

Fall 2023 Species Selection_Full Detail



American Hornbeam

- Grows 20-30 feet high and wide with trunk diameter of 4-8 inches.
- Needs partial to full shade.
- Prefers moist, fertile soil and typically found along streams.
- Male and female flowers borne separately on the same tree; the male catkins are greenish, 1" to 1.5" long, and the female catkins at the end of the twigs are 0.5" long, with small, leaf-like, three-lobed green scales.
- The hard wood of American hornbeam is used to make golf clubs, tool handles and mallets.
- It is a host plant for the caterpillars of several species of butterflies, including the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Striped Hairstreak, and the Red-Spotted Purple. Nutlets and buds are an important food for gray squirrels and wild turkeys.
- Can live 50-150 years.



American Linden

- Grows 60 to 80 feet high and 30-50 feet wide.
- Produces clusters of small, fragrant, pale yellow flowers hang midway from a long, leafy bract. Flowers become clusters of pea-sized nutlets.
- Grows well on deep, fertile, well-drained loam and clay soils. Intermediate tolerance to flooding. Not drought resistant.
- Needs full sun, at least six hours of direct sunlight each day.
- Attractive to bees and an important source of excellent honey.
- Can live up to 200-300 years.



Black Cherry

- Grows 50 to 60 feet high and 20-30 feet wide.
- Needs full sun and partial shade, a minimum of four hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Grows in acidic, moist, well-drained, and wet soils. It is also drought-tolerant.
- Flowers right after leaves emerge in spring and fruit is consumed by 33 species of birds and many mammals.
- Produces a purplish-black, berry-like drupe, up to 1/2 inch in diameter. The fruit ripens in late summer and is edible, though slightly bitter.
- Attract butterflies and moths such as Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Cherry Gall Azure, Viceroy, Columbia Silk moth, Prometheus Moth, Small-Eyed Sphinx Moth, Wild Cherry Sphinx Moth, Banded Tussock Moth, Band-Edged Prominent, Spotted Apatelodids.
- Will need two trees to pollinate to obtain fruit
- Can live up to 250 years.

Images courtesy Texas A&M Forest Service



Fall 2023 Species Selection_Full Detail



Black Oak

- Grow 50-80 feet high and 40-60 feet wide.
- Needs full sun, at least six hours of direct sunlight each day.
- Grows well in acidic, alkaline, loamy, sandy, well-drained, wet and clay soils. While it prefers moderate moisture, the tree has some drought tolerance.
- Acorns are between 1/2 and 3/4 inches long and will be half-enclosed in a bowl-shaped cap. They are food for birds, hoofed browsers and rodents. Leaf buds also are eaten by several bird species, and all parts of the tree are a favorite food for deer.
- Grows best in upland woods and sandy flats near rivers or streams.
- Oaks give more than 500 pollinator species a home, food, and protection year round.
- Lives 150 to 200 years.



Black Walnut

- Grows 50–75 feet high and wide.
- Full sun is the ideal, at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well-drained, wet and clay soils.
- Yields a ripened nut crop in early to mid-autumn. The fruit consists of three layers: a green, fleshy husk; a black inner shell that is hard, thick and corrugated; and the kernel, which is oily and sweet.
- The nuts are eaten by woodpeckers, foxes and squirrels.
- Attracts birds and butterflies and is the preferred host plant of the Luna and Regal moths.
- Can live up to 200 years.



Chinkapin Oak

- Grows 40–50 feet high and 50–60 feet wide.
- Needs full sun, at least six hours of direct sunlight each day.
- Grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained, wet and clay soils. It tolerates wet conditions and some drought but does best in well-drained areas that do not experience severe drought.
- Yields 1" round acorns that mature in the first year. The acorns are the preferred food for wild turkeys, grouse, white-tailed deer, black bears, chipmunks, squirrels and hogs. Cattle will eat the leaves.
- Oaks give more than 500 pollinator species a home, food, and protection year round.
- Can live over 100 years .

Images courtesy Texas A&M Forest Service



Fall 2023 Species Selection_Full Detail



Downy Serviceberry

- Grows 15-25 feet high and wide.
- Needs full sun to partial shade, a minimum of four hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Tolerant of a range of soils as long as they are well drained.
- Produces 5 petaled, slightly fragrant white flowers in early spring. The flowers give way to a small round berry in early summer. These berries are great for jams, jellies and pies.
- The berries attract a wide range of native birds and small mammals. The flowers attract butterflies, and bees.
- Can live up to 50 years.



