



## URBAN FORESTRY BOARD Agenda

520 E. Cascade Avenue - PO Box 39 - Sisters, Or 97759 | ph.: (541) 549-6022 | [www.ci.sisters.or.us](http://www.ci.sisters.or.us)

**Monday, August 12, 2024 – 3:00 P.M.**

The Urban Forestry Board (UFB) is accessible to the public in person in the City Council Chambers at 520 E. Cascade Avenue, Sisters, OR 97759 and via the following Zoom link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83134303924?pwd=pRn1BOynKZLDoK4g9GaEmuL1iCRDs2.1>

**Passcode:** 215592

**1. CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL**

**2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

A. July 8, 2024 – Regular Meeting

**3. VISITOR COMMUNICATION** If speaking in-person, please use the Visitor Communication Sign-In form at the meeting. Written communication can be submitted for the record to [jdumanch@ci.sisters.or.us](mailto:jdumanch@ci.sisters.or.us). Written communication and requests to speak via Zoom must be received by 1:00 PM on the day of the meeting.

**4. BOARD BUSINESS**

A. Consideration of recommendation to remove one approximately 8-10" DBH aspen at 1044 E Horse Back Tr.

B. Discussion of action to be taken on declining 24" DBH ponderosa pine at 1177 E Creekside Ct.

C. Consideration of recommendation to remove dead 5" DBH poplar at 516 E Tye Dr.

**5. OTHER BUSINESS** - Miscellaneous Issues or For the Board's Information (FYI only) and Specific to Trees in Public Rights-of-Way and Parks. City Forester's Use of Their Professional Authority/Discretion.

A. Update on preserved roundabout tree.

B. Discussion of the Draft Oregon's Regional Tree Lists v4.0.

**6. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS**

**7. ADJOURN**

*This agenda is also available via the Internet at [www.ci.sisters.or.us](http://www.ci.sisters.or.us). The meeting location is accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for an interpreter for the hearing impaired or for other disability accommodations should be made at least 48 hours before the meeting by contacting Kerry Prosser, City Recorder at [kprosser@ci.sisters.or.us](mailto:kprosser@ci.sisters.or.us) Pursuant to ORS 192.640, this agenda includes a list of the principal subjects anticipated to be considered at the above referenced meeting; however, the agenda does not limit the ability of the Council to consider or discuss additional subjects. This meeting is subject to cancellation without notice.*

**Urban Forestry Board (UFB)**  
Regular Meeting Minutes  
Monday, July 8, 2024  
*DRAFT*

**Board Members Present:**

Patrick Burke, Chair  
Therese Kollerer, Vice Chair  
Avery McChristian  
Cheryl Pellerin

**Staff Present:**

Dan Galecki, City Forester  
Paul Bertagna, Director, Public Works  
Jackson Dumanch, Project Coordinator, Public Works

**Guests:**

Jacob Smith, Code Enforcement Officer, Community Development Department

**Absent:**

Gary Ross, Councilor

**1. Call to Order & Roll Call**

Burke called the Monday, July 8, 2024, regular meeting to order at approximately 3:01 PM. Staff confirmed a quorum was present.

**2. Approval of Minutes**

Burke directed the Board to the June 10, 2024, draft meeting minutes. Kollerer noted several typos for correction. McChristian made a motion to approve the minutes. Kollerer seconded. Motion passed unanimously.

**3. Visitor Communications**

Burke called for visitor communications. Project Coordinator Dumanch stated that there was no visitor communication.

**4. Board Business**

**A. Discussion of proposed Sisters Development Code amendment regulating significant private tree removal on a developing lot.**

Burke read the agenda item into the record. Smith introduced themselves and provided a brief overview of the topic and the previous discussion with the Board before asking for input from the Board on the current draft. Kollerer asked for clarification on the fines and how they would be calculated. Smith provided clarification, noting comments from the City Attorney on not doubling up of fines to avoid litigation. Smith stated that their first choice would be to recommend the higher of the two fines, either the base fine or the value of the tree, adding that

a violation would have to be particularly egregious for both fines to be applied. Burke asked how staff are made aware of unauthorized removals. Smith summarized how a developer works with the City to decide which trees remain and are removed. Burke ask if the term “developer” referred to both residential and commercial. Smith confirmed that to be the case. McChristian asked if a developer decided that preservation is not feasible was there a way for them to work with the City. Smith replied that the developer could work with City planners to modify the plan if needed. Bertagna stated that sometimes developers listen to staff and sometimes they don't. Pellerin asked if the added fine could be used if a developer did not follow an agree upon plan. Pellerin added that the additional fine could make someone reconsider cutting down a tree. Pellerin spoke about prior scenarios where the additional fee could have made developers reconsider tree removals and stated they liked what they saw in the draft. Burke asked Bertagna about a past instance where trees were removed without permission in the right of way. Bertagna stated that they believed the original fine was 20 but settled for a few thousand. Burke followed up that the individual was told not to remove the trees but did so anyway and expressed reservations over the fines and how they will be enforced. Smith replied that the fine is associated with the land, where leans could be used, and could hold up permits adding that such things can encourage violators to pay the fine. Bertagna stated that how fines have been levied and amounts decided upon have not been consistent in the past adding that the City Manager ultimately makes the decision, noting a previous scenario where the fine was initially over \$30,000 and then reduced to about \$15,000. Burke stated they were good with the draft language as long as there was a process for mediation. Smith noted there was a civil penalty process with a hearings officer for appealing a decision. Kollerer stated that they too were good with the draft and recalled Pellerin's comment regarding the situation with Woodlands and provided some clarification. Pellerin asked about projects like East Portal and the roundabout and if they fell under development code. Bertagna stated that they are public property jobs and the City has jurisdiction on some like East Portal but not for projects such as the roundabout. McChristian thanked Smith for their work on the draft. Burke asked if a motion would be required. Smith stated they did not need a motion. Bertagna recommended that a motion be made. Kollerer made a motion to recommend the draft language be approved. Pellerin seconded. Motion passed unanimously.

**B. Recommendation to remove declining Aspen at 709 S Birch St.**

Burke read the agenda item into the record and called on Galecki to present. Galecki summarized their report. Galecki stressed that aspens are not desirable and recommended removal. Burke asked for discussion from the Board. Pellerin made a motion to approve removal. Kollerer seconded. Motion passed unanimously.

**C. Recommendation to remove dead Ponderosa Pine at 385 E Jefferson Ave.**

Burke read the agenda item into the record and called on Galecki to present. Galecki stated that their recommendation was to remove the tree. Burke stated that they observed the tree and noted that it was dead. Burke asked about insect infestation spreading. Galecki stated that there should not be a concern at this time of year but that debris should be removed as soon as possible. Kollerer made a motion to approve removal. McChristian seconded. Motion passed unanimously.

## **5. Other Business**

- A.** Bertagna stated that there were two trees, a 10-inch birch in Pine Meadow Village that was completely dead and was approved for emergency removal due to high winds, and a large pine tree at 68980 N Pine St that is dead. Bertagna stated the pine tree directly on top of the property pin resulting in multiple ownership, City, County, Forest Service, and private. Bertagna asked if the Board would approve staff to work with the other parties to remove the dead tree. Burke asked for clarification on location. Bertagna clarified. Galecki stated that they agree the tree should be removed. Kollerer asked if the City would perform the removal, Bertagna agreed stating concern over safety and insect infestation. Bertagna asked for Board consent, all Board members agreed.
- B.** Kollerer asked if there would be trees in the new roundabout center. Bertagna stated that would be decided during the public art process. Bertagna noted that there is conduit in place for irrigation and was certain there would be some form of landscaping in the center in the future. Kollerer asked when the public would know if that discussion was taking place. Bertagna stated that Kerry was working on the public art process with an advisory committee and summarized the process for the art and landscaping.
- C.** McChristian asked if backfill could be removed from around the base of the large ponderosa that Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) agreed to preserve. Bertagna stated that they could ask ODOT to remove that backfill on behalf of the Board. McChristian noted that if the original grade was maintained it could help prevent smothering the roots. Kollerer asked if there were plans to provide irrigation to that tree. Bertagna stated that there will be.

## **6. Board Member Comments**

- A.** McChristian stated that there was an opportunity to participate in the Oregon Regional Tree List from Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) regarding particular trees that perform well on the east side of the Cascades or in Sisters to be recommended for the list. Burke stated that it could be added to the agenda for the next meeting.
- B.** Pellerin asked Galecki if they knew what the average death rate should be for trees and if Sisters was in the norm. Galecki stated that Sisters was too small to have an observable trend but believed that rates appeared to be higher than in past years. Galecki added that drought, stress, insect, and pollution contribute to tree decline, noting a trend in the past 10-15 years for declining forest health in the region. Pellerin stated that they informed Dumanch about a declining tree on Creekside Drive. Dumanch stated that the tree was observed by Galecki in January of last year as being marked for observation and was located at 1177 E Creekside Drive. Pellerin asked if the Board would see another report for the tree and if such trees are monitored for decline. Burke replied yes to both questions. Galecki stated that shared images help in monitoring. Dumanch asked how much of the tree appeared to be dying, Pellerin responded approximately 70 percent brown. Dumanch stated

that they would be sending Galecki more recent images. Burke asked that this tree be added to the agenda for the next meeting under Board Business.

- C. Kollerer asked when Heritage Trees would be discussed by City Council, Dumanch replied the last Council meeting of August on the 28<sup>th</sup>. Kollerer shared information on when the meeting will start. Burke stated that they will not be able to attend that meeting.
- D. Burke stated that they have been communicating with the Fire District on a memorial tree for Dave Moyer and hopes to have an update after their vacation.

## **7. Adjourn**

Burke adjourned the meeting at approximately 3:41 PM. The Board will reconvene Monday August 12<sup>th</sup>.



**Arbor 1 Tree Service LLC**  
PO Box 7126  
Bend, OR 97708

July 11, 2024

1044 E Horse Back Trail  
Sisters, OR 97759

To whom it may concern:

Arbor 1 Tree Service was contacted by The City of Sisters to provide an assessment of a single aspen tree (*Populus tremuloides*) located within the City of Sisters right-of-way to the east of above address. This assessment is due to adjacent property owners (1044 E Horse Back Trail, Sisters, OR 97759) concern with the amount of roots and root suckers spreading to their property and causing excessive damage to infrastructure. This report is based on a brief ground assessment.

