late summer, fruit display typically short as birds eat fruit quickly, red stalks persist into fall

Seasonal Foliage Color: lustrous, leathery, dark green in summer, fall color usually nonexistent, although red-purple potential observed

Bark: not ornamentally important, gray-brown

Other: holds leaves late into fall

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2 " caliper bare root

Management Issues: low branches may require pruning for street tree use

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits, narrow tree lawns/pits with pruning, parks

Cultivars: 'Seneca' (heavy flowering/fruited form, fruits have long-lasting red color stage – up to 3 months, very firm fruit not preferred by birds, reportedly good red fall color)

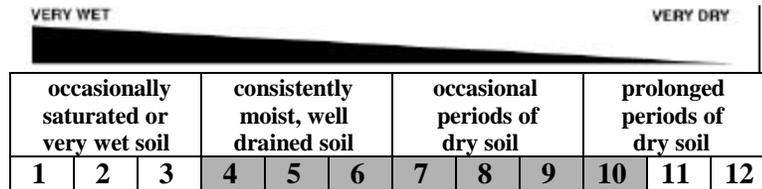
Scientific Name: *Zelkova serrata* ‘Schmidtlow’

Common Name: Wireless® Japanese Zelkova

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: none serious or limiting

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 25’

Width: 35’

Form/Habit: broadly spreading vase, flattened top at maturity

Rate: species is medium, possibly fast in youth

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: not ornamentally important, usually present as leaves are emerging

Fruit: not ornamentally important, ripens in fall

Seasonal Foliage Color: medium green in summer, red in fall

Bark: exfoliates and mottles with oranges, grays and browns with age

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2” caliper bare root

Management Issues: species has narrow crotch angles and poor branch attachments which may give rise to splitting and form damage when older, this problem may be less likely to develop in this smaller cultivar

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: above info is cultivar specific, other *Z. serrata* cultivars are large trees

RECOMMENDED URBAN TREES FOR USDA PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 6 AND COLDER

II. MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES (> 30') SUITABLE FOR CITY ENVIRONMENT PLANTINGS

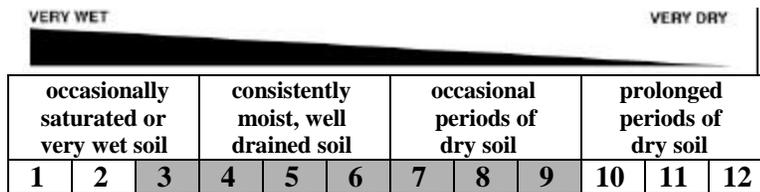
Scientific Name: *Acer x freemanii* (*A. rubrum* x *A. saccharinum*)

Common Name: Freeman Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt:

pH: ≤ 7.5

Insect/Disease Factors: none serious or limiting, **Autumn Blaze®** shows more tolerance to leafhoppers than *A. rubrum*

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 45'-70'

Width: varies with cultivar, see cultivar chart on following page

Form/Habit: varies with cultivar, see cultivar chart on following page

Rate: medium to fast

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: greenish-yellow to red clusters, early spring, some showy red

Fruit: samara, sometimes reddish maturing to brown, seedless forms available

Seasonal Foliage Color: fall color varies with cultivar (yellow/orange/red), see cultivar chart on following page

Bark: typically attractive silver-gray

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

Management Issues: can develop graft incompatibility depending on understock used, specify own roots to avoid this delayed graft incompatibility problem

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks

Cultivars: see chart on following page



'Armstrong'