Dwarf Chinkapin Oak

- A small shrub that grows 8-15 feet high and 10-15 feet wide.
- Needs full sun to partial shade
- Grows best in moist, well-drained soils. Adaptable to adverse soil conditions. It can be found in dry rocky or sandy soils along road-sides, hillside pastures, and barren slopes.
- The leaves are small, 2 to 5 inches, 1 ½ to 2 ½ inches wide, sharp toothed. Branches usually grow in multi stemmed clumps or thickets.
- The acorn cup is 3/8 to 7/8 inches across, tight scaled, and oval shaped. Can produce acorns at 3 - 5 years.
- The small acorns are popular among birds, including woodpeckers , Common Grackle, Blue Jay, White-breasted Nuthatch, Tufted Titmouse, and Eastern Towhee.
- Can live 100 years .

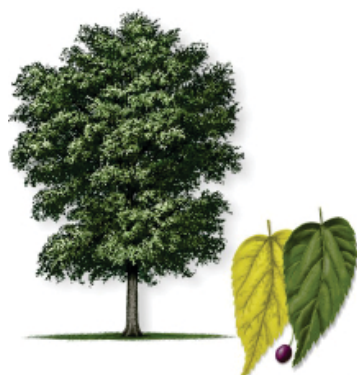


Eastern Red Cedar

- Grows 40–50 feet high and 10-20 feet wide.
- Needs full sun, at least six hours of direct sunlight each day.
- Grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well-drained and clay soils. The tree can withstand occasional flooding yet has good drought tolerance.
- Produces rounded fruit that is gray or bluish-green in color and about 1/4 inch in diameter. This fruit resembles a berry but is actually a cone made of fused cone scales.
- Fruit is eaten most extensively by Cedar Waxwings. Evergreen foliage provides nesting and roosting cover for sparrows, Robins, Mockingbirds, Juncos and Warblers.
- Can live up to 500 years.



Fall 2023 Species Selection_Full Detail



Hackberry

- Grows 40 to 60 feet high and wide.
- Needs full sun, at least six hours of direct sunlight each day.
- Grows well in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well-drained, wet and clay soils. It has some tolerance for both flooding and drought.
- Produces small, dark red drupes about 1/3 inch in diameter that turn dark purple as they mature in mid-autumn. These berry-like fruits persist into the winter.
- Home and food source for a variety of butterflies and moths including American Snout, Hackberry, Mourning Cloak, and Tawny Emperor.
- Can live 150-200 years.



Jackiana Hybrid
(White Oak + Swamp White Oak)

- Grows 50 to 60 feet high and wide.
- Needs full sun, at least six hours of direct sunlight each day
- Grows in acidic, moist, well-drained, and wet soils. It is also drought-tolerant.
- Acorns are 5/8" to 3/4" long and 3/8" to 3/4" wide with a warty cap. They are an important food source for squirrels, mice, deer, birds and turkeys.
- Oaks give more than 500 pollinator species a home, food, and protection year round
- Can live up to 350 years.



Jillian Oak Hybrid
(White + Bur + Overcup Oaks)

- Grows 50-80 feet high and wide.
- Full sun and partial shade, a minimum of four hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Prefers slightly acidic to neutral, deep, moist, well-drained soil. Can tolerate moderate drought and occasional wet soil.
- Yields acorns that are up to 1" long with warty cap that covers about ¼ of the nut.
- The acorns are food for birds, hoofed browsers and rodents. Leaf buds also are eaten by several bird species, and all parts of the tree are a favorite food for deer.
- Oaks give more than 500 pollinator species a home, food, and protection year round
- Can live 300-350 years.

Images courtesy Texas A&M Forest Service



Fall 2023 Species Selection_Full Detail



Native Red Maple

- Grows 40-60 feet high and 40 feet wide.
- Needs full sun, a minimum of six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Grows well in various soils such as clay, acidic, loamy, rich, or sandy. Prefers wet soil conditions and is slightly drought tolerant.
- Produces red, sometimes yellow clusters of small flowers in winter to spring. Leaves produce red or yellow fall coloring.
- Yields twin seeds that ripen in late spring and have attached wings that are up to 1 inch in length.
- Provides food for squirrels, rabbits, and deer.
- Can live 80-100 years.



Northern Pin Oak

- Grows 50' to 75' - The leaf lobes are bristle tipped, with lobe sinuses reaching almost to leaf mid-vein.
- Best growth in moist, well-drained soils. Adaptable to adverse soil conditions.
- Full sun is the ideal, at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Slow to moderate growth. Capable of growing upwards to 100 feet.
- Yields acorns that are nearly round and ½" long with a thin, saucer-like cap made of small, tight scales. They are eaten by many song-birds, wild turkeys, White-tailed deer, squirrels and smaller rodents but are a particularly important food for many ducks.
- Oaks give more than 500 pollinator species a home, food, and protection year round.
- Can live up 120 years.