### **Initial Observation**

During my site visit on 6/27/24 I was able to identify 2 aspens in the right-of-way and an existing stump of what appeared to have been an aspen tree. The trees in question measure approximately 8-10" dbh and 20' in height.

The trees are growing in the right-of-way and near a neighborhood common area drainage swale. The trees in question appear to be in fair health. There was visual evidence/damage from American hornet moth (*Sesia apiformis*) at the base of the tree (photo attached below). The right-of-way appears to have irrigation present but I am not sure if it being used as noted by the dead grass. As mentioned, there is evidence of a past tree removal due to the existing stump.

The roots of the tree or adjacent tree(s) have seemed to moved into the drainage swale and adjacent neighbors' property. I was unable to inspect the properties crawl space but in discussion with the property owner believe they have had this are inspected and noted roots.

### **Conclusion**

I feel that this tree(s) would make ideal candidates for removal based on the extensive insect damage, the aggressive nature of aspens rooting structure as well as persistent insect/disease issues associated with the species. I feel aspen and populus species do not make a viable long term street tree or right-of-way tree.

The neighboring property owner at 1044 E Horse Back Trail has young maples planted in the right-of-way. Maples species or another species would be a more suitable replacement tree as long as the irrigation is operational and being used.

I am more than happy to make myself available for any questions.

Sincerely,

Michael Donahue,  
ISA Certified Arborist PN6057A  
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor  
Arbor 1 Tree Service LLC  
PO Box 7126  
Bend, OR 97708











## STAFF REPORT

**TO:** Urban Forestry Board  
**FROM:** Dan Galecki, Spindrift Forestry Consulting, SAF CF, City of Sisters Urban Forester  
**COPY:** Paul Bertagna, Public Works Director  
Jackson Dumanch, Public Works Project Coordinator

**RE:** 1177 E Creekside CT Ponderosa Pine Tree, Stressed 1/25/2023

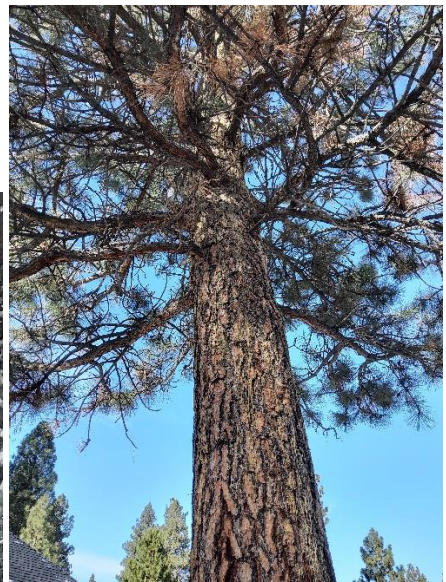
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### INTRODUCTION:

A stressed 24 inch Ponderosa Pine has been observed at 1177 E Creekside CT.

### BACKGROUND & FINDINGS:

One 24 inch tree has been assessed, and it was found that a few indicators of stress and potential future decline exists. Pitch moths have caused excessive display of pitch flow, but is not harmful to the tree.



Dead limbs do exist within the crown of the tree and need to be removed. The location of the tree was confirmed to be in city ROW. A core sample shows no occurrence of blue stain as of January 2023.

**FISCAL IMPACT:** Estimated cost of removal of this pine is between \$800 and \$1000.

**FINAL RECOMENDATIONS:** Observation and monitoring of new pitch-moth or pine beetle activity is to be carried out throughout the winter. Any more evidence of insect activity noticed in this time period should be noted immediately. If insects are truly present in this tree, it is important to eliminate this problem before April 2023. If the tree still demonstrates healthy growth and vigor, the dead limbs should be trimmed out to reduce road and traffic hazard.



Condition as of 7/31/24

**From:** [Dan Galecki](#)  
**To:** [Jackson Dumanch](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Dead Tree  
**Date:** Thursday, July 25, 2024 12:10:21 PM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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Yes....the tree is 100% dead and there is no other solution but to remove it. This email can be a reference to my professional opinion that it should be cut down, and hopefully you need no further documentation. Lastly, if it's 5 inches DBH, I believe you can act on your own discretion as well.

From the photo, it looks like a Lombardy Poplar *Populus nigra*

On Tue, Jul 23, 2024 at 8:05 AM Jackson Dumanch <[jdumanch@ci.sisters.or.us](mailto:jdumanch@ci.sisters.or.us)> wrote:

Hi Dan,

Attached are some photos of a *Populus* spp that is completely dead, dry and brittle. Located at 516 E Tye Dr, DBH is 5". Aside from some splitting in the bark I couldn't find anything worth photographing. Let me know if you would like me to investigate further.

Could you please compose a brief report for the UFB.

Is this just another case of short lifespans for trees in this genus?

Thank you.

Best,

**Jackson Dumanch** (he/him/his)

Project Coordinator

City of Sisters | Public Works Dept.

P.O. Box 39 | 520 E. Cascade Ave., Sisters, OR 97759

Direct: 541-323-5220 | City Hall: 541-549-6022

[jdumanch@ci.sisters.or.us](mailto:jdumanch@ci.sisters.or.us) | [www.ci.sisters.or.us](http://www.ci.sisters.or.us)



# Help us improve this new Community Tree Guide!

**DRAFT Oregon's Regional Tree Lists v4.0**  
Oregon Department of Forestry • Urban & Community Forestry Program  
[Community Comment Version](#) • June 2024 • [Links to Comment on Page 13](#)



**Review:** Download [DRAFT Oregon Regional Tree Lists v4.0](#) (PDF)



**Comment:** Offer suggestions, insights, corrections, species additions or deletions, etc.

**Narrative:** [DRAFT Oregon Tree Lists v4.0-Community Comment Version](#) (Google Doc)



Select/highlight text, select comment icon in toolbar and type your comment.

**Lists:** [DRAFT Oregon Tree Lists v4.0-Community Comment Version](#) (Google Sheet)



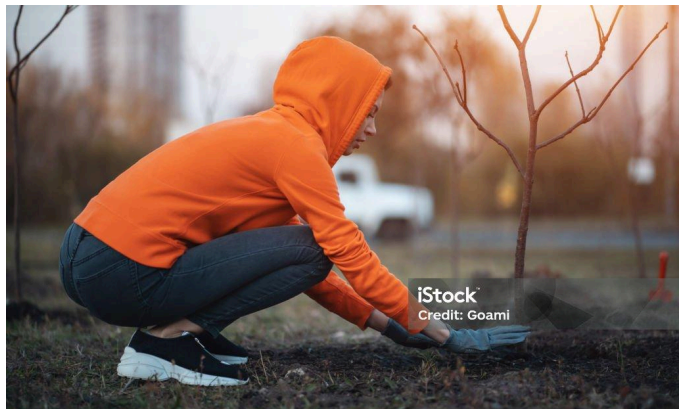
Select relevant cell (box), select comment icon (upper right) and type your comment.

A project of Oregon Department of Forestry  
Urban & Community Forestry Program



# DRAFT Oregon's Regional Tree Lists v4.0

Oregon Department of Forestry • Urban & Community Forest Program  
**Community Comment Version** • June 2024 • [Links to Comment on Page 13](#)



# Acknowledgements

**Oregon's Regional Tree Lists** (June 2024 edition) is published by

Oregon Dept. of Forestry • Urban & Community Forestry Program

2600 State Street, Salem Oregon, 97310

WEBSITE: [Oregon Department of Forestry : Urban Forests](https://www.oregon.gov/Forestry/UrbanForests/)

## Urban Forestry Partners

Oregon Dept. of Forestry (ODF) acknowledges our urban forestry colleagues and programs whose work formed the foundation for these regional tree lists. This publication was developed after reviewing municipal tree lists developed by our urban forestry colleagues from these Oregon cities and counties:

City of Ashland	City of LaGrande	City of Pendleton
Baker City	Lane County	City of Portland
City of Eugene	City of Klamath Falls	City of Redmond
City of Hood River	City of Madras	City of Salem

This publication also depends mightily on our partner in arboricultural and horticultural research:

Oregon State University • Department of Horticulture • [Landscape Plant Database](#)

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Tyler Roth, Cambium Consulting

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Oregon Dept. of Forestry appreciates these professional arborists who improved this publication by through its careful technical review, deliberation and advisory contributions.

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[Download the DRAFT Oregon Regional Tree Lists v4.0 \(PDF\)](#)

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# 1. Purpose of These Oregon Regional Tree Lists

## 1.1. Three Regional Tree Lists

These Oregon Regional Tree Lists are intended to assist communities plan for, select, plant and maintain trees in Oregon's urban, community, and private forests. This statewide list of tree species was compiled after reviewing municipal street tree lists from cities across the state. This document includes three lists for three distinct geographic regions and climate types in Oregon, specifically:

- 1.1.1. **“West of the Cascades** for the Willamette Valley and Central/North Coast,
- 1.1.2. **East of the Cascades** from Bend to Ontario, Hood River to Lakeview, including Klamath Falls), and
- 1.1.3. **Southwest Oregon** (Roseburg south to the California border, including Oregon's South Coast.

## 1.2. Emerald Oregon Borer and Oregon Ash Planting Moratorium

ODF considered current insect and disease threats in Oregon in preparing these lists. For example, ash trees (genus *Fraxinus*) are not included due to the detection of emerald ash borer (EAB) in Forest Grove, Oregon in June 2022. Experts from the statewide EAB Interagency Taskforce expect that many native Oregon ash trees, common in wetlands and along streams, and planted ash species, varieties and cultivars (e.g., green ash and white ash) will die from this pest as it expands its range over the coming decades.

## 1.3. A Fourth List: Native Trees & Shrubs to Replace Oregon Ash killed by Emerald Ash Borer

This guide includes a fourth list of 17 native trees and shrubs that may be suitable to replace Oregon ash lost due to EAB. Consider these native tree and shrub species for planting in natural areas managed for a predominance of native species.

- 1.3.1. **NOTE:** These EAB replacement species are generally more suitable west of the Cascades, but some may work in riparian areas throughout Oregon.

