DELAWARE FOREST SERVICE'S COMMUNITY TREE GUIDE

A GUIDE TO CHOOSING THE RIGHT TREE FOR THE RIGHT PLACE!

NATIVE PLANTS

RECOMMENDED SPECIES AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

BIODIVERSITY

Trees on this list are recommended for a variety of reasons: resistance to insects and disease, tolerance to pollution, ability to withstand drought and soil conditions, as well as landscape and ornamental value. There are many valuable trees that may not appear on this list, but check with the Delaware Forest Service to ensure the tree you select is well-suited to your home.

Column Header	Legend
Soil pH	Numeric ranges (e.g., 5.5–7.5)
Hardiness Zone	USDA Hardiness Zones
Intolerances	-PS = Cannot tolerate shade (low shade tolerance) -FS = Cannot tolerate full sun (sun scorch / stress) -DS = Cannot tolerate drought -HT = Cannot tolerate heat -SLT = Cannot tolerate salt -WL = Cannot tolerate waterlogged conditions -UP = Cannot tolerate urban/pollution -CL = Cannot tolerate clay/poor soils -COMP = Cannot tolerate compaction -MO = Cannot tolerate moist/wet soils (rare but valid) -WIND = Cannot tolerate wind
Tolerances	+PS = Partial Shade / Shade Tolerant +FS = Full Sun +DS = Drought / Dry Soil +HT = Heat / High Temperature +SLT = Salt / Saline / Brackish +WL = Waterlogged / Flooding +UP = Urban / Pollution / Road Salt +CL = Clay / Sandy / Poor Soil Adaptability +COMP = Soil Compaction +MO = Moist / Well-Drained Soil +WIND = Wind Exposure
Root System	**[Type]-[Depth]** 1. Root Type: TR = Taproot dominant DR = Dual system (taproot + fibrous) FR = Fibrous (no dominant taproot) Depth: VS = Very Shallow (0–12") SH = Shallow (0–24") MD = Moderate (2–6 ft) DP = Deep (6–20 ft) VDP = Very Deep (>20 ft)

Column Header	Legend
Size + Growth	**Height (H):** feet, **Spread (S):** feet **Growth Rate:** G:SL = Slow, G:MOD = Moderate, G:FST = Fast Example: H:35–50, S:15–25, G:MOD
Planting Time	P:Sp = Spring, P:F = Fall Multiple seasons separated with / (e.g., Sp/F)
Urban Performance	• OS = Open Space • STR = Street Tree • PL = Parking Lot • RP = Riparian • SP = Specimen
Ornamental Traits	Flower: (FL) • Yes (Y) or No (N) Fruit / Seeds: (FR) • Yes (Y) or No (N) Fall / Seasonal Color: (FC) • Yes (Y) or No (N)

Column Header	Legend	
Biotic Issues (Diseases - D:)	D:ALM=Algal Leaf Spot D:An=Anthracnose D:Arb=Arborvitae Needle Blight D:ARC=Artist's Conk D:APS=Apple Scab D:ARR =Armillaria Root Rot D:BLS=Bacterial Leaf Scorch D:BB=Beech Bark Disease D:BLF=Beech Leaf Disease D:BR=Black Rot D:BS=Black Spot D:BL=Blight D:BM = Black Mold D:BN = Bleeding Necrosis D:BOT=Botrytis/Gray Mold D:BS=Bronze Leaf Disease D:CB=Canker (general) D:CC=Cytospora Canker D:CG = Crown Gall D:CAR=Cedar Apple Rust D:CLB=Cedar Leaf Blight D:CRR=Cotton Root Rot D:CO=Conks (general) D:DGA=Dogwood Anthracnose D:DF=Decay Fungus D:DB=Diplodia Tip Blight D:DNB=Dothistroma Needle Blight D:EFB=Eastern Filbert Blight D:FG= Fungal Diseases (general) D:FW=Fire Blight D:FSol=Fusarium Solani Canker D:Gan=Ganoderma spp. D:HR=Heart Rot D:HC= Hypoxolon Canker D:HDS=Hickory Downy Leaf Spot D:HR=Heart Rot D:KTB=Kabatina Twig Blight D:JTB=Juniper Tip Blight D:LB =Leaf Blotch D:LBL=Leaf Blister D:LBT= Leaf Blight D:LS = Leaf Spot	D:LSC=Leaf Scorch D:LKD=Leucostoma Dieback D:MER=Meripilus D:MS=Massaria Disease D:MDR=Metasequoia Rust D:NB=Needle Blight D:NC=Needle Cast D:NCC=Nectria Canker D:OGW=Oak Wilt D:PHB=Phomopsis Twig Blight D:PhytLTB= Phytophthora spp. Leaf and Twig Blight D:PhytRR=Phytophthora spp. Root Rot D:PM=Powdery Mildew D:PTB=Pestalotiopsis Tip Blight D:PW=Persimmon Wilt D:PNW=Pine Wilt D:RNB=Rhizosphaera Needle Blight D:RNC=Rhabdocline Needle Blight D:SNC=Swiss Needle Cast D:RCR=Root Collar Rot D:RR = Root Rot D:RST = Rust Disease D:SB= Sooty Bark Disease D:SBT = Sirococcus Blight D:SC = Stem Canker D:SM = Sooty Mold D:SOD = Sudden Oak Death D:SSR = Shoestring Root Rot D:TN = Twig Blight D:TR = Trunk Rot D:TCK = Thousand Cankers Disease D:THYR = Thyronectria D:VW=Verticillium Wilt D:VAW=Vascular Wilt D:VSD = Vascular Streak dieback D:WR = White Rot D:WT = Wilt Disease D:WHR=White Heart Rot D:WPBR=White Pine Blister Rust D:WetW=Wet Wood D:WBroom=Witches' Broom