***Acer x freemanii* (Freeman Maple) Cultivars:**

Cultivar	Width	Form/Habit	Foliage	Fall Color	Other
‘Armstong’ occasionally listed under <i>A. rubrum</i>	15’-20’	columnar/fastigiated, upright branching	resembles <i>A. saccharinum</i> , 5-lobed, silvery undersides	yellow to orange	fast grower, flowers not showy
‘Armstong Two’	15’-20’	more dense, more tightly ascending branches than ‘Armstrong’	resemble <i>A. saccharinum</i> , 5-lobed, silvery undersides	better red than ‘Armstrong’, still not reliable red	fast grower, flowers not showy
Autumn Blaze® (‘Jeffersred’)	40’	broad oval, improved branch structure over <i>A. saccharinum</i> , dense, multi-stem form available	resemble <i>A. saccharinum</i> , deeply 5-lobed	excellent orange-red, long-lasting	fast grower, sparse flowering, nearly seedless
Autumn Fantasy™ (‘DTR102’)	40’	broadly oval to upright-oval	more closely resembling <i>A. saccharinum</i> , 5-lobed	consistently bright red	fast growing
Celebration™ (‘Celzam’)	20’-25’ maybe 40’	upright-pyramidal, strong branch angles	similar to <i>A. saccharinum</i> , dense	golden-yellow to red, reportedly turning from red to gold	red flower, seedless, fast growing in youth
‘Marmo’	35’-45’	broad columnar, strong central leader	5-lobed, intermediate between parents	excellent, often mottled red & green, at times varying burgundy to orange or gold, colors early	good growth rate, seedless
‘Morgan’ Canadian, can be known as ‘Indian Summer’ in U.S, sometimes listed under <i>A. rubrum</i>	40’	broadly oval, open habit		orange-red to red	very fast growing
Scarlet Sentinel™ occasionally still listed as <i>A. rubrum</i>	25’-35’	broad columnar to oval-rounded, ascending branches, improved branch structure over <i>A. saccharinum</i>	closely resembling <i>A. saccharinum</i> , 5-lobed	yellow to red	fast growing, bright red flowers, no fruit observed, reportedly shiny bark

* ‘Armstong’, ‘Armstong Two’, Autumn Blaze®, ‘Marmo’, and ‘Morgan’ sometimes listed as Zone 3

Scientific Name: *Acer miyabei*

Common Name: Miyabei Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5a (4b)

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 8.2

Other: State Street™ has reportedly good heat tolerance

Insect/Disease Factors: relatively pest free

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 35'-45'

Width: 30'

Form/Habit: upright oval to rounded, can have open or dense branching, low branching tendency often creates short trunk

Rate: medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: greenish-yellow, in pyramidal clusters, spring

Fruit: samara

Seasonal Foliage Color: flat to semi-glossy, medium to dark green in summer, yellow in fall, often holds green late so fall color is short-lived before leaves fall

Bark: dark gray, typically rough and corky

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: State Street™ ('Morton', zone 4, upright oval form, good uniform branching, dark green foliage, good golden yellow fall color, possibly fast growing)

Scientific Name: *Acer platanoides*

Common Name: Norway Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4a

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			Consistently Moist, well Drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates full shade

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Other: 'Summershade' considered more heat tolerant

Insect/Disease Factors: tar/black spot is a common serious aesthetic problem that can defoliate species in certain areas, susceptible to *Verticillium* Wilt (reportedly 'Schwerdleri', Parkway™, 'Jade Glen' are tolerant, 'Summershade' is moderately tolerant, 'Crimson King' is the most susceptible) which can be a serious problem in some areas, susceptible to leafhoppers (reportedly 'Summer Shade' is tolerant), 'Crimson King' and reportedly 'Royal Red' are more susceptible to pest problems than species, 'Deborah' foliage more resistant to leaf scorch

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 40'-50' (can reach 90')

Width: 30'-50'

Form/Habit: oval to upright-oval or rounded to broadly oval

Rate: medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: yellow to greenish yellow clusters, early spring before leave emerge

Fruit: 1 ½"-2" samara, mature in fall, abundant

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark green in summer, dark maroon color on some cultivars, yellow to brown in fall

Bark: not ornamentally important, gray-black with narrow ridges and shallow furrows

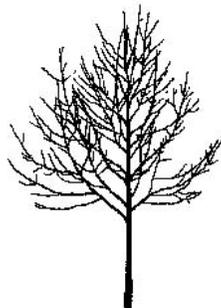
Other: foliage is typically very dense, foliage often held late

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

Management Issues: very likely to naturalize when planted next to open areas, tends to heave sidewalks unless adequate rooting space is provided, tendency to develop girdling roots, very dense foliage and shallow root system makes successful turf growth beneath difficult, bark split may be common in zone 4 conditions

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: see chart on following page



'Superform'
(one of the rounded to broadly oval forms)

Acer platanoides (Norway Maple) cultivars:

