

Plant Information for the 2018 Tree Canopy Fund (TCF) tree species list

Ilex opaca (American Holly)

Soil- Tolerates a broad range of soil conditions, however growth will be limited in poorly drained or compacted soil. Best growth occurs in consistently moist, average (loam/clay mix), acidic, well-drained soil.



Light- Plant only in part sun/ full sun locations (part sun is 4-6 hours of direct sunlight/day). Do not plant in full shade- this species will grow too slowly and foliage will be thin- not TCF goals!

Water- Particularly *important for evergreens planted in late Fall*: soil should be kept moist (but not wet) during the first two winters (Do not over-water- check moisture levels first as soil dries out slower in the winter).

In summer, once established (after 3 years), this species will develop some drought tolerance but performs much better if soil is usually kept moist.

In winter, established evergreens exposed to winter wind and sun should be checked during prolonged winter dry spells and watered if dry (do not water if ground is frozen!).

Site- Performs best where protected from drying, cold winter winds. Also, it is preferable to avoid locations that get very hot in summer (part afternoon sun is ideal in such areas).

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia)

Soil- similar to Ilex opaca, but Southern Magnolia is generally less tolerant of very dry or very wet soil conditions. Tolerates wet soil. Does poorly in compacted soil. Grows best in a moist, organically rich (loam/clay mix) soil.

Light conditons- Similar to Ilex opaca (see above).

Water- Like Ilex opaca, soil should be kept moist/damp its first two winters (not wet). Follow the Ilex opaca watering instructions (above). Once established (3 years after planting) this species also becomes somewhat drought tolerant, but performs better in moist soil.

Siting- Grows to a large size, so adequate yard space is needed.

Other- This species is prone to circling roots forming around the trunk. Check for this when the tree is planted. Circling should be pruned out, or they may eventually "girdle" the trunk.



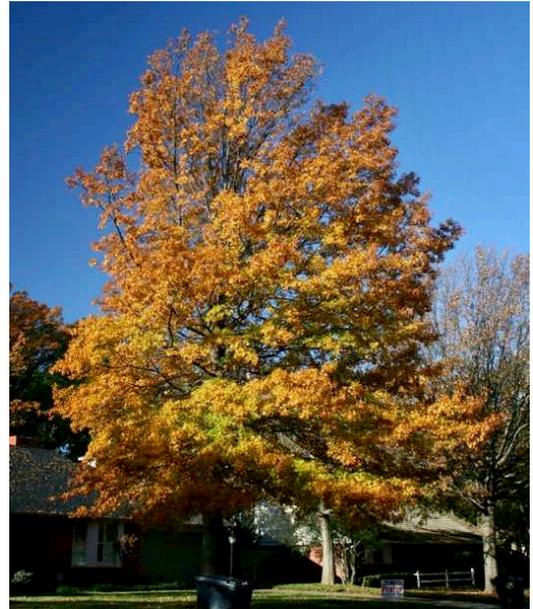
Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

Soil- Prefers moist, well-drained, acid soil (5.0-6.5 pH-soils in Arlington are typically in this range). Tolerates many soil types, including compacted soil & wet locations (tolerates some flooding). Has moderate drought tolerance once tree is established (3 years after planting).

Light- Full sun preferred (6+ hours per day); tolerates part sun conditions (4-6 hours sun/day).

Water- Grows best in moist soil conditions. Note that "Palus" is the Latin word for "marsh".

Site- Plant slightly raised mound if soil drains poorly. A good tree for sites with denser soils.



Acer rubrum (Red Maple)

Soil- Prefers average soil, moist to wet, well-drained. Tolerates most soils, except alkaline.

Light conditions- Prefers full sun (6+ hours sun), or partial sun (4-6 hours sun). Tolerates part shade (2-4 hours sun).

Water- Red Maple grows best in wet places. Will tolerate moderately dry soil once established.

Site- This species may develop surface roots; plant trees 6ft or more from paved areas.

Other: This species is more prone than average to weak branch unions. Circling roots may form around the trunk (and eventually become 'girdling' roots). Prune early to correct BOTH of these conditions when they first develop. A good tree for sites with denser soils.

Betula nigra (River Birch)

Soil- Does well in many soil types (except alkaline), including soils that have poor drainage.

Light- Full sun or part sun (4-6 hours direct sun).

Water- Grows best in moist or wet areas. Will survive if soil is drier but be shorter-lived due to heat stress over time (consistently).

Site- While the species is heat tolerant, once established the species is only moderately tolerant of drought and dry soil. Will shed its inner leaves when too dry.

Other- To avoid bleeding wounds, do not prune in spring when 'sap' is flowing.





Celtis occidentalis (Hackberry)

Soil- Prefers sandy loam to clay soils but tolerates many soil types, including acid or alkaline.

Light- Sun or part sun (4-6 hours of direct sun).

Water- Grows in moderately wet or dry soils, also in well-drained to poorly drained soils.

Site- May develop surface roots, so plant 6ft or more from pavement. Has high drought tolerance once established. Prune when young to eliminate weak branch unions. A good tree for sites with denser soils.

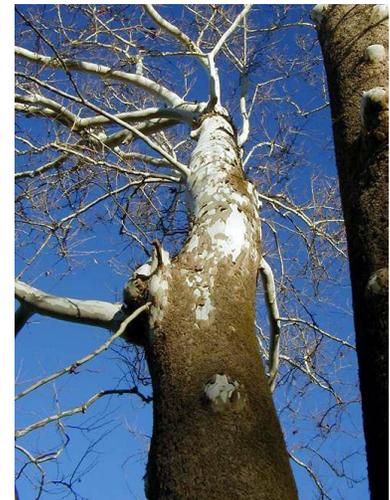
Platanus occidentalis (American Sycamore)

Soil- Prefers well-drained, rich, humousy, consistently moist soil. Tolerates wet or compacted soil, clay, sandy-loam, extended flooding, acid or alkaline soil- a very adaptable species.

Light- Full sun best, will tolerate part sun (4-6 hours of direct sun).

Water- Grows best in moist soils. Will adapt to drier sites. Has high drought tolerance, and although it will survive on dry sites its life span will be shorter due to heat stress over time.

Site- May develop surface roots, so plant 6ft or more from pavement. Those who have a landscape service, or those who love this tree will be fine, but others should consider there will be leaves, small twigs, seeds and exfoliating bark dropping to the ground during much of the growing season. A good tree for sites with denser soils.



Quercus bicolor (Swamp White Oak) NEW SPECIES FOR the TCF!

Soil- Prefers average, moist, acidic, well-drained soil (clay, loam or sand). Also tolerates poor soil drainage and soil compaction. Do not plant in alkaline soils (rarely a problem in Arlington).

Light- Full sun. Tolerates part sun (4-6 hours of direct sun).

Water- Tolerates extended flooding. Has moderate drought tolerance once established.

Site- Swamp White Oak is more tolerant than White Oak of poorer soils (such as compacted or poorly drained soils). Note too it is also smaller than White Oak at maturity.

NOTE: The above information was taken from such resources as Dirr's Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, various Cooperative Extension websites and arboretum websites, as well as the US Forest Service. Photos from Missouri Botanical Garden Plant Finder, <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/plantfinder/plantfindersearch.aspx>; illustrations Copyright by Robert O'Brien via Texas A&M Forest Service Tree Identification website, <http://tfsweb.tamu.edu/treeidentification/>