Column Header		Legend	
Biotic Issues (Insects - I:)	I:AB = Ambrosia Beetle I:AP = Aphids I:BW = Bagworms I:BB = Bark Beetles I:BBA = Beech Blight Aphid I:BS = Beech Scale I:BLM = Birch Leafminers I:BVW = Black Vine Weevil I:BSB = Black Stem Borer I:BM = Blotch Mines I:BBR = Bronze Birch Borer I:BDW = Budworms I:CSC = Calico Scale I:CSB = Camphers Shot Borer I:CW = Carpenterworm I:CG = Caterpillars (general) I:CCS = Cottony Cushion Scale I:CLB = Cypress Leaf Beetle I:DW = Deodar Weevil I:DB = Dogwood Borer I:DFTM = Douglas Fir Tussock Moth I:EB = Engraver Beetle I:FC = Fall Cankerworm I:FAS = Fawn Sphinx I:FWb = Fall Webworm I:FBB = Fir Bark Beetle I:FS = Fringetree Sallow I:FG = Fungus Gnats I:GA = Gall Aphids I:GG = Gall Mites	I:GAB = Granulate Ambrosia Beetle I:HHD = Hickory Horned Devil I:HB = Hickory Bark Beetle I:HTM = Hickory Tussock Moth I:HLBM = Holly Leaf Blister Mite I:HPB = Honeylocust Plant Bug I:IB = Ips Beetle I:JB = Japanese Beetle I:KS = Kermes Scale I:LB = Lacebug I:LPW = Large Pine Weevil I:LC = Lecanium Scale I:LF = Leaf Beetles I:LH = Leafhopper I:LM = Leafminer I:LL = Linden Looper I:LHB = Longhorn Beetle I:MS = Magnolia Scale I:MDD = Massaria Disease I:ME = Mealybugs I:MW = Mimosa Webworm I:MG = Mites (General) I:NPTM = Nantucket Pine Tip Moth I:NGW = Native Green Weevil I:OLB = Oak Lace Bugs I:OSS = Oak Slug Sawfly I:OAKW = Oakworm Complex I:OSSC = Oystershell Scale I:PB = Peach Borer I:PLSC = Pine Needle Scale I:PGM = Pod Gall Midge	I:PSF = Pear Sawfly I:PSaw = Pine Sawyer I:PNW = Poplar Borer I:PP = Processionary Moth I:RS = Rust Sphinx I:Saw = Sawflies I:SCI = Scale Insects I:SPB = Southern Pine Beetle I:SPC = Southern Pine Coneworm I:SM = Spider Mites I:SPM = Spongy Moth I:SBW = Spruce Budworm I:TC = Tent Caterpillars I:TCK = Thousand Cankers Disease I:TH = Treehoppers I:TG = Twig Girdler I:TM = Twig Miner I:TW = Twig Weevil I:TTA = Tuliptree Aphid I:TTSC = Tuliptree Scale I:WBM = Tussock Moth I:VOC = Variable Oakleaf Caterpillar I:WC = Walnut Caterpillar I:WS = Waved Sphinx I:WW = Webworm I:WE = Weevils I:WF = Whiteflies I:WBB = Wood Boring Beetles I:WLH = Woolly Aphid I:WLM = Wood Leopard Moth I:YPW = Yellow-Poplar Weevil

