

Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*)



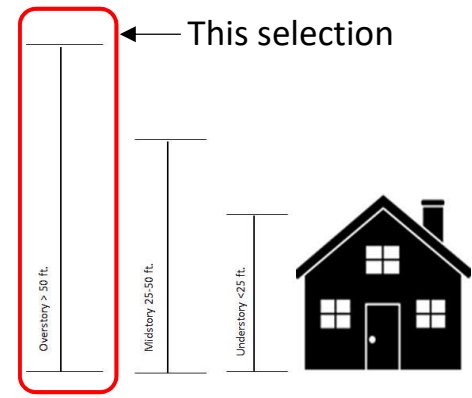
Images from Virginia Tech University & Forestryimages.org

This oak is found growing wild in low-lying and swampy areas – often moist bottomlands or riverbanks. But it grows just as well in an urban or suburban setting, with tolerance to compacted soil and drought. This tree grows in a rounded shape and features dark green deciduous leaves with a leathery texture.

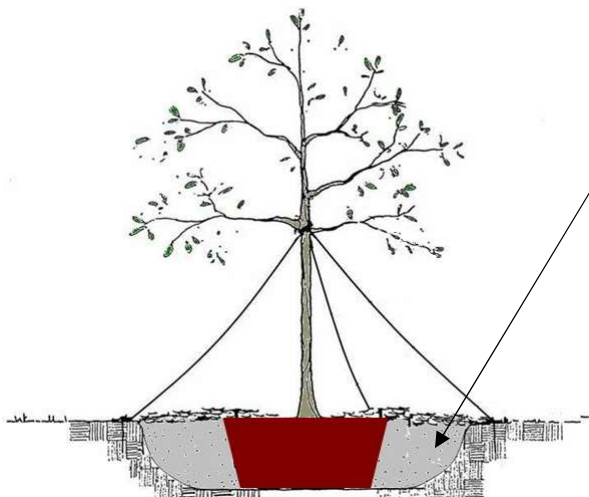
Mature Size: Height of 50-60' and Spread of 50-60'

Sun Preference: Full sun

Soil Preference: Grows in moist, well-drained, and wet soils



How to Plant



1. Select a site free from above & underground utilities.
2. Allow 640 Sq. ft. of open soil surface area for overstory trees, and 25-40' spaces between trees.
3. Dig hole 3x wider than container, and 1-2" shallower than the container so that the top of root ball is at or 1" above original grade.
4. Backfill hole with native soil.
5. Cover area with mulch 1-3" thick and remove any mulch against the trunk of the tree.
6. Water weekly during growing season, 5-7 gallons per caliper inch, for 2-3 years during establishment.

Shumard Oak (*Quercus shumardii*)



Images from Virginia Tech University & Forestryimages.org

The Shumard Oak is a stately tree with beautiful fall color and great urban adaptability. It is drought tolerant and fast growing. This tree grows in a rounded shape and has fall color of red to red-orange leaves. Produces acorns loved by deer and squirrels.

Mature Size: Height of 40-60' and Spread of 40-60'

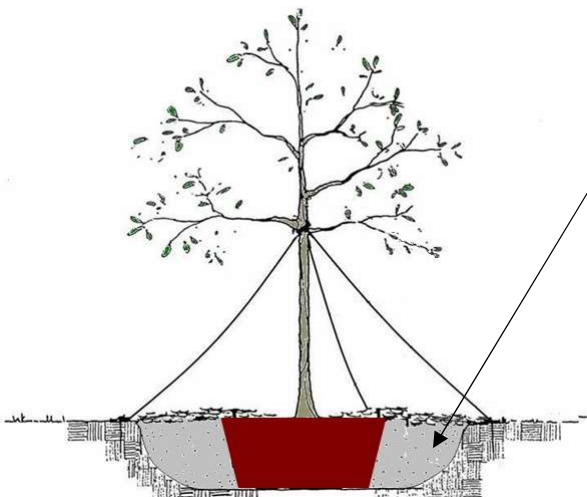
Sun Preference: Full sun

Soil Preference: Well-drained soils



How to Plant

1. Select a site free from above & underground utilities.
2. Allow 640 Sq. ft. of open soil surface area for overstory trees, and 25-40' spaces between trees.
3. Dig hole 3x wider than container, and 1-2" shallower than the container so that the top of root ball is at or 1" above original grade.
4. Backfill hole with native soil.
5. Cover area with mulch 1-3" thick and remove any mulch against the trunk of the tree.
6. Water weekly during growing season, 5-7 gallons per caliper inch, for 2-3 years during establishment.