Northern Red Oak

- Grows 60-75 feet high and 45 feet wide.
- Needs full sun, at least six hours of direct sunlight each day.
- Grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. While it prefers normal moisture, the tree has some drought tolerance.
- Yields acorns that are round and ¾–1" long with a flat, thick, saucer-like cap. Acorns feed blue jays, wild turkeys, squirrels, small rodents, White-tail deer, and raccoons. Deer also browse the buds and twigs in wintertime.
- Oaks give more than 500 pollinator species a home, food, and protection year round.
- Can live up to 400 years.

Images courtesy Texas A&M Forest Service



Fall 2023 Species Selection_Full Detail



Pagoda Dogwood

- Grows to a height of 15'-25' feet.
- An excellent landscape shrub, Pagoda Dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*) is a deciduous shrub or small understory tree. It prefers partial sun, a moist well-drained site, and a rich soil that is somewhat acidic. Fragrant white flower clusters in spring are followed by dark blue berries on red stems. The leaves turn a soft maroon color in the fall. Pagoda Dogwood is a wildlife favorite that supports an array of pollinators, moths and other insects, while the berries are very popular with birds.
- Planting and Cultivation Notes: Pagoda Dogwood has "perfect flowers" with individual flowers containing both male and female structures. One plant will produce ample fruit.
- Bloom Time: May, June
- Sun Exposure: Partial, Shade
- Soil: Medium, moist



Paw Paw

- A smaller tree, grows over 30 feet high and a trunk 8" to 10" in diameter.
- Straight, slender branches that give the tree an open, oval crown of large, light green leaves.
- Leaf: Simple, alternate, 8" to 12" long and 3" to 6" wide, obovate or elliptical, thin, bright green above and paler below, odorous when crushed or bruised.
- Flower: Borne in the leaf axils with the expanding leaves in spring, 1" to 2" across, six-petaled, greenish to a rich brownishpurple or maroon.
- Fruit: A banana-shaped, oblong berry (a "pawpaw"), 3" to 6" long and 1" to 2.5" thick, containing a number of large, brown seeds. When ripe it falls to the ground, turning dark brown, although many animals never let them get this ripe. You will need at least two Paw Paw's in order for it to bear fruit.
- Bark: Smooth and light brown on young trees and branches; on older trees becoming blotched with gray, and bearing a few small wart-like bumps.



Persimmon

- Grows to a height of 40 feet.
- A beautiful multi-stemmed fruit tree that is sometimes single stemmed; production of fruit requires both male and female trees; typically round-topped with an open, erect habit; shelter from damaging winds.
- It produces orange round fruit (technically 'pomes') which are usually ready for picking from late summer to early fall. The fruits have a sweet taste. The delicate male and female persimmon flowers grow on separate trees, and both are essential for adequate fruit production.
- Spread: 35 feet
- Sunlight: full sun partial shade



Fall 2023 Species Selection_Full Detail



Pin Oak

- Grows to 60-70 feet high and 25-45 feet wide.
- Full sun is the ideal, at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well-drained, wet and clay soils. It can tolerate wet conditions, including moderate flooding.
- Yields acorns that are nearly round and ½" long with a thin, saucer-like cap made of small, tight scales. They are eaten by many song-birds, wild turkeys, White-tailed deer, squirrels and smaller rodents but are a particularly important food for many ducks.
- Oaks give more than 500 pollinator species a home, food, and protection year round.
- Can live up 120 years.



Quaking Aspen

- Grows to a height of 40-50' and a spread of 20-30' at maturity. It grows at a fast rate, with height increases of more than 24" per year.
- This tree is considered both a shade tree and an ornamental tree. It features a spreading canopy capable of blocking sunlight and adds visual interest and beauty to landscaping.
- Provides stunning yellow fall color.
- Has smooth, greenish-white to cream bark on a long, narrow trunk.
- Features rounded, triangular leaves with small teeth on the margins and arranged alternately on the branches.
- Produces long, silvery catkins typically in April and May.
- Yields tiny seeds that are dispersed by the wind on cottony tufts in late spring.
- Grows in an oval shape.



Redbud

- Grows to 20-30 feet high and 30 feet wide.
- Full sun is ideal, at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well-drained and clay soils.
- Blooms in a profusion of rosy purple flowers which provide nectar for butterflies and bees in April.
- Yields brown to brownish-black pods that are 2-3" in length, remaining on the tree throughout winter as food for birds.
- Typically lives 50 to 70 years.