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Common Name/*Latin Name*	Native (Y/N)	pH	Hardiness Zone	Intolerant	Tolerant	Root System	Size + Growth	Planting Time	Urban Performance	Ornamental Traits	Biotic Issues
American Arborvitae/ *Thuja occidentalis*	Y	6.5-7.5	7a	-DS | -WL | -FS | -WIND | -HT	+PS	FR-SH	H:50–70, S:10–15, G:MOD	Sp	PK | OS	FL: N FR: Y FC: Y	D: KTB | PTB | PHB I: SM | BW | WLM | SCI
American Beech/*Fagus grandifolia*	Y	5.0–7.0	7a-8a	-WL | -COMP | -SLT	+FS	FR-SH	H:50–120, S:40–60, G:SL	Sp	PK | OS	FL: Y FR: Y FC: Y	D: BB| PM | BLF, MER I: OSSC | BBA | WLH | BS
American Crabapple/ *Malus coronaria*	Y	5.5–7.5	7a-8a	N/A	+FS	FR-SH	H:15–30, S:6–9, G:SL	Sp	PK | OS	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: ABS | CAR | PM | FW I: AP | LH | TH | WBB larvae
American Holly/Ilex opaca	Y	3.5–6.5	7a-8a	-WL | -UP	+SLT	TR-DP	H:35–50, S:15–25, G:M	Sp/F	PK | OS | SP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=N	D: LS | PM | RR | PhytLTB I: HLBM | SCI | SM
American Hophornbeam/*Ostrya virginiana*	Y	4.2–7.6	7a-8a	-SLT | -WL	+DS | +PS	FR-SH	H:25-40, S:25-30, G:SL	Sp	PK | OS | STR | SP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: CB | LBL I: WBB | LHB larvae

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American Persimmon/ *Diospyros virginiana*	Y	6.0–7.5	7a-8a	-PS	+DS | +WL | +UP	DR-DP	H:35-60, S:20-35, G:MOD	Sp/F	PK | OS | SP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: LS | VAW | PW I: GAB | BSB | CSB
American Sycamore/ *Platanus occidentalis*	Y	5.0–8.0	7a-8a	–FSH	+SLT | +UP | +WL | +DS | +FS	FR-SH	H:75–100, S:75–80, G:FST	Sp	PK | OS | PB	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: AN | PM | SB | RR I: LB | JB | SCI
American Yellowwood/ *Cladrastis kentukea*	Y	4.5–8.0	7a–8a	-WL | -COMP	+PS	DR-DP	H:30–75, S:30–50, G:FST	Sp/F	OS | SP	FL=Y FR=N FC=Y	D: PM | RST | BR | RR I: SM | SCI | ME | Ap | WF | WE | FG
Atlantic White Cedar/ *Chamaecyparis thyoides*	Y	5.0–6.5	7a-8a	-DS | -SLT	+WL	FR-SH	H:60–80, S:30–40, G:MOD	Sp/F	RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=N	D: CAR | NB | RR | JTB I: SCI | ME | Ap | WF
Bald Cypress/ *Taxodium distichum*	Y	5.5–6.5	7a-8a	–XDS | -FSD | -SS	+DS | +SS | +UP	TR-DP	H:50–70, S:20–30, G:MOD	Sp/F	RP | OS	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: RST | NB | CB | PhytRR I: CLB | GG | WE | FG

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American Basswood/ *Tilia americana*	Y	6.0–7.5	7a-8a	-DS | -SLT | -UP	+PS	FR-MD	H:60–100, S:30–50, G:FST	Sp/F	OS	FL=Y FR=N FC=Y	D: VW | CB | SM | BM | WR | An I: JB | LM | HTM | LL | WW
Black Walnut/ *Juglans nigra*	Y	6.0–7.5	7a-7b	-WL	+DS	TR-DP	H:50–100, S:70–75, G:FST	Sp	OS	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: TCK | BL | An | RR | CG | LS I: WC | CCS
Black Oak/ *Quercus velutina*	Y	5.5–6.5	7a-8a	-WL	+DS	TR-DP	H:50–100, S:60–80, G:FST	Sp/F	PK | OS	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: OGW | An I: BM | FC | TC | OSS | LC
Blackgum/ *Nyssa sylvatica*	Y	5.5–7.0	7a-8a	-DS | -COMP	+WL	TR-DP	H:30–50, S:20–30, G:MOD	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: LS | CB | RST I: LM | SCI
Blue Atlas Cedar/ *Cedrus atlantica*	N	6.0–7.5	7a–8a	-WL	+DS	TR-DP	H:40–60, S:30–40, G:SL	Sp/F	SP | OS	FL=N FR=Y FC=N	D: SBT | RR | CB I: WF | SCI | Ap | SM | ME | WE