**WEBPAGE:** [ODF Forest Health Webpage](#) (with info on pests including EAB)

**WEBPAGE:** [Emerald Ash Borer News](#) (Oregon Invasive Species Council)

**DOCUMENT:** [EAB Readiness and Response Plan for Oregon](#) (Interagency)

## 1.4. Who May Find These Lists Useful

- 1.4.1. Federal government organization staff working with urban and rural tree planting projects, education, outreach, or recommendations.
- 1.4.2. State government agencies staff working with urban and rural tree planting projects, planning, advocacy, and education.
- 1.4.3. Municipal city staff, including those working in urban forestry, public works, engineering, parks and recreation, street building/maintenance, city council and other applicable departments.
- 1.4.4. Municipal volunteers, such as tree boards or committees.
- 1.4.5. Non-profit organizations that assist with urban forestry education, outreach, tree planting, advocacy, grants, etc.
- 1.4.6. Private landowners. This would include small forest landowners, urban private households, homeowners associations, private recreation lands, arboretums, etc.
- 1.4.7. Housing and building developers planning to preserve, establish or maintain trees.
- 1.4.8. Nursery managers considering produce more “climate resilient” tree saplings.
- 1.4.9. Anyone that seeks information about selecting, planting and caring for trees in Oregon. This may include those who seek to understand and enhance their urban or community forests and how they benefit people, wildlife, water quality, livability and climate (since trees sequester carbon from the atmosphere).

## 2. Benefits of Healthy Urban & Community Forests

### 2.1. An important benefit: Trees mitigate “urban heat islands”

"Urban heat islands" occur when cities replace natural vegetation with buildings, roads and pavement, impervious surfaces and other infrastructure that absorb and retain heat. The cumulative effect increases temperatures in urban areas compared to urban parks or areas with significant tree canopy. Consequently, energy costs (e.g., for air conditioning), air pollution, and heat-related illness and mortality have been shown to be higher in urban heat islands.

**VIDEO:** [Urban Heat Island Effect • 3:30 mins • One Tree Planted](#)

- 2.2. In general, urban forests provide benefits for the following:
  - 2.2.1. Human health
  - 2.2.2. Economic development
  - 2.2.3. Enhanced property values
  - 2.2.4. Water quality management and improvement
  - 2.2.5. Air quality
  - 2.2.6. Air temperature
  - 2.2.7. Public safety
  - 2.2.8. Transportation safety
  - 2.2.9. Education
  - 2.2.10. Urban wood utilization

- 2.3. For more information on the benefits of urban forests, visit the **Vibrant Cities Lab’s “Urban Forestry Toolkit”** (supported by U.S. Forest Service).

**WEBPAGE:** [Urban Forestry Toolkit \(Vibrant Cities Lab\)](#)

### 3. Best Management Practices for Selecting, Planting & Maintaining Trees

#### 3.1. Plant the Right Tree in the Right Place

**Selecting the “right” or best tree species for each planting location is a critical planning decision.**

The “right” tree planted in an appropriate location can provide numerous benefits and value to the site, property, or neighborhood, including shade to cool “urban heat islands,” parking lots and along roadways. On the other hand, tree species which are not suitable for a planting site may require replacement or more maintenance or become a financial liability, safety concern or nuisance in urban or developed settings.

**In general, a larger tree will provide greater benefits than a smaller tree.**

A larger tree offers more shade to cool “urban heat islands,” parking lots and along roadways, and also sequesters more carbon compared to smaller trees. If a planting site can safely accommodate a larger tree and because such sites are more rare, urban foresters may recommend or choose to plant a larger species. shade to cool “urban heat islands,” parking lots and along roadways

**Urban infrastructure and other site considerations often limit suitable tree choices.**

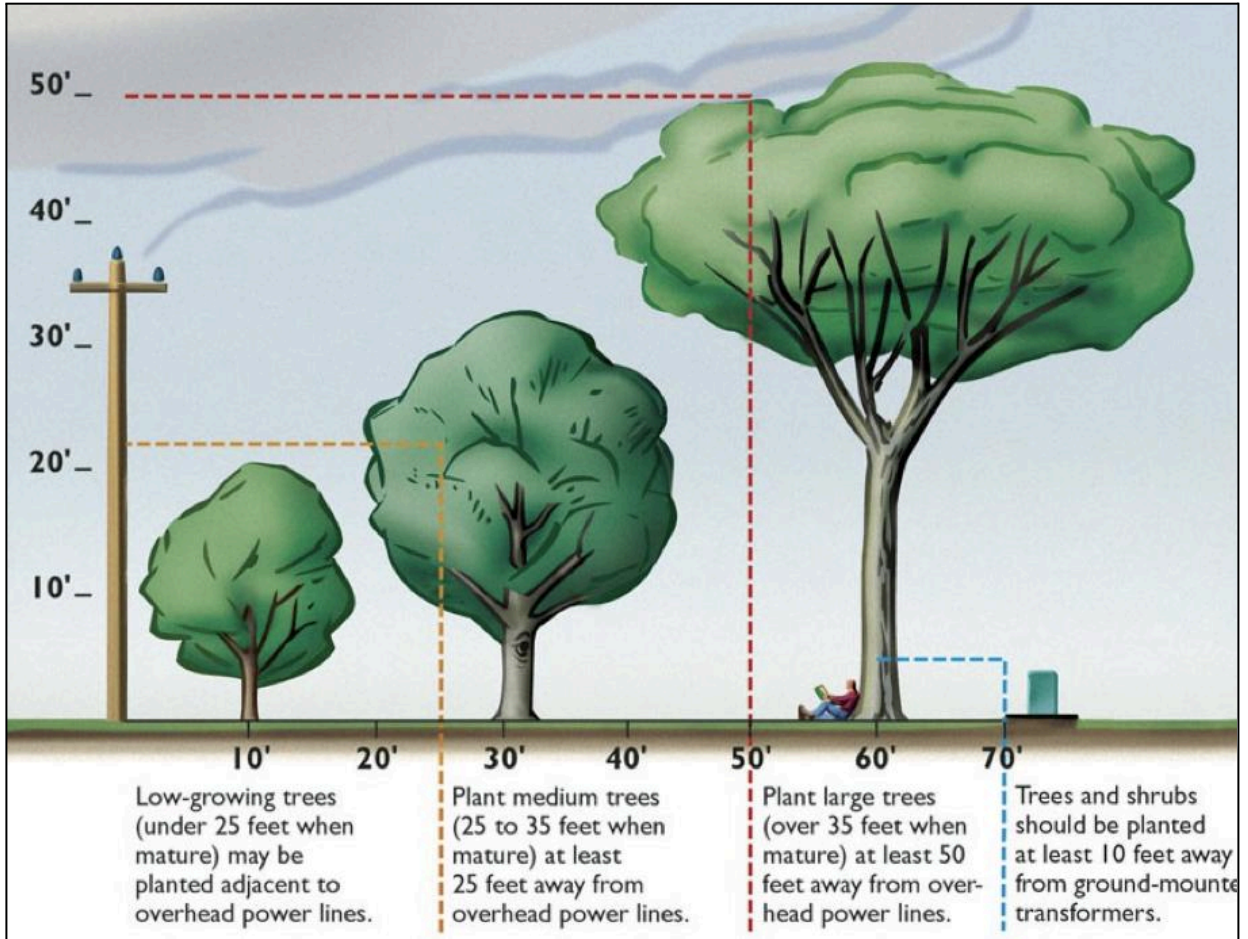
Consider nearby infrastructure, such as power lines, nearby buildings, sidewalks, curbs, roads, and buried pipes, etc. **For example**, When planting adjacent to or under power lines, we recommend small trees that are expected to grow to a maximum height of 20’ or less. These lists identify small tree species that ODF considers “powerline friendly” that you may consider.

Oregon law (OAR 860-024-0016) requires utilities to maintain clearances for electric conductors. When planting under or adjacent to high voltage power lines, select a tree’s whose mature height will be considerably lower than the conductors (wires). Otherwise, the tree could need periodic crown reduction pruning, which may alter significantly the tree’s natural shape and aesthetic appeal, may harm its health and even lead to its removal. Of course, a particular tree may fail due to a variety of site and weather conditions, potentially impacting urban infrastructure, such as roofs or electric lines (which may cause a power outage).

Considering there are a wide variety of utility types (electrical, water, gas, communication, fiber optic, etc.), and different electric utility voltages and configurations throughout the state, it is prudent to consult your local utility or municipality for further detailed information on planting near a variety of above and below ground utilities for your situation. Many electric utilities offer additional guidance on selecting more power line friendly trees, and may also offer removal and replacement options for existing incompatible vegetation that requires frequent utility pruning.

Doing so will help ensure newly planted trees don't create unforeseen conflicts over time and can continue to be enjoyed for their benefits.

### Consider a tree's mature height and distance from power lines.



Graphic provided by Pacific Power, a Division of PacifiCorp.

