

City of Penticton Tree Species Guide

“Right Tree, Right Place”



Table of Contents

Glossary 1

About this guide 1

Species order 1

Tree planting process 2

Planning & selection 2

Tree planting 2

Post-planting care 2

Tree selection cheat sheet 3

Fall colour 3

Flowers 3

Large shade trees 3

Small deciduous trees 4

Medium deciduous trees 6

Large deciduous trees 7

Columnar & Coniferous trees 8

Tree to avoid 9

Glossary

Coniferous tree	A class of tree characterilzied by having cones with naked seeds. These trees are resinous and do not produce flowers.
Columnar tree	Trees with a tight, compact, upright form, making them suitable for tight spaces.
Crown	The upper portion of a tree, consisting of the live branches and foliage. The crown is often classified by its distinct shape or form
Cultivar	A variety of species that has been specifically selected for unique traits like flower colour or crown shape. Cultivars can be identified by the name between apostrophes following the scientific name. E.g. 'Crimson Cloud'
Deciduous tree	A class of tree which loses its leaves seasonally (typically seen in fall). These trees have enclosed seeds and produce flowers.
Invasive species	A non-native species, or a native species growing outside its natural range, that causes harm to the environment, human health, infrastructure, or the economy
Microclimate	A localized area where climatic conditions differ from those of the surrounding areas, based on topography, flora, fauna, and the built environment.

About this guide

The Tree Species Guide is designed to support informed tree selection by providing essential information on choosing the right tree for the right place. It includes all species approved under the City of Penticton’s Tree Species List and is intended for use in both development-related plantings and residential landscapes.

All species in this guide have been identified as suitable for Penticton’s urban conditions. However, site-specific factors, including sunlight availability, soil structure, and local microclimate, can greatly influence tree health and longevity. This guide highlights key considerations to support informed species selection, but your final selection should be based on the conditions of your individual planting site.

Species order

Deciduous Trees in this guide are grouped by size at maturity (small, medium, large) and arranged alphabetically by scientific name. Columnar trees and Conifers are listed separately in alphabetical order by scientific name.

Noted next to each tree are defining characteristics, tree needs, and practitioner comments. While all trees have been deemed suitable for Penticton, please consider the exact location where your tree will be planted to apply these characteristics correctly.



Pinus ponderosa (Ponderosa pine)
The Ponderosa pine defines the natural landscape surrounding Penticton, making it a culturally and ecologically significant species to the Okanagan.

Tree planting process

Selecting a tree that matches your site conditions and using proper planting techniques are two of the most important steps in helping a young tree establish. Following proper planting and site selection steps will promote tree health and increase the benefits you receive from the tree.

Planning & Selection

- 1 **Establish the purpose**
 - Why do you want a tree?
 - What purpose do you want it to serve?
- 2 **Choose a location**
 - Where do I have space for a tree?
 - Submit a BC 1 call.
- 3 **Consider the site**
 - How much available soil is there?
 - Large species need 30 m³
 - Medium species need 20 m³
 - Small species need 15 m³
 - Is it a sunny or shady spot?
 - Is there existing irrigation?
 - Are there nearby surfaces or buildings that could be impacted?
 - Are there overhead lines nearby?
 - What other vegetation is around?
- 4 **Consult with an expert**
 - If you are concerned about fire safety on your property, please consult with a local FireSmart expert.
- 5 **Select a tree**
 - Choose a tree that meets your purpose and aligns with the unique characteristics of your site.

Tree Planting

- 6 **Take time to learn**
 - Check the City of Penticton's tree-planting standards.
 - Watch tree-planting videos, access online resources, or consult with a local expert.
- 7 **Select a time to plant**
 - In Penticton, the best seasons to plant are spring, after the ground has thawed, or fall, after the summer heat has subsided.
- 8 **Prepare your site**
 - Dig a hole two to three times as wide as the size of the rootball.
 - Ensure the hole is dug only as deep as the rootball to avoid planting too shallow or too deep.
- 9 **Plant the tree**
 - This process varies significantly based on the type of tree you have purchased (bare root, container-grown, balled and burlap).
 - Refer to the City of Penticton's *How to Plant a Tree* video, access tree planting resources online, or consult with an expert for specific planting steps.