Cultivar and Size	Noteworthy Foliage Characteristics	Other Noteworthy Characteristics
Rounded to Broadly Oval		
Champ Tree™ (‘National 2000’) 55’high x 40’wide	yellow in fall	
‘Crimson King’ 40’high x 30’wide	dark maroon in summer, turn darker or brown-out in fall	maroon-yellow flowers, slower growing
‘Deborah’ 50’high x 45’wide	thick, new growth emerges red-purple matures dark green in summer, yellow (orangey) in fall	straight central leader
‘Drummondii’ 35’high x 30’wide	variegated, light green edged with white in summer, yellowish in fall	
Emerald Lustre™ (‘Pond’) 50’high x 45’wide	glossy, wavy margin, new leaves have reddish tint	sometimes listed as zone 3, good branching at early age, faster growing
‘Emerald Queen’ 50’high x 40’wide	leathery, reddish tint in spring, bright yellow in fall	sometimes listed as zone 3, uniform growth, straight trunk, faster growing
‘Jade Glen’ 45’high x 45’wide	yellow in fall	open habit, faster growing
‘Princeton Gold’ 35’high x 30’wide	emerges bright yellow in spring, may fade in summer, darker yellow in fall	
Medallion™ (‘Medzam’) 45’high x 35’-40’wide	thick glossy, red and gold in fall	dense branching
‘Royal Red’ 40’high x 30’wide	glossy, dark maroon in summer, turn darker or browns out in fall	reportedly slightly hardier & slower growing than ‘Crimson King’
‘Schwedleri’ 50’high x 50’wide	emerges purplish-red in spring, matures to dark green in summer, orange to yellow in fall	flowers brownish
‘Summershade’ 50’high x 40’wide	leathery, leaf out late in spring and holds late in fall, yellow in fall	zone 4b, faster growing
‘Superform’ 50’high x 45’wide	yellow in fall	symmetrical, uniform branching angles, straight trunk
Oval to Upright Oval		
‘Cleveland’ 45’high x 25’-30’wide	good golden-yellow in fall	good branching habit
‘Columnare’ 50’high x 15’-20’wide	darker green in summer, golden-yellow in fall	sometimes listed as zone 3, moderate growth rate
Conquest™ (‘Conzam’) 30’-35’high x 8’-10’wide	dark maroon changes to deep green in summer, bright red in fall	dense branching
‘Crimson Sentry’ 25’high x 15’wide	dark maroon to purple in summer	sometimes listed as zone 4b, dense branching, almost pyramidal, slower growing than ‘CrimsonKing’
Easy Street™ (‘Ezeste’) 40’high x 20’wide	yellow in fall	almost pyramidal, faster growing
‘Fairview’ 45’high x 35’wide	reddish purple new growth, matures to bronze-green in summer	
‘Olmstead’ 40’high x 20’-25’wide		slower growing
Parkway™ (‘Columnarbroad’) 40’high x 25’wide	yellow in fall	sometimes listed as zone 3, strong central leader, good branching, faster growing

Scientific Name: *Acer pseudoplatanus*

Common Name: Sycamore Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5b

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade

Salt: tolerant of both soil and air-borne salts

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: none serious or limiting, the more common cultivar ‘**Atropurpureum**’ (also known as ‘**Spaethii**’ or ‘**Purpureum**’) is likely not as tolerant as straight species (aphids favor, may have problems with leaf scorch, sunscald, and/or borer infestations)

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 40’-60’

Width: 30’-50’

Form/Habit: oval to rounded crown, upright spreading branching

Rate: medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: yellow-green clusters, spring after leaves

Fruit: 1 ¼”-2” long samara

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark green in summer, brown to poor yellow in fall

Bark: gray and reddish brown, flaking into scales and exposing orange-brown inner bark

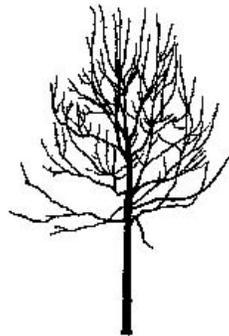
Other: more leathery foliage than *A. platanoides*

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2 ” caliper bare root

Management Issues: species naturalizes freely when planted next to open areas

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits (popular street tree in Europe), parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™

Cultivars: many common in Europe, few rarely available in the United States, ‘**Atropurpureum**’ (also known as ‘**Spaethii**’ or ‘**Purpureum**’) is not highly recommended due to above mentioned potential insect and disease problems



Scientific Name: *Acer rubrum*

Common Name: Red Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 3b, choose zone appropriate seed source if cultivar not selected

