

Arlington Tree Canopy Fund Available Trees – Spring 2019

All of these species do well in our area, generally accepting of our clay soils. The few that do not do well in clay are mentioned. Trees are generally 2" caliper, 7' high at planting except for those noted. **Preference is given for proposals planted to shade a public area or sidewalk.**

Growth Rate given is for height: Slow= 12"/year Medium=18"/year Fast = 24"/year

Arlington Tree Canopy Fund					
Shade trees with less than 40-foot width. <i>Not recommended for planting within 10 feet of overhead wire.</i>					
Genus Species	Common Name	Mature Height (ft.)	Mature Width (ft.)	Sunlight Requirements	Species Description
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Eastern hophornbeam	25-40	20-30	Sun to light shade	Hop-shaped flowers, slow growth, attractive exfoliating bark, moderate wildlife value, tolerates occasional dry soil.
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam	20-30	20-30	Partial shade to shade	Sinewy-smooth bark, delicate leaves. Slow growth. High wildlife value. Good yellow, orange, red fall color.
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black gum	30-50	20-30	Full sun to part shade	Leaves lustrous dark green summer, striking fall color, high wildlife value, slow to medium growth.
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald cypress	50-70	20-30	Full sun	Deciduous conifer, soft, sage green foliage turns a rich orange-brown in fall. Fast, columnar growth. Low wildlife value. Adapts to wet or dry soil. Exfoliating bark.
Large shade trees that may have width greater than 40 feet. <i>Not recommended for planting within 15 feet of overhead wires.</i>					
Genus Species	Common Name	Mature Height (ft.)	Mature Width (ft.)	Sunlight Requirements	Species Description
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	50-70	50-70	Full sun to partial shade	Wide-spreading branches. Less tolerant of dry soil; has shallow roots. Nuts attract wildlife. Doesn't tolerate compacted, wet or poorly drained soils.
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	60-75	40-50	Full sun to light shade	Striking fall color, corky ridges on branches, spiky gum balls in fall and winter, moderate wildlife value, growth rate is medium-fast. Bright green star shaped leaves.
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak	50-80	50-80	Full sun	High wildlife value, slow to medium growth rate. Leaves blueish-green in summer. Does NOT tolerate soil compaction or disturbance of its root zone, nor very wet soil.
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak	70-75	40-50	Full sun	Striking fall color, high wildlife value, medium-fast growth rate. Glossy dark green leaves. Usually good fall color. Less tolerant of adverse soil conditions.
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow oak	40-60	40-60	Full sun	Moderate wildlife value, medium to fast growth rate. More tolerant of adverse soil conditions, including very wet.
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	60-75	60-75	Full sun to light shade	High wildlife value, medium to fast growth rate. Prefers loamy soil, tolerates clay but not very wet soil. Better at tolerating urban conditions. Usually deep red fall color.
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	60-80	30-50	Full sun to part shade	Pale yellow fall color, white flowers, heart shaped leaves, high wildlife value, medium to fast growth rate. Fairly low drought tolerance. Tolerates clay soils.

Right Tree, Right Place, Right at Home!

- Follow these suggested distances near overhead electric utility lines- for medium-width shade trees plant at least 10 feet away, and for larger-width trees plant at least 15 feet away.
- Plant at least 10 feet from a building.
- Plant at least 10 feet from existing small trees and 20 feet from existing large trees.
- Plant trees at least 4 feet from sidewalks, driveways, patios and fences. Planting distances may also be affected by site conditions or the species to be planted.
- Plant trees at least 5 feet away from any known underground utility line (water, gas, electric or sewer lines for example).
- To lower your cooling costs, shade your home by planting canopy trees on the southwestern and western sides.