WEBSITE GUIDE: [Planting the Right Tree in the Right Place](#) (Arbor Day Foundation)

WEBSITE GUIDE: [Tree Owner Information](#) (International Society of Arboriculture)

WEBSITE GUIDE: [Tree Planting & Care](#) (Arbor Day Foundation)

### 3.2. Know Your Specific Site Conditions

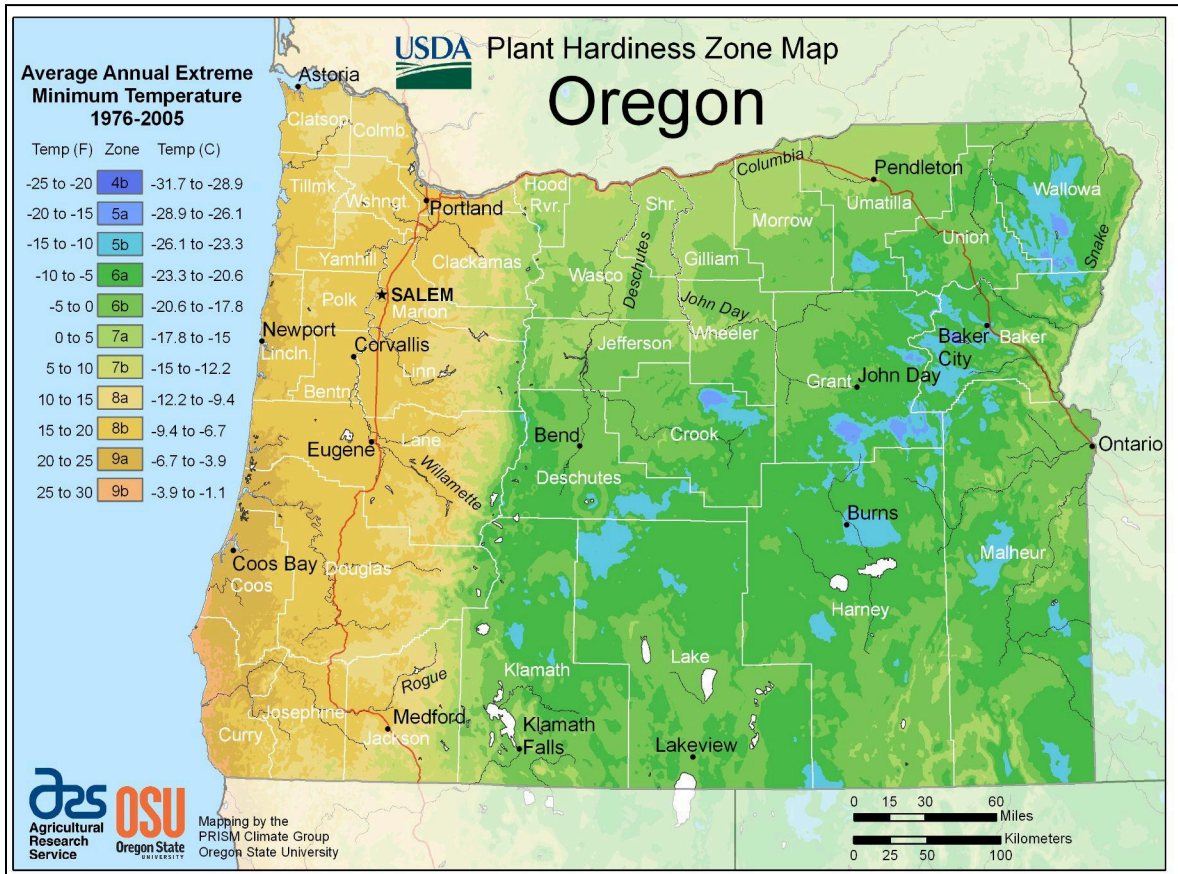
When selecting which species of tree(s) to plant, consider the following site conditions:

- 3.2.1. USDA plant hardiness zone (see 3.3 below)
- 3.2.2. soils (clay, sandy, alkaline?) (see 3.4 below)
- 3.2.3. hydrology/moisture,
- 3.2.4. available space for tree roots, (especially when planting next to streets, buildings, utilities or other infrastructure), and
- 3.2.5. solar exposure/aspect (withstands full sun? prefers shade?), and
- 3.2.6. wind exposure.

### 3.3. Know Your Site and Tree's Plant Hardiness Zones

- 3.3.1. These lists are intended to help you select trees that are expected to thrive based on USDA's plant hardiness zone number, which range from 1 to 13. Oregon's zone numbers range from 4 to 9. Plant hardiness zones numbers are based on an area's average annual extreme minimum temperature. The lower the number, the colder the extreme minimum temperature.

LINK: [USDA Plant Hardiness Zones: Search by Zip Code](#)





- 3.3.2. Each tree in these lists has a zone hardiness whole number. **We recommend selecting trees from the list with zone numbers that are equal to or LOWER than the zone where the tree will be planted.**
- 3.3.3. **NOTE:** To simplify searching and sorting for suitable trees, these lists do not use the “a” or “b” hardiness zone ratings. Instead these lists use a whole number. For example: if Oregon State University designated a tree as “5a” (“a” meaning it is slightly more “hardy” or cold tolerant than “5b”), the tree is listed as Zone “5.” In contrast, if OSU designates a tree as “5b” (with “b” meaning slightly less cold tolerant than “5a”, it was rounded up to Zone “6.”
- 3.3.4. **NOTE:** USDA’s Plant Hardiness zones do not take into account other significant variables that influence tree health and survival, such as soil type, snow cover, average high wind, maximum summer heat, humidity, spring frosts, etc. Consider these variables along with the tree and site’s plant hardiness zone when selecting which species to plant.

## 3.4. Understanding Your Soil

- 3.4.1. The soil in your planting site can help or hurt a young tree’s chances for survival.

LINK: [Why is Soil important for tree survival \(OSU\)](#)

However, soil data may not be accurate in dense urban areas, where soils have often been altered significantly by infrastructure development. When planting in “planting strips” (or narrow medians along public roads or in “islands” in parking lots, we recommend you the excavate to remove concrete, gravel, to at least 3’ in depth by 3’ in diameter and replace with enriched soil prior to planting.

- 3.4.2. The Web Soil Survey (provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture) is a free and useful tool to understand the unique soil types in your planting area.

LINK: [Web Soil Survey \(USDA\)](#)

### **Brief Directions for using Web Soil Survey**

1. Click the green circle that says “Start WSS.”
2. Enter your address or search by state and county.
3. Use the “AOI” (“Area of Interest”) tabs on the upper middle right to define your area. There is an option to make a rectangular AOI or a specific selection. Then click “View.”
4. Explore the tabs on the left side of the screen and also the tabs above that map area.
5. This tool is free and you can choose to export a PDF report into the “shopping cart.”

### 3.5. Tree Species, Varieties, Hybrids and Cultivars

- 3.5.1. **Species:** These lists provide tree species (*Genus species*, for example, *Acer macrophyllum*).
- 3.5.2. **Varieties:** A variety refers to a variation within a plant species that develops naturally in the environment (usually a natural mutation). Unlike a hybrid, cultivar or cultivated variety, a variety does not require human intervention to grow and reproduce.
- 3.5.3. **Hybrids:** A hybrid tree results from human action to cross two different species. This may result in improved resistance to disease or different growth traits.
- 3.5.4. **Cultivars:** Many trees grown in nurseries are cultivated varieties known as cultivars. Cultivars have been selected for desired traits and when propagated retain those traits. Methods used to propagate cultivars include division, root and stem cuttings, offsets, grafting, tissue culture, or carefully controlled seed production. Cultivars with the same name are genetically identical. For example, every *Acer negundo* ‘Flamingo’ has the same genetics.
  - 3.5.4.1. Cultivars have been developed for specific phenotypes (size, shape, color, etc), but it’s important to understand that “over planting” one tree species or one cultivar can make the trees more vulnerable to future insect and disease outbreaks. A healthy urban forest consists of a diversity of tree species and genetics, rather than a few monocultures. Availability of specific cultivars is constantly changing based on propagation decisions by nursery, market economics and the addition of new or “improved” cultivars.

VIDEO LINK: [The difference between varieties and cultivated varieties \(aka, "cultivars"\)](#) (Maritime Gardening).
- 3.5.5. **These tree lists do not include cultivars** (unless only one cultivar can survive our zone hardiness range or has significant value for disease resistance).
- 3.5.6. However, you can research and select appropriate cultivars associated with a species on these lists by clicking its link to that species entry in Oregon State University Landscape Plant Database. You can search by common name or scientific name (*Genus* and *species* in Latin). The database often provides a list of cultivars developed from the species that may be available in nurseries. It is safe to assume that a cultivar will have a very similar zone hardiness as its straight species, however, we recommend that you verify the cultivar’s hardiness on this database.

WEBSITE LINK: [Landscape Plants Database \(Oregon State University\)](#)

### 3.6. Selecting a Diversity of High Quality Nursery Trees

3.6.1. After identifying the tree species for your project, obtaining high quality young trees from a nursery is a key step to success. What to look for when inspecting and selecting nursery stock is described in the video links below.

3.6.2. Nursery tree stock availability and diversity varies greatly across the state. This Oregon Regional Tree List is intended to be an advisory tool.

3.6.3. **Limited nursery stock availability East of Cascades**

There are fewer tree nurseries east of the Cascade Range, which limits sapling diversity and availability in that region of Oregon. Trees grown and then transported from the Willamette Valley to the east side of the Cascades are often “over wintered” for one year before sale or installation in anticipation of tree mortality losses.

GUIDE: [Selecting, Planting and Caring for a New Tree \(Oregon State University\)](#)

VIDEO: [Selecting Trees for "Right Tree, Right Place" \(The Davey Institute\)](#)

LINK: [Wholesale Nursery Location Map \(Oregon Association of Nurseries\)](#)

### 3.7. Planting Containerized vs. Bare Root vs. Balled & Burlapped Trees

Nurseries primarily provide young trees in three different forms: “containerized,” “bare root” and “balled and burlapped.” Consider the following guidance when choosing which form of young tree to obtain.

**3.7.1. Containerized:** These trees are raised and transported in plastic pots or containers, and are very common. Use care when planting these trees. They frequently have “girdling” or “circling” roots, which grow outward, contacting the plastic container, and then growing around the inside of the circular container. Leaving circling roots in place can cause long-term problems, including premature decline or death.

3.7.1.1. During planting, break up the root ball and straighten circling roots. Cut any large circling roots with the hand pruners.

**3.7.1.2.** Another option during planting is called “root washing.” Fill a large receptacle with water, remove the tree from its plastic container, and repeatedly dunk the roots in the water to wash soil from the roots. The tree can then be placed into the planting hole, the roots fanned out or pruned to reduce the “girdling” roots. Then, pour the entire contents of the dunking receptacle (soil and water slurry) into the planting hole. Additional soil may need to be added. This practice is much more labor intensive and only recommended for professionals.

VIDEO LINK: [Planting a containerized tree \(Wyse Guide\)](#)

3.7.1.3. **Two container options for healthier roots are “Air Pots” and “Grow Bags”**

“**Air Pot**” brand containers eliminate circling and stimulate the development of healthy roots.