Soil Moisture:

Cultivar	occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red Sunset® 'Bowhall'												
'Autumn Flame' October Glory®												
Northwood® 'Karpick'												

*flood tolerance of above cultivars is listed on cultivar chart on following page

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: sensitive

pH: ≤ 7.0

Insect/Disease Factors: susceptible to *Verticillium* Wilt and leaf hoppers, 'Brandywine', 'Red Rocket', 'Somerset' and 'Sun Valley' show good potato leafhopper (which can cause leaves to scorch) resistance, occasionally borers attack young terminals

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 35'-60'

Width: 30'-70'

Form/Habit: pyramidal in youth, narrow upright to rounded with age, greatly varies, see cultivar chart on following page

Rate: medium to fast

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: showy, red, sometimes yellow to orange, small clusters in spring before leaves

Fruit: samara, often red, late spring to early summer

Seasonal Foliage Color: leaves emerge reddish in spring, green in summer, color varies in fall (yellow, orange, red), see cultivar chart on following page

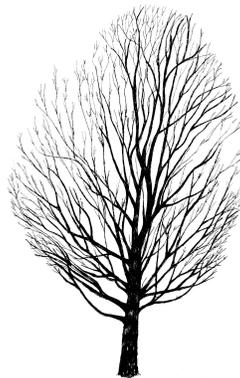
Bark: attractive silver-gray in youth

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

Management Issues: thin bark can be easily damaged, delayed graft incompatibility can be a problem, should specify as 'own-rooted' when possible

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks

Cultivars: see chart on following page



***Acer rubrum* (Red Maple) cultivars:**

Cultivar	Zone	Width	Form/Habit	Fall Color	Flood Tolerance	Other
‘Autumn Flame’	3b	35’-55’	round, dense, good branch structure, symmetrical	red, early, long-lasting	medium	fruitless, red-brown 1 year old twigs, smaller leaves
‘Autumn Radiance’	4	40’	oval to rounded	red, early		
‘Autumn Spire’	3	20’-25’	broad columnar, upright branching	red, early		
‘Bowhall’	4	15’-25’	narrow columnar, upright, symmetrical	orange, variable	high	pale orange flowers, slower growing
‘Brandywine’	4	35’	oval to round	red to purple-red, late turning		
Fairview Flame®	4	30’	oval to round	scarlet red		
Fireball™ (‘Firazam’)	4	25’-30’	narrow pyramidal, dense, symmetrical	red and gold		
‘Karpick’	4	15’-25’	narrow columnar, upright, dense	yellow or red, variable	low	red twigs, red fruit, fast growing
Northfire™ (‘Olson’)	3	35’	oval, good branch structure	red, early		
Northwood®	3b (3a)	35’	round, somewhat irregular, straight trunk, good branch structure	orange-red	low	orange-red flowers, seedless
October Glory® (‘PNI 0268’)	5a	35’-45’	round	red, late turning, holds leaves late	medium	bright red flowers, glossy leaves
‘Red Rocket’	3	10’-15’	columnar	red		
‘Red Skin’	4	40’	round	reddish maroon, early		large thick leaves
Red Sunset® (‘Franksred’)	4b (4a)	35’-45’	oval to round, upright branching, good branch structure, symmetrical, clump form available	orange-red, leaves hold late	high	bright red fruit, thick glossy leaves
‘Schlesingeri’	4 (3)	45’	broad vase-shaped to rounded, dense	orange to red, often paler tones, early, often long-lasting color		
‘Somerset’	4	30’	oval to round	red		
‘Sun Valley’	4	35’	oval, dense, symmetrical	red		seedless

Scientific Name: *Acer saccharum*

Common Name: Sugar Maple

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4 (3b with selection of appropriate genetic material)

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

* **Adirondak**[®], **Crescendo**[™], **Fiddler's Creek**[™], **'Legacy'**, and **Steeple**[™] reportedly better drought tolerance than species, **'Caddo'** (a western ecotype) is extremely drought tolerant

* *Acer nigrum*, Black Maple, is closely related to *A. saccharum*, although it has a higher drought-tolerance, the *A. nigrum* selection **'Greencolumn'** is included on cultivar chart on following page

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: sensitive

pH: ≤ 7.5

Other: heat sensitive, **Apollo**[™], **Bonfire**[™], **Commemoration**[™], **Crescendo**[™], **'Legacy'**, and **Steeple**[™] reportedly more heat tolerant than species, **'Caddo'** (a western ecotype) is extremely heat tolerant

