

## **Glen Rock Shade Tree Advisory Committee**

### **Recommended Trees for Residential Planting, August 2021**

When selecting a tree, always consider its maximum height and width. Do not plant too close to your house or other structure (minimum of 10 feet for small trees and 20-30 feet for large ones), and be aware of overhead power lines.

All trees benefit the ecosystem by moderating temperatures, sequestering carbon, and slowing the flow of storm water, but native species provide many additional benefits, such as food for birds.

The *New Jersey Tree Owner's Manual* contains excellent information on all aspects of tree planting and care. It's available online at [https://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/forest/community/pdf\\_files/tree\\_owners\\_manual.pdf](https://www.state.nj.us/dep/parksandforests/forest/community/pdf_files/tree_owners_manual.pdf)

### **Tall trees (maximum height greater than 50 feet)**

#### **Deciduous Trees**

- Red maple, silver maple, sugar maple (*Acer rubrum*, *A. saccharinum*, *A. saccharum*)
- Sweet birch, yellow birch, river birch, paper birch (*Betula lenta*, *B. lutea*, *B. nigra*, *B. papyrifera*)—river birch demands a moist site
- Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*)
- Bitternut, pignut, shagbark hickories (*Carya cordiformis*, *C. glabra*, *C. ovata*)
- Northern catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)
- American yellowwood (*Cladastris lutens*)
- American hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)
- Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*)—non-fruiting males available
- Butternut, eastern black walnut (*Juglans cinerea*, *J. nigra*)
- American sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
- Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tuliiifera*)
- Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- Black oak, scarlet oak, pin oak, red oak, white oak, chestnut oak (*Quercus velutina*, *Quercus coccinea*, *Q. palustris*, *Q. rubra*, *Q. alba*, *Q. montana*)
- American linden (*Tilia americana*)
- American elm (*Ulmus americana*)—cultivars resistant to Dutch elm disease are available

#### **Evergreen Trees**

- American holly (*Ilex opaca*)—you must have at least one male to get fruit; many cultivars of different sizes are available
- Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- Pitch pine, eastern white pine (*Pinus rigida*, *P. strobus*)

- Rosebay rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*)—shady sites
- Eastern arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*)—cultivars of many different sizes available
- Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)—excellent choice for dry, shady sites; must be treated with dormant oil twice a year to protect against hemlock wooly adelgid

### **Short trees and shrubs (maximum height under 50 feet) and large shrubs (up to 12 feet)**

#### **Trees—may be single- or multi-trunked**

- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*, *A. laevis*, *Amelanchier x grandiflora* hybrids)—excellent wildlife plants
- Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*)
- Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)—cultivars with green foliage preferred
- White fringetree (*Chionanthus virginiana*)
- Flowering dogwood, pagoda dogwood (*Cornus florida*, *C. alternifolia*)—recommended for shady sites
- American smoketree (*Cotinus obovatus*)
- Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)
- Hawthorne species--thornless (*Crategeus* sp.)
- Carolina silverbell (*Halesia carolina*)
- Common witch hazel, vernal witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*, *H. vernalis*)—vernal witch hazel is a large shrub
- Sweetbay magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)—evergreen
- Hop Hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*)
- Hoptree (*Ptelea trifoliata*)
- Flameleaf sumac, smooth sumac, staghorn sumac (*Rhus copaline*, *R. glabra*, *R. typhina*)—despite a common misconception, sumacs are not poisonous, they have beautiful fall color, and they are excellent wildlife plants
- Pussy willow, black willow (*Salix discolor*, *S. nigra*)
- Nannyberry viburnum, blackhaw, possumhaw, American cranberry bush, arrowwood (*Viburnum lentago*, *V. prunifolium*, *V. nudum*, *V. trilobum*, *V. dentatum*)

#### **Shrubs—multi-trunked**

- Common alder (*Alnus serrulata*)—excellent for wet sites and for wildlife
- Red chokeberry, black chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*, *A. melanocarpa*)—excellent wildlife plants
- Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia*)—fragrant flowers in summer, prefers moist sites
- American hazelnut (*Corylus americana*)—large shrub
- Smooth hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*)—large shrub, excellent choice for shade; the popular ‘Annabelle’ hydrangeas are cultivars of this species
- Inkberry, winterberry (*Ilex glabra*, *I. verticillata*)—inkberry is evergreen and available in cultivars of many different sizes; to obtain fruit, you must have at least one male plant; hollies are excellent wildlife plants
- Mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*)—large shrub, many cultivars available

- Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)—large shrub, to obtain fruit, you must have at least one male plant
- Nannyberry viburnum, blackhaw, possumhaw, American cranberry bush, arrowwood (*Viburnum lentago*, *V. prunifolium*, *V. nudum*, *V. trilobum*, *V. dentatum*)