

TREE PERMIT REPLACEMENT GUIDE

****This list is a guide only****

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

All trees benefit the ecosystem by moderating temperatures, producing oxygen, sequestering carbon, and slowing the flow of stormwater thereby improving water quality, 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/pdt_files/tree_owners_manual.pdf

Arborvitae do **NOT** count towards tree replacement requirements

Tall deciduous trees (maximum height greater than 50 feet)

- Must be minimum 2 ½ inches in diameter

- Red maple, silver maple, sugar maple, freeman maple, black maple (Acer rubrum, A. saccharinum, A. saccharum, Acer x freemanii, A. saccharum subsp. nigra)
- Yellow buckeye, Ohio buckeye (Aesculus flava, A. glabra)
- Sweet birch, yellow birch, river birch, paper birch (Betula lenta, B. lutea, B. nigra, B. papyrifera)
 - *Multi-trunk trees count as 1 Tree for replacement permit requirements*
 - *River Birch demands a moist site*
 - *All birch eventually become very large, so do not plant close to your house*
- Bitternut, pignut, shagbark, pecan (Carya cordiformis, C. glabra, C. ovata, C. illinoensis)
- Northern catalpa (Catalpa speciosa)
- American yellowwood (Cladastris lutens)
- American hackberry, sugarberry (Celtis occidentalis, C. laevigata)
- Kentucky coffeetree (Gymnocladus dioicus)-non-fruiting males available
- Butternut, eastern black walnut (Juglans cinerea, J. nigra)
- American sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)
- Tulip tree (Liriodendron tuliiifera)
- Cucumbertree magnolia, southern magnolia, (Magnolia acuminata, M. grandiflora}
- Red Mulberry (Morus rubra}

- Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)
- Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
- White oak, swamp white oak (*Quercus alba*, *Q. bicolor*)
 - *All native oaks are superb wildlife trees, but pay close attention to the mature size when planting; These species in the white oak group are less likely than others to be affected by oak wilt disease*
- Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)
- American linden (*Tilia americana*)
- American elm (*Ulmus americana*)
 - *cultivars resistant to Dutch elm disease are available*

Short trees (maximum height under 50 feet)

-must be single trunked minimum 2 ½ Inches in diameter

- Striped maple, Chalkboard maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*, *A. saccharum* subsp. *leucoderme*)
- Red buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*)
- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*, *A. laevis*, *Amelanchier x grandiflora* hybrids, *A. lamarckii*)
 - *excellent wildlife plants in full sun*
 - *Amelanchier species differ primarily in height, so choose by size*
- Pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*)
- Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*)
 - *Native variety preferred to upright form*
- Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)
 - *Green foliage preferred*
- White fringetree (*Chiomanthus virginiana*)
 - *needs to be treated for emerald ash borer*
- Flowering dogwood, pagoda dogwood (*Cornus florida*, *C. alternifolia*)
 - *highly recommended for shady sites*
- Hawthorne species--thornless (*Crateageus* sp.)
 - *Varieties with thorns are okay for private property planting eg. "Winter King"*
- Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)
- Carolina buckthorn (*Frangula caroliniana*)
- Carolina silverbell, two-winged silverbell, mounts.in silverbell (*Halesia carolina*, *H. diptera*, *H. monticola*)
- Common witch hazel, vernal witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*, *H. vernalis*)
 - *vernal witch hazel is a large shrub*
- Sweetbay magnolia (evergreen), bigleaf magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*, *M. macrophylla*)
- Sweet crabapple, prairie crabapple (*Malus coronaria*, *M. ioensis*)
 - *If planting a cultivar, choose one with small fruits, which are better for birds*
 - *Other Malus/Crabapple are okay for private property planting*

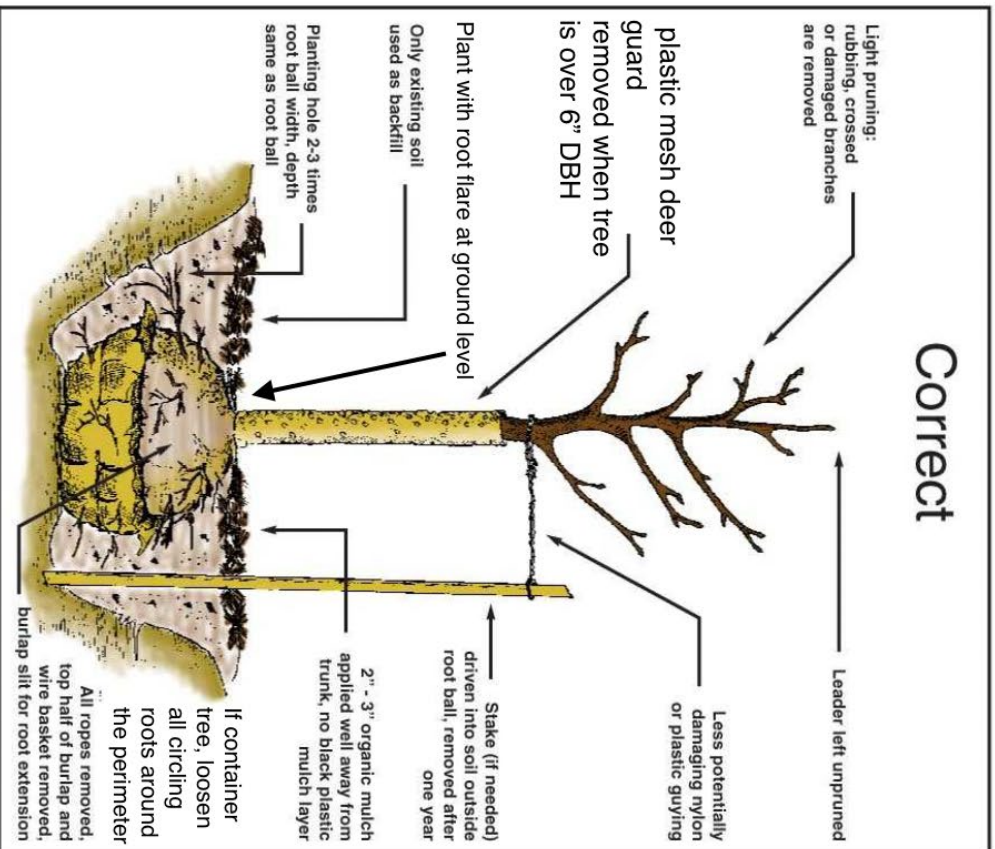
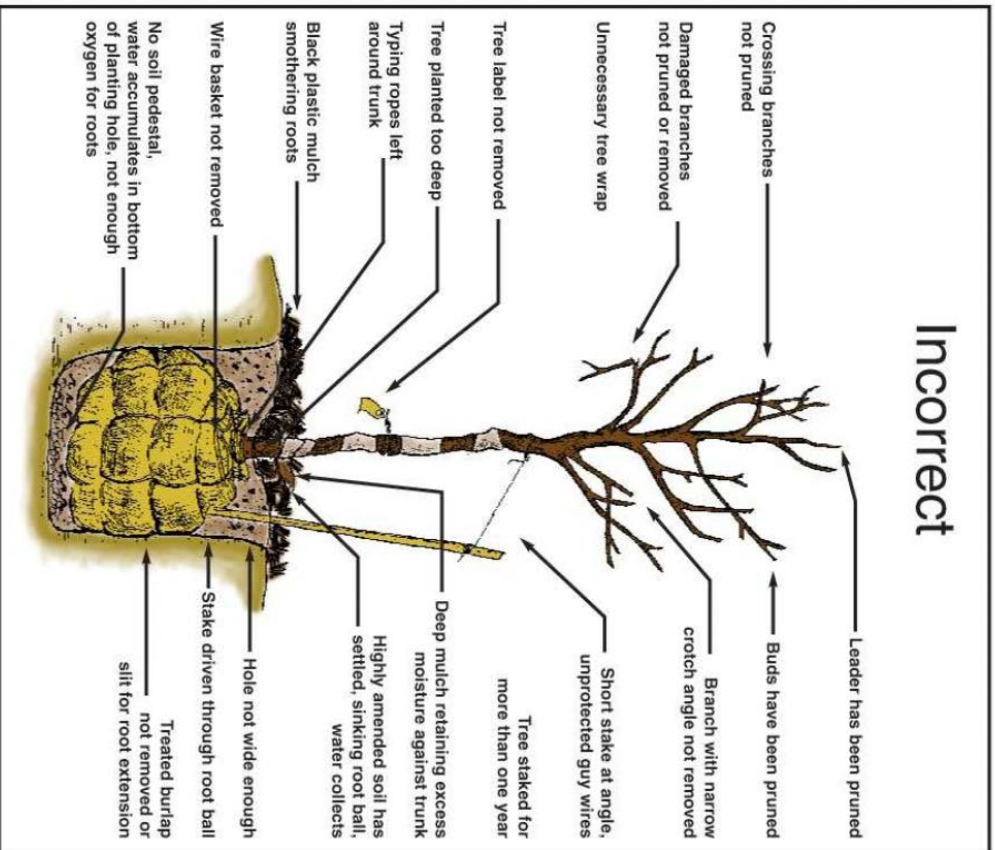
- Hop Hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*)
- Sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*)
- Hoptree (*Ptelea trifoliata*)
- Flameleaf sumac, smooth sumac, staghorn sumac (*Rhus copallina*, *R. glabra*, *R. typhina*)
 - *Despite a common misconception, sumacs are not poisonous, they have beautiful fall color, and they are excellent wildlife plants*
- Pussy willow, black willow (*Salix discolor*, *S. nigra*)
- American mountain ash (*Sorbus americana*)
- Silky stewartia (*Stewartia malacodendron*)
 - *Stewartia Pseudocamellia, Japanese Stewartia is okay for private property planting*

Evergreen Trees

- ***must be single trunked minimum 2 ½ inches in diameter***
- Balsam fir, fraser fir (*Abies balsamea*, *A. fraseri*)
 - *Fraserfir needs to be treated with dormant oil twice per year to protect against balsam wooly adelgid*
- Atlantic white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*)
- Eastern larch (*Larix laricina*)
- American holly (*Ilex opaca*)
 - *For tree permit replacements **MUST** be a tree variety, not shrubs*
 - *You must have at least one male to get fruit; many cultivars of different sizes are available*
- Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- White Spruce (*Picea glauca*)
- Pitch pine, eastern white pine, jack pine, red pine, virginia pine (*Pinus rigida*, *P. strobus*, *P. banksiana*, *P. resinosa*, *P. virginiana*)

Tree Planting

To ensure healthy trees, start with Right Tree/Right Location. Once you select a tree suited for your site and its microclimate, be sure to plant the tree correctly!



Poster Design by:
Dr. Bonnie Appleton
Virginia Tech University
Instructor/Extension Specialist, SJK, Kume