Insect/Disease Factors: *Verticillium* wilt can be a serious problem in some areas, leaf scorch can be serious (reportedly **'Goldspire'** is moderately resistant, **'Endowment'** and **'Wright Brothers'** are resistant, and **'Goldspire'** is highly resistant), **Bonfire**[™] shows good leafhopper resistance

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 45'-50' typical, 60'-75' possible (can grow 100'+ in wild)

Width: 35'-40' typical, 55'-70' possible

Form/Habit: oval to round

Rate: slow to medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: pale yellow pendulous clusters, early spring before leaves emerge

Fruit: 1" samara

Seasonal Foliage Color: medium to dark green in summer, varies from yellow, orange, to bright red in fall, typically excellent fall color

Bark: smooth gray bark in youth becomes furrowed with long scaly plates with age

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits due to drought sensitivity, parks

Cultivars: see chart on following page



Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple) cultivars:

Cultivar	Height	Width	Foliage	Fall Foliage	Growth Rate and Form/Habit variations from species
Adirondak® (‘Adirzam’)	60’-75’	25’-30’	glossy, dark green	golden-orange, turns and holds color late	pyramidal habit, dense
Apollo® (‘Barrett Cole’)	25’	10’	dark green	variable	dense branching, symmetrical
‘Arrowhead’	60’	30’-40’	large, dark green	yellow to orange	pyramidal, strong central leader, dense branching
Bonfire™	50’-65’	40’-50’	medium green	bright orange to red	faster growing
‘Caddo’ (describes a western ecotype)	30’-50’	variable	leathery, deeply lobed, dark green	variable, can be very showy	variable form/habit
‘Commemoration’	50’-60’	30’-35’	thick, glossy, dark green, tatter resistant	variable, turns early, drops foliage late	faster growing, dense branching, develops heavy caliper earlier
Crescendo™ (‘Morton’)	45’ or 30’	40’	dark green	orange-red to red	
‘Endowment’	50’	20’	dark green	bright yellow, sometimes orange-red	slower growing
Fall Fiesta™	50’-75’	50’	glossy, thick, leathery, tatter resistant	variable	faster growing
Fiddler’s Creek™ (‘Fidcezam’)	40’-50’	20’-25’	large, deeply cut, thick, leathery, glossy	variable	faster growing, dense
‘Goldspire’	40’-45’	12’-20’	leathery, dark green	bright yellow-orange	slower growing, dense
<i>A. nigrum</i> ‘Greencolumn’	50’	20’-25’	medium green	yellow to apricot-orange	upright, narrow, maintains central leader, columnar in youth
Green Mountain®	70’ (45’)	45’ (35’)	thick, leathery, dark green, tatter resistant	variable	faster growing, uniform growth, upright habit
‘Legacy’	50’	35’	glossy, thick, leathery, dark green, tatter resistant	variable	faster growing, dense, symmetrical at early age
Majesty® (‘Flax Mill Majesty’)	50’-80’	40’-50’	dark green	orange to red	faster growing, develops heavy caliper and full branching earlier, symmetrical
‘Seneca Chief’	50’	30’	dark green, larger	golden-orange	faster growing, muscle-like bark, dense branching
Steeple® (‘Astis’) *cold hardy only to zone 5	45’	20’	dark green	yellow-orange	narrow, symmetrical
‘Wright Brothers’ (formerly ‘Moraine’)	50’-75’	35’		variable	faster growing, develops heavy caliper earlier

* ‘Arrowhead’, Adirondak®, Green Mountain®, Majesty®, ‘Seneca Chief’, ‘Wright Brothers’ sometimes listed as Zone 3

Scientific Name: *Aesculus x carnea* (*A. hippocastanum* x *A. pavia*)

Common Name: Red Horsechestnut

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5a

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: less susceptible (but not immune) to leaf scorch, leaf blotch and reportedly milder than Common Horsechestnuts (*A. hippocastanum*), potential fungal disease problems, sun-scald on trunks can be a problem in Zone 5a, 'Fort McNair' is reportedly more resistant to leaf scorch and leaf blotch

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 35'-50'

Width: 30'

Form/Habit: oval to round, typically dense

Rate: slow

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: 6"-8" tall, pink to red, upright pyramidal clusters, late spring