Post-Planting Care

- 10 **Initial Prune**
 - Only prune to remove dead or broken branches.
 - Additional pruning should be saved for after the tree has had time to establish.
- 11 **Create a mulch ring**
 - Create a ring of mulch stretching roughly 50cm out from the trunk in each direction.
 - Mulch 5 -10cm in depth, ensuring that no mulch is touching the trunk.
- 12 **Water the tree**
 - Young, establishing trees need 10 gallons of water twice a week and may require additional watering during periods of drought.
 - Water your tree from late spring to mid-fall for the first 3-5 years after planting.
 - Alternatively, supply the tree with irrigation and ensure it is turned on, working, and set to provide the tree with an adequate water supply.
- 13 **Provide ongoing care**
 - After establishment, monitor your tree. This might include additional pruning, changes to watering, or fertilizer.
 - If your tree is struggling and you don't know why, contact an arborist or tree expert to assess the issue.



Chitalpa x tashkentensis 'Strawberry Moon'
(Strawberry moon chitalpa)

This cultivar gets its name from its white and pink petals

Tree Selection Cheat Sheet

When selecting a tree, you may be looking for specific characteristics such as vibrant fall colour, showy flowers, or a broad canopy that provides expansive shade. This cheat sheet highlights several tree species that excel in each category; however, we encourage you to explore additional species and cultivars to find the best match for your site and preferences

Fall Colour



Liquidambar styraciflua
(American sweetgum)

In the fall, the sweetgums star shaped leaves change from green to red, orange, yellow or even purple, depending on its cultivar.



Ginkgo biloba
(Maidenhair tree)

The Maidenhair tree is characterized by its golden-yellow fall colour. During late fall, sudden changes in temperature can cause this tree to shed its leaves in dramatic fashion.



Nyssa sylvatica
(Black tupelo)

Brilliant fall colours ranging from red to orange make this a popular urban tree across North America.

Bonus

- *Populus tremuloides* (Trembling aspen)
- *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* (Thornless honeylocust)

Flowers



***Cornus* spp (Dogwood)**

Dogwood is the provincial flower of B.C. With large pedals ranging in colour from white, to pink, to yellow, the dogwood is one of showiest flowering trees.



Syringa reticulata
(Japanese lilac)

Native to Japan, the Japanese lilac has large clusters of fragrant white flowers that bloom early in the summer.



***Magnolia* spp (Magnolia)**

Magnolia are an evergreen deciduous tree with some of the most recognizable flowers. Flower colours can range significantly between different species and cultivars.

Bonus

- *Crataegus laevigata* ‘Crimson Cloud’ (Crimson Cloud hawthorn)
- *Cercis canadensis* (Eastern redbud)

Large Shade Trees



Celtis occidentalis
(Common hackberry)

The Common hackberry is a Medium sized with a spreading vase shape form, and a moderate to fast growth rate, making it an ideal back yard shade tree.



***Quercus* spp (Oak)**

Species of oak like White oak, Red oak, and Bur oak, are known for there broad spreading canopy, providing expansive shade benefits



***Tilia* spp (Linden)**

A healthy linden can be an excellent shade tree with a dense canopy of dark coloured leaves. Ensure this tree has enough space to grow and it will provide excellent shade.

Bonus

- *Liriodendron tulipera* (Tulip tree)
- *Metasequoia glyptostrobides* (Dawn redwood)



Cercis canadensis (Eastern redbud)
Bright pink and purple flowers bloom in early spring, creating a striking display of colour that is unique in the landscape

