






















































































REPLACEMENT TREE SPECIES LIST



TREE SPECIES LIST

Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade	Limitations	Features
Abies concolor	—	White Fir		3a	50	25	15	L							6	 
Specimen tree. Most tolerant fir and good replacement for disease sensitive Colorado blue spruce.																
Abies fraseri	—	Fraser Fir		4a	40	25	15	L							6	 
Specimen or accent tree. Avoid hot and dry conditions, and high pH.																
Acer campestre	—	Hedge Maple		5	30	30	15	S								  
Possibly a zone 4. Extremely adaptable and tolerates severe pruning. Prune early for structure and may need to be limbed up for clearance. Slow grower. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
Acer x freemanii	‘Armstrong’	Freeman Maple		4a	60	20	20	M							1,6	
Fastigate. Cross between a red and silver maple. Fast grower, early structural pruning needed. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
A. x freemanii	Autumn Blaze® ‘Jeffersred’	Freeman Maple		4a	50	40	20	M							1,6	
Cross between a red and silver maple. Fast grower, early structural pruning needed, concern over branch breakage as it ages. Excellent orange to red fall color. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
A. x freemanii	‘Sienna’	Freeman Maple		4a	40	40	20	M							1,6	
Cross between a red and silver maple. Strong central leader for species, early structural pruning needed. Deep orange to red fall color. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
A. x freemanii	‘Red Pointe’	Freeman Maple		4a	45	30	20	L							1,6	
Cross between a red (75%) and silver (25%) maple. Early structural pruning needed. Excellent fall red color and heat tolerance. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
Acer griseum	‘Ginzam’ Gingerbread™	Paperbark Maple		5	25	25	13	S							4,6	  
Specimen tree. Potentially zone 4 in protected sites. Trifoliate leaves and beautiful peeling bark. Finer bark and faster growth than species. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
Acer miyabei	‘Morton’ State Street™	Miyabe Maple		4	40	40	20	S							4	
Specimen tree. More cold hardy alternative to A. Campestre. Corky bark. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
Acer rubrum	—	Red Maple		3	75	40	20	M							1,6	  
Fast grower and easy to transplant Chlorosis can occur in alkaline soils. Somewhat weakened wooded, prune for structure. Thin bark can easily be damages. Fall color and intensity varies. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
A. rubrum	‘Autumn Flame’	Red Maple		3b	50	30	20	M							1,6	  
Excellent and early red fall color that last longer than species. Notable for its young round habit. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
A. rubrum	‘Bowhall’	Red Maple		4	50	15	20	M							1,6	  
Upright form with broad columnar head. Yellow to red fall color. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																

Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	—	Ohio Buckeye (YELLOW)		3	60	40	20	L							2,3 4,6	   
<i>Reserve for large areas. Can be messy with little ornamental value.</i> <i>Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.</i>																
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	‘Baumani’	Horsechestnut (WHITE)		4a	75	70	35	L							1,36	 
<i>Double white flowers and fruitless. Prune in spring, avoid extremely dry condition. Leaf scorch, leaf blotch and powdery mildew can be a problem.</i> <i>Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.</i>																
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	‘JFS-Arb’ Spring Flurry®	Downy Serviceberry (WHITE)		4	35	20	10	S								    
Not reliable under high stress conditions. Good tree form. Orange fall color.																
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	‘Snowcloud’, ‘Majestic’	Allegheny Serviceberry (WHITE)		4	25	15	10	S								     
Not reliable under high stress conditions. Fastigate form. Scarlet fall color. Vigorous grower.																
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	‘Trazam’ Traditional®	Shadblow Serviceberry (WHITE)		3	30	20	10	S							5	      
Not reliable under high stress conditions. Strong central leader and good branch habit. Orange fall color. Heavy fruiting.																
<i>A. canadensis</i>	‘Sprizam’ Spring Glory®	Shadblow Serviceberry (WHITE)		3	12	10	10	S							5	     
Not reliable under high stress. Small compact form. Orange to yellow fall color.																
<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	‘Autumn Brilliance’	Apple Serviceberry (WHITE)		4a	25	25	13	S							3	     
Not reliable under high stress conditions. Red fall color.																
<i>A. grandiflora</i>	‘Autumn Sunset’	Apple Serviceberry (WHITE)		4a	30	25	13	S							3	





















































































































Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
B. nigra	'Cully' Heritage®	River Birch		4a	50	35	18	S							1,6	 
Exfoliating bark. Develops chlorosis in high pH. Leaf spot in wet years. Most adaptable birch.																
B. nigra	'Dickinson' Northern Tribute™	River Birch		3	40	35	18	S							1,6	 
Exfoliating bark. Develops chlorosis in high pH. Leaf spot in wet years. Most adaptable birch.																
Carpinus betulus	'Fastigiata'	European Hornbeam		5a	35	20	10	S							4,6	 
Cultivar name misleading as plant develops oval shape. Tolerates heavy pruning. Urban tolerant. Good for screens, hedges, groupings, planter boxes, around buildings.																
Carpinus caroliniana	—	American Hornbeam		3a	30	25	13	S							4,6	   
Slow to recover from transplanting. Tolerates pruning for hedge or screen.																
C. caroliniana	'JN Globe' O' Fire™	Ball American Hornbeam		3a	30	25	10	S							4,6	   
Slow to recover from transplanting. Red fall color. Tolerates pruning for hedge or screen.																
C. caroliniana	'JN Upright' Firespire™	American Hornbeam		3	30	15	10	S							4,6	   
Slow to recover from transplanting. Orange to red fall color. Tolerates pruning for hedge or screen.																
C. caroliniana	'CCSQU' Palisade™	American Hornbeam		3a	30	15	10	S							4,6	   
Slow to recover from transplanting. Yellow fall color. Tolerates pruning for hedge or screen.																
Carya glabra	—	Pignut Hickory		4	65	40	20	L							246	   
Golden yellow fall color. Difficult to transplant.																
Carya ovata	—	Shagbark Hickory		4	80	35	28	L							246	

































































































































Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
Crataegus crus-galli var. inermis	'Cruzam' Crusader™	Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn		4a	25	25	13	S							3,6	    
Thornless cultivar.																
Crataegus laevigata	'Crimson Cloud'	English Hawthorn (RED)		4	25	20	10	S							3,6	   
Adaptable and tolerant of many conditions. Pruning lower limbs may be necessary if planted as street tree. Thorns.																
C. laevigata	'Paulii'	English Hawthorn (RED)		4	25	20	10	S							3,6	   
Adaptable and tolerant of many conditions. Pruning lower limbs may be necessary if planted as street tree. Thorns. Double flowers.																
Crateagus phaenopyrum	'Fastigiata'	Washington Hawthorn (WHITE)		4a	30	25	13	S							3,6	   
Adaptable and tolerant of many conditions. Pruning lower limbs may be necessary if planted as street tree. Thorns. Columnar with flowers and fruit smaller than species.																
C. phaenopyrum	'Princeton Sentry'	Washington Hawthorn (WHITE)		4a	30	20	10	S							3,6	   
Adaptable and tolerant of many conditions. Pruning lower limbs may be necessary if planted as street tree. Almost thornless, can be grown to single trunk for street tree.																
C. phaenopyrum	Presidential™	Washington Hawthorn (WHITE)		4a	15	15	10	S							3,6	   
Adaptable and tolerant of many conditions. Pruning lower limbs may be necessary if planted as street tree. Thorns. Tree form.																
C. phaenopyrum	Washington Lustre®	Washington Hawthorn (WHITE)		4a	25	25	13	S							3,6	   
Adaptable and tolerant of many conditions. Pruning lower limbs may be necessary if planted as street tree. Good vigor and fewer thorns.																
Crataegus viridis	'Winter King'	Winter King Hawthorn (WHITE)		4a	25	25	13	S							3,6	     
Adaptable and tolerant of many conditions. Pruning lower limbs may be necessary if planted as street tree. Thorns. Good fall color and showy winter/fall fruit.																
Fagus sylvatica	'Riversii'	European Beech		4a	50	40	20	L							6	 
More tolerant of urban soil conditions than American Beech - avoid wet soils. Many cultivars exist, this one has deep purple leaves.																
Fraxinus americana	—	White Ash		3	70	60	30	M							1,3	 
Host of Emerald Ash Borer, plant with caution. Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Purple fall color.																
F. americana	'Autumn Purple®'	White Ash		4	45	60	30	M							1,3	 
Host of Emerald Ash Borer, plant with caution. Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Reddish to purple fall color. Seedless																
F. americana	'Empire'	White Ash		3	50	25	13	M							1,3	 
Host of Emerald Ash Borer, plant with caution. Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Strong central leader. Red to purple fall color.																
F. americana	'Greenspire'	White Ash		3	40	30	15	M							1,3	 
Host of Emerald Ash Borer, plant with caution. Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Upright form. Orange fall color.																




































































































































Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
F. americana Host of Emerald Ash Borer, plant with caution. Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Seedless. Purple fall color.	Northern Blaze® (Jefnor)	White Ash		3	60	30	15	M	☹️	☹️	😊	😊	😊	☹️	1,3	🍁🌿
Fraxinus pennsylvanica Host of Emerald Ash Borer, plant with caution. Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure.	—	Green Ash		2	60	30	15	M	☹️	😊	😊	😊	☹️	☹️	1,3	🍁🌿
F. pennsylvanica Host of Emerald Ash Borer, plant with caution. Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Seedless. Yellow in fall. One of the most cold hardy.	'Bergeson'	Green Ash		3	50	35	18	M	☹️	😊	😊	😊	☹️	☹️	1,3	🍁🌿
F. pennsylvanica Host of Emerald Ash Borer, plant with caution. Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure, but noted for a central leader and good branching. Red to yellow fall color.	'Cimmzam' Cimmaron®	Green Ash		4	60	30	15	M	☹️	😊	😊	😊	☹️	☹️	1,3	🍁🌿
F. pennsylvanica Host of Emerald Ash Borer, plant with caution. Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Seedless. Yellow fall color.	'Marshall's Seedless'	Green Ash		3a	50	40	20	M	☹️	😊	😊	😊	☹️	☹️	1,3	🍁🌿
F. pennsylvanica Host of Emerald Ash Borer, plant with caution. Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Seedless.	'Patmore'	Green Ash		3a	60	35	18	M	☹️	😊	😊	😊	☹️	☹️	1,3	🍁🌿
F. pennsylvanica Host of Emerald Ash Borer, plant with caution. Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. One of the most cold hardy. Uniform crown.	'Summit'	Green Ash		3b	45	25	13	M	☹️	😊	😊	😊	☹️	☹️	1,3	🍁🌿
Ginkgo biloba Adaptable and tolerant. Golden yellow fall color. Fruitless. Prune in spring. Symmetrical, broad and rounded crown.	'Autumn Gold'	Ginkgo		4	50	30	15	S	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	6	🍁❄️
G. biloba Adaptable and tolerant. Yellow fall color. Fruitless. Prune in spring. Upright, ascending branching.	'Magyar'	Ginkgo		4	50	25	13	S	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	6	🍁❄️
G. biloba Adaptable and tolerant. Yellow fall color. Fruitless. Prune in spring. Upright habit that tapers to a point.	'Princeton Sentry'	Ginkgo		4	60	25	13	S	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	6	🍁❄️
Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in fall. Fruitless. Round head with less dropping branches.	'Halka'	Honey Locust		4a	40	40	20	M	😊	☹️	😊	😊	☹️	☹️	3,6	🍁
G. triacanthos var. inermis Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in fall. Seedless. Essentially fruitless. Most compact and formal form.	'Imperial'	Honey Locust		4a	30	35	18	M	😊	☹️	😊	😊	☹️	☹️	3,6	🍁✂️
G. triacanthos var. inermis Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. Fruitless. Golden yellow fall color. Wide spreading crown.	'Moraine'	Honey Locust		4a	40	50	25	M	😊	☹️	😊	😊	☹️	☹️	3,6	🍁











































Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
Liriodendron tulipifera Reserve for large areas. Prune in winter. Develops scorch in poor, tight growing conditions. Yellow fall color.	—	Tuliptree (GREEN-YELLOW)		5	90	50	25	L	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	6	⚙️ 🍏 🍁 🐦
Maackia amurensis Adaptable. Summer white flowers. Attractive bronze colored bark.	—	Amur Maackia (WHITE)		4a	25	25	13	S	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	😊	☹️		⚙️ ❄️ 🌳
Magnolia acuminata Slow to reestablish and not tolerant of tough conditions. Reserve for large areas. Prune after flowering. Thin barked, easily damaged.	—	Cucumbertree Magnolia (GREEN-		4a	80	60	30	L	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	6	⚙️ 🍏
Magnolia stellata Avoid extreme sites and areas that heat up early in the spring to protect flower buds.	—	Star Magnolia (WHITE)		4a	25	15	8	S	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	1,6	⚙️ 🍏 🌳
M. stellata Avoid extreme sites and areas that heat up early in the spring to protect flower buds. Slight pink on the flower, good upright form.	'Centennial'	Star Magnolia (WHITE)		4a	25	15	8	S	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	1,6	⚙️ 🍏 🌳
M. stellata Avoid extreme sites and areas that heat up early in the spring to protect flower buds. Pink buds, white flowers. Densely branched.	'Royal Star'	Star Magnolia (WHITE)		4a	10	15	8	S	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	1,6	⚙️ 🍏 🌳
Malus baccata Deep green foliage. Highly resistant to scale and Japanese beetle. Low branching prune for clearance.	'Jackii'	Siberian Crabapple (WHITE)		3	30	15	8	S	😊	☹️	😊	😊	☹️	☹️	2	⚙️ 🍏 🌳 🐦
Malus sargentii Tolerant, small, dense tree. Relatively resistant to most crabapple diseases and insect problems.	—	Sargent Crabapple (WHITE)		4	15	12	6	S	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	☹️	☹️	2,3	⚙️ 🍏 🌳 🐦
Malus spp. Rounded, dense crown. Reddish foliage in youth turning purple with age.	'Adams'	Crabapple (PINK)		4	25	25	13	S	😊	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	☹️	2	⚙️ 🍏 🌳
M. spp. Double flowers. Reddish to purple fall color.	Brandywine® 'Branzam'	Crabapple (ROSE-PINK)		3	20	20	10	S	😊	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	☹️	2	⚙️ 🍏 🌳
M. spp. Few fruits. Spreading, flat-topped. Purple-red foliage.	'Cardinal'	Crabapple (SCARLET)		4	20	20	10	S	😊	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	☹️	2	⚙️ 🌳
M. spp. Upright branching. Dark reddish green leaves.	'Centzam' Centurion®	Crabapple (ROSE-RED)		4	25	20	10	S	😊	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	☹️	2	⚙️ 🍏 🌳
M. spp. Flowers well in alternate years. Open habit.	'Dolgo'	Crabapple (WHITE)		3	40	25	13	S	😊	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	☹️	2	⚙️ 🍏
M. spp. Spreading form, dark green foliage. Fruit persistent in winter.	'Donald Wyman'	Crabapple (RED-PINK)		4	20	25	13	S	😊	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	☹️	2	⚙️ 🍏 🌳
M. spp.	Golden Raindrops™	Crabapple (WHITE)		4	15	20	10	S	😊	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	☹️	2	⚙️ 🍏 🌳















Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
Golden yellow fruit. Small, slender, horizontal spreading.																
M. spp.	'Hargozam' Harvest Gold ®	Crabapple (WHITE)		4	30	20	10	S							2	  
Flowers one week later than most crabs. Gold fruit that persist through winter. Moderately columnar to vase-shaped.																
M. spp.	'Indian Magic'	Crabapple (DEEP PINK)		4	20	20	10	S							2	  
Small, red, persisting fruit. Rounded habit. Orange to red fall color.																
M. spp.	'Indian Summer'	Crabapple (ROSE-RED)		4	18	25	13	S							2	  
Purple green foliage. Broad globe-shaped.																
M. spp.	'Prairifire'	Crabapple (RED)		4	20	20	10	S							2	  
Red-purple, persistent fruit. Upright when young turning round. New leaf growth maroon turning green.																
M. spp.	'Red Jewel'	Crabapple (WHITE)		4	15	12	10	S							2	  
Rounded habit with horizontal branches. Dark green foliage.																
M. spp.	'x robusta'	Crabapple (WHITE)		4	40	25	13	S							2	 
Oval, dense branching.																
M. spp.	'Selkirk'	Crabapple (ROSE-RED)		4	25	25	13	S							2	  
Glossy fruits. Open, upright. Foliage opens reddish green turning to dark green.																
M. spp.	Sugar Tyme™	Crabapple (WHITE)		4	18	15	7.5	S							2	  
Persistent red fruit. Upright oval. Dark green foliage.																
M. spp.	'Thunderchild'	Crabapple (PINK)		3	20	20	10	S							2	  
Compact, upright-spreading. Deep purple leaves.																
M. spp.	'x zumi'	Crabapple (WHITE)		4	20	20	10	S							2	  
Pyramidal habit, may become rounded.																
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	—	Dawn Redwood		5	100	50	25	L							4	  
Performs best in moist, deep, well-drained, slightly acidic soils. Avoid frost pockets which may affect fall foliage.																
M. glyptostroboides	'Sheridan Spire'	Dawn Redwood		5	60	30	15	L							4	  
Performs best in moist, deep, well-drained, slightly acidic soils. Avoid frost pockets which may affect fall foliage. More upright.																
Nyssa sylvatica	—	Black Tupelo		4b	50	35	18	M							4,6	    
Difficult to transplant. Fall pruning. Great summer foliage and brilliant red fall color. Not for the most tough urban sites, but could make a nice street tree.																
Ostrya virginiana	—	Hophornbeam		3b	45	30	15	S							4,6	    
Slow to reestablish. Performs best in cool, moist, well-drained slightly acidic soils.																




































































Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
Phellodendron amurense	His Majesty™	Amur Corktree		3b	45	30	15	L							6	  
Tolerant and adaptable. Prune in winter. Reserve for large areas. Interesting bark. Yellow fall color. Male, so will not produce fruit, but can pollinate.																
P. amurense	'Macho'	Amur Corktree		4	45	45	23	L							6	  
Tolerant and adaptable. Prune in winter. Reserve for large areas. Interesting bark. Yellow fall color. Male, so will not produce fruit, but can pollinate.																
Picea abies	—	Norway Spruce		2	60	30	15	L							2,3	  
Reserve for large areas. Performs best in well-drained, sandy soils. Prune in spring. Consider P. orientalis and P. omorika.																
Picea glauca	—	White Spruce		2	60	20	10	L							3	  
Adaptable and tolerant. Reserve for large areas. Prune in spring. Consider P. orientalis and P. omorika.																
Picea omorika	—	Serbian Spruce		4	60	25	30	M								 
Noted for excellent foliage. One of the most adaptable spruces.																
Picea orientalis	—	Oriental Spruce		5a	60	25	30	L							4	 
Noted for excellent foliage.																
Pinus cembra	—	Swiss Stone Pine		3	40	20	10	M							4	  
Small, dense pine. Requires well-drained, loamy soils in full sun. Slow grower.																
Pinus nigra	—	Austrian Pine		4	60	30	15	M							3	  
Adaptable and tolerant. Stiff, dark green needles. With age, becomes flat topped and umbrella like.																
Pinus strobus	—	Eastern White Pine		3	80	40	20	L							1,3	   
Easily transplanted and grown. Prefers moist, well-drained, acidic soils. Susceptible to white pine blister rust. Choose certified rust resistant plants. Also susceptible to white pine weevil. Prone to breakage from strong winds, ice and heavy snow.																
Platanus x acerifolia	'Bloodgood'	London Planetree		5	85	70	35	L							2,3	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Attractive bark. Cold injury in harsh winters. Tolerates severe pruning. Drops twigs and leaves.																
P. acerifolia	'Morton Thornhill' Exclamation™	London Planetree		5	60	45	23	L							2,3	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Attractive bark. Cold injury in harsh winters. Tolerates severe pruning. Drops twigs and leaves.																
P. acerifolia	Ovation™	London Planetree		5	50	60	30	L							2,3	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Attractive bark. Cold injury in harsh winters. Tolerates severe pruning. Drops twigs and leaves.																

Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
Platanus occidentalis	—	Sycamore		4b	100	80	40	L							2,3	  
Prefers deep, rich, moist soils. Cold injury in harsh winters. Attractive bark. Drops twigs and leaves.																
Prunus maackii	—	Amur Chokecherry (WHITE)		2b	35	35	28	S							3,6	   
Attractive bark. Dense round canopy. Prune to maintain tree shape.																
Prunus sargentii	'Columnaris'	Sargent Cherry (PINK)		5a	35	15	8	S							6	    
Good yellow, orange to red fall color - develops early. Attractive bark. With age, becomes vase shaped. Short-lived.																
Prunus sargentii x P. subhirtella	'Accolade'	Accolade Flowering Cherry (PINK)		5a	35	20	10	S							6	    
Good yellow, orange to red fall color - develops early. Attractive bark. Short-lived. Open habit.																
Pyrus calleryana	'Aristocrat'	Callery Pear (WHITE)		4	45	20	10	S							1,6	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure to avoid branch splitting, but much better than 'Bradford'. Blooms later.																
P. calleryana	'Chanticleer'	Callery Pear (WHITE)		4	30	15	10	S							1,6	  
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure to avoid branch splitting, but much better than 'Bradford', also narrow, longer-lived and hardier.																
P. calleryana	'Jaczam' Jack™	Callery Pear (WHITE)		4	15	10	10	S							1,6	  
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Yellow fall color. Good where space is limited.																
P. calleryana	'Jilzam' Jill™	Callery Pear (WHITE)		4	15	15	10	S							1,6	  
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Yellow fall color. Good where space is limited.																
Pyrus ussuriensis	—	Ussurian Pear (WHITE)		3	35	50	25	S							4	  
Hardy pear with dense, rounded habit. Dark green, glossy leaves turn red to purplish in fall.																
Quercus alba	—	White Oak		3b	60	60	30	L							2,6	   
Attractive bark. Growth is slow, transplant at a small size. Reserve for large areas.																
Quercus bicolor	—	Swamp White Oak		4a	60	60	30	M							2,6	    
Attractive bark. Easier to transplant than Q. alba. Likes acid soils. Yellow to red fall color.																
Quercus imbricata	—	Shingle Oak		4	60	60	30	M							2,6	   

Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
Adaptable. Reserve for large areas. Transplants easier than most oaks.																
Quercus macrocarpa	—	Bur Oak		3a	80	90	45	L							2,6	    
Adaptable. Reserve for large areas. Difficult to transplant. More tolerant of urban conditions than most oaks.																
Quercus muehlenbergii	—	Chinkapin Oak		4	50	55	28	M							2,6	  
Adaptable. Slow grower and difficult to transplant. Red, yellow to brown fall color.																
Quercus palustris	—	Pin Oak		4a	70	50	25	M							2,6	   
Adaptable. Moderate tolerance, but very intolerant of high pH soils. Strongly pyramidal habit.																
Quercus robur	'Fastigiata'	English Oak		5a	50	15	25	M							2,6	  
Adaptable and tolerant. Twig dieback in harsh winters.																
Q. robur	'Pyramich' Skymaster®	English Oak		5a	50	25	13	M							2,6	  
Adaptable and tolerant. Twig dieback in harsh winters. Mildew resistant. Tighter than 'Fasitgiata'.																
Quercus rubra	—	Northern Red Oak		3b	75	60	30	L							2	   
Adaptable and tolerant expect for high pH. Transplants easily and grows fast for an oak.																
Sassafras albidum	—	Common Sassafras (YELLOW)		5a	60	40	20	M							45,6	     
Difficult to transplant. Prefers a moist, acid, well-drained soil.																
Styphnolobium japonicum	'Princeton Upright'	Scholar-tree (WHITE)		5a	40	50	25	M							1,2	 
Also known as Sophora japonica. Adaptable and tolerant once established after transplanting. Twig dieback in harsh winters. Summer flowers. More upright.																
S. japonicum	'Regent'	Scholar-tree (WHITE)		5a	50	45	23	M							1,2	 
Also known as Sophora japonica. Adaptable and tolerant once established after transplanting. Twig dieback in harsh winters. Summer flowers, blooms earlier.																
Syringa reticulata	—	Japanese Tree Lilac (WHITE)		3	30	25	13	S								    
Adaptable and tolerant. Blooms in summer. Prune after flowering. Attractive bark. A couple of reported sites where the tree has reseeded.																
S. reticulata	'Ivory Silk'	Japanese Tree Lilac (WHITE)		3a	25	15	13	S								    
Adaptable and tolerant. Heavy blooms in summer. Prune after flowering. Attractive bark.																
S. reticulata	'Summer Snow'	Japanese Tree Lilac (WHITE)		3a	20	15	13	S								    

Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
Adaptable and tolerant. Heavy blooms in summer. Prune after flowering. Attractive bark. Small tree with compact crown.																
Taxodium distichum	—	Baldcypress		5a	70	30	15	L							6	  
Adaptable and tolerant expect for high pH. Can handle extensive flooding. A deciduous conifer.																
Thuja occidentalis	—	White Cedar		3	60	15	8	S							1	  
Adaptable and tolerant, but prefers moist, rich soils. Tolerates pruning. Heavy snow can cause damage.																
T. occidentalis	'Nigra'	White Cedar		3	20	8	8	S							1	  
Adaptable and tolerant, but prefers moist, rich soils. Tolerates pruning. Heavy snow can cause damage. Good dark green foliage.																
T. occidentalis	'Smaragd,' 'Emerald'	White Cedar		3	15	4	8	S							1	  
Adaptable and tolerant, but prefers moist, rich soils. Tolerates pruning. Heavy snow can cause damage. Bright emerald green foliage.																
T. occidentalis	'Techny'	White Cedar		3	15	10	8	S							1	  
Adaptable and tolerant, but prefers moist, rich soils. Tolerates pruning. Heavy snow can cause damage. Good dark green foliage. Slow grower.																
T. occidentalis	'Bailyard' Frontyard®	White Cedar		4	75	40	20	M							1,3,5	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Symmetrical, pyramidal habit with denser branching.																
T. occidentalis	'Continental Appeal'	White Cedar		4	60	40	20	M							1,3,5	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Wide, dense crown with narrow ascending branches.																
Tilia americana	Legend™	American Linden , Basswood (YELLOW)		4	55	35	28	M							1,3,5	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Distinctly pyramidal with a central leader and better branching than species.																
T. americana	'Redmond'	American Linden , Basswood (YELLOW)		4	60	30	15	M							1,3,5	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Uniform, pyramidal habit.																
Tilia cordata	'Bailey' Shamrock®	Littleleaf Linden (YELLOW)		3	45	30	15	M							1,3,5	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. More open crown. Quick grower.																
T. cordata	'Chancole' Chancellor®	Littleleaf Linden (YELLOW)		3	35	20	10	M							1,3,5	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Narrow upright habit. Better branch angles.																
T. cordata	'Glenleven'	Littleleaf Linden (YELLOW)		3	50	35	28	M							1,3,5	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Open habit. Quick grower.																
T. cordata	'Greenspire'	Littleleaf Linden (YELLOW)		3	45	30	15	M							3	 
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune for structure. Uniform branching, straight trunk and dark green leaves.																

Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
<i>Tilia x euchlora</i>	—	Crimean Linden (YELLOW-WHITE)		3	60	30	15	M	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	5	⚙️ 🍏
Adaptable and tolerant. Graceful habit with branches touching ground.																
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	—	Sliver Linden (YELLOW)		4b	70	55	28	M	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	5,6	⚙️ 🍏
Adaptable and tolerant. Most drought tolerant of the lindens. Silver underside of leaves.																
<i>T. tomentosa</i>	'Green Mountain'	Silver Linden (YELLOW)		4b	60	40	20	M	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	5,6	⚙️ 🍏
Adaptable and tolerant. Most drought tolerant of the lindens. Silver underside of leaves. Fast grower with dense crown.																
<i>T. tomentosa</i>	'Sashazam' Satin Shadow®	Silver Linden (YELLOW)		4b	50	40	20	M	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	5,6	⚙️ 🍏
Adaptable and tolerant. Most drought tolerant of the lindens. Silver underside of leaves. Uniform, symmetrical growth. Dark green leaves with silver undersides.																
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	—	Eastern Hemlock		3	70	35	28	L	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	😊	😊	3,6	🌲 ❄️ 🌿
Avoid hot, dry and windy locations. Tolerates shade and severe pruning. Host to invasive insect pest, hemlock wooly adelgid.																
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	'Jefferson'	American Elm		3b	50	50	25	S	😊	😊	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	3	🍁 🌿
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. Vase shape with arching limbs. Good DED resistance. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
<i>U. americana</i>	'Delaware #2'	American Elm		3b	70	80	40	S	😊	😊	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	3	🍁 🌿
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. Broad spreading crown. Good resistance to DED. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
<i>U. americana</i>	'New Harmony'	American Elm		4	50	50	25	S	😊	😊	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	3	🍁 🌿
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. Good form, DED tolerance is less than other cultivars. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
<i>U. americana</i>	'Princeton'	American Elm		3b	60	40	20	S	😊	😊	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	3	🍁 🌿
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. Good form and DED resistance. Long-history, developed before DED. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
<i>U. americana</i>	'Valley Forge'	American Elm		5	70	70	35	S	😊	😊	😊	☹️	😊	☹️	3	🍁 🌿
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. Classic elm form with excellent DED resistance. Not as cold hardy. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
<i>Ulmus x spp.</i>	'Morton' Accolade™	Elm		4	70	50	25	S	😊	😊	😊	☹️	😊	☹️		🍁
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. American elm-like habit. Glossy dark green foliage. Golden yellow fall color. Good DED resistance. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
<i>U. x spp.</i>	'Discovery'	Elm		3b	45	35	18	S	😊	😊	😊	☹️	😊	☹️		🍁
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. Upright, compact, oval to vase-like habit. Good DED resistance. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
<i>U. x spp.</i>	'Frontier'	Elm		5	35	25	13	S	😊	😊	😊	☹️	😊	☹️		🍁
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. Dark green foliage, red fall color. Case shaped habit. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
<i>U. x spp.</i>	'New Horizon'	Elm		3b	50	25	13	S	😊	😊	😊	☹️	😊	☹️		🍁

Scientific Name	Cultivar	Common Name [Flower Color]	Form	Hardiness Zone	Mature Height	Crown Spread	Soil Volume	Planting Area	Tolerances						Limitations	Features
									Drought	Poor Drainage	Alkaline Soil	Salt	Air Pollution	Shade		
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. Upright and full crown. Good DED resistance. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
U. x spp.	'Patriot'	Elm		5	70	50	25	S								
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. Upright, stiffly vase-shaped. Narrower than most elms. Good DED resistance. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
U. x spp.	'Prospector'	Elm		4	70	60	30	S								
Adaptable and tolerant. Prune in the fall. American elm-like habit. Great vigor. Primary host of Asian Longhorned Beetle.																
Viburnum prunifolium	—	Blackhaw Viburnum <small>(WHITE)</small>		3	30	15	8	S							   	
Adaptable. Transplants well. Small tree.																
Zelkova serrata	'Green Vase'	Japanese Zelkova		5a	70	50	25	S							1	
Adaptable. Attractive bark. Young trees susceptible to frost. Prune in the fall. Vase shape with upright branching. Bronze to red fall color.																
Z. serrata	'Green Veil'	Japanese Zelkova		5a	70	55	28	S							1	
Adaptable. Attractive bark. Young trees susceptible to frost. Prune in the fall. Upright narrow vase shaped.																
Z. serrata	'Halka'	Japanese Zelkova		5a	50	30	15	S							1	
Adaptable. Attractive bark. Young trees susceptible to frost. Prune in the fall. More open and less uniform crown. Yellow fall color.																
Z. serrata	'Musashino'	Japanese Zelkova		5a	45	15	8	S							1	
Adaptable. Attractive bark. Young trees susceptible to frost. Prune in the fall. Upright, tight, narrow crown. Yellow fall color.																
Z. serrata	Village Green™	Japanese Zelkova		5a	40	40	20	S							1	
Adaptable. Attractive bark. Young trees susceptible to frost. Prune in the fall. Straight trunk. Wide and dense canopy. Red fall color.																