

Approved Resident Tree List

Approved Tree Revised 8/23/18	Suggested location in the Village	Height at maturity	Root characteristics	Native to the MD eastern shore	Thrives in vegetation zone 7	Drought tolerant	Recommended street tree in sidewalk strip	Susceptible to wind	Disease/insect tolerant	Other
CRABAPPLE SPP. (<i>Malus</i> spp.)	Common area, Residence	15-25	Low	No	Yes	Med	No	No	Susceptible to cedarapple rust	Maryland native , Spring pink or white flowers, surface roots may present a problem if too close to a house. Canopy spread varies with species.
ARBORVITAE, EMERALD GREEN (<i>Tuja occidentalis</i> 'Smaragd')	Common, residence (with restrictions)	10-15	Low	No	Yes	Med	No	No	No serious insect or disease problems. May have bag worms.	Makes the ideal formal hedge, screening plant, or windbreak. Great for softening the corner of a home. Matures to 3-4' wide so plant in yard at least 2 feet from the edge. Can be pruned to a shorter height.
CHERRY, DWARF WEeping (<i>Pendula Flora Plena</i> , <i>Prunus</i> "Snofozam" Snow Fountains, Snow Fountain Cream)	Common area, Residence	8 - 15	Low	No	Yes	Med	No	Yes	High susceptibility to fungal and bacterial diseases	Also known as Higan cherry. Weeping cherry trees grow best in full-sun and do not need much fertilizer or pruning. They have a 20-40 ft spread. Only live about 15 to 20 years. However, when planted in a suitable location and given proper care, weeping cherry trees can survive much longer.
CHERRY, WEeping (<i>Prunus subhirtella pendula</i>)	Common area, Residence	15- 25	Low	No	Yes	Med	No	Yes	High susceptibility to fungal and bacterial diseases	Also known as Higan cherry. Weeping cherry trees grow best in full-sun and do not need much fertilizer or pruning. They have a 20-40 ft spread. Only live about 15 to 20 years. However, when planted in a suitable location and given proper care, weeping cherry trees can survive much longer.
CRAPE MYRTLE (<i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp.)	Common area, Residence	15-25	Low	No	Yes	Med	No	No	Susceptible to Aphids, Powdery Mildew and Sooty Mold.	It has handsome peeled bark and a colorful summer bloom. May require periodic pruning to maintain shorter height. Canopy spread 15-20 feet.
CRYPTOMERIA, JAPANESE 'Black Dragon' (<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> , "black dragon")	Common area, Residence	10-12	Low	No	Yes	Med	No	Yes	No serious insect problems. Fungal blight is a common disease problem	Showy foliage. Feature plant. Tolerates most well-drained, slightly acid, fertile soils and prefers full sun. Not a tree for dry or windy spots. Good replacement for southern Leyland cypress hedge. Slow grower. Tree grows 3-4 feet wide.
DOGWOOD, AMERICAN FLOWERING (<i>Cornus florida</i>)	Common area Residence	15-20	Low	Yes	Yes	Med	No	No	Susceptible to spider mites and aphids and borers. Suseptable to anthracnose disease. Verticillium wilt.	Purchase disease resistant varieties. Does best in filtered sun or shade. Flowers may be white, pink and various shades of red in early spring. Dwarf dogwoods are excellent residence trees providing striking spring color. Canopy spreads 15 - 30 feet.
DOGWOOD, DWARF (<i>Cornus canadensis</i> L.) (<i>Cornus kousa</i> 'Little Poncho')	Residence	8-12	Low	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Kousa dogwood species have higher resistance against the diseases that plague native dogwoods, notably anthracnose.	Kousa dogwood species flowers profusely in spring, covered with lustrous white petal-like bracts that give larger flowering plants a run for their money. fall fruit, which looks like raspberries. Birds love these berries, and you can eat them, too! Low maintenance. Canopy spreads 8-15 feet.

FRINGE TREE (<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>)	Common area, Residence	12-20	Low	No	Yes	Low	No	No	No serious insect or disease problems. Some susceptibility to scale and borers	Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, fertile soils. Seldom needs pruning. Intolerant of prolonged dry conditions. Slightly fragrant, spring-blooming flowers. Canopy spread 15-20 feet.
GOLDEN RAIN TREE, (<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i>)	Street/Sidewalk strip, Residence	25-35	Low	No	Yes	Low	Yes	No	Susceptible to Beetle Borers, Plant Bug and Scales, Root Rot and Verticillium.	Yellow summer flowers. Deep roots. It is particularly susceptible when over-watered and allowed to sit in wet soil or when planted in compacted, poorly draining soils. Canopy spread 35 feet.
HAWTHORN, GREEN (<i>Crataegus viridis</i>)	Street/Sidewalk strip, Residence	25-35	Low	Yes	Yes	High	Yes	No	Susceptible to cedarhawthorn/cedarquince rust. Should not be grown in areas where eastern red cedar or other junipers are present.	Thorns; can find thornless cultivars. Canopy spread 25-35 feet.
Japanese Flowering Cherry (<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan')	Common area, Residence	20-25	Low	No	Yes	Med	Yes	No	Susceptible to a large number of insect and disease pests.	Deep pink blooms. Tolerates light shade, but best flowering is in full sun. Canopy spread 25'-30'. Plants are sterile and do not produce fruit. May be short lived.
MAGNOLIA, LITTLE GIRL TREES SHRUBS (<i>Magnolia</i> spp.)	Common area, Residence	10-15	Low	No	Yes	Low	Yes	No	Relatively free. Verticillium wilt	Later blooming magnolias. The following is a brief List: Magnolia Pinkie Magnolia Susan Magnolia Marilyn 8'-15 tall Magnolia X Loebneri Powder Puff
MAGNOLIA, SHORT TREES AND SHRUBS (<i>Magnolia</i> spp.)	Common area, Residence	10-15	Low	No	Yes	Low	Yes	No	Relatively free. Verticillium wilt	The following is a brief list: Magnolia Stellata Waterlily Star Magnolia Stellata Jane Platt Magnolia Stellata Centennial Magnolia Stellata Chrysanthemumiflora Magnolia Betty Little Gem (small version of the Southern Magnolia)
MAPLE, JAPANESE (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	Common Area, Residence	15-25	Low	No	Yes	Med	No	No	Susceptible to Aphids, Root Rot and Verticillium.	There are a multitude of hybrids, including variegated, laceleaf may eventually require regularly scheduled light top-trimming. Canopy spread of 20 feet.
PEAR, CLEVELAND (<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer')	Residence	25-40	Low	No	Yes	Low	No	Yes	Susceptible to Aphids, Powdery Mildew and Sooty Mold.	Tree's branches can break or split in a strong wind or a heavy covering of snow or ice, although stronger than Callary pear. Early prolific bloomer. Canopy spread 13 -16 feet.
RED CEDAR, EASTERN (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)	Common area, Residence with restrictions	20-35	Low	Yes	Yes	High	No	No	Susceptible to cedarapple rust & cedarhawthorn rust	Evergreen, good windbreak, can be a street tree but uncommon. Tree width is 12 -15 feet.
REDBUD, EASTERN <i>Cercis canadensis</i> L.	Common area, Street/sidewalk strip, Residence with restrictions	30	Low	Yes	Yes	High	No	No	Canker, Verticillium wilt	Spring purple flowers, slow growing Short lived
SERVICEBERRY, (<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>)	Street/Sidewalk strip, Residence	20-25	Low	Yes	Yes	Med	Yes	No	No serious insect or disease problems. Can have minor sawfly, leaf miner, borers and scale are sometime insect pests.	White flowers borne in drooping clusters in mid spring; grows in full sun or partial shade. Tolerates clay soil. Canopy spread 15-20 feet.