Fall 2023 Species Selection_Full Detail



River Birch

- Grows 40–70 feet high and 40–60 feet wide.
- Needs full sun to partial shade, a minimum of four hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Grows well in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained, wet and clay soils. It will tolerate moderate flooding as well as some drought.
- The foliage is eaten by deer and other browsers. The small but plentiful seeds are appreciated by a wide range of songbirds.
- Birch trees provide a food source with their leaves for an estimated 413 species of butterflies and moths.
- Can live 50-75 years.



Schuette Oak Hybrid
(Bur + Swamp White Oak)

- Grows 50 to 60 feet high and wide.
- Needs full sun, at least six hours of direct sunlight each day
- Grows in acidic, moist, well-drained, and wet soils. It is also drought-tolerant.
- Acorns are 5/8" to 3/4" long and 3/8" to 3/4" wide with a warty cap. They are an important food source for squirrels, mice, deer, birds and turkeys.
- Oaks give more than 500 pollinator species a home, food, and protection year round
- Can live up to 350 years.



Shingle Oak

- Grows 50-60 feet high (can reach up to 100 feet) and 40-70 feet wide.
- Needs full sun, at least six hours of direct sunlight each day
- Prefers rich, moist, acidic soil and full sun, it is tolerant of drought, urban conditions and slightly alkaline soil.
- It is a slow grower, bears acorns at 25 years and frequency is every 2-4 years
- Oaks give more than 500 pollinator species a home, food, and protection year round
- Shingle oak has dark green leaves without the typical lobes found in more recognizable oaks.
- Lives 150-200 years.

Images courtesy Texas A&M Forest Service



Fall 2023 Species Selection_Full Detail



Sugar Maple

- Grows 60 to 75 feet high and 40-50 feet wide.
- Commonly browsed by white-tailed deer, moose and snowshoe hare. Squirrels feed on the seeds, buds, twigs and leaves.
- Grows in deep, well-drained, acidic to slightly alkaline soil. It prefers moist soil conditions but has moderate drought tolerance.
- Full sun and partial shade a minimum of four hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Leaves turn yellow, burnt orange, and red in the fall.
- A good source of food for pollinators.
- Can live between 200-300 years.



Swamp White Oak

- Grows 50 to 60 feet high and wide.
- Needs full sun, at least six hours of direct sunlight each day
- Grows in acidic, moist, well-drained, and wet soils. It is also drought-tolerant.
- Acorns are 5/8" to 3/4" long and 3/8" to 3/4" wide with a warty cap. They are an important food source for squirrels, mice, deer, birds and turkeys.
- Oaks give more than 500 pollinator species a home, food, and protection year round
- Can live up to 350 years.



Sycamore

- Grows to over 100 feet in height and 4 feet in diameter, with a stout trunk and large, spreading limbs that create an oval or round, spreading crown.
- Grows best along streams and on rich bottomlands as well as along rivers
- Leaves are bright green and smooth above, paler and pubescent below, turning brown in the fall.
- Fruit: A spherical ball about 1" in diameter, attached to a flexible stalk 3" to 5" long.
- Hard and moderately strong, but decays rapidly in the ground. It is an excellent landscape tree.



Fall 2023 Species Selection_Full Detail



White Oak

- Grows 50-80 feet high and wide.
- Full sun and partial shade, a minimum of four hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Prefers slightly acidic to neutral, deep, moist, well-drained soil. Can tolerate moderate drought and occasional wet soil.
- Yields acorns that are up to 1" long with warty cap that covers about ¾ of the nut.
- The acorns are food for birds, hoofed browsers and rodents. Leaf buds also are eaten by several bird species, and all parts of the tree are a favorite food for deer.
- Oaks give more than 500 pollinator species a home, food, and protection year round
- Can live 300-350 years.



White Pine

- Grows 50-80 feet high, and 20-40 feet wide.
- Full sun is the ideal, at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.
- Grows in acidic, moist, well-drained and dry soils. While it does best in moist soil, the tree can has been known to tolerate every-thing from dry, rocky ridges to bogs.
- Seeds are favored by rabbits, Red Squirrels, and many birds. They provide nesting sites as well for many birds including woodpeckers, Common Grackles, Mourning Doves, chickadees and nuthatches.
- Features long, slender, blue-green needles, sometimes reaching 5" in length, grown in bundles of 5 that are soft and flexible.
- Produces elongated brown cones that are 3–8" in length.
- Can live more than 450 years.



Yellow Birch

- Yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*) is also known as gray birch, silver birch, and swamp birch
- It is a medium to large deciduous tree that grows 60 to 80 feet (maximum 100 feet) with a trunk diameter of 2 to 4 feet.
- Yellow birch is one of the largest of the eastern hardwoods.
- It is very similar to sweet birch, but easily distinguished by its bark; an amber-yellow to silvery yellow-gray bark that peels off in thin curls.

Images courtesy Texas A&M Forest Service