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Chestnut Oak/*Quercus montana*	Y	5.0–6.5	7a–8a	-WL | -COMP	+DS	TR-DP	H:60-75, S:30–70, G:SL	Sp	OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: OGW | SOD | An | BLS I: SPM | TH | WBB | OAKW | VOC
Colorado Blue Spruce/ *Picea pungens*	N	6.0–7.5	7a–8a	-PS | -WL	+DS | +HT | +UP	SR-SH	H:30–75, S:10–20, G:MOD	Sp	SP | OS	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: RNB | NB | LKD | CC I: Ap | BW | SM | SBW | PLSC | IB
Cucumbertree Magnolia/ *Magnolia acuminata*	N	6.0–7.0	7a–8a	-DS | -SLT | -UP | -COMP	+PS	SR-SH	H:50–80, S:35–60, G:MOD	Sp	OS	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: An | VW | CB | PhytRR | BLS I: MS | Ap | MG | JB | LM
Dawn Redwood/ *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	N	6.0–7.0	7a–8a	–HF | -WL	+UP | +DS	FR-SH	H:70–100, S:25–40, G:FST	F	OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: NB | CB | RR | PM | MDR I: SM | SCI | BW | ME | Ap | FG | CG
Downy Serviceberry/ Amelenchier arborea	Y	5.5–6.5	7a–7b	-WL | -CL	+DS	FR-SH	H:15–30, S:20–40, G:FST	Sp/F	OS	FL = Y FR = Y FC = Y	D: FW | RST | WBroom I: LM | PSF | SM | Ap | PB | SCI

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Eastern Cottonwood /*Populus deltoides*	Y	4.5–8.0	7a–8a	-PS | -SLT	+WL	SR-SH	H:50-80, S:50–75, G:FST	Sp/F	RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: LS | PM | LBT I: WBB | WLM | CW
Eastern Redbud/ *Cercis canadensis*	Y	6.5–8.0	7a–8a	-WL | -COMP	+DS	DR-MD	H:20–30, S:25–35, G:MOD	Sp/F	OS	FL=Y FR=N FC=Y	D: PM | BOT | VW | VSD I: SCI | LH | CG | WBB
Eastern Red Cedar/ *Juniperus virginiana*	Y	6.5–7.5	7a–7b	-WL | -COMP	+HT | +UP | +WIND	DR-MD	H:40–60, S:10–35, G:MOD	Sp/F	OS | SP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: CAR| RST | BL | RR | NB | CB I: BW | BB | SM | SCI | ME
'Espresso' ™ Kentucky Coffeetree/ *Gymnocladus dioicus 'Espresso' ™*	N	6.0–7.5	7a–8a	-WL	+DS | +HT | +SLT | +UP | +COMP	DR-DP	H:45–50, S:25–30, G:SL	Sp/F	STR | OS | RP	FL=Y FR=N FC=Y	D: LSC | FG I: SM | SCI | FG
European Beech/ *Fagus sylvatica*	N	5.5–7.5	7a–7b	-DS | -WL | -COMP	+SLT	FR-SH	H:50–100, S:40–60, G:MOD	Sp	OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: BLF | BB | PM | CB I: SCI | BB | WLH | SM

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European Hornbeam/ *Carpinus betulus*	N	5.5–7.5	7a	-PS	+COMP	DR-MD	H:40–60, S:35–40, G:FST	Sp/F	STR | PL | OS	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: HR | DF | CB | PM | RR I: LB | SCI | Ap | SM
Flowering Dogwood/*C ornus florida*	Y	5.5–7.5	7a–8a	-DS | -WL | -SLT	+FS	DR-SH	H:15–30, S:15–30, G:MOD	Sp	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: An | PM I: DB | GG | SCI
Ginkgo/ *Ginkgo biloba*	N	5.5–7.5	7a–8a	-WL	+UP | +DS | +PS	DR-MD	H:50–80, S:30–40, G:MOD	Sp	STR | OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: BOT | LSC | PhytRR I: Ap | SM | SCI | WE
Hackberry/ *Celtis occidentalis*	Y	5.5–7.5	7a–8a	-DS | -WL	+UP | +WIND	TR-DP	H:50–80, S:30–50, G:FST	Sp	STR | OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: ARR I: Ap | TC
Hinoki False Cypress/ *Chamaecyparis obtusa*	N	5.5–7.5	7a–8a	-DS | -PS | -WL	+FS	FR-MD	H:50–75, S:10-25, G:SL	Sp/F	SP | OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=N	D: BL | PhytRR | ARR | NB I: SM | BB | SCI | Ap