WEBSITE LINK: [Air Pots](#)

**Grow Bags:** Some nurseries offer trees in “grow bags,” instead of containerized or balled & burlapped trees. Grow bags have porous sides, so the roots growing inside them are “air-pruned” once they reach those sides, branching out rather than growing in a circle as they would in pots. Therefore, the young trees in bags won't become root bound as those in hard pots can.

- 3.7.2. **Bare root:** Bare root trees are sold with no soil around the roots and delivered in a bag, sometimes with sawdust to keep the roots moist. This type of nursery tree is not commonly planted in urban areas and along streets, but may be suitable for less accessible parks and natural areas. They are less expensive, light weight for transportation, and the roots are easy to see and plant with good structure. The disadvantage of bare root trees is that they require more careful handling, especially the roots, which should not be exposed to frost or dried out. Store the roots in moist sawdust or soil during transport and staging for planting. After planting, bare root tree might have higher mortality than containerized or balled and burlapped trees.

VIDEO LINK: [Planting a bare root tree \(Arbor Day Foundation\)](#)

- 3.7.3. **Balled and Burlapped:** Sometimes abbreviated to “B&B,” this form of nursery tree is transported with a ball of soil contained by burlap and twine. Large trees with trunks greater than 2” in diameter may be contained in a wire cage. B&B trees are less likely to have girdling roots and can be larger than other forms. A drawback is that many roots have been cut when removing them from their original soil. These trees are often heavier and harder to transport and plant. If synthetic ties are not cut, they can girdle the tree and lead to decline or premature death. These trees need to be planted correctly. If the ties are cut before the root ball of soil is supported, the root ball may break apart, significantly damaging roots.

- 3.7.4. **Position tree so its “Root Flair” is at or slightly above soil grade:**  
Both container and B&B trees may come from the nursery with too much soil around the trunk of the tree. The root flair (where the trunk widens to meet the roots) should be visible above the soil. If not remove any soil or potting medium above the root flair, and plant leaving the root flair should be at or a little above the soil grade.

VIDEO LINK: [Planting a balled and burlapped tree \(Gardener's Almanac\)](#)

### 3.8. Resources and Links for Tree Selection, Planting & Maintenance

GUIDE: [Selecting, Planting and Caring for a New Tree \(Oregon State University\)](#)

VIDEO: [Selecting Trees for "Right Tree, Right Place" \(The Davey Institute\)](#)

WEBSITE GUIDE: [Tree Planting & Care \(Arbor Day Foundation\)](#)

LINK: [Wholesale Nursery Location Map \(Oregon Association of Nurseries\)](#)

### 3.9. Technical Support Options

- 3.9.1. **Consult a professional arborist for advice.** You can get a list of certified arborists in your area using the website:

LINK: ["Find an Arborist"](#) (International Society of Arboriculture).

- 3.9.2. **Contact Oregon Department of Forestry's (ODF) Urban & Community Assistance Program** can offer technical advice and planning support to municipal/county, agency and tribal partners and non-profit and community partners. Oregon has a diversity of ecosystems with smaller microclimates created by the interaction of geography, elevation, soil types, marine influences, weather patterns, mountain ranges, etc. If you feel that your area is unique and you have concerns about tree selection, you can consult with a local arborist or reach out to ODF's Urban and Community Forestry Program (contact form below).

CONTACT FORM: [Contact Form • Urban & Community Forestry Program \(Community Assistance Foresters\) • Oregon Department of Forestry](#)


- 3.9.3. **Oregon Community Trees (OCT)** is a non-profit organization with an advisory board that provides support to ODF's Urban and Community Forestry program. OCT hosts Oregon's largest Urban Forestry Conference annually, awards grants to Oregon Tree City USA cities, and recognizes individuals and organizations with Urban & Community Forestry Awards.

LINK: [Oregon Community Trees](#)

## 4. Download or Offer Comments on Oregon Regional Tree Lists

- 4.1. **Download** the [DRAFT Oregon Regional Tree Lists v4.0](#) (PDF of Narrative & Tree Lists)

- 4.2. **Comment** to improve the DRAFT Oregon Regional Tree Lists v4.0.  
Click on links below to offer suggestions, corrections, species additions or deletions, etc.

LINK: [DRAFT Narrative: Oregon Tree Lists v4.0-Community Comment Version](#) (Google Doc)  
Select/highlight text, select comment icon () in the toolbar and type your comment.

LINK: [DRAFT Oregon Tree Lists v4.0-Community Comment Version](#) (Google Sheet)  
Select relevant cell (box), select comment icon (upper right) and type your comment.

Tree Family	Tree Names		Tree Descriptions										Planting Considerations		
	Genus	Species	Common Name <small>Click to view OSU Landscape Plant Database entry with cultivars, shape, growth habit, more common names, etc.</small>	Oregon Native? <small>Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.</small>	Drought Tolerance <small>(after tree established.)</small>	Plant Hardiness Zone <small>("cold tolerance")</small>	Broadleaf or Conifer	Deciduous or Evergreen	Maximum Potential Height in feet <small>(approx.)</small>	Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet <small>(approx.)</small>	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly" <small>(small trees - max. height 20' or less)</small>	Minimum Planting Area Width in feet <small>(for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide soil depth &gt;3')</small>	Suitable in Medians, Parking Lot "islands" & ROWs <small>(less than 10' wide).</small>	
Pinaceae	<i>Abies</i>	<i>koreana</i>	Silver Korean Fir		Low	5	Deciduous	30	12			6			
Pinaceae	<i>Abies</i>	<i>procera</i>	Douglas Fir		High	7	Deciduous	65	30			8			
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer</i>	<i>buergarianum</i>	Trident Maple		Moderate	5	Deciduous	35	30			4		Yes	
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer</i>	<i>campestre</i>	Hedge Maple		Moderate	4	Deciduous	45	35			4		Yes	
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer</i>	<i>circinatum</i>	Vine Maple	Native	Moderate	5	Deciduous	20	20	Yes	Yes	4			
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer</i>	<i>davidii</i>	David Maple		Low	5	Deciduous	50	40			6			
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharum subsp. grandidentatum</i>	Bigtooth Maple		Moderate	4	Deciduous	35	20			4		Yes	
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer</i>	<i>glabrum</i>	Smooth Bark Maple		High	4	Deciduous	50	25	Yes	Yes	4		Yes	
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer</i>	<i>macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	Native	Moderate	6	Deciduous	75	75	Yes	Yes	8		Yes	
Sapindaceae	<i>Aesculus</i>	<i>X. carnea</i>	Red Horsechestnut		Moderate	5	Deciduous	50	40	Yes	Yes	6		Yes	
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus</i>	<i>rhombifolia</i>	White Alder	Native	Moderate	6	Deciduous	80	40			8			
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Red Alder	Native	Moderate	5	Deciduous	50	30	Yes	Yes	8			
Rosaceae	<i>Amelanchier</i>	<i>X. grandiflora</i>	April Serviceberry		Low	4	Deciduous	25	30			4			
Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus</i>	<i>unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree		High	7	Deciduous	12	17	Yes	Yes	4		Yes	
Betulaceae	<i>Betula</i>	<i>nigra</i>	River Birch		Low	4	Deciduous	70	60			8		Yes	
Cupressaceae	<i>Calocedrus</i>	<i>deaurata</i>	Western Red Cedar	Native	High	5	Deciduous	110	25	Yes	Yes	8		Yes	
Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus</i>	<i>betulus</i>	European Hornbeam		Moderate	4	Deciduous	60	40	Yes	Yes	6		Yes	
Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam		Low	4	Deciduous	30	40			6		Yes	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Catalpa</i>	<i>speciosa</i>	Northern Catalpa		Low	4	Deciduous	60	40			8			
Pinaceae	<i>Cedrus</i>	<i>deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar		High	6	Deciduous	80	45			10		Yes	
Pinaceae	<i>Cedrus</i>	<i>deodara libani</i>	Libani Cedar		High	6	Deciduous	70	40			10		Yes	
Pinaceae	<i>Cedrus</i>	<i>libani</i>	Lebanon Cedar		High	6	Deciduous	120	35			10		Yes	
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry		Low	3	Deciduous	60	60			6			
Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus</i>	<i>retusus</i>	Chinese Fringetree		Moderate	5	Deciduous	25	40			6		Yes	
Bignoniaceae	<i>Chilodactylus</i>	<i>bakeri</i>	Spink Shaver		High	6	Deciduous	35	30			6		Yes	
Betulaceae	<i>Corylus</i>	<i>californica</i>	California Walnut		High	4	Deciduous	50	50			6		Yes	
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>douglasii</i>	Douglas Hawthorn	Native	Moderate	5	Deciduous	40	25	Yes	Yes	6			
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>X. laevifolia</i>	Javalle Hawthorn		High	4	Deciduous	30	20			6			
Cupressaceae	<i>Cryptomeria</i>	<i>japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar		Low	6	Deciduous	60	30	Yes	Yes	6			
Cupressaceae	<i>Cunninghamia</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	China Fir		Low	7	Deciduous	80	30			8		Yes	
Cupressaceae	<i>Hesperocyparis</i>	<i>bakeri</i>	West Coast Redwood	Native	High	5	Deciduous	70	35			6		Yes	
Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus</i>	<i>sempervirens</i>	Portulacacae		High	8	Deciduous	25	6			4		Yes	
Nyssaceae	<i>Davidia</i>	<i>involucrata</i>	Dove Tree		Low	6	Deciduous	40	40			6			
Eucommiaceae	<i>Eucommia</i>	<i>ulmoides</i>	Hardy Rubber Tree		Moderate	5	Deciduous	60	50			6			
Fagaceae	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>grandifolia</i>	European Beech		High	3	Deciduous	70	70	Yes	Yes	8			
Fagaceae	<i>Fagus</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	European Beech		Moderate	4	Deciduous	75	60	Yes	Yes	8			

