

Native Trees for Residential Gardeners* Hubert Ling, Native Plant Society of NJ

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer negundo</i>	boxelder	<i>Malus coronaria</i>	sweet crab apple
<i>Acer nigrum</i>	black maple	<i>Malus ioensis</i>	prairie crab apple
<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	striped maple	<i>Morus rubra</i>	red mulberry
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	blackgum
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	hophornbeam
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	pitch pine
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	mountain maple	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	eastern white pine
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	bottlebrush buckeye	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine
<i>Alnus incana</i>	gray alder	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	hazel alder	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	bigtooth aspen
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	common serviceberry	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	quaking aspen
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Canadian serviceberry	<i>Prunus americana</i>	American plum
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Allegheny serviceberry	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	pin cherry
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	yellow birch	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry
<i>Betula lenta</i>	sweet birch	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	chokecherry
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	common hoptree
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak
<i>Carya alba</i>	mockernut hickory	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	swamp white oak
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	bitternut hickory	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory	<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	bear oak
<i>Carya ovalis</i>	red hickory	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	chestnut oak
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	southern catalpa	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	common hackberry	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	common buttonbush	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	winged sumac
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	eastern redbud	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	alternatleaf dogwood	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood	<i>Robinia viscosa</i>	clammy locust
<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	roundleaf dogwood	<i>Salix discolor</i>	pussy willow
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	beaked hazelnut	<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	Missouri River willow
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	common persimmon	<i>Salix lucida</i>	shining willow
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash	<i>Salix sericea</i>	silky willow
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	honeylocust	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	American witchhazel	<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	American bladdernut
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	butternut	<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	eastern hemlock
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	slippery elm
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tuliptree		

*Not all these trees are suitable for all locations. You should consider the maximum size, moisture, light requirements and canopy density of each species. Willows should not be planted too near water or sewer lines; large trees such as oaks and pines should not be planted too near to a building or power lines. All young trees face destruction from deer and need fencing for protection. Our oaks, ash, dogwoods etc. face numerous very damaging diseases. When space is available a variety of trees will insure that you will not lose all your trees at the same time. Check to see if the species and variety of tree you are interested in planting is in imminent danger at your location. Mature nut trees and oaks may damage property from the falling nuts. Learn as much as you can about the tree you want to plant so you won't be surprised by dropping fruit or any other property of your tree.