Small Deciduous Trees

Scientific name	Common name	Native	(ht. x spread)	Crown Form	Growth Rate (cm/y)	Hardiness Zone	Light Condition	Soil Condition	Drought tolerance	FireSmart	FireSmart Structure Distance (m)	Park or Lawn	Boulevard	Overhead utilitie safe	Xeriscape	Screening or buffer	Tree Notes
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple		25' x 25'	Rounded / oval	45	5	Full sun / partial shade	Acidic Soils	M	n/a			●				
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur maple		20' x 20'	Spreading / Broad	45	2	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained / adaptable	M	●	10 - 30	●	●	●	●		
<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Rocky Mountain maple	●	20' x 20'	Multi-stemmed	90	4	Full sun / partial shade	Adaptable	M	●	10 - 30	●		●			Often appears in shrub form
<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paperbark maple		20' x 20'	Upright / Narrow	45	5	Full sun / partial shade	Adaptable	L	n/a			●	●			Flaking orange / brown bark
<i>Acer saccharum subsp. grandidentatum</i>	Big tooth maple		30' x 30'	Rounded / oval	60	4	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained / adaptale	M	n/a			●	●			
<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Tatarian maple		20' x 20'	Rounded / oval	60	3	Full sun / partial shade	Tolerant of alkaline	M	n/a			●	●			
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Alleghenny serviceberry		20' x 20'	Multi-stemmed	60	5	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained / moist	M	●	10 - 30	●		●			White flowers and red berries
<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	Apple serviceberry		20' x 20'	Multi-stemmed	30	4	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained	M	●	10 - 30	●		●			
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam		25' x 25'	Spreading / Broad	30	3	Partial sun / full shade	Deep soil	L	●		●	●	●	●		
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud		25' x 25'	Spreading / Broad	90	4	Full sun / partial shade	Adaptable	M	●	10 - 30	●	●	●	●		Brilliant pink and purple flowers
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda dogwood		20' x 20'	Spreading / Broad	30	3	Full sun / partial shade	Slightly acidic / well-drained	L	n/a		●		●		●	White flower clusters, requires irrigation
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Korean dogwood		20' x 20'	Rounded / oval	60	5	Full sun / partial shade	Acidic, neutral / well-drained	M	n/a		●		●		●	White or pink flowers

Legend

L - Low M - Medium H - High Blank - No ● - Yes n/a - not applicable ● - FireSmart no zone assigned
● - FireSmart intermediate zone ● - FireSmart extended zone ● - FireSmart moderate fire hazard ● - FireSmart fire hazard



Acer glabrum (Rocky mountain maple)

One of our most adaptable trees, the Rockey mountain maple can be found from Alaska to California. It often appears natively as a multi-stemmed tree or shrub.

Small Deciduous Trees

Scientific name	Common name	Native	(ht. x spread)	Crown Form	Growth Rate (cm/y)	Hardiness Zone	Light Condition	Soil Condition	Drought tolerance	FireSmart	FireSmart Structure Distance (m)	Park or Lawn	Boulevard	Overhead utilitie safe	Xeriscape	Screening or buffer	Tree Notes
<i>Cornus kousa x nuttallii</i> ‘starlight’	Starlight dogwood		30' x 20'	upright / oval	45	6	Full sun / partial shade	Rich / acidic	M	n/a		●	●	●			White flowers
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian cherry dogwood		25' x 20'	Spreading / Broad	60	5	Full sun / partial shade	Neutral to acidic	M	n/a		●		●			
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> ‘Crimson Cloud’	Crimson Cloud hawthorne		25' x 18'	Rounded / oval	60	4	Full Sun	Adaptable	M	●	10 - 30		●	●	●		Small red and white flowers
<i>koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden raintree		25' x 25'	Spreading / Broad	50	5	Full Sun	Adaptable	H	●			●	●	●		Lantern-like seedpods
<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	Amur maackia		25' x 20'	Spreading / Broad	50	5	Full sun / partial shade	Adaptable	H	●			●	●	●		Flowers late in summer
<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i>	Loebner magnolia		25' x 20'	Spreading / Broad	50	5	Full sun / partial shade	Mosit / well-drained	L	n/a		●	●	●			Large white/pink flowers
<i>magnolia x soulangiana</i>	Saucer magnolia		20' x 20'	Multi-stemmed	60	5	Full sun / partial shade	Wet, acidic, rich	L	n/a		●		●			Large white/pink flowers
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American hophornbeam		25' x 20'	Rounded / oval	60	3	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained	M	n/a			●	●	●		
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian ironwood		25' x 20'	Rounded / oval	50	5	Full sun / partial shade	Adaptable	M	n/a			●	●	●		
<i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	Korean mountainash		25' x 20'	Rounded / oval	60	4	Full Sun	Moist, acidic to neutral	L	n/a		●	●				
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European mountainash		25' x 25'	Rounded / oval	75	3	Full Sun	Acidic / non-compacted	L	n/a		●			●		Large clusters of red fruit
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese tree lilac		25' x 20'	Rounded / oval	60	3	Full Sun	Rich, moist, well-drained	M	n/a		●		●	●		Showy white flowers
Zelkova serrata ‘FS-KW1’	City Sprite Zelkova		25' x 20'	oval / vase	50	5	Full Sun	Well-drained	M	n/a		●	●	●	●		Orange fall colour