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Horse Chestnut/ *Aesculus hippocastanum*	N	6.0–8.0	7a–8a	-PS | -WL | -COMP	+SLT | +UP | +DS	TR-MD	H:50–75, S:40–70, G:MOD	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: LB | ARR | Gan I: LM | BW | JB | WBM | SCI | Ap
Ironwood/ *Carpinus caroliniana*	Y	4.0-5.6	7a–7b	-DS | -COMP	+WL	TR-MD	H:25–40, S:20–30, G:SL	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: LS | CB | TB I: ME | WBB
Japanese Cedar/ *Cryptomeria japonica*	N	5.0–7.0	7a–8a	-WL | PS	+SLT	FR-SH	H:40–70, S:15–30, G:MOD	Sp/F	SP | OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=N	D: LBT | LS | TB | CB I: SM | SCI | LHB
Large Tooth Aspen/*Populus grandidentata*	Y	6.0–7.5	7a–8a	-PS	+FS	FR-VDP	H:50–70, S:20–40, G:FST	Sp	OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: BS I: SCI | ME | GA | LF
Littleleaf Linden/*Tilia cordata*	N	6.0–7.5	7a–8a	-DS | WL | FS	+UP | +SLT | +COMP	TR-MD	H:50–60, S:39–40, G:MOD	Sp	OS | STR	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: PhytRR | An | CB I: Ap | WBB | SPM | SCI | Saw

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Loblolly Pine/*Pinus taeda*	Y	6.5–8.0	7a–8a	-	+WL | +DS | +FS	TR-MD	H:60–90, S:29–40, G:FST	Sp	OS	FL=N FR=Y FC=N	D: WT | NB | DB | RST | ARR | PhytRR I: WBB | IB | SPB
London Planetree/ *Platanus x acerifolia*	N	6.1–7.8	7a–8a	-WL | -PS	+UP | +DS | +COMP	DR-SH	H:75-100, S:30-80, G:MOD	Sp	STR | OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: An | MS | PhytRR I: WBB | SCI | JB | CG | MG
Mockernut Hickory/Carya tomentosa	Y	6.5–8.0	7a–8a	-SLT | -PS	+DS	TR-DP	H:50–60, S:40–60, G:SL	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: WHR | An | CB I: HB | WE | TG
Norway Spruce/ *Picea abies*	N	5.5-7.0	7a–8a	-DS | -HT	+MO	FR-SH	H:40-60, S:25-30, G:FST	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=N	D: CC | RNB | RR | NC I: Ap | BW | BDW | WBB | SM | BB
Ohio Buckeye/ *Aesculus glabra*	N	6.0-7.5	7a	-WL	+DS	TR-MD	H:20-50, S:25-40, G:MOD	Sp	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: LB | LSC | PM | VW I: Ap | SCI | CG | WBB

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Pond Cypress/*Taxodium ascendens*	Y	4.5-6.5	7a-8a	-PS | -MO | -DS	+FS	DR-DP	H:50-70, S:10-20, G:FST	Sp	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: RR | CB I: SM | Ap | SCI | FG | ME
Quaking Aspen/ *Populus tremuloids*	Y	4.3-9.0	7a-8a	-PS | -HT | -UP	+MO | +FS	FR-MD	H:50-60, S:20-30, G:FST	Sp/F	OS	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: HC | CC | HR I: PNW | TC
Red Maple/ *Acer rubrum*	Y	4.5-6.5	7a-8a	-CL	+UP	FR-SH	H:40–70, S:30–50, G:FST	Sp/F	STR | OS	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: An | VW I: Ap | SCI
River Birch/*Betula nigra*	Y	4.0-6.5	7a-8a	-CL | -WL	+FS | +DS	DR-SH	H:40–60, S:30–70, G:FST	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: An | ARR | CB | HR | PM | RST I: Ap | LM | BBR | TC | FWb | OSSC
Saucer Magnolia/ *Magnolia x soulangeana*	N	5.5-6.5	7b-8a	-MO | -DS	+UP	FR-SH	H:20–30, S:15–25, G:MOD	Sp/F	OS	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: VW | CG | RR | LS | PM I: WF | SCI | Ap