### Recommended Urban Tree Species for West of Cascade Range and North of Roseburg

KEY:	Western Oregon		East of Cascades		Southwest Oregon		Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.		Broadleaf =  Conifer =		Deciduous =  Evergreen =		NOTE: Any listed tree may be suitable for large planting sites in urban parks, community forests, large yards or lawns, along waterways, etc. *Right tree in the right place.*	
	NARRATIVE v4.0 - Oregon's Regional Tree Lists		USDA Plant Hardiness Zones: Search by Zip Code		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Search OSU Landscape & Native Plant Database							
Planting Considerations														
Tree Descriptions														
Tree Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Oregon Native?	Drought Tolerance	Plant Hardiness Zone	Broadleaf or Conifer	Deciduous or Evergreen	Maximum Potential Height in feet (approx.)	Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet (approx.)	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly"	Minimum Planting Area Width in feet (for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide soil depth >3')	Suitable in Medians, Parking Lot "islands" & ROWs (less than 10' wide).
Ericaceae	<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	White Ash	Native	Moderate	4			50	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Ginkgoaceae	<i>Ginkgo</i>	<i>biloba (male only)</i>	Ginkgo - Fruitless	Native	Low	3			50	40	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Fabaceae	<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Honeylocust	Native	Moderate	4			50	70	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Fabaceae	<i>Gymnocladus</i>	<i>dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree	Native	Moderate	3			50	55	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Heptacodium</i>	<i>miconioides</i>	Seven Sons Flower	Native	Moderate	5			25	10	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Sapotaceae	<i>Schinus molle</i>	<i>molle</i>	Shoebush	Native	High	5			35	35	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Lythraceae	<i>Lagotis</i>	<i>indica</i>	Indian Pink	Native	High	7			15	15	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Altingiaceae	<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	American Sweetgum	Native	High	5			75	60	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Magnoliaceae	<i>Liriodendron</i>	<i>tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	Native	Low	4			90	50	Yes	Yes	10	Yes
Fabaceae	<i>Mimulus</i>	<i>aurantiacus</i>	Scarlet Mimulus	Native	Moderate	4			30	30	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Moraceae	<i>Morua</i>	<i>indica</i>	Indian Fig	Native	High	8			40	40	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	Cucumber Magnolia	Native	Low	3			80	40	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	Native	Low	7			80	50	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>liliflora</i>	Lily Magnolia	Native	Low	5			12	18	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Magnoliaceae	<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	Native	Low	5			20	20	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mutecarpus</i>	<i>obovatus</i>	Black Walnut	Native	Moderate	4			100	25	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Fagaceae	<i>Nitholithocarpus</i>	<i>densiflorus</i>	Tanoak	Native	Moderate	7			30	20	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Fagaceae	<i>Nothofagus</i>	<i>antarctica</i>	Southern Beech	Native	Moderate	8			50	25	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Nyssaceae	<i>Nyssa</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Black Tupelo	Native	Moderate	3			50	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Betulaceae	<i>Ostrya</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	American Hop-hornbeam	Native	Low	3			40	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Fernaceae	<i>Pteris</i>	<i>caudata</i>	Woods Fern	Native	Moderate	5			50	30	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Rutaceae	<i>Phellodendron</i>	<i>amurense (fruitless only)</i>	Amur Cork Tree - Fruitless	Native	Moderate	4			45	50	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Pinaceae	<i>Picea</i>	<i>abies</i>	Norway Spruce	Native	Low	2			60	30	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Pinaceae	<i>Picea</i>	<i>englemannii</i>	Engelmann Spruce	Native	Moderate	2			100	15	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Pinaceae	<i>Picea</i>	<i>orientalis</i>	Oriental Spruce	Native	Low	4			60	30	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Pinaceae	<i>Picea</i>	<i>mariana</i>	Balsam Spruce	Native	Moderate	3			60	30	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Pinaceae	<i>Picea</i>	<i>sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce	Native	Low	7			60	40	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Pinaceae	<i>Picea</i>	<i>flexilis</i>	Lambert Spruce	Native	Moderate	4			50	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>resinosa</i>	Red Pine	Native	High	3			100	30	Yes	Yes	12	Yes
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>strobus</i>	White Pine	Native	Moderate	6			35	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus</i>	<i>x acerifolia</i>	London Planetree	Native	Moderate	4			100	75	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>cerasifera</i>	Common Flowering Plum	Native	Low	5			30	25	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>sargentii</i>	Sargent Cherry	Native	Low	4			30	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>subhirtella</i>	Higan Cherry	Native	Low	4			60	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Palmetaceae	<i>Palmetto</i>	<i>metastachyoides</i>	Palmetto	Native	High	5			200	50	Yes	Yes	12	Yes
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	Native	Moderate	6			60	60	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	Native	Moderate	8			80	80	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	Native	Moderate	4			75	60	Yes	Yes	8	Yes

Tree Family	Tree Names		Tree Descriptions										Planting Considerations		
	Genus	Species	Common Name <small>Click to view OSU Landscape Plant Database entry with cultivars, shape, growth habit, more common names, etc.</small>	Oregon Native? <small>Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE</small>	Drought Tolerance <small>(offer tree established)</small>	Plant Hardiness Zone <small>("cold tolerance")</small>	Broadleaf or Conifer	Deciduous or Evergreen	Maximum Potential Height in feet (approx.)	Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet (approx.)	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly" <small>(small trees - max. height 20' or less)</small>	Minimum Planting Area Width in feet (for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide soil depth >3')	Suitable in Medians, Parking Lot "islands" & ROWs (less than 10' wide).	
Fagaceae	Quercus	chrysolepis	<a href="#">Madrone</a>	Native	High	7	Deciduous	60	40	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	franconia	<a href="#">Franseria</a>	Native	Moderate	6	Deciduous	80	70	Yes	Yes	8	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	garryana	<a href="#">Garry Oak</a>	Native	High	5	Deciduous	90	90	Yes	Yes	8	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	hypoleucoides	<a href="#">White Oak</a>	Native	High	7	Deciduous	53	15	Yes	Yes	5	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	ilix	<a href="#">Oregon Live Oak</a>	Native	High	7	Deciduous	65	65	Yes	Yes	5	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	kelloughii	<a href="#">Oregon Live Oak</a>	Native	High	7	Deciduous	80	80	Yes	Yes	8	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	lobata	<a href="#">White Oak</a>	Native	High	7	Deciduous	90	90	Yes	Yes	10	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	macrocarpa	<a href="#">Bur Oak</a>	Native	Moderate	3	Deciduous	80	80	Yes	Yes	10	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	muehlenbergii	<a href="#">Chinquapin Oak</a>	Native	Moderate	5	Deciduous	50	60	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	myrsinifolia	<a href="#">Chinese Evergreen Oak</a>	Native	Low	7	Deciduous	30	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	phellos	<a href="#">Willow Oak</a>	Native	Low	5	Deciduous	60	45	Yes	Yes	8	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	rubra	<a href="#">Red Oak</a>	Native	Low	4	Deciduous	75	75	Yes	Yes	10	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	suber	<a href="#">Cork Oak</a>	Native	Moderate	7	Deciduous	100	100	Yes	Yes	12	Yes		
Fagaceae	Quercus	vestrum	<a href="#">Oregon Live Oak</a>	Native	High	7	Deciduous	75	75	Yes	Yes	10	Yes		
Sciadopiaceae	Sciadopitys	verticillata	<a href="#">Japanese Umbrella Pine</a>	Native	Low	5	Deciduous	70	20	Yes	Yes	8	Yes		
Cupressaceae	Sequoia	sempervirens	<a href="#">Coast Redwood</a>	Native	Moderate	7	Deciduous	200	25	Yes	Yes	20	Yes		
Cupressaceae	Sequoia	sempervirens	<a href="#">Coast Redwood</a>	Native	Moderate	7	Deciduous	200	25	Yes	Yes	20	Yes		
Cupressaceae	Sequoia	sempervirens	<a href="#">Coast Redwood</a>	Native	Moderate	7	Deciduous	200	25	Yes	Yes	20	Yes		
Fabaceae	Styphnolobium	japonicum	<a href="#">Japanese Pagoda Tree</a>	Native	High	6	Deciduous	300	60	Yes	Yes	20	Yes		
Theaceae	Stewartia	koreana	<a href="#">Korean Stewartia</a>	Native	Moderate	4	Deciduous	50	50	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Theaceae	Stewartia	monadelphica	<a href="#">Tall Stewartia</a>	Native	Low	5	Deciduous	30	15	Yes	Yes	4	Yes		
Theaceae	Stewartia	pseudocamellia	<a href="#">Japanese Stewartia</a>	Native	Low	6	Deciduous	25	12	Yes	Yes	4	Yes		
Styracaceae	Styrax	japonicus	<a href="#">Japanese Snowbell</a>	Native	Low	5	Deciduous	40	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Styracaceae	Styrax	obassia	<a href="#">Fragrant Snowbell</a>	Native	Low	5	Deciduous	25	25	Yes	Yes	4	Yes		
Oleaceae	Syringa	reticulata	<a href="#">Japanese Tree Lilac</a>	Native	Low	5	Deciduous	30	25	Yes	Yes	4	Yes		
Oleaceae	Syringa	reticulata	<a href="#">Japanese Tree Lilac</a>	Native	Low	3	Deciduous	30	20	Yes	Yes	4	Yes		
Cupressaceae	Taxodium	distichum	<a href="#">Sweetgum</a>	Native	Moderate	4	Deciduous	70	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Cupressaceae	Taxodium	distichum var. imbricarium (ascen)	<a href="#">Pond Cypress</a>	Native	Low	5	Deciduous	70	15	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Cupressaceae	Thuja	plicata	<a href="#">Western Red Cedar</a>	Native	Low	5	Deciduous	70	25	Yes	Yes	8	Yes		
Tiliaceae	Tilia	americana	<a href="#">American Linden</a>	Native	Moderate	4	Deciduous	80	50	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Tiliaceae	Tilia	europaea	<a href="#">Linden</a>	Native	Moderate	4	Deciduous	70	50	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Pinaceae	Tsuga	merrilliana	<a href="#">Mountain Hemlock</a>	Native	Moderate	5	Deciduous	100	35	Yes	Yes	8	Yes		
Ulmaceae	Ulmus	americana	<a href="#">American Elm</a>	Native	Low	2	Deciduous	75	70	Yes	Yes	10	Yes		
Ulmaceae	Ulmus	parvifolia	<a href="#">Lacebark Elm</a>	Native	Moderate	5	Deciduous	50	40	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Ulmaceae	Ulmus	parvifolia	<a href="#">Lacebark Elm</a>	Native	Moderate	5	Deciduous	50	40	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Ulmaceae	Ulmus	parvifolia	<a href="#">Lacebark Elm</a>	Native	High	3	Deciduous	30	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes		
Ulmaceae	Zelkova	serrata	<a href="#">Japanese Zelkova</a>	Native	Moderate	5	Deciduous	60	60	Yes	Yes	8	Yes		