Prohibited Tree List

Prohibited Tree	Issues
Apple, common (Malus pumila)	Apple trees are susceptible to a number of fungal and bacterial diseases and many insect pests. Does not tolerate prolonged drought conditions. Requires early pruning.
Ash, all species (Fraxinus sp.)	Due to susceptibility to emerald ash borer (EAB), ash is not recommended for planting anywhere in this region and usually requires removal and/or replacement unless treated for several years. Treatment requires a licensed applicator.
Bamboo, all species (Bambusa spp.)	A Maryland invasive species causing considerable problems for native vegetation.
Buckthorn, common (Rhamnus cathartica)	Common buckthorn is an invasive plant and should not be planted. It forms dense thickets and reproduces very freely, crowding out other plants and disrupting ecosystems in forest preserves and other natural areas. In woodlands it can completely replace existing understory plants, including native wildflowers.
Buckthorn, Glossy (Rhamnus frangula)	Common buckthorn is an invasive plant and should not be planted. It forms dense thickets and reproduces very freely, crowding out other plants and disrupting ecosystems in forest preserves and other natural areas. In woodlands it can completely replace existing understory plants, including native wildflowers.
"BUCKEYE, YELLOW (Aesculus flava Aiton)"	Yellow flowers, requires pruning, Not recommended as a street tree or for use near homes because of the litter produced (particularly twigs, fruit and falling leaves).
Catalpa - all species (Catalpa speciosa)	Messy fruit/plant parts, Weak wood and branch structure
Cottonwood (Populus deltoids)	Due to its large size, weak wood, and penetrating roots, it should not be planted near residential areas.
Elm, American (Ulmus, americana)	Susecptable to Duth Elm Disease
Elm, Siberian (Ulmus pumila)	A Maryland invasive species causing considerable problems for native vegetation.
Empress or princess tree (Paulownia tomentosa)	A Maryland invasive species causing considerable problems for native vegetation.
Fir, Douglas (Pseudotsuga menziesii)	Generally under stress in this area. Sudden Oak Death, Phytophthora, Root Rot, Oak Root Rot.
Ginko biloba - (females ony)	Very messy tree with stinking fruit.
Locust, Black (Rubinia pseudoacia)	This species is heavily armed with thorns on the trunk and branches. A wide range of diseases and pests can affect this tree: honeylocust plant bug, spider mites, leaf spots and canker.

Locust, Honey (Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis)	Although this is a thornless tree it is overplanted and not recommended by many Aborists and Arboretums. Insect issues are steadily increasing
London Plane Tree (Platanus acerifolia)	Aggressive root system, require a very large growing space. Produces a lot of litter.
MAPLE, NORWAY (Acer platanoides)	A Maryland invasive species causing considerable problems for native vegetation.
Maple, SILVER (Acer saccharinum)	Aggressive, Commonly planted, Highly susceptible to ice damage, Messy fruit/plant parts, Roots prone to invading sewer pipes, Weak wood and branch structure. Drought sensitive.
Mimosa (Albizia julibrissin)	A Maryland invasive species causing considerable problems for native vegetation. Attracts webworm, and it is a soft plant with branches that are prone to breakage
Mulberry, all species (Morus sp.)	A Maryland invasive species causing considerable problems for native vegetation.
Olive, Russian (Elaeagnus augustifolia)	A Maryland invasive species causing considerable problems for native vegetation.
Osage Orange (Maclura pomifera)	Thorny, very large fruit, very messy tree.
Pine, white (Pinus strobus)	Does not do well in the Village. Soil and poor planting have taken a toll on them. Susceptible to Weevil, Beetle Borers, Caterpillars, Scales, Mites and Pine Spittle Bug, Rust, Canker, Needle Cast, white pine decline, white pine root decline and phytophthora. Soil is not conducive to survival.
Pine, Austrian (Pinus nigra)	Due to susceptibility to many diseases and pests, Austrian pines should not be planted in the village.
Pear, Callery/Bradford Pear (Pyrus calleryana)	A Maryland invasive species causing considerable problems for native vegetation. Tree's branches can break or split in a strong wind or a heavy covering of snow or ice,
Popular/Aspen, all species (Populus sp.)	Due to their weak wood, and penetrating roots, it should not be planted near residential areas.
Spruce, all varieties (Picea spp.)	Spruce has generally done very poorly at the Village. Half the population have contracted Cytospora and have died. Other spruces are succumbing to needle drop and require regular spring treatments. Very poor planting has placed existing trees under great stress.
SWEET GUM (Liquidambar styraciflua)	Tree produces large quantities of spiked seed pods.
Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus altissima)	A Maryland invasive species causing considerable problems for native vegetation. and also the reproductive plant for spotted lanternfly.

Walnut, Black (*Juglans nigra*)

Falling fruit is a potential safety hazard and can cause yard litter as well as staining on sidewalks. Produces a chemical, juglone, which is toxic to many plants.