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Shadblow Serviceberry / *Amelanchier canadensis*	Y	5.5-7.0	7a-8a	-HT | -PS | -WL	+DS | +UP	FR-SH	H:15–30, S:10–20, G:MOD	Sp	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: PM | FW | LS I: Ap | SM | WBB | WW | GG
Shagbark Hickory/*Carya ovata*	Y	6.0-7.5	7a	-MO	+DS | +WL	TR-DP	H:70-90, S:50–70, G:SL	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: CB | An | TR | HDS I: WE | Ap | HB
Sourwood/*Oxydendrum arboreum*	N	4.5-6.5	7a-8a	-DS | -COMP | -SLT | -UP	+FS	FR-SH	H:20-30, S:10-15, G:SL	F	OS | SP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: TB | LS I: DB | FWb | Ap | SCI | HHD
Southern Magnolia/ *Magnolia grandiflora*	N	5.5-6.5	7b-8a	-WL | -UP	+DS | +SLT	FR-SH	H:60-80, S:30-50, G:SL	Sp	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=N	D: LS | PM | CB | VW | BM | ALM I: SM | ME | Ap | SCI
Star Magnolia/*Magnolia stellata*	N	5.5-6.5	7b-8a	+DS | +SLT	-WL | -UP	FR-SH	H:15-20, S:10-15, G:SL	Sp/F	OS	FL=Y FR=Y FC=N	D: PM | An | LS | RR I: Ap | SCI | SM | CG

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Common Name/*Latin Name*	Native (Y/N)	pH	Hardiness Zone	Intolerant	Tolerant	Root System	Size + Growth	Planting Time	Urban Performance	Ornamental Traits	Biotic Issues
Sugar Maple/ *Acer saccharum*	Y	6.0-7.5	7a	-COMP | -HT | -UP | -SLT	+FS	FR-SH	H: 60-100, S: 40-60, G:MOD	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: An | VW I: Ap | SCI
Swamp White Oak/*Quercus bicolor*	Y	6.0-7.5	7a-8a	-WL | -DS | -COMP	+MO	DR-DP	H: 50-80, S: 40-50, G:FST	Sp	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: OGW | An | CB | SSR I: GA | WBB | CG
Sweetbay Magnolia/ *Magnolia virginiana*	Y	5.5-7.5	7a-8a	-DR | -SL | -UP	+WL | +FS | +SD	FR-VS	H: 10-35, S: 20-40, G:MOD	Sp	OS | RP | SP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: VW | CB | PM | PhytRR I: Ap | SM | MS | SCI | ME | WE
Sweetgum 'Rotundiloba' /*Liquidambar styracifua 'Rotundiloba'*	Y	5.8-6.5	7a-8a	-PS | -WL	+FS | +DS | +SLT	DR-DP	H: 60-75, S: 20-40, G:FST	Sp	OS | RP	FL=N FR=N FC=Y	D: ARC | BN | An I: BW | CSC | BVW
Swiss Stone Pine/*Pinus cambra*	N	6.0-7.5	7a	-PS | -WL	+DS	FR-DP	H: 30-40, S: 15-29, G:SL	Sp	OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=Y	D: NB | RR | PM | RST | BL I: Ap | SM | WE

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Thornless Podless Honey Locust/ *Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis*	N	6.0-7.5	7a-8a	-PS | -DS	+UP | +COMP	DR-DP	H: 30-70, S: 30-50, G:FST	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=N FC=Y	D: CB | RCR | THYR | BS | NCC | LS I: HPB | SM | PGM | LH | MW
Tulip-poplar/*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Y	4.5-8.2	7a-8a	-PS | -COMP	+MO	TR-DP	H: 70-100, S: 30-50, G:FST	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: FSol | ARR | VW I: YPW | TTSC | TTA
Turkish Filbert/ *Corylus colurna*	N	6.0-7.5	7a-8a	-PS | -WL	+DS | +UP | +COMP	DR-DP	H: 40-50, S: 15-35, G:MOD	Sp/F	STR | OS	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: EFB | FG I: Ap | CG
Virginia Pine/*Pinus taeda*	Y	5.5-7.0	7a-8a	-UP | -PS | -MO | -WL	+DS	DR-MD	H: 40-100, S: 10-40, G:SL	Sp/F	OS	FL=N FR=Y FC=N	D: PNW | DNB | NC | WPBR I: NPTM | SPC | PSaw | DW
Western Arborvitae/ *Thuja plicata*	N	6.0-7.5	7a-8a	-HT | -DS | -WIND	+FS | +SLT	FR-SH	H: 50-70, S:15-25, G:FST	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=N FR=Y FC=N	D: CB | Arb | CLB I: LM | SCI | Ap | SM | BW

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White Fringetree/*Chionanthus virginicus*	Y	5.5-6.5	7a-8a	-DS | -SLT | -UP	+FS	FR-SH	H: 50-70, S: 15-25, G:FST	Sp	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: LS | CB | SC I: MG | SCI | FS | FWb | WS | RS | FAS
White Oak/*Quercus alba*	Y	6.0-7.0	7a-8a	-UP | -COMP	+SLT | +PS | +DS	DR-MD	H: 50-135, S: 50-80, G:SL	F/Sp	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: BLS | SOD | OGW I: TM | LM | OLB | KS | SPM
Willow Oak/ *Quercus phellos*	Y	6.0-7.0	7a-8a	-PS | -MO | -WIND	+UP | +DS | +COMP	DR-DP	H: 60-100, S: 40-60, G:FST	Sp	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: CB | CRR | OGW | ARR I: AB | Ap | LB
Yellow Birch/*Betula alleghaniensis*	Y	5.0-6.5	7a	-HT | -DS | -COMP	+FS	DR-MD	H: 60-90, S: 30-50, G:SL	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: LS | PM | An | WetW | CO I: BLM | BBR
Yellow Buckeye/ *Aesculus flava*	N	6.0-7.5	7a	-CL | -DS	+WL | +MO | +UP	TR-MD	H: 50-70, S: 30-50, G:SL	Sp/F	OS | RP	FL=Y FR=Y FC=Y	D: LB | LSC I: LB | WBB | BW

NOT RECOMMENDED TREES

Invasive or unsuitable species for Delaware landscapes

THE FOLLOWING TREES ARE CONSIDERED INVASIVE, HIGHLY PEST-PRONE, OR POORLY SUITED TO DELAWARE'S CLIMATE.

INVASIVE SPECIES ARE NOT NATIVE AND CAN SPREAD AGGRESSIVELY, DISPLACING NATIVE VEGETATION AND DISRUPTING ECOSYSTEMS. THESE TREES OFTEN REQUIRE SIGNIFICANT TIME AND RESOURCES TO MANAGE.

WHILE SOME NON-NATIVE SPECIES (SUCH AS GINKGO OR NORWAY SPRUCE) MAY BE ACCEPTABLE IN CONTROLLED SETTINGS, PRIORITY SHOULD ALWAYS BE GIVEN TO NATIVE OR WELL-ADAPTED TREES.

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Common Name/Latin Name	Insect/Pest Related Issues	Disease Related Issues	Invasive
American Elm/*Ulmus americana*	Borers, leaf miners, beetles, mealy bugs, caterpillars, and scales.	Except for new resistant cultivars, most elms have died from Dutch elm disease. Phloem necrosis is a disease caused by a phytoplasma that attacks the food-conducting tissue of this tree, usually resulting in a loosening of the bark, wilting, defoliation, and death. Wetwood is a bacterial disease that results in wilting and dieback. Various wilts, rots, cankers, and leaf spots may also occur.	
Ash species/*Fraxinus*	Emerald ash borer (EAB), which kills ash trees, is now in Delaware.	Ash antracnose, Ash yellows, verticillium wilt, Ash rust, powdery mildew, cotton root rot, mycosphaerella leaf spot, ganoderma and laetiporus root rot.	
Austrian Pine/*Pinus nigra*	Aphids, adelgids, bark beetle bore, sawfly larvae caterpillars, sawflies, pine needle miner larvae, pine needle scale, pine spittlebugs, spruce mites, Zimmerman pine moth, pine wilt nematode, pinewood nematode.	Susceptible to Sphaeropsis (Diplodia) tip blight and Dothistroma needle blight.	✓
Autumn Olive/*Elaeagnus umbellata*	Spider mites, scale insects, mealybugs, aphids, fungus gnats, fruit flies, stinkbugs, boxelder bugs, and spider beetles.	Olive leaf spot, antracnose, verticillium wilt, phytophtora root rot, crown rot, and olive knot.	✓
Black Locust/*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Locust borer, locust leaf miner, caterpillars, weevils, scale, and whiteflies.	Canker, powdery mildew, leaf spots, wood rots, and verticillium wilt.	✓
Bradford Pear/*Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'*	Aphids, scales and borers	Can be affected by fire blight, which can spread to other Rosaceous crops (like pears, apples, and loquat).	✓