KEY:	Western Oregon	East of Cascades	Southwest Oregon	Deciduous =  Evergreen =		Broadleaf =  Conifer =		Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.		Deciduous =  Evergreen =		Broadleaf =  Conifer =		Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.		Drought Tolerance (after tree established.)		Plant Hardiness Zone ("cold tolerance")		Broadleaf or Conifer		Deciduous or Evergreen		Maximum Potential Height in feet (approx.)		Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet (approx.)		Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?		"Powerline Friendly" (small trees - max. height 20' or less)		Minimum Planting Area Width in feet (for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide ROWs (less than 10' wide).		
	USDA Plant Hardiness Zone: Search by Zip Code	USDA Plant Hardiness Zone: Search by Zip Code	USDA Plant Hardiness Zone: Search by Zip Code	Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Web Soil Survey (USDA)
Tree Names			Tree Descriptions												Planting Considerations																			
Tree Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Oregon Native?	Drought Tolerance	Plant Hardiness Zone	Broadleaf or Conifer	Deciduous or Evergreen	Maximum Potential Height	Maximum Potential Canopy Width	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly"	Minimum Planting Area Width	Minimum Planting Area Width	Suitable in Medians, Parking Lot "islands" & ROWs																			
<b>Recommended Urban Tree Species for East of Cascade Range</b>																																		
Pinaceae	Abies	grandis	Grand Fir	Native	Moderate	4			250	35				12																				
Sapindaceae	Acer	campestre	Hedge Maple		Moderate	5			45	35				4	Yes																			
Sapindaceae	Acer	glabrum	Rocky Mountain Maple	Native	Moderate	4			30	20				4	Yes																			
Sapindaceae	Acer	griseum	Paperbark Maple		Moderate	4			30	25	Yes			4	Yes																			
Sapindaceae	Acer	saccharum	Sugar Maple		Low	4			75	70				8	Yes																			
Sapindaceae	Acer	tartaricum	Tartarian Maple		Moderate	3			20	20				4	Yes																			
Sapindaceae	Aesculus	X. camea	Red Horsechestnut		Moderate	5			50	40	Yes			6	Yes																			
Sapindaceae	Aesculus	hippocastanum	Horsechestnut		Moderate	4			75	45	Yes			8	Yes																			
Betulaceae	Alnus	rhombifolia	White Alder	Native	Moderate	6			80	40				8	Yes																			
Betulaceae	Alnus	rubra	Alnus rubra	Native	Moderate	5			50	30	Yes			8	Yes																			
Betulaceae	Alnus	incana	Alnus incana	Native	Moderate	2			30	20				4	Yes																			
Betulaceae	Betula	nigra	River Birch	Native	Low	4			70	60				8	Yes																			
Cupressaceae	Chamaecyparis	obovata	Western Red Cedar	Native	High	5			130	25	Yes			8	Yes																			
Betulaceae	Corylus	betulus	European Hazel		Moderate	4			60	40	Yes			8	Yes																			
Betulaceae	Carpinus	caroliniana	American Hornbeam		Low	4			30	40				6	Yes																			
Bigoniaceae	Catalpa	speciosa	Northern Catalpa		Low	4			60	40				8	Yes																			
Myrsinaceae	Clusia	atlantica	Florida Sycamore		High	6			50	45				10	Yes																			
Proteaceae	Cedrus	deodara	Deodar Cedar		High	6			70	40				10	Yes																			
Pinaceae	Podocarpus	laevis	Podocarpus laevis		High	6			120	35				10	Yes																			
Ulmaceae	Celtis	occidentalis	Western Sycamore		Low	3			60	60				8	Yes																			
Fabaceae	Cercis	canadensis	Eastern Redbud		Moderate	4			30	35				4	Yes																			
Fabaceae	Cereus	absoluta	Arizona Sycamore		Moderate	5			16	15	Yes			6	Yes																			
Cornaceae	Cornus	kousa	Kousa Dogwood		Low	5			18	12	Yes			4	Yes																			
Cornaceae	Cornus	mas	Common Dogwood		Low	4			25	20				4	Yes																			
Betulaceae	Corylus	californica	California Hazelnut		High	6			50	50				6	Yes																			
Anacardiaceae	Cotinus	coccinea	Smoky Red Tree		High	5			15	15	Yes			4	Yes																			
Anacardiaceae	Cotinus	obovata	Shiny Red Tree		High	4			30	30				6	Yes																			
Rosaceae	Crataegus	ambigua	Wild Thornapple		High	5			60	30	Yes			6	Yes																			
Rosaceae	Crataegus	douglasii	Douglas Hawthorne	Native	Moderate	5			40	25				6	Yes																			
Rosaceae	Crataegus	x lavallei	Lavalle Hawthorn		Moderate	4			30	25				6	Yes																			
Eucommiaceae	Eucommia	ulmoides	Hardy Rubber Tree		Moderate	4			60	50				6	Yes																			
Fagaceae	Fagus	grandifolia	European Beech		High	3			70	70	Yes			12	Yes																			
Fagaceae	Fagus	sylvatica	European Beech		Moderate	4			75	60	Yes			12	Yes																			
Ginkgoaceae	Ginkgo	biloba (male only)	Ginkgo - Fruitless		Moderate	3			50	40				6	Yes																			
Fabaceae	Schotania	nitida	Black Locust		High	4			70	70				6	Yes																			

Tree Family	Tree Names		Tree Descriptions		Planting Considerations								
	Genus	Species	Common Name	Oregon Native?	Drought Tolerance	Plant Hardiness Zone	Broadleaf or Conifer	Deciduous or Evergreen	Maximum Potential Height in feet (approx.)	Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet (approx.)	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly" (small trees - max. height 20' or less)	Minimum Planting Area Width in feet (for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide soil depth >3')
Fabaceae	Gymnocladus	diana	<a href="#">Black locust</a>	Non-native on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.	High	3	Deciduous	Deciduous	50	55	Yes	8	Yes
Sapindaceae	Aesculus	paniculata	<a href="#">Red-bud</a>	Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.	High	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	25	10	Yes	6	Yes
Fabaceae	Laburnum	X watereri	<a href="#">Golden-chain tree</a>	Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.	Moderate	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	15	20	Yes	4	Yes
Hamamelidaceae	Larix	occidentalis	<a href="#">Larch</a>	Native	Moderate	4	Conifer	Conifer	250	20		10	
Hamamelidaceae	Liquidambar	styraciflua	<a href="#">American Sweetgum</a>	Native	Moderate	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	75	60	Yes	8	Yes
Magnoliaceae	Liriodendron	tulipifera	<a href="#">Tulip tree</a>		Low	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	90	50	Yes	8	Yes
Zabaceae	Masochia	amarica	<a href="#">Sassafras</a>		High	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	30	50	Yes	6	Yes
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia	X soulangeana	<a href="#">Saucer Magnolia</a>		Moderate	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	15	20	Yes	4	Yes
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia	stellata	<a href="#">Star Magnolia</a>		Moderate	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	20	15	Yes	4	Yes
Rosaceae	Malus	spp.	<a href="#">Flowering Crabapple</a>	Native	Moderate	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	20	20	Yes	4	Yes
Nyssaceae	Nyssa	sylvatica	<a href="#">Black Tupelo</a>		Low	3	Deciduous	Deciduous	50	35	Yes	6	Yes
Betulaceae	Ostrya	virginiana	<a href="#">Hoop-Hornbeam</a>		Moderate	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	40	25	Yes	6	Yes
Hamamelidaceae	Pavia	persica	<a href="#">Silk Tree</a>		High	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	50	20	Yes	4	Yes
Rutaceae	Phellodendron	amurense	<a href="#">Amur Corktree</a>		Moderate	3	Deciduous	Deciduous	45	60	Yes	6	Yes
Pinaceae	Picea	abies	<a href="#">Norway Spruce</a>		Moderate	2	Conifer	Conifer	60	40	Yes	12	Yes
Pinaceae	Picea	ungens	<a href="#">Colorado Spruce</a>		Moderate	3	Conifer	Conifer	60	20	Yes	12	Yes
Pinaceae	Pinus	resinosa	<a href="#">Red Pine</a>	Native	High	4	Conifer	Conifer	40	15	Yes	12	Yes
Pinaceae	Pinus	edulis	<a href="#">Banksian Pine</a>	Native	High	3	Conifer	Conifer	45	25	Yes	12	Yes
Pinaceae	Pinus	flexilis	<a href="#">Loblolly Pine</a>	Native	High	4	Conifer	Conifer	50	30	Yes	12	Yes
Pinaceae	Pinus	resinosa	<a href="#">Red Pine</a>	Native	Moderate	5	Conifer	Conifer	140	30	Yes	12	Yes
Pinaceae	Pinus	maritima	<a href="#">Pitch Pine</a>	Native	High	5	Conifer	Conifer	50	30	Yes	12	Yes
Pinaceae	Pinus	monticola	<a href="#">Western White Pine</a>	Native	Moderate	3	Conifer	Conifer	100	30	Yes	12	Yes
Pinaceae	Pinus	nigra	<a href="#">Austrian Pine</a>	Native	Moderate	4	Conifer	Conifer	60	30	Yes	12	Yes
Pinaceae	Pinus	banksiana	<a href="#">Banksian Pine</a>	Native	High	3	Conifer	Conifer	100	40	Yes	12	Yes
Platanaceae	Platanus	X acerifolia	<a href="#">London Planetree</a>		Moderate	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	70	50	Yes	10	Yes
Platanaceae	Platanus	occidentalis	<a href="#">American sycamore</a>		Low	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	70	50	Yes	10	Yes
Salicaceae	Populus	trichocarpa	<a href="#">Black Cottonwood</a>	Native	Low	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	150	80	Yes	20	Yes
Rosaceae	Prunus	cerasifera	<a href="#">Common Flowering Plum</a>		Moderate	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	20	20	Yes	4	Yes
Rosaceae	Prunus	sergentii	<a href="#">Sargent Cherry</a>		Moderate	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	20	20	Yes	6	Yes
Rosaceae	Prunus	subhirtella	<a href="#">Higan Cherry</a>		Moderate	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	40	30	Yes	6	Yes
Sapotaceae	Prunus	virginiana	<a href="#">Black Cherry</a>		High	2	Deciduous	Deciduous	30	25	Yes	6	Yes
Simulaneae	Pseudotsuga	muhlenbergii	<a href="#">Douglas Fir</a>	Native	Moderate	5	Conifer	Conifer	200	30	Yes	12	Yes
Fagaceae	Quercus	alba	<a href="#">(Eastern) White Oak</a>		Moderate	3	Deciduous	Deciduous	55	25	Yes	8	Yes
Fagaceae	Quercus	bicolor	<a href="#">Swamp White Oak</a>		Moderate	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	75	60	Yes	8	Yes
Fagaceae	Quercus	coccinea	<a href="#">Scarlet Oak</a>		Moderate	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	55	25	Yes	8	Yes
Fagaceae	Quercus	garryana	<a href="#">Garry Oak</a>	Native	High	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	90	90	Yes	12	Yes
Fagaceae	Quercus	gambella	<a href="#">Scarlet Oak</a>	Native	High	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	30	15	Yes	6	Yes