Parrotia persica (Persian ironwood)

This small but mighty tree is not native to our area, but performs extremely well in our harsh urban environment. Dark green summer leaves turn to yellow or red in the fall.

Medium Deciduous Trees

Scientific name	Common name	Native	(ht. x spread)	Crown Form	Growth Rate (cm/y)	Hardiness Zone	Light Condition	Soil Condition	Drought tolerance	FireSmart	FireSmart Structure Distance (m)	Park or Lawn	Boulevard	Overhead utilitie safe	Xeriscape	Screening or buffer	Tree Notes
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple		35' x 35'	Rounded / oval	30	5	Full sun / partial shade	Adaptable	M	n/a		●	●		●		
<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman maple		50' x 40'	Rounded / oval	90	4	Full sun	Well-drained acidic, moist	M	n/a		●					
<i>Aesculus x carnea ‘Briotii’</i>	Red horse chestnut		40' x 30'	Rounded / oval	60	5	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained	M	n/a		●	●				Pink flowers, large spiky seed pods
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	European hornbeam		60' x 20'	Rounded / oval	50	4	Full sun / partial shade	Non-compacted	M	●			●		●		
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Common hackberry		45' x 35'	Vase	75	6	Full sun	Adaptable	H	●	21 - 30+	●	●		●		Small pruple fruit attracts birds
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	Yellowwood		40' x 45'	Vase	50	4	Full sun	Adaptable to pH	M	n/a		●	●				Weak, brittle branches
<i>Cornus controversa</i>	Giant dogwood		40' x 40'	Spreading / Broad	90	5	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained / moist	L	n/a		●	●				Red fruit, clusters of white flowers
<i>Corylys columna</i>	Turkish filbert		45' x 30'	Pyramidal / Conical	50	5	Full sun	Well-drained moist, acidic	M	n/a			●				Nuts with spiky green husks
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Thornless honeylocust		50' x 50'	Spreading / Broad	90	3	Full sun	Adaptable	H	●	21 - 30+		●		●		Large seedpods
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera ‘JFS-Oz’</i>	Emerald City Tulip tree		55' x 25'	Upright / oval	60	4b	Full sun	Well-drained / moist	M	●	21 - 30+		●				Tulip shaped leaf, and yellow flowers
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black tupelo		50' x 30'	Pyramidal / Conical	50	4	Full sun / partial shade	Moist to wet / acidic	M	●		●	●				
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur corktree		40' x 40'	Spreading / Broad	50	3	Full sun	Well-drained	H	●			●		●		
<i>Populous trembeloides</i>	Trembling aspen	●	50' x 30'	Upright / Narrow	75	2	Full sun	Rich / moist	L	●		●					Keep away from structures
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Lacebark elm		50' x 40'	Rounded / oval	90	5	Full sun / partial shade	Adaptable	M	n/a		●					Resistent to Dutch elm disease
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese zelkova		50' x 40'	Vase	75	5	Full sun	Adaptable	M	n/a		●	●		●		Yellow to red fall colour



Cladastis kentukea (Yellowwood)

Yellowwood, named after the colour of its heartwood, becomes a brilliant tree in spring with large hanging white flowers that occur every second or third year.