Fruit: glossy brown nuts in 1 ½" slightly prickly capsules

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark green in summer, no notable fall color

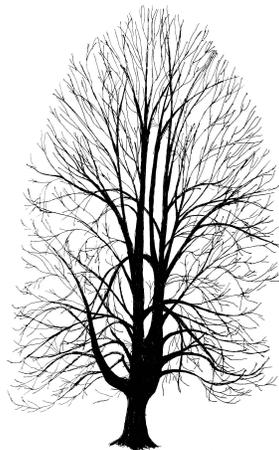
Bark: typically not ornamentally important, dark gray to brown, potentially becoming platy and exfoliating

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B or ≤ 2" caliper bare root

Management Issues: flower, fruit, leaf and twig litter may be a problem in some areas

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks

Cultivars: 'Briotii' (sometimes listed as Zone 4, bright red flowers in longer (10") clusters, deep green foliage, reportedly nearly fruitless), 'O'Neill' (red flowers in longer, (10-12") clusters, lighter green foliage), 'Fort McNair' (pink flowers with yellow throats)



Scientific Name: *Alnus glutinosa*

Common Name: European Alder or Black Alder

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4a

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET			VERY DRY								
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade

Salt: some observed tolerance

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: numerous insects and diseases are potentially problematic (including leaf miners, tent caterpillars, woody alder aphids, and cankers)

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 40'-60'

Width: 20'-40'

Form/Habit: pyramidal to oval, multi-stem form available, should specify single-stem form

Rate: fast in youth, slows down with age

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: not typically considered ornamental, yet attractive, male - reddish-brown, 2"-4" long catkins open yellow, female - purple, in an upright egg-shaped strobile, both spring

Fruit: small winged nutlets inside ½" long, egg-shaped pine cone-like fruit, persists through winter

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark glossy green in summer, typically no fall color, yellow possible

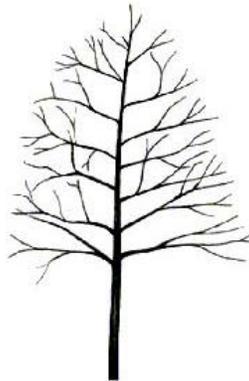
Bark: attractive, lustrous gray-green to green-brown in youth, polished brown with age

Transplant Issues: easy to transplant B&B, moderately difficult to transplant bare root, better success in transplanting bare root in fall, do not attempt to transplant > 2" caliper trees bare root

Management Issues: relatively short lived, may naturalize when planted next to open areas

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits, parks, good for reclamation sites (fixes own nitrogen), often used for windbreaks

Cultivars: 'Pyramidalis' or 'Fastigiata' (upright columnar habit, 10'-15' wide, somewhat denser and lower branched)



Scientific Name: *Betula nigra* ‘Cully’ and ‘BNMTF’

Common Name: Heritage® and Dura-Heat™ River Birch

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4b (4a)

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

Sun/Shade: prefers full sun, tolerates partial shade

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 7.0

Other: Dura-Heat™ is reportedly heat tolerant

Insect/Disease Factors: resistant to bronze birch borer, less prone to leaf-spot than species, Dura-Heat™ is aphid resistant

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 40’-50’

Width: 30’-40’

Form/Habit: broadly pyramidal to oval, vigorous grower, multi-stem or single-stem forms available, Dura-Heat™ has dense compact appearance

Rate: medium to fast

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: 2”-3” slender dark brown catkins

Fruit: not ornamentally important, inconspicuous, small nutlets inside catkins

Seasonal Foliage Color: glossy, Heritage® is light green in summer, Dura-Heat™ is dark green, both turn yellow in fall

Bark: strongly exfoliating, cream and tan, Heritage® exfoliates pinkish-orange as well

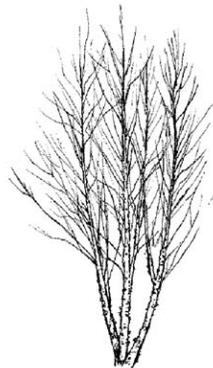
Other: Heritage® has larger leaves than straight species, Dura-Heat™ has smaller leaves than straight species

Transplant Issues: moderately difficult to transplant bare root, better success in transplanting bare root in fall, do not attempt to transplant > 2” caliper tress bare root, best planted B&B

Management Issues: can be low branched, may require pruning to be used as street tree

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits (preferably wide lawns/pits for multi-stem form), parks

Cultivars: above information is specific to cultivars



Clump Form

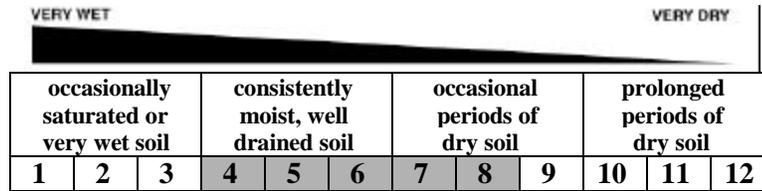
Scientific Name: *Betula populifolia* ‘Whitespire Sr.’ (cultivar formerly listed as *Betula platyphylla* var. *japonica*, Asian White Birch)

Common Name: Whitespire Sr. Gray Birch

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 4a

Soil Moisture:



Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: unknown

pH: ≤ 7.5

Other: reportedly better heat tolerance than most Birch but not as good as previously listed River Birch cultivars Heritage® and Dura-Heat™

Insect/Disease Factors: shows some resistance to bronze birch borer, reportedly leafhopper resistant

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 40’

Width: 25’

Form/Habit: pyramidal to oval, available in multi-stem or single-stem forms, specify desirable form

Rate: medium (possibly fast)

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: catkins

Fruit: not ornamentally important, inconspicuous, small nutlets inside catkins

Seasonal Foliage Color: glossy, dark green in summer, yellow in fall

Bark: attractive, grayish-white, with black markings, doesn’t exfoliate

Transplant Issues: moderately difficult to transplant bare root, better success in transplanting bare root in fall, do not attempt to transplant > 2” caliper trees bare root, best planted B&B

Management Issues: none of significance

Suggested Uses: narrow or wide street tree lawns/pits(preferably wide lawns/pits for multi-stem form), parks

Cultivars: above information is cultivar specific, ‘Whitespire Jr.’ not recommended because of genetic variability due to seed propagation

Scientific Name: *Carpinus betulus*

Common Name: European Hornbeam

Environmental Conditions:

Hardiness Zone: 5a (4)

Soil Moisture:

VERY WET												VERY DRY		
occasionally saturated or very wet soil			consistently moist, well drained soil			occasional periods of dry soil			prolonged periods of dry soil					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			

Sun/Shade: full sun

Salt: sensitive

pH: ≤ 8.2

Insect/Disease Factors: none serious or limiting, leaf minor possible, two-lined chestnut borer sometimes attacks ‘**Fastigiata**’

Growth Characteristics:

Height: 40’-60’

Width: 30’-40’

Form/Habit: pyramidal to rounded in youth, oval to rounded at maturity, fine textured branches, low branching tendency typically creates short trunk

Rate: slow to medium

Ornamental Characteristics:

Flower: catkins with light-green bracts, spring

Fruit: small green-brown nutlets at base of leafy flower bracts in pendulous clusters, mature in fall

Seasonal Foliage Color: dark green in summer, yellow to yellow-green in fall, fall color is often late

Bark: attractive, smooth slate-gray

Transplant Issues: difficult to transplant B&B or bare root, somewhat slow to establish

Management Issues: typically low branched, may require pruning to be used as street tree, tolerates heavy pruning, dieback can be a minor problem, narrow branch angles on columnar forms may be problem with heavy snow/ice loads

Suggested Uses: wide street tree lawns/pits, narrow tree lawns/pits with pruning, parks, suitable for CU-Structural Soil™, columnar forms useful for screening or hedging

Cultivars: ‘**Fastigiata**’ (35’-40’ high, 20’-30’ wide, narrowly conical becoming broadly oval-vase shaped with age, very dense branching), ‘**Columnaris**’ (another upward branching and compact crown form commonly confused with ‘Fastigiata’ in the nursery trade, theoretically ‘Columnaris’ develops a central leader and ‘Fastigata’ does not), ‘**Pyramidalis**’ (just another name given to ‘Fastigiata’ and ‘Columnaris’ forms), ‘**Franz Fontaine**’ (35’-40’ high, 15’ wide, narrowest form available, maintains narrow-columnar form with age as currant season’s growth curves inward toward central leader)



‘**Fastigiata**’