



Recommended Tree Species

Branching Out and Power of Trees, 2019 Programs

Shade Trees	
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Beech, American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Blackgum, Black Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Buckeye, Ohio	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>
Catalpa, Northern	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>
Elm, American - DED resistant cultivars	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Filbert, Turkish	<i>Corylus colurna</i>
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Hickory, Shagbark	<i>Carya ovata</i>
Honeylocust, Thornless	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Ironwood, American Hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>
Linden, Littleleaf	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Linden, American	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Linden, Silver	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>
Maple, Black	<i>Acer nigrum</i>
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Magnolia, Cucumber tree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>
Oak, Bur	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Oak, Chinkapin	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>
Oak, Northern Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Oak, Scarlet	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
Oak, Shingle	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>
Oak, Shumard	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
Oak, Swamp White	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
London Planetree	<i>Platanus x acerfolia</i>
Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentuckea</i>

Low-growing Trees	
Dogwood, Pagoda	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Flowering Crab	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Hawthorn, Thornless	<i>Crataegus crusgalli var. inermis</i>
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Magnolia, Loebner	<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i>
Magnolia, Saucer	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Musclewood, Blue Beech, American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Plum, American	<i>Prunus americana</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>
Viburnum, Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>
Viburnum, Blackhaw	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Edible fruit trees (apple, pear, etc).	Fruit trees are allowed but should make up no more than 50% of total trees requested.

Conifers	
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Bald Cypress*	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Cedar, Eastern Red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Dawn Redwood*	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Fir, Balsam, Canaan	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Fir, Concolor, White	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Fir, Frasier	<i>Abies fraseri</i>
Larch, European*	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Pine, Swiss Stone	<i>Pinus cembra</i>
Pine, Korean	<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>
Pine, Red or Norway	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, Serbian	<i>Picea omorika</i>

*These trees are deciduous conifers and will drop their needles in the fall.

Not all trees are appropriate for all sites; be sure to consider local site conditions such as your hardiness zone, soil moisture conditions, presence of overhead powerlines, light conditions, proximity to buildings, etc. when selecting species. In addition, some trees are recommended to be planted in spring vs. fall. Trees Forever staff are available to help you plan your particular project. You can contact the Trees Forever office at 1-800-1269 ext. 110 or droman@treesforever.org to be connected to a field coordinator in your area.

Branching Out and **Power of Trees** applicants need to select tree species from this list. If you would like to plant something not on the list, please work with a Trees Forever field coordinator to discuss other species and your project, and then include that conversation as part of your application.