KEY:	Western Oregon		East of Cascades		Southwest Oregon		Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.		Broadleaf =  Conifer =		Deciduous =  Evergreen =		NOTE: Any listed tree may be suitable for large planting sites in urban parks, community forests, large yards or lawns, along waterways, etc. "Right tree in the right place."																															
	Useful Links:						USDA Plant Hardiness Zone: Search by Zip Code						Web Soil Survey (USDA)						Search OSU Landscape & Native Plant Database																									
Tree Names															Tree Descriptions															Planting Considerations														
Tree Family	Genus	Species	Common Name <small>Click to view OSU Landscape Plant Database entry with cultivars, shape, growth habit, more common names, etc.</small>			Oregon Native? <small>Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE</small>	Drought Tolerance <small>(after tree established.)</small>	Plant Hardiness Zone <small>("cold tolerance")</small>	Broadleaf or Conifer	Deciduous or Evergreen	Maximum Potential Height in feet (approx.)	Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet (approx.)	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly" <small>(small trees - max. height 20' or less)</small>	Minimum Planting Area Width in feet (for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide soil depth > 2')	Suitable in Lot "islands" & ROWs (less than 10' wide).																												
Fagaceae	Quercus	macrocarpa	Bur Oak				Moderate	3		100	70			8	Yes																													
Fagaceae	Quercus	rubra	Red Oak				High	4		30	15			6	Yes																													
Fagaceae	Quercus	rubra	Red Oak				Moderate	4		50	30	Yes		8	Yes																													
Lauraceae	Sassafras	albidum	Common Sassafras				Moderate	4		60	40			6	Yes																													
Fabaceae	Styphnolobium	japonica	Japanese Pagoda Tree				Moderate	4		50	50			6	Yes																													
Rosaceae	Sorbus	aucupararia	Mountain Ash				Low	4		25	14	Yes		4	Yes																													
Oleaceae	Syringa	vulgaris	Common Lilac (many)				Moderate	3		15	10	Yes	yes	4	Yes																													
Tiliaceae	Tilia	cordata	Littleleaf Linden				Moderate	4		70	30			8	Yes																													
Tiliaceae	Tilia	tomentosa	Tilia tomentosa				Moderate	4		70	50			6	Yes																													
Pinaceae	Tsuga	merceniana	Mountain Hemlock			Native	Moderate	5		100	35			8	Yes																													
Ulmaceae	Ulmus	amabilis	European Elm				Moderate	2		75	40			10	Yes																													
Ulmaceae	Ulmus	davidiana var. japonica	Japanese Elm				Moderate	2		125	50			16	Yes																													
Ulmaceae	Ulmus	parvifolia	Worm Elm				Moderate	3		55	40	Yes		5	Yes																													
Ulmaceae	Zelkova	serrata	Japanese Zelkova				Moderate	5		60	60	Yes		6	Yes																													

### Recommended Urban Tree Species for Southwest Oregon (Roseburg South to Ashland and South Coast)

Proteaceae	Alnus	incana	Black Alder				High	4		60	30			5	Yes
Proteaceae	Alnus	incana	Black Alder				High	2		75	30			5	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	buergianum	Trident Maple				Medium	5		35	20		Yes	4	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	campestre	Hedge Maple				Medium	5		45	15			4	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	saccharum subsp. grandidentatum	Blightooth Maple				Moderate	4		35	20			4	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	griseum	Smooth-barked Maple				High	3		30	6	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	rubrum	Red Maple				Moderate	4		75	30			8	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	saccharum	Sugar Maple				Low	4		75	70	Yes		8	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	circinatum	Vine Maple			Native	Low	5		20	10	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	fraxinifolium	Fraxinifolium Maple				Moderate	5		80	45			6	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	macrophyllum	Bigleaf Maple			Native	Moderate	6		75	75	Yes		8	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	triflorum	Three Flowered Maple				Medium	5		30	30			4	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	palmatum	Japanese Maple				Medium	5		25	25		Yes	4	Yes
Sapindaceae	Acer	truncatum	Purple-lobed Maple				Medium	4		30	14		Yes	4	Yes
Sapindaceae	Aesculus	californica	California Horsechestnut				High	7		30	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Sapindaceae	Aesculus	californica	California Horsechestnut				High	5		50	40	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Betulaceae	Alnus	rhombifolia	White Alder			Native	Moderate	6		80	40			8	Yes
Betulaceae	Alnus	rubra	Red Alder			Native	Moderate	5		50	30	Yes		8	Yes

Tree Family	Western Oregon		East of Cascades		Southwest Oregon		Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.		Broadleaf = Conifer =		Deciduous = Evergreen =		NOTE: Any listed tree may be suitable for large planting sites in urban parks, community forests, large yards or lawns, along waterways, etc. "Right tree in the right place."	
	Bright Green Box = climate resilient species (and drought tolerance = High)		Bright Green Box = climate resilient species (and drought tolerance = High)		Bright Green Box = climate resilient species (and drought tolerance = High)		Bright Green Box = climate resilient species (and drought tolerance = High)		Bright Green Box = climate resilient species (and drought tolerance = High)		Bright Green Box = climate resilient species (and drought tolerance = High)		Bright Green Box = climate resilient species (and drought tolerance = High)	
Useful Links: <a href="#">NARRATIVE v4.0 - Oregon's Regional Tree Lists</a>   <a href="#">USDA Plant Hardiness Zone: Search by Zip Code</a>   <a href="#">Web Soil Survey (USDA)</a>   <a href="#">Search OSU Landscape &amp; Native Plant Database</a>														
Tree Names														
Tree Family	Genus	Species	Common Name <small>Click to view OSU Landscape Plant Database entry with cultivars, shape, growth habit, more common names, etc.</small>	Oregon Native? Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE	Drought Tolerance (after tree established)	Plant Hardiness Zone ("cold tolerance")	Broadleaf or Conifer	Deciduous or Evergreen	Maximum Potential Height in feet (approx.)	Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet (approx.)	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly" (small trees - max. height 20' or less)	Minimum Planting Area Width in feet (for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide soil depth >3')	Suitable in Medians, Parking Lot "Islands" & ROWs (less than 10' wide).
Rosaceae	Amelanchier	Alnifolia	Western Serviceberry	Native	Low	2	Broadleaf	Deciduous	30	10	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Betulaceae	Betula	nigra	Black Birch	Native	Med	3	Broadleaf	Deciduous	70	50	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Cupressaceae	Calocedrus	decurrens	Western Red Cedar	Native	High	5	Conifer	Evergreen	110	50	Yes	Yes	10	Yes
Betulaceae	Carpinus	caroliniana	American Hornbeam	Native	Med	3	Broadleaf	Deciduous	30	12	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Betulaceae	Carpinus	betulus	European Hornbeam	Native	Med	4	Broadleaf	Deciduous	60	25	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Bigoniaceae	Chilodactylus	tasmanianensis	Chilodactylus	Native	High	6	Broadleaf	Deciduous	35	20	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Ericaceae	Coarctata	dracunculifolia	Coarctata	Native	High	6	Broadleaf	Deciduous	70	40	Yes	Yes	10	Yes
Ericaceae	Coarctata	illinoensis	Coarctata	Native	High	5	Broadleaf	Deciduous	130	35	Yes	Yes	10	Yes
Ericaceae	Coarctata	atlantica	Coarctata	Native	High	6	Broadleaf	Deciduous	60	45	Yes	Yes	12	Yes
Ulmaceae	Erithya	occidentalis	Erithya	Native	High	3	Broadleaf	Deciduous	50	40	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Fabaceae	Cercis	canadensis	Eastern Redbud	Native	Moderate	4	Broadleaf	Deciduous	30	35	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Comaceae	Cornus	kousa	Kousa Dogwood	Native	Low	5	Broadleaf	Deciduous	18	12	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Cornaceae	Cornus	mas	Corneliancherry Dogwood	Native	Low	4	Broadleaf	Deciduous	25	20	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Cornaceae	Cornus	florida	Flowering Dogwood	Native	Moderate	6	Broadleaf	Deciduous	25	25	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Betulaceae	Corylus	colurna	Common Hazel	Native	High	4	Broadleaf	Deciduous	50	15	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Betulaceae	Corylus	cornuta californica	California Hazelnut	Native	High	5	Broadleaf	Deciduous	12	15	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Anacardiaceae	Coccoloba	coccinea	Coccoloba	Native	High	5	Broadleaf	Deciduous	15	12	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Anacardiaceae	Cotinus	obovatus	Cotinus	Native	High	4	Broadleaf	Deciduous	30	30	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Anacardiaceae	Cotinus	douglasii	Cotinus	Native	Moderate	5	Broadleaf	Deciduous	40	25	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Fragariaceae	Erigeron	japonicus	Erigeron	Native	Moderate	6	Broadleaf	Deciduous	60	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia	virginiana	Euphorbia	Native	High	4	Broