



# SHADE TREE COMMISSION

## Approved Tree List

<b>SHADE TREES*</b> <i>(larger variety, tall-growing trees)</i>	<b>ORNAMENTAL</b> <i>(smaller variety, suitable for planting within 20 feet of an overhead power line)</i>
Acer rubrum - <a href="#">Red Maple</a>	Acer negundo - <a href="#">Boxelder Maple</a>
Acer saccharum - <a href="#">Sugar Maple</a>	Aesculus pavia - <a href="#">Red Buckeye</a>
Betula nigra – Single Stem <a href="#">River Birch</a>	Amelanchier Levis ‘snowflakes’ - Shadblow Single Stem
Celtis occidentalis - <a href="#">Hackberry</a>	Carpinus caroliniana - <a href="#">American Hornbeam</a>
Liquidambar styraciflua ‘Hapdel’ (Happidaze Sweet Gum)	Cercis canadensis - <a href="#">Eastern Redbud</a>
Lirodendron “Emerald City” - <a href="#">Emerald City Tulip</a>	Craetagus crus-galli - <a href="#">Hawthorne</a>
Magnolia acuminata - <a href="#">Cucumber Magnolia</a>	Lirodendron ‘little volunteer’ - <a href="#">Tulip little Volunteer</a>
Nyssa sylvatica - <a href="#">Black Gum/Tupelo</a>	Ostrya virginiana - <a href="#">Hop Hornbeam</a>
Quercus alba - <a href="#">White Oak</a>	Prunus okame - <a href="#">Okame Cherry</a>
Quercus bicolor - <a href="#">Swamp White Oak</a>	Prunus yedoensis - <a href="#">Yoshino Cherry</a>
Quercus coccinea - <a href="#">Scarlet Oak</a>	Styrax japonica - <a href="#">Snowbell</a>
Quercus imbricaria - <a href="#">Shingle Oak</a>	Syringa reticulata - <a href="#">Tree Lilac</a>
Quercus palustris - <a href="#">Pin Oak</a>	Zelkova serrata - <a href="#">Zelkova ‘City Sprite’</a>
Tilia americana – <a href="#">Basswood Linden</a>	<a href="#">Zelkova serrata - Zelkova ‘Wireless’</a>
Ulmus americana - <a href="#">American Elm</a> DED resistant cultivars	
Ulmus parviflora - <a href="#">Lacebark Elm</a>	
Zelkova serrata - <a href="#">Green Vase</a>	
<i>*compact or columnar forms of large variety shade trees are not acceptable</i>	

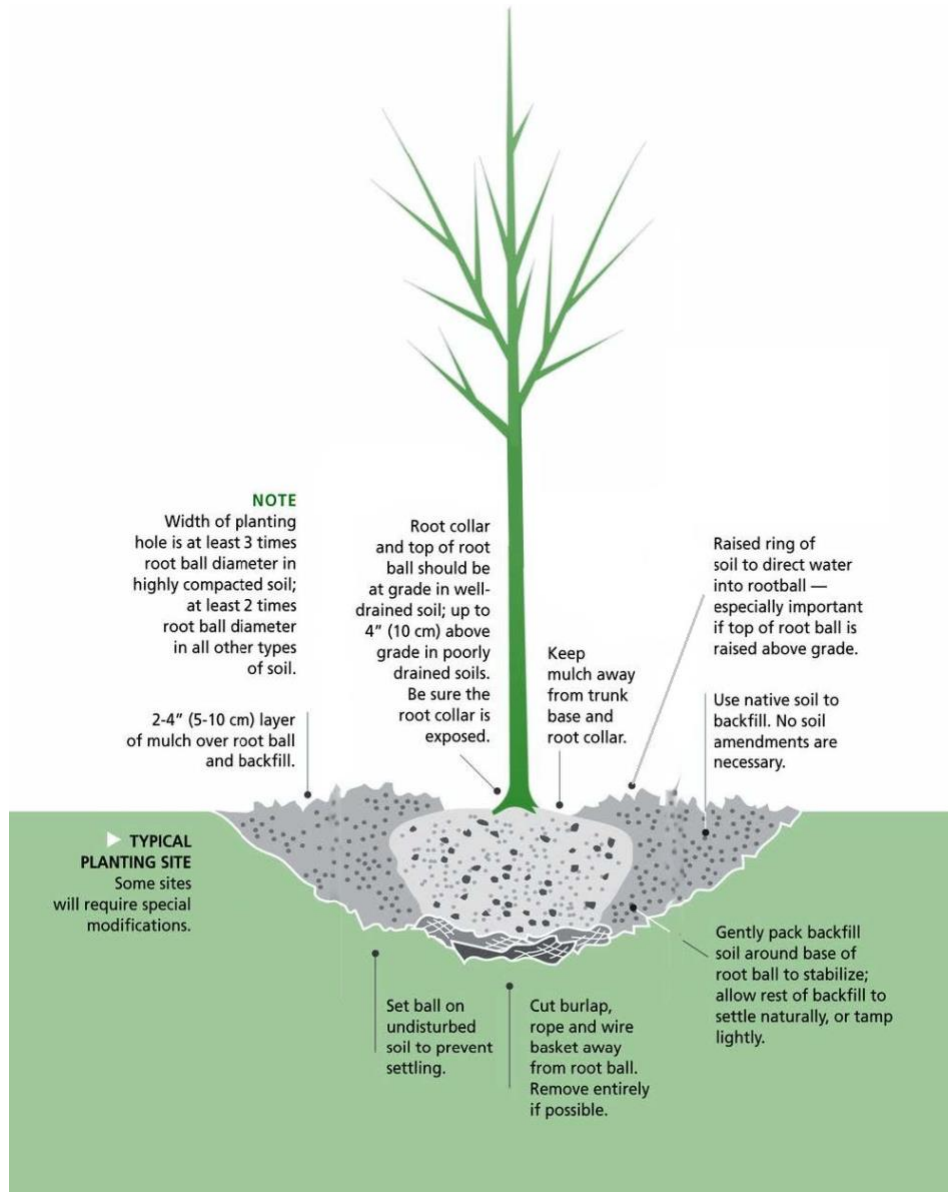
*PLEASE NOTE: hyperlinks are provided for image reference only*

**\*\* see reverse for Planting Tips \*\***



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## Planting Tips



One of the primary causes of tree failure is improper planting depth. Make sure that the root flare is at grade, so that the roots are underground and the trunk is above ground.

Piling mulch at the base of a tree traps moisture around the trunk and root flare, leading to decay and often structural damage. The best shape is a donut that keeps mulch several inches away from the base of the tree.