

MASTER TREE LIST

Please see *Glossary and Notes* for Header definitions, other terms, and helpful references.

Green headings denote Chapter 110 Zoning Ordinance Requirements.

Last updated: 07/2024

Genus	Species	Common Name	Evergreen	Size	Native Range	Light needs	Moisture preference	Street Tree	Powerline Compatible	Use in stormwater solutions	RPA Buffers	Visual Attraction	Shade Tree	Minimum soil volume - Cubic Feet	Site Category	Plant Type	Notes for use/Disease susceptibility	General Planting Priorities
Acer	<i>rubrum</i>	Red maple		Large	Local	Full sun to partial sun	Any	✓		✓	✓	Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Can have issues with shallow and girdling roots. Susceptible to gloomy bark scale and related insect issues may stunt growth and increase mess on pavement. Prefers a wet environment. Limit use due to overplanting	Reduce
Acer	<i>saccharum</i>	Sugar maple		Large	Region	Full sun to shade	High	✓				Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Less tolerant to warmer, dry climates, use with caution in sites with temperature fluctuations	Reduce
Carya	<i>cordiformes</i>	Bitternut hickory		Large	Local	Full sun	Low					Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Must be transplanted at very young age and size. Wildlife benefit	Maintain
Carya	<i>tomentosa</i>	Mockernut hickory		Large	Local	Full sun	Low					Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Must be transplanted at very young age and size. Wildlife benefit	Maintain
Carya	<i>glabra</i>	Pignut hickory		Large	Local	Full sun to shade	Low					Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Must be transplanted at very young age and size. Wildlife benefit	Maintain
Carya	<i>ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory		Large	Region	Full sun	Low					Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Must be transplanted at very young age and size. Wildlife benefit	Maintain
Carya	<i>illinoensis</i>	Pecan		Large	Non-native	Full sun	Low					Large edible nuts	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Edible fruit, wildlife benefit	None
Cedrus	<i>deodara</i>	Deodar cedar	✓	Large	Non-native	Full sun	Low					Evergreen	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	significant space for full development	None
Celtis	<i>occidentalis</i>	Common hackberry		Large	Local	Full sun to partial sun	Any	✓		✓	✓	Attractive bark	✓	1000	IV	Canopy		Promote
Fagus	<i>grandifolia</i>	American beech		Large	Local	Full sun to partial sun	Low					Smooth bark, edible nuts	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Beech leaf disease upcoming concern	Reduce
Ginkgo	<i>biloba</i>	Ginkgo		Large	Non-native	Full sun	Any	Fruitless only				Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Fruitless varieties/Males only	None
Juglans	<i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut		Large	Local	Full sun	Moderate					Large edible fruit	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Conditional approval for canopy credit. Will kill some plants beneath it. Specimen tree use only. Susceptible to Thousand canker disease. Must be transplanted at very young age and size.	Reduce
Liquidambar	<i>styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum		Large	Local	Full sun to partial sun	Any	Fruitless only		✓	✓	Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Provide significant root space for this tree. Limit use in landscape strips due to sidewalk lifting. Fruitless varieties only as street trees. All types acceptable for medians. Wildlife benefit	Promote
Liriodendron	<i>tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree		Large	Local	Full sun to partial sun	Moderate					Tulip-shaped flowers and leaves	✓	1000	IV	Canopy		Maintain
Magnolia	<i>grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	✓	Large	Non-native	Full sun to partial sun	High					White flowers		1000	IV	Canopy		Promote
Metasequoia	<i>glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood		Large	Non-native	Full sun	Moderate					Deciduous conifer		1000	IV	Canopy	May be used as a street tree with adequate space	None
Pinus	<i>rigida</i>	Pitch pine	✓	Large	Local	Full sun	Moderate					Evergreen	✓	1000	IV	Canopy		Maintain
Pinus	<i>taeda</i>	Loblolly pine	✓	Large	Region	Full sun	Low			✓		Evergreen	✓	1000	IV	Canopy		Maintain
Platanus	<i>occidentalis</i>	American sycamore		Large	Local	Full sun	Any			✓	✓	Large leaves, interesting seeds	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Susceptible to anthracnose; high VOCs (allergens), use with caution in high traffic areas	Promote
Platanus	<i>acerifolia</i>	London planetree		Large	Non-native	Full sun	Any	✓				Large leaves, interesting seeds	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	High VOCs (allergens), aggressive roots, hybrid with native American sycamore, disease prone	None
Quercus	<i>shumardii</i>	Shumard oak		Large	Local	Full sun	Low	✓				Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	bacterial leaf disease and oak decline. Wildlife benefit	Promote
Quercus	<i>falcata</i>	Southern red oak		Large	Local	Full sun	Low	✓				Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Wildlife benefit	Promote
Quercus	<i>imbricaria</i>	Shingle oak		Large	Local	Full sun	Moderate	✓				Semi-evergreen	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Wildlife benefit	Maintain
Quercus	<i>michauxii</i>	Swamp chestnut oak		Large	Local	Full sun	High				✓	Interesting leaves	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Wildlife benefit	Maintain
Quercus	<i>velutina</i>	Black oak		Large	Local	Full sun	High				✓	Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Wildlife benefit	Maintain
Quercus	<i>stellata</i>	Post oak		Large	Local	Full sun	Low	✓				Cross-shaped leaves	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Wildlife benefit	Maintain
Quercus	<i>phellos</i>	Willow oak		Large	Local	Full sun	Any	✓		✓		Thin, sun-filtering leaves	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Overplanted in some areas. Wildlife benefit	Maintain

	Genus	Species	Common Name	Evergreen	Size	Native Range	Light needs	Moisture preference	Street Tree	Powertline Compatible	Use in stormwater solutions	RPA Buffers	Visual Attraction	Shade Tree	Minimum soil volume Cubic Feet	Size Category	Plant Type	Notes for use/disease susceptibility	General planting Priorities
31	Quercus	rubra	Northern red oak		Large	Local	Full sun	Low	✓			✓	Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	bacterial leaf disease and oak decline prone in urban conditions. Wildlife benefit	Maintain
32	Quercus	coccinea	Scarlet oak		Large	Local	Full sun	Low	✓			✓	Striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	bacterial leaf disease and oak decline prone in urban conditions. Wildlife benefit	Maintain
33	Quercus	montana	Chestnut oak		Large	Local	Full sun	Low					Silver-grey bark	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Wildlife benefit	Reduce
34	Quercus	palustris	Pin oak		Large	Local	Full sun	Any	✓		✓	✓	Even form, small acorns	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	bacterial leaf disease and oak decline prone in urban conditions. Overplanted in some areas. Wildlife benefit	Reduce
35	Quercus	bicolor	Swamp white oak		Large	Local	Full sun to partial sun	High	✓		✓	✓	Attractive peeling bark, multi-colored leaves	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Wildlife benefit	Promote
36	Quercus	alba	White oak		Large	Local	Full sun to partial sun	High			✓		Silver-white bark	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Provide significant root space for this tree. Wildlife benefit	Maintain
37	Quercus	nigra	Water oak		Large	Region	Full sun to partial sun	High			✓		Evergreen	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Wildlife benefit	Promote
38	Quercus	pagoda	Cherrybark oak		Large	Non-native	Full sun	Low					Cherry-like bark	✓	1000	IV	Canopy		Promote
39	Quercus	macrocarpa	Bur oak		Large	Non-native	Full sun	Low					Attractive leaves and fruit	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Needs significant rooting space. Wildlife benefit	Maintain
40	Quercus	lyrata	Overcup oak		Large	Non-native	Full sun to partial sun	Moderate	✓				Attractive leaves and fruit	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Wildlife benefit	Promote
41	Tilia	americana	American Linden		Large	Local	Full sun	High	✓			✓	White flowers, striking fall color	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Adequate distance needed near infrastructure. Prefers wet areas with significant soil space	Maintain
42	Ulmus	americana	American elm		Large	Local	Full sun	Any			✓		Attractive bark	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	Plant Dutch elm disease resistant cultivars only. 'Jefferson' and 'Valley Forge' have shown good resistance. 'Princeton' is not acceptable, due to poor resistance and form.	Maintain
43	Zelkova	serrata	Japanese zelkova		Large	Non-native	Full sun	Any	✓				Wide spreading, attractive bark	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	aggressive roots	None
44	Acer	negundo	Boxelder		Medium	Local	Full sun to partial sun	High				✓	Striking fall color	✓	1000	N/A	Canopy	Conditional approval for canopy credit. Susceptible to limb breakage. Use for restoration or open areas. Great for stream restoration	Promote
45	Aesculus	flava	Yellow buckeye		Medium	Non-native	Full sun to partial shade	High					Yellow flowers, nut fruit		700	III	Canopy	wildlife benefit	Maintain
46	Betula	lenta	Sweet birch		Medium	Local	Full sun to partial shade	High			✓	✓	Yellow fall color	✓	700	III	Canopy	Single-trunked for street trees, multi-trunk in large plantings. Adequate distance needed near infrastructure. Prefers wet areas with significant soil space	Maintain
47	Betula	nigra	River Birch		Medium	Local	Full sun to shade	High			✓	✓	Attractive bark	✓	700	III	Canopy	Single-trunked for street trees, multi-trunk in large plantings. Adequate distance needed near infrastructure. Prefers wet areas with significant soil space	Maintain
48	Carpinus	betulus	European hornbeam		Medium	Non-native	Partial sun to shade	Moderate	✓				Attractive bark		500	III	Canopy		None
49	Cedrus	atlantica	Blue atlas cedar	✓	Medium	Non-native	Full sun						Evergreen with blue needles		500	III	Canopy		None
50	Celtis	laevigata	Sugar hackberry		Medium	Non-native	Full sun to partial sun	High	✓			✓	Attractive bark	✓	1000	III	Canopy		Promote
51	Cercidiphyllum	japonicum	Katsuratree		Medium	Non-native	Full sun to shade	High					Year-round color		700	III	Canopy		None
52	Cladastris	kentukea	Yellowwood		Medium	Non-native	Full sun	Moderate					Yellow flowers	✓	700	III	Canopy	Poor structure requires young tree pruning. Less tolerant of warmer or fluctuating temperatures	None
53	Cryptomeria	japonica	Cryptomeria	✓	Medium	Non-native	Full sun to shade	Any					Evergreen, unusual needles		700	III	Canopy	overplanted in some areas	Reduce
54	Diospyros	virginiana	Common persimmon		Medium	Local	Full sun to shade	Low			✓	✓	Edible Fruit, unusual black bark	✓	700	III	Canopy	Edible fruit, wildlife benefit. Single-trunked for street trees, multi-trunk in large plantings. Fruit is susceptible to Cedar Apple Rust, which does not otherwise affect the tree's health.	Maintain
55	Gleditsia	triacanthos	Honeylocust		Medium	Non-native	Full sun	Any	✓				White clustered flowers. Large seedpods	✓	1000	III	Canopy	Use only fruitless varieties as street tree - 'Inermis'	Promote
56	Gymnocladus	dioicus	Kentucky coffeetree		Medium	Non-native	Full sun	Any	✓				Attractive bark	✓	1000	III	Canopy		Promote

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3																			
57	<i>Ilex</i>	<i>opaca</i>	American holly	✓	Medium	Local	Full sun to partial sun	High			✓	✓	Attractive winter berries	✓	700	II	Canopy	wildlife benefit	Promote
58	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	Cucumbertree		Medium	Region	Full sun	Moderate					White flowers	✓	1000	III	Canopy	Hybrids acceptable	Reduce
59	<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Red mulberry		Medium	Local	Full sun to partial sun	Any					Edible fruit, larger than non-native mulberry	✓	1000	N/A	Canopy	Do not confuse with <i>Morus alba</i> (White mulberry), which is an invasive plant; may hybridize with White mulberry	Reduce
60	<i>Nyssa</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Black tupelo		Medium	Local	Full sun to partial sun	High	✓		✓	✓	Striking fall color	✓	1000	III	Canopy	wildlife benefit	Promote
61	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>echinata</i>	Shortleaf pine	✓	Medium	Local	Full sun	Low			✓		Evergreen	✓	1000	III	Canopy		Maintain
62	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Virginia pine	✓	Medium	Local	Full sun	Low					Evergreen	✓	1000	IV	Canopy	early successional species	Maintain
63	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>serotina</i>	Black cherry		Medium	Local	Full sun	Low				✓	White flowers	✓	700	III	Canopy	upland RPA buffers	Maintain
64	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>marilandica</i>	Blackjack oak		Medium	Local	Partial shade	Low					Blocky bark	✓	1000	III	Canopy		Maintain
65	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>hemisphaerica</i>	Darlington oak		Medium	Non-native	Full sun	Low	✓				Thin, sun-filtering leaves	✓	1000	III	Canopy		Promote
66	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>robur x bicolor</i>	Hybrid English oak		Medium	Non-native	Full sun	Moderate	✓				Striking fall color, columnar		700	I	varies		None
67	<i>Robinia</i>	<i>pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust		Medium	Local	Full sun	Any				✓	Large clusters of white flowers	✓	700	N/A	Canopy	Conditional approval for canopy credit. early successional species, invasive tendencies in recently disturbed natural areas. Nitrogen fixing and resistant to deer browse	Maintain
68	<i>Salix</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Black willow		Medium	Local	Full sun to partial sun	High		✓	✓	✓	Slender leaves	✓	1000	N/A	Canopy	early successional species	Maintain
69	<i>Taxodium</i>	<i>distichum</i>	Baldcypress		Medium	Region	Full sun	High	✓		✓		Deciduous conifer	✓	1000	III	Canopy		None
70	<i>Taxodium</i>	<i>ascendens</i>	Pondcypress		Medium	Non-native	Full sun	High			✓		Deciduous conifer	✓	1000	III	Canopy		None
71	<i>Tilia</i>	<i>cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden		Medium	Non-native	Full sun to partial sun	Any	✓				Dark green canopy, nectar attracting flowers	✓	1000	III	Canopy	poor structure requires frequent pruning	None
72	<i>Tsuga</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock	✓	Medium	Local	Partial shade	Moderate					Evergreen	✓	1000	N/A	Canopy	Susceptible to Hemlock woolly adelgid	Reduce
73	<i>Acer</i>	<i>griseum</i>	Paperbark maple		Small	Non-native	Full sun to partial sun	Moderate		✓			Attractive bark		500	II	Understory		None
74	<i>Aesculus</i>	<i>pavia</i>	Red buckeye		Small	Non-native	Full sun to partial sun	Moderate		✓			Prominent red flowers		500	II	Understory	wildlife benefit	None
75	<i>Amelanchier</i>	<i>laevis</i>	Allegheny serviceberry		Small	Local	Partial sun to shade	Moderate		✓		✓	White flowers, edible fruit		500	II	Understory	Single-trunked for street trees, multi-trunk in large plantings. Fruit is susceptible to Cedar Apple Rust, which does not otherwise affect the tree's health.	Promote
76	<i>Amelanchier</i>	<i>arborea</i>	Downy serviceberry		Small	Local	Partial sun to shade	High		✓	✓	✓	White flowers, edible fruit		500	II	Understory	Single-trunked for street trees, multi-trunk in large plantings. Fruit is susceptible to Cedar Apple Rust, which does not otherwise affect the tree's health.	Maintain
77	<i>Amelanchier</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Shadblow serviceberry		Small	Local	Partial sun to shade	Moderate		✓	✓		White flowers, edible fruit		500	II	Understory	Single-trunked for street trees, multi-trunk in large plantings. Fruit is susceptible to Cedar Apple Rust, which does not otherwise affect the tree's health. X grandiflora 'Autumn brilliance', a hybrid with A. laevis is also acceptable, and may be more formal.	Reduce
78	<i>Asimina</i>	<i>triloba</i>	Pawpaw		Small	Local	Full sun	High		✓		✓	Large leaves, red flowers, large edible fruit	✓	500	II	Understory	Edible fruit, wildlife benefit. Must be pollinated from a different tree to fruit, planting multiple is recommended.	Promote
79	<i>Carpinus</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam		Small	Local	Partial sun to shade	High	✓	✓		✓	Attractive bark		500	II	Understory	Use columnar varieties for street trees only	Maintain
80	<i>Castanea</i>	<i>pumila</i>	Chinquapin		Small	Local	Full sun to partial sun	Low		✓			Edible nuts		500	II	Understory	More resistant to Chestnut blight than related American Chestnut. Fruit also edible.	None
81	<i>Cercis</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud		Small	Local	Partial sun to shade	Any		✓	✓	✓	Purple flowers		500	II	Understory		Maintain
82	<i>Chamaecyparis</i>	<i>thyoides</i>	Atlantic whitecedar	✓	Small	Region	Partial sun to shade	High			✓		Evergreen, striped bark		500	II	Canopy	Single-trunked for street trees, multi-trunk in large plantings. Can form damaging cankers, which can be controlled by selective pruning.	Reduce
83	<i>Chionanthus</i>	<i>virginicus</i>	White fringetree		Small	Local	Full sun to partial sun	Low		✓	✓	✓	White flowers		500	II	Understory	Susceptible to Emerald Ash Borer. Only use single-trunk as street tree.	Reduce

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
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3																					
84	Cornus	florida	Flowering dogwood		Small	Local	Partial shade	Low		√			White flowers		500	II	Understory	Susceptible to dogwood anthracnose, which can be prevented by regular watering during dry times. Consider "improved cultivars" for landscape plantings.	Maintain		
85	Cornus	alternifolia	Pagoda dogwood		Small	Region	Partial sun to shade	High		√			White flowers		500	II	Understory		Maintain		
86	Cornus	kousa	Kousa dogwood		Small	Non-native	Full sun to shade	Moderate		√			White flowers		500	II	Understory		None		
87	Corylus	americana	American hazelnut		Small	Local	Partial shade	Low		√			Pale catkins, edible nuts		500	II	Understory	Edible fruit, wildlife benefit. Susceptible to dogwood anthracnose, which can be prevented by regular watering during dry times	Promote		
88	Cotinus	obovatus	American smoketree		Small	Non-native	Full sun	Low		√			Fluffy white flowers		500	II	Understory		None		
89	Crataegus	crus-galli	Cockspur hawthorn		Small	Local	Full sun	Low		√			White flowers		500	II	Understory	Fruit is susceptible to Cedar Apple Rust, which does not otherwise affect the tree's health. Wildlife benefit	Maintain		
90	Crataegus	phaenopyrum	Washington hawthorn		Small	Local	Full sun to shade	Low		√	√	√	White flowers		500	II	Understory	Fruit is susceptible to Cedar Apple Rust, which does not otherwise affect the tree's health. Wildlife benefit	Maintain		
91	Crataegus	viridis	Green hawthorn		Small	Region	Partial sun to shade	Low		√	√	√	White flowers, striking fall color		500	II	Understory	Single-trunked for street trees, multi-trunk in large plantings. Fruit is susceptible to Cedar Apple Rust, which does not otherwise affect the tree's health. Wildlife benefit	Maintain		
92	Halesia	carolina	Carolina Silverbell		Small	Non-native	Full sun to partial sun	Moderate		√			white bell flowers		500	II	Understory		None		
93	Ilex	x attenuata	Foster's holly	√	Small	Non-native	Full sun to partial sun	Moderate		√			Attractive winter berries		500	I	Understory	wildlife benefit	None		
94	Juniperus	virginiana	Eastern redcedar	√	Small	Local	Full sun	Low		√			Evergreen		700	II	Canopy		Promote		
95	Magnolia	virginiana	Sweetbay magnolia	√	Small	Local	Full sun to partial sun	High		√	√		White flowers		500	II	Canopy	Semi-evergreen, depending on the local heat regime. 'Henry Hicks' can be used under power lines. Single stem only for street trees.	Promote		
96	Magnolia	x Galaxy	Galaxy magnolia		Small	Non-native	Full sun	High		√			Dark red purple flowers		500	II	Understory		None		
97	Magnolia	x soulangiana	Saucer magnolia		Small	Non-native	Full sun	High		√			Pink flowers		500	II	Understory		None		
98	Magnolia	stellata	Star magnolia		Small	Non-native	Partial shade	High		√			White flowers		500	II	Understory		None		
99	Malus	angustifolia	Southern crabapple		Small	Local	Full sun	Low		√			White flowers, edible fruit		500	II	Understory	Fruit is susceptible to Cedar Apple Rust, which does not otherwise affect the tree's health.	Maintain		
100	Malus	coronaria	Sweet crabapple		Small	Local	Full sun	Low		√			White flowers, edible fruit		500	II	Understory	Fruit is susceptible to Cedar Apple Rust, which does not otherwise affect the tree's health.	Maintain		
101	Ostrya	virginiana	Eastern hophornbeam		Small	Local	Partial sun to shade	Low		√			Hop-shaped fruit	√	500	II	Understory		Promote		
102	Oxydendrum	arboreum	Sourwood		Small	Region	Full sun to partial sun	Moderate		√			Striking fall color, Panicked white flowers		700	II	Canopy	intolerant to urban conditions; best as understory open space and adequate moisture	Reduce		
103	Parrotia	persica	Persian parrotia		Small	Non-native	Full sun to partial sun	Moderate		√			Striking bark and fall color		500	II	Understory		None		
104	Prunus	americana	American plum		Small	Local	Full sun to partial sun	High		√			White flowers		500	II	Understory	Susceptible to limb breakage. Use for restoration or open areas. Edible fruit, wildlife benefit	Reduce		
105	Prunus	serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan cherry		Small	Non-native	Full sun	Moderate		√			Pink flowers		500	II	Understory	disease and insect prone	None		
106	Prunus	x incamp	Okame Cherry		Small	Non-native	Full sun	Moderate		√			Pink flowers		500	II	Understory	disease and insect prone	None		
107	Prunus	serrulata 'Snow Goose'	Snow Goose Cherry		Small	Non-native	Full sun	Moderate		√			White flowers		500	II	Understory	disease and insect prone	None		
108	Prunus	x yedoensis	Yoshino Cherry		Small	Non-native	Full sun	Moderate		√			White flowers		500	II	Understory	disease and insect prone	None		
109	Sassafras	albidum	Sassafras		Small	Local	Full sun to partial shade	Low		√			Striking fall color, variegated leaves, pleasant fragrance	√	500	II	Canopy	Transplant early, sucker growth, intolerant of water logged soils, use for upland naturalized conditions	Maintain		
110	Styrax	americanus	American snowbell		Small	Non-native	Full sun to partial sun	Low		√	√		White bell flowers		less than 500	I	Understory		Maintain		
111	Thuja	occidentalis	Arborvitae	√	Small	Region	Full sun	Low		√			Evergreen		500	I	Canopy	overplanted	Reduce		

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112	<i>Alnus</i>	<i>serrulata</i>	Smooth alder		shrub	Local	Full sun	High		✓	✓	✓	Yellow, red fall color, seeds for wildlife		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	wetland use, nitrogen fixing, wildlife benefit	Promote		
113	<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i>	American beautyberry		shrub	Local	Full sun to partial sun	Low		✓			striking purple fruit		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	wildlife benefit	Promote		
114	<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush		shrub	Local	Full sun to shade	High		✓	✓	✓	Round white flowers		less than 500	N/A	Shrub		Promote		
115	<i>Clethra</i>	<i>alnifolia</i>	Summersweet		shrub	Region	Partial sun to shade	High			✓		White flowers		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	fragrant	None		
116	<i>Cornus</i>	<i>amomum</i>	Silky dogwood		shrub	Local	Full sun to partial sun	High		✓	✓	✓	Striking fall color, white flower, blue berry		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	wetland use, wildlife benefit	Promote		
117	<i>Cornus</i>	<i>racemosa</i>	Gray dogwood		shrub	Local	Full sun to shade	High		✓	✓	✓	Purple fall color, white flower, red/white berry		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	wildlife benefit	Promote		
118	<i>Hamamelis</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Witch hazel		shrub	Local	Partial sun to shade	Moderate		✓	✓	✓	unique yellow flowers in late Fall/winter		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	multi-stem/clump form, asian hybrids/varieties often confused, occasional insect galls on leaves but non-harmful	Promote		
119	<i>Hydrangea</i>	<i>arborescens</i>	Smooth hydrangea		shrub	Local	Partial sun to shade	Moderate		✓	✓	✓	Yellow fall color, white flower		less than 500	N/A	Shrub		Maintain		
120	<i>Ilex</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	Winterberry		shrub	Local	Full sun to shade	Moderate			✓	✓	Attractive winter berries		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	wildlife benefit	Promote		
121	<i>Lindera</i>	<i>benzoin</i>	Spicebush		shrub	Local	Partial sun to shade	High		✓	✓	✓	Yellow fall color, yellow flower		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	wildlife benefit	Promote		
122	<i>Physocarpus</i>	<i>opulifolius</i>	Ninebark		shrub	Local	Full sun to partial shade	Moderate		✓	✓	✓	Yellow to purple fall color, pink/white flowers, orange/red fruit		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	Very adaptable, wildlife benefit	Promote		
123	<i>Rhus</i>	<i>typhina</i>	Staghorn sumac		shrub	Local	Full sun	Low		✓			Striking fall color, large colored flower spikes		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	Spreads readily, excellent for slope control along roads.	Maintain		
124	<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallina</i>	Winged Sumac		shrub	Local	Full sun to partial sun	Low		✓	✓		Striking fall color, large colored flower spikes		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	Spreads readily, excellent for slope control along roads.	Maintain		
125	<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i> ssp. <i>Canadensis</i>	Common elderberry		shrub	Local	Full sun to shade	Any		✓	✓	✓	black and purple berries		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	Wildlife benefit	Promote		
126	<i>Staphylea</i>	<i>trifolia</i>	American bladdernut		shrub	Local	Partial sun to shade	Low		✓			Interesting fruit and white flowers		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	wildlife benefit	Maintain		
127	<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>dentatum</i>	Southern arrowwood		shrub	Local	Full sun to shade	High		✓	✓	✓	Red, purple fall color, summer white flowers, dark blue berry		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	wetland use but tolerates dry soil, wildlife benefit	Promote		
128	<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>prunifolium</i>	Blackhaw viburnum		shrub	Local	Partial sun to shade	Low		✓	✓	✓	Striking fall color		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	wildlife benefit	Promote		
129	<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved arrowwood		shrub	Local	Partial sun to shade	Low		✓	✓	✓	Striking fall color		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	wildlife benefit	Promote		
130	<i>Viburnum</i>	<i>lentago</i>	Nannyberry		shrub	Region	Partial sun to shade	Low		✓			Striking fall color		less than 500	N/A	Shrub	wildlife benefit	Maintain		

Notes and Glossary

Right tree, right place, right purpose: Every tree and planting site has different requirements and constraints. Understand the space and tree before finalizing your selection. Call 811 or va811.com before you dig to locate underground utility markings. Key considerations: mature tree size and shape, available soil volume, above and below ground utilities, distance from buildings and pavement, traffic conflicts, soil conditions, available sunlight, flowering and fruiting habits, invasive tendencies.

City of Fairfax encourages the use of locally native plants and are required in Resource Protection Areas. Tree species diversity is essential for future resilience to pests and diseases, extreme weather, and changing climate conditions. Threats to our urban forest change frequently. Diversity is needed at the landscape, neighborhood, city level, and beyond to help protect and strengthen our urban forest. Climate ready, regionally adapted trees may be appropriate in small quantities to meet site needs and constraints. Contact a professional for site specific recommendations and ask about how you can help improve tree species diversity.

Last updated: 07/2024

Glossary:	
Table Headers -	
Genus	A group of plants marked by common characteristics, like Quercus (Oaks), Acer (Maples), or Cornus (Dogwoods)
Species	A group of individual plant types capable of interbreeding, like Quercus phellos (Willow oak), or Tilia americana (American linden)
Common Name	The commonly used or familiar name of a plant, like American Holly, or Tuliptree. A tree can have several common names, or even different trees may share similar common names. This is unlike scientific names which uses binomial nomenclature to assign each individual species a unique name.
Evergreen	A tree which retains its leaves over the winter. These trees do lose leaves or needles over time, but at a slower rate than deciduous trees
Size	Overall mature size usually within 30-50 years, depending on species, but all trees continue to grow. Sizes may vary based on site conditions and commonly is a description of height. Height - Small trees typically stay under 20 ft tall, medium under 40 ft, and large trees over 40 ft. Size may also consider other tree parts, such as its canopy spread, and their collective size. See plant type and category size for Zoning Ordinance requirements.
Growth Rate	A general categorization of speed at which a species grows to its mature size. Growth rate is highly variable over a tree's lifespan, by different tree parts, and its growing conditions. A tree's growth rate and shape may vary from what's typical of the tree species depending on nursery stock quality, site, and growing conditions, such as quantity and quality of soil, water availability, temperature, and disease/pest stressors.
Native Range	Native definitions are highly variable and <u>geographically context specific</u> . Fairfax City plant lists define a plant's native classification within the context of the Chesapeake Bay watershed. (Local - native to the Piedmont region within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Region - native to the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Non-native - native to any area outside the Chesapeake Bay watershed.) Non-native may be native to Virginia, Mid-Atlantic, Eastern US, North America, or elsewhere in the world. Before planting research a plant's native range and the definition being used by a nursery tag or resource.
Light needs	The light requirements for a tree to grow optimally. Trees preferring full sun should be in full sun for at least 6 hours a day, while trees preferring shade can live with less than 3 hours of sunlight a day.
Moisture preference	The need for dry, moderate, or wet soils, once established in the landscape. All trees need adequate watering at planting and initial root establishment. Moisture preferences can be accommodated through proper design, irrigation, and/or maintenance. Some tree species may be highly adaptable to any conditions and also a trees preference may change over its lifespan. If moisture levels exceed its preference it may become more susceptible to disease/pests and growth may slow. Selecting trees based on a site's soil and moisture condition helps reduce maintenance.

Street Tree	Canopy trees well suited for landscape buffers, medians, and tree pits, and typically are more tolerant of temperature and moisture fluctuations, salt exposure, pollution, limited soil or growth space. Canopy tree are preferred as they can be strategically pruned (training pruning) during the 5-8 years after planting to reduce sidewalk/vehicle conflicts while supporting proper tree development. Understory trees may be used when utilities are present and/or in sites with limited soil volume. These trees should be upright or vase-shaped. For healthy streetscapes, avoid trees with fruit, high disease/pest susceptibility, monocultures (all the same), and aggressive roots. Canopy trees marked for pollution tolerance are recommended for vegetative buffers along roadsides with large growth spaces but may not be listed as Street Trees.
Powerline Compatible	Species that may be acceptable to be planted below powerlines, due to size or stature. These species have not been reviewed by Dominion Virginia Power, and utility companies maintain the right to prune or trim any trees or vegetation.
Use in stormwater solutions	Trees that may be appropriate to be planted in regulated stormwater BMPs. Please refer to Virginia Stormwater BMP Clearinghouse for specific planting recommendations. https://swbmp.vwrrc.vt.edu/
Visual Attraction	Interest from the tree that sets it apart from other trees, or potential food source. Do your research before consuming, and confirm your identification.
Shade Tree	A tree likely to grow to a size and/or with dense canopies that cast significant shade on the surrounding environment, reducing energy costs and urban heat island effect.
Minimum Soil Volume	Minimum soil volumes that allow the tree to meet its genetic potential size. Required for full canopy credit when Zoning Ordinance tree canopy requirements apply.
Size Category	Tree size categories used to determine canopy credit towards Zoning Ordinance 10-year tree canopy requirement (§4.5.6) during plan approval. Size category is based on a tree's typical canopy spread at 10-years as supported by industry references for the region's growing conditions.
Plant Type	Types of plants used to meet Zoning Ordinance §4.5 Landscaping requirements. Plant types are further assigned size categories if it's eligible for tree canopy credit.
General Planting Priorities	Plants on this list are generally supported by staff and industry professionals in the region. City staff may prioritize species more than others depending on planting site conditions and to encourage tree species diversity in the city. These priorities will be reviewed frequently and are guidance only.
Other Terms -	
Invasive	any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological materials capable of reproducing that species and whose introduction does or is likely to cause environmental or economic harm including to human health. Plants, insects, pathogens, and other living species may be considered invasive. It may include native, non-native, or exotic species (not from that ecosystem). Tendencies typically include fast reproduction, high reproduction rates, minimal competition, and causes major disturbance. <u>Classifications may vary with geographic location.</u>
Cultivars and Hybrids	Cultivars and hybrids of the species that have shown promise in our landscape, provide added aesthetic value, or may be more resistant to disease or other pathogens. Cultivars are typically written with ' ' following the species name. Hybrids include an x between the two species used to produce the new plant
References	
Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook - Appendix G - Plant Selection Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay Plant NOVA Natives Fairfax County Public Facilities Manual (PFM) Arlington County - Recommended Trees Digital Atlas of the Virginia Flora Virginia Stormwater BMP Clearinghouse (vt.edu)	