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Chinese Elm/*Ulmus parvifolia*	Aphids, elm leaf beetles, scale insects, and spider mites.	Dutch Elm Disease, powdery mildew, antracnose, root rot, cankers, and leaf spot.	
Hemlock/*Tsuga canadensis*	Hemlock woolly adelgid, a non-native insect, infests this tree. Other insect problems include elongate hemlock scale, hemlock borer, fir flat-headed borer, hemlock looper, hemlock rust mite, hemlock sawfly, bagworms, spider mites, gypsy moths, spruce budworm, spruce leaf miner, and grape scale.	Disease problems include needle blight, cankers, blister and needle rusts, and sapwood rot.	
Japanese Black Pine/*Pinus thunbergii*	Pinewood nematodes, caterpillars, sawflies, scale, mealybugs, borers, miners, and weevils.	Diplodia tip blight, rusts, cankers, blight, and leaf cast are some issues affecting this plant's health.	✓
Kousa Dogwood/*Cornus kousa*	Calico scale, dogwood borer, dogwood sawfly, Japanese maple scale, leafhoppers and oyster shell scale	Leaf and flower blight (botrytis), crown canker, bacterial leaf scorch, powdery mildew and septoria leaf spot can occur.	✓
Leyland Cypress/ x *Cuprocyparis leylandii*	Bagworms, spider mites	Seiridium canker, phytophtora root rot, botryosphaeria canker, leaf tip blight, cercospora needle blight	
Mimosa/*Albizia juliabrissin*	Mimosa webworms, mites, shot hole borer, cottony cushion scale	Armillaria fungus, root rot, fusarium wilt	✓

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Northern Red Oak/*Quercus rubra*	Spongy moth, red oak borer, spider mites, aphids, and carpenterworms.	Bacterial leaf scorch (BLS) is a fatal disease more common in red oaks, oak wilt, antracnose, powdery mildew, oak leaf blister, cankers, and endothia cankers.	
Norway Maple/*Acer platanoides*	Aphids, scale insects, spider mites, leaf-eating insects, wood-boring beetles, and maple bladder gall mites.	Verticilium wilt, antracnose, tar spot, and leaf spot diseases.	✓
Paulownia/*Paulownia tomentosa*	Leaf-eating insects, scale insects, spider mites, mealybugs, aphids, fungus gnats, fruit flies, mole crickets, and wireworms.	Witches' broom, powdery mildew, armillaria fungus, antracnose, black pox, and cankers.	✓
Pin Oak/*Quercus palustris*	Aphids, spongy moth, sawflies, caterpillars, scale insects, wood-boring insects, lace bugs, carpenter worms, and twig girdlers.	Bacterial leaf scorch (BLS) is a fatal disease more common in red oaks, antracnose, powdery mildew, canker diseases, oak wilt, wetwood, root and butt rot.	
Shumard Oak/*Quercus shumardii*	Spider mites, scale insects, mealybugs, aphids, whiteflies, oak lace bugs, two-lined chestnut borer, oak shothole leafminer, fall cankerworm, and forest tent caterpillar.	Bacterial leaf scorch (BLS) is a fatal disease more common in red oaks, oak wilt, antracnose, hypoxylon canker, verticillum wilt, root and butt rots.	
Slippery Elm/*Ulmus rubra*	Elm leaf beetle, european elm scale, elm bark beetles, woolly elm aphids, and emerald ash borer.	Dutch elm disease, black leaf spot, botryodiplodia canker, antracnose, powdery mildew, and root rot.	

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Common Name/Latin Name	Insect/Pest Related Issues	Disease Related Issues	Invasive
Tree of Heaven/*Ailanthus altissima*	Host for Spotted Lanternfly, brown marmorated stink bug, ailanthus webworm, scale insects, aphids, and wood-boring beetles.	Verticillium wilt, leaf spot, cankers, and root rot.	✓
Weeping Higan Cherry/*Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'*	Aphids, wood-boring beetles, spider mites, and tent caterpillars.	Cherry leaf spot, powdery mildew, red spot, twig canker, sunscald, and verticillium wilt.	✓
White Mulberry/*Morus alba*	Aphids, wood-boring beetles, whiteflies, scale insects, mites, mealybugs, caterpillars, lacebugs, leafhoppers, fall webworms, and glassy-winged sharpshooter.	Anthracnose, Bacterial blight, coral spot canker, bacterial laef scorch, powdery mildew, root rot.	✓
White Pine/*Pinus strobus*	White pine weevil, pine needle scale, pine bark beetles, eastern pine tip moth, pine sawflies and other caterpillars, and spider mites.	Caliciopsis canker, diplodia tip blight, pine wilt disease, dothistroma needle blight, lophodermium needle cast, white pine blister rust, fusiform rust, and annosus root rot.	
White-barked birch species/*Betulaceae*	Bronze birch borer prefers white-barked species in this area, birch leafminer, aphids, japanese beetles, and fall webworms.	Anthracnose, birch canker, birch leaf miner, heart rot, leaf spot, wet wood, and conks.	