USU Botanical Center Photo

Large Deciduous Trees

Scientific name	Common name	Native	(ht. x spread)	Crown Form	Growth Rate (cm/y)	Hardiness Zone	Light Condition	Soil Condition	Drought tolerance	FireSmart	FireSmart Structure Distance (m)	Park or Lawn	Boulevard	Overhead utilitie safe	Xeriscape	Screening or buffer	Tree Notes
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple		75' x 40'	Rounded / oval	75	3	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained	M	n/a		●	●				Yellow, orange, and red in fall
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse chestnut		70' x 50'	Rounded / oval	75	5	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained / moist	L	●	10 - 30	●					Messy, large flowers
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Nothern catalpa		70' x 40'	Irregular	75	5	Full sun / partial shade	Adaptable	H	●	10 - 30	●	●		●		Messy, large seed pods
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech		70' x 40'	Rounded / oval	60	4	Full sun	Well-drained / dry	L	●		●					Attracts aphids
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair tree		70' x 40'	Upright / pyramidal	50	3	Full sun	Adaptable	H	●		●	●		●		Male only, unique leaf shape
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky coffee tree		75' x 40'	Spreading / Broad	75	4	Full sun	Adaptable	H	●	21 - 30+	●	●		●		Yellow fall colour
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	American Sweetgum		70' x 30'	Pyramidal / Conical	75	5	Full sun	Deep, moist, & acidic	M	●	21 - 30+	●	●				
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree		100' x 70'	Upright / Narrow	90	4	Full sun	Moist, rich, well-drained	L	●	21 - 30+	●					Attratcs aphids, requiers irrigation
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber magnolia		75' x 70'	Pyramidal / Conical	90	3	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained / adaptable	H	n/a		●					Large white or yellow flowers
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak		80' x 80'	Rounded / oval	50	3	Full sun	Adaptable	M	●	21 - 30+	●	●				
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp white oak		70' x 70'	Spreading / Broad	30	4	Full sun / partial shade	Moist to wet	M	n/a		●	●				
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak		70' x 50'	Pyramidal / Conical	75	4	Full sun	Dry, sandy, adaptable	H	n/a		●	●				Orange to dark red fall colour
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur oak		80' x 80'	Spreading / Broad	75	3	Full sun	Adaptable	H	●	21 - 30+	●	●		●		Unique bark
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak		100' x 60'	Rounded / oval	90	5	Full sun	Adaptable	M	n/a		●	●				
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak		75' x 75'	Rounded / oval	75	5	Full sun	Well-drained sandy, acidic	M	●	21 - 30+	●	●				Red fall colour
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Silver linden		70' x 50'	Pyramidal / Conical	50	5	Full sun	Adaptable	M	●		●	●				Resilience to aphids



Ginkgo biloba (Maidenhair tree)

The Maidenhair tree is one of the oldest and most researched trees in the world. Its resilience, medicinal benefits, and unique history make it a one-of-a-kind tree.