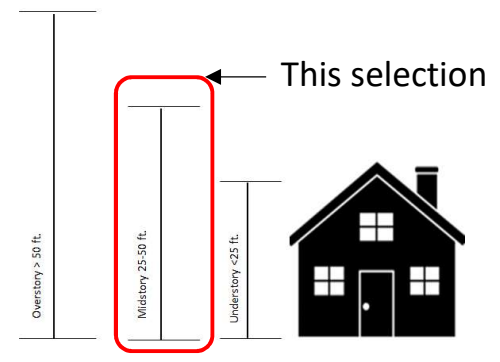
Black Tupelo “Black Gum” (*Nyssa sylvatica*)



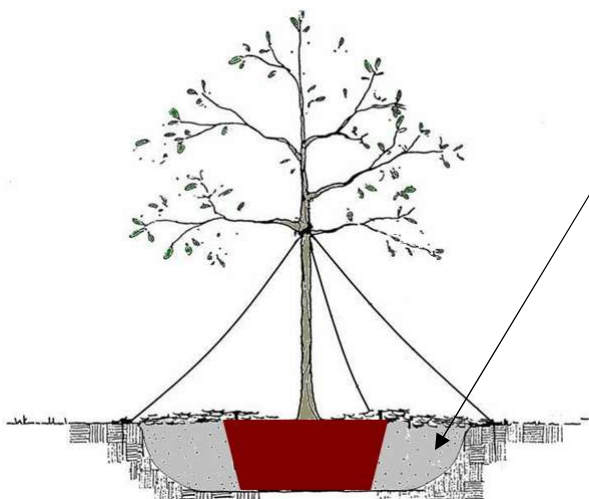
Images from Forestryimages.org

One of the most attractive native trees around. Summer leaves are dark green and features fall colors of yellow, orange, bright red, purple or scarlet that may appear on the same branch. This tree grows in an oval shape, and produces small, bluish-black fruit that’s eaten by species of birds and mammals.

Mature Size: Height of 30-50’ and Spread of 20-30’
Sun Preference: Full sun to partial shade
Soil Preference: Well-drained soils



How to Plant



1. Select a site free from above & underground utilities.
2. Allow 400 Sq. ft. of open soil surface area for midstory trees, and 20’ spaces between trees.
3. Dig hole 3x wider than container, and 1-2” shallower than the container so that the top of root ball is at or 1” above original grade.
4. Backfill hole with native soil.
5. Cover area with mulch 1-3” thick and remove any mulch against the trunk of the tree.
6. Water weekly during growing season, 5-7 gallons per caliper inch, for 2-3 years during establishment.

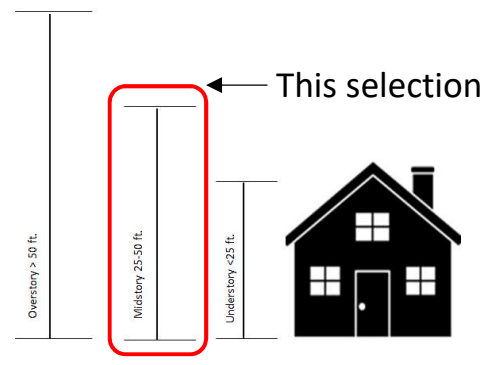
Little Gem Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora* 'Little Gem')



Images from The University of Florida & Forestryimages.org

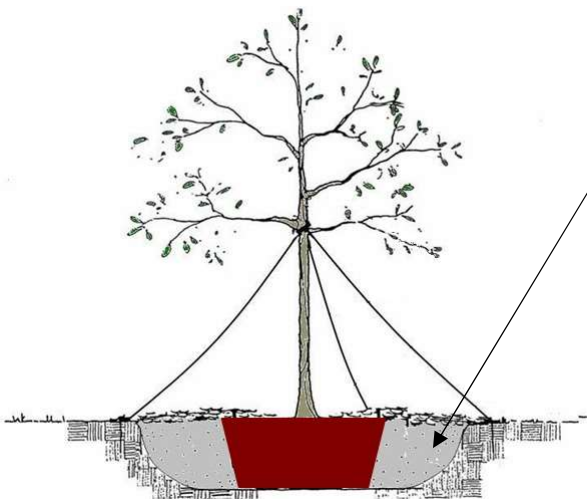
All the charm of a southern magnolia in a smaller size. This tree grows in an upright shape and is often used to add evergreen beauty near decks and patios, as a floral screen or hedge. This tree also produces fragrant, white flowers from mid-spring to summer, with heavy blooming in early years of growth.

Mature Size: Height of 25-35' and Spread of 10-12'
Sun Preference: Full sun to partial shade
Soil Preference: Grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained, and clay soils.



How to Plant

1. Select a site free from above & underground utilities.
2. Allow 400 Sq. ft. of open soil surface area for midstory trees, and 20' spaces between trees.
3. Dig hole 3x wider than container, and 1-2" shallower than the container so that the top of root ball is at or 1" above original grade.
4. Backfill hole with native soil.
5. Cover area with mulch 1-3" thick and remove any mulch against the trunk of the tree.
6. Water weekly during growing season, 5-7 gallons per caliper inch, for 2-3 years during establishment.



Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*)



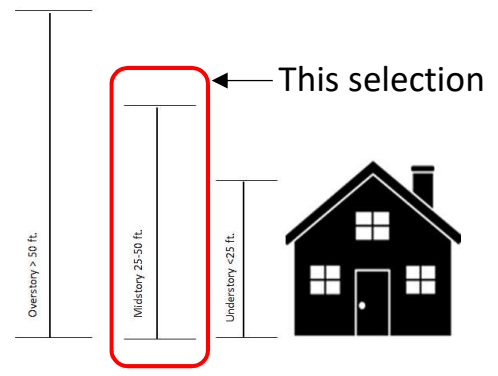
Images from Virginia Tech University, The University of Florida & Forestryimages.org

Chinese Pistache grows quickly in full sun to partial shade and can withstand heat and drought very well. The tree grows in an oval, rounded, spreading shape. Features long dark green leaves and has fall leaf color of shades of orange and red.

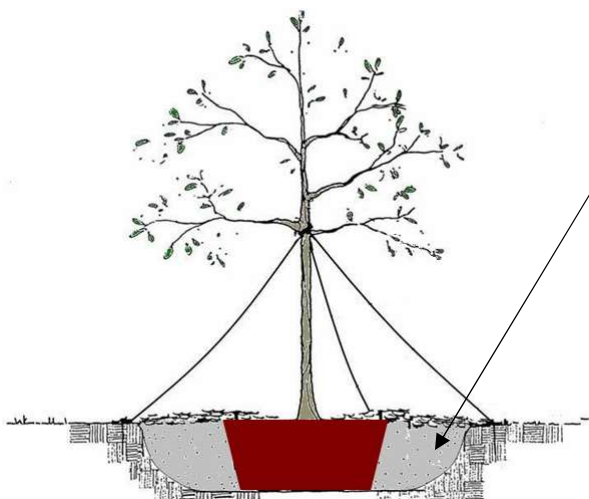
Mature Size: Height of 25-35' and Spread of 25-35'

Sun Preference: Full sun

Soil Preference: Well-drained soils.



How to Plant



1. Select a site free from above & underground utilities.
2. Allow 400 Sq. ft. of open soil surface area for midstory trees, and 20' spaces between trees.
3. Dig hole 3x wider than container, and 1-2" shallower than the container so that the top of root ball is at or 1" above original grade.
4. Backfill hole with native soil.
5. Cover area with mulch 1-3" thick and remove any mulch against the trunk of the tree.
6. Water weekly during growing season, 5-7 gallons per caliper inch, for 2-3 years during establishment.

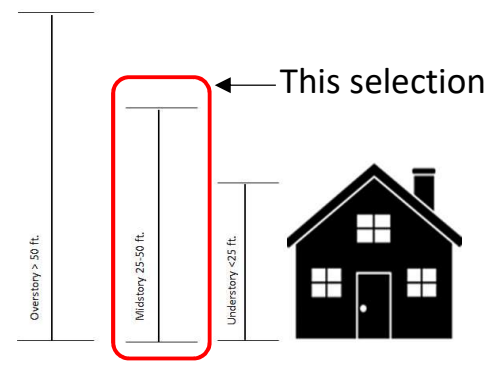
Frontier Elm (*Ulmus carpinifolia x parvifolia* 'Frontier')



Images from USDA Forest Service & Morton Arboretum

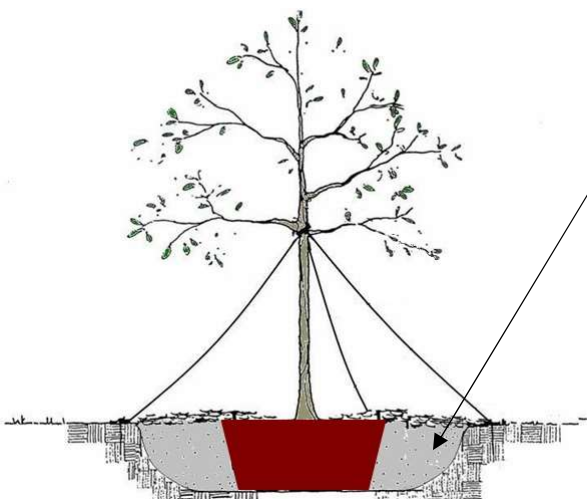
The Frontier Elm has good resistance to Dutch elm disease and elm yellows and moderate resistant to elm leaf beetle. This tree has an upright growth habit and features purple-red leaf color in the fall. Tolerant of urban conditions.

Mature Size: Height of 30-40' and Spread of 15-30'
Sun Preference: Full sun
Soil Preference: Well-drained soils.



How to Plant

1. Select a site free from above & underground utilities.
2. Allow 400 Sq. ft. of open soil surface area for midstory trees, and 20' spaces between trees.
3. Dig hole 3x wider than container, and 1-2" shallower than the container so that the top of root ball is at or 1" above original grade.
4. Backfill hole with native soil.
5. Cover area with mulch 1-3" thick and remove any mulch against the trunk of the tree.
6. Water weekly during growing season, 5-7 gallons per caliper inch, for 2-3 years during establishment.



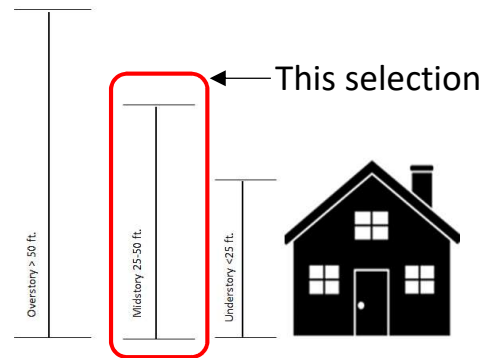
Florida Maple (*Acer floridanum*)



Images from The University of Florida
& Forestryimages.org

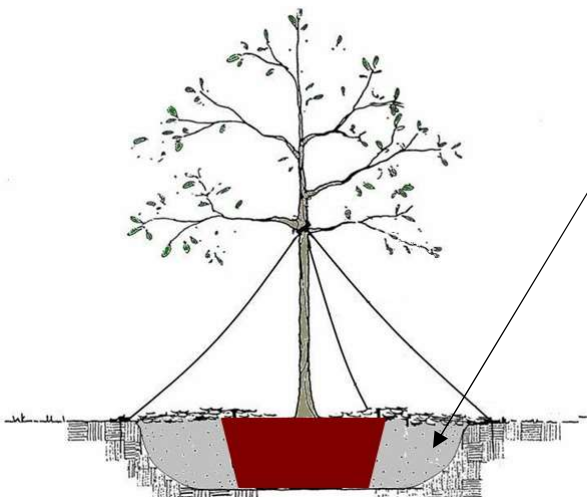
The Florida Maple is a landscape standout. Medium to dark-green leaves turn yellow to burnt orange or red in fall. Tolerates shade, like a well-drained moderately moist, fertile soil. Similar to the sugar maple this tree has a round to oval crown but slightly smaller.

Mature Size: Height of 25-55' and Spread of 20-30'
Sun Preference: Full sun to partial shade
Soil Preference: Well-drained soils.



How to Plant

1. Select a site free from above & underground utilities.
2. Allow 400 Sq. ft. of open soil surface area for midstory trees, and 20' spaces between trees.
3. Dig hole 3x wider than container, and 1-2" shallower than the container so that the top of root ball is at or 1" above original grade.
4. Backfill hole with native soil.
5. Cover area with mulch 1-3" thick and remove any mulch against the trunk of the tree.
6. Water weekly during growing season, 5-7 gallons per caliper inch, for 2-3 years during establishment.



Carolina Sapphire Cypress (*Cupressus arizonica* 'Carolina Sapphire')



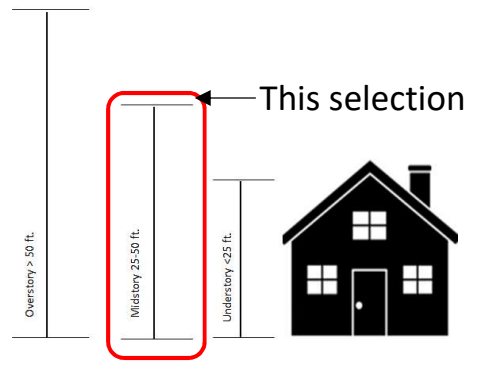
Images from Virginia Tech University & Forestryimages.org

The Carolina Cypress is an evergreen tree that features blue-silver needles. This tree grows in a pyramidal shape and works well for windbreaks, ornamental specimens, and erosion control. This cypress tolerates hot, dry conditions once established.

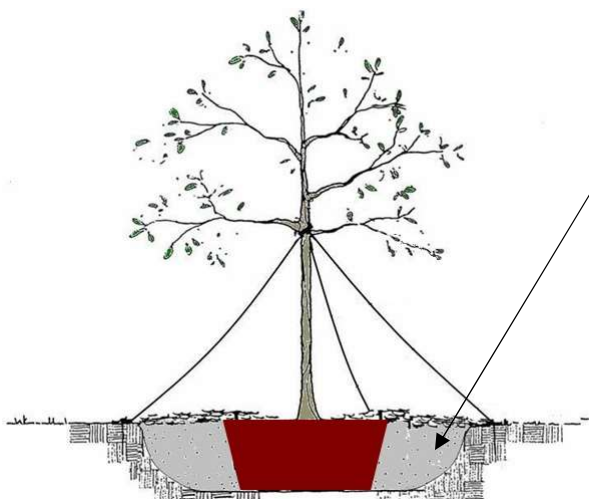
Mature Size: Height of 35-45' and Spread of 20-25'

Sun Preference: Full sun

Soil Preference: Well-drained soils.



How to Plant



1. Select a site free from above & underground utilities.
2. Allow 400 Sq. ft. of open soil surface area for midstory trees, and 20' spaces between trees.
3. Dig hole 3x wider than container, and 1-2" shallower than the container so that the top of root ball is at or 1" above original grade.
4. Backfill hole with native soil.
5. Cover area with mulch 1-3" thick and remove any mulch against the trunk of the tree.
6. Water weekly during growing season, 5-7 gallons per caliper inch, for 2-3 years during establishment.

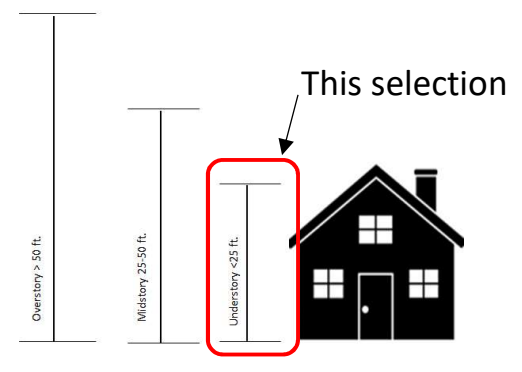
Natchez Crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica* 'Natchez')



Images from The University of Florida

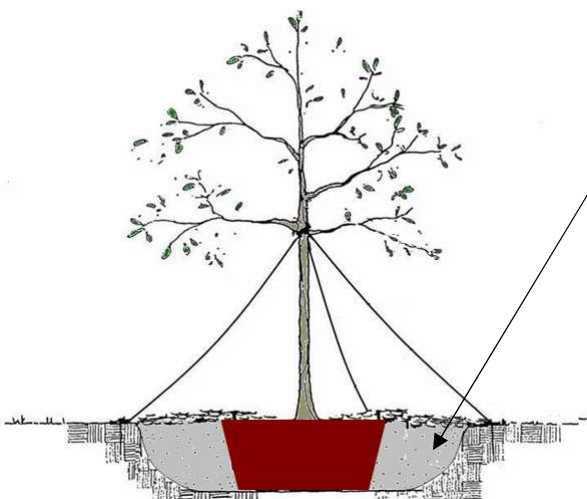
This stunning tree is renowned for its showy flowers, beautiful bark, fast growth, and tolerance of soil conditions. This tree grows in a vase shape and produces showy white flowers that have wrinkled petals similar to crepe paper, from late spring into fall.

Mature Size: Height of 15-25' and Spread of 6-15'
Sun Preference: Full sun
Soil Preference: Well-drained soils.



How to Plant

1. Select a site free from above & underground utilities.
2. Allow 200 Sq. ft. of open soil surface area for understory trees, and 15' spaces between trees.
3. Dig hole 3x wider than container, and 1-2" shallower than the container so that the top of root ball is at or 1" above original grade.
4. Backfill hole with native soil.
5. Cover area with mulch 1-3" thick and remove any mulch against the trunk of the tree.
6. Water weekly during growing season, 5-7 gallons per caliper inch, for 2-3 years during establishment.



Forest Pansy Redbud (*Cercis canadensis* 'Forest Pansy')



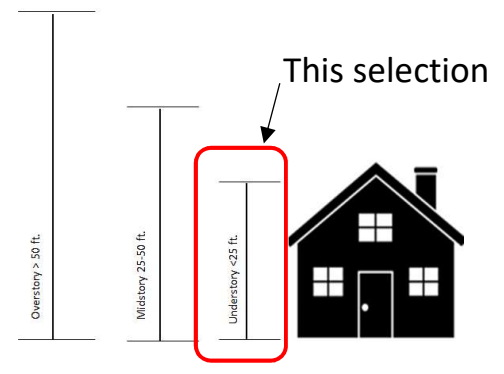
Images from The University of Florida

This deciduous tree is valued for its brilliant scarlet-purple color to new foliage, maturing to maroon in the fall. This tree grows in a rounded, vase shape and has pink flowers on bare branches that bloom in early spring. Begins flowering at a young age, sometimes as early as 4 years.

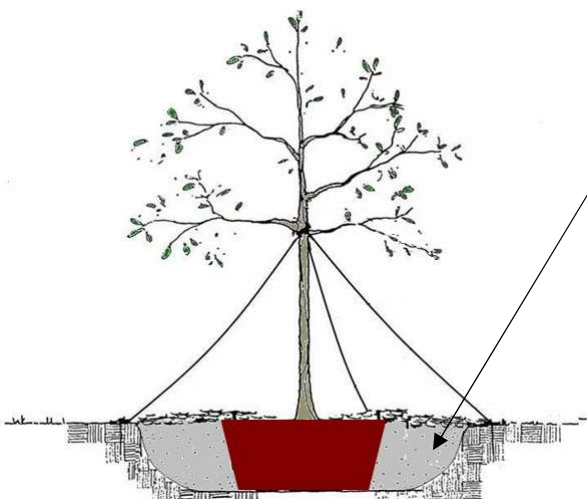
Mature Size: Height of 20-30' and Spread of 25-35'

Sun Preference: Partial shade

Soil Preference: Well-drained soils.



How to Plant



1. Select a site free from above & underground utilities.
2. Allow 200 Sq. ft. of open soil surface area for understory trees, and 15' spaces between trees.
3. Dig hole 3x wider than container, and 1-2" shallower than the container so that the top of root ball is at or 1" above original grade.
4. Backfill hole with native soil.
5. Cover area with mulch 1-3" thick and remove any mulch against the trunk of the tree.
6. Water weekly during growing season, 5-7 gallons per caliper inch, for 2-3 years during establishment.