Fox River Nursery Photo

Columnar & Coniferous Trees

Columnar

Both

Conifer

Scientific name	Common name	Native	(ht. x spread)	Crown Form	Growth Rate (cm/y)	Hardiness Zone	Light Condition	Soil Condition	Drought tolerance	FireSmart	FireSmart Structure Distance (m)	Park or Lawn	Boulevard	Overhead utilitie safe	Xeriscape	Screening or buffer	Tree Notes
<i>Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine'</i>	Frans Fontaine Hornbeam		35' x 15'	Columnar	45	5	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained	M	●		●				●	Good for tight spaces
<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Fastigiata'</i>	Fastigate European Beech		45' x 15'	Columnar	45	5	Full sun / partial shade	Moist, well-drained	M	●		●				●	Good for tight spaces
<i>Ginkgo biloba 'Princeton Sentry'</i>	Princeton Sentry Ginkgo		40' x 15'	Columnar	30	3	Full sun	Moist, sandy well-drained	H	●		●				●	Good for tight spaces
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua 'Clydesform'</i>	Emerald Sentinel Sweetgum		30' x 12'	Columnar	30	5b	Full sun	Moist, acidic to neutral	M	●	21 - 30+	●				●	Yellow and orange fall colour
<i>Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'</i>	Fastigate English Oak		50' x 15'	Columnar	60	5	Full sun	Well-drained / moist	M	n/a		●				●	Good for tight spaces
<i>Quercus x bimundorum 'Crimschmidt'</i>	Crimson Spire Oak		45' x 15'	Columnar	45	5a	Full sun	Adaptable	M	n/a		●			●	●	Orange to red fall colour
<i>Tilia cordata 'Halka'</i>	Summer Sprite Linden		35' x 15'	Rounded / pyramid	30	4	Full sun / partial shade	Adaptable	M	●		●				●	Good for tight spaces
<i>Pinus flexilis 'Vanderwolf's Pyramid'</i>	Vanderwolf's Pyramid Limber pine		30' x 15'	Pyramid / Columnar	30	4	Full sun	Well-drained / adaptable	L	●	Fire hazard	●			●	●	Good for tight spaces
<i>Abies conclor</i>	White fir		70' x 30'	Pyramidal / Conical	50	4	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained	M	●	Fire hazard	●					
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn redwood		100' x 25'	Pyramidal / Conical	90	4	Full sun	Well-drained moist, acidic	L	n/a		●					Deciduous evergreen
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue spruce		60' x 20'	Pyramidal / Conical	60	3	Full sun	Well-drained / acidic	M	●	Fire hazard	●			●		Blue needles
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine		60' x 40'	Pyramidal / Conical	50	4	Full sun	Adaptable	H	●	Fire hazard	●			●		
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine	●	125' x 30'	Pyramidal / Conical	75	3	Full sun	Well-drained	H	●	Moderate fire hazard	●			●		Supports native animal species
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch pine		60' x 40'	Irregular	60	2	Full sun	Well-drained	H	●	Fire hazard	●			●		
<i>Psuedotsuga mensiesii var. glauca</i>	Interior douglas-fir	●	75' x 75'	Pyramidal / Conical	60	4	Full sun / partial shade	Well-drained	M	●	Fire hazard	●			●		Supports native animal species



Metasequoia glyptostroboides (Dawn redwood)

While this species prefers moist soils, if well-watered, it can become one of the largest urban trees. It is also the only deciduous evergreen on the list.

Trees to avoid

Scientific name	Common name	Invasive	Cause for concern	Removal status	Removal stratagies
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven	Yes	Invasive, host species for invasive insects	Remove all trees	Pull seedlings; removal paired with herbiside application is needed for established trees. Contact a professional for comprehensive recommendations
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	No	Potential to act invasively	Remove if dead or dying; remove any self seeded saplings	
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple	No	Trialed in the region and found not suitable	Remove if dead or dying	
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver maple	No	Weak wooded and prone to breakage	Remove if dead or dying	
<i>Betulus</i> spp.	Birch	No	Vulnerable to diseases and pests	Remove if dead or dying	
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	Yes	Invasive, cause for concern in riparian areas	Remove all trees	Mechanical removal paired with herbicide application. Contact a professional for comprehensive recommendations
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash	No	Emerald ash boarer	Remove if dead or dying	
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crabapple	No	Vulnerable to diseases and pests	Remove if dead or dying	
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	No	Weak wooded and prone to breakage, aggressive roots	Remove if dead or dying	
<i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i>	Black locust	Yes	Invasive and allelopathic	Remove all trees	Unless still small, mechanical removal is not recommended; chemical or biological agents are most effective. Contact a professional for comprehensive recommendations
<i>Ulmus</i> spp.	Elm	No	Dutch Elm disease	Remove if dead or dying	
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian elm	Yes	Invasive, host for the elm seed bug	Remove all trees	Pull seedlings; removal paired with herbiside application is needed for established trees. Contact a professional for comprehensive recommendations



Tree of Heaven



Russian olive



Black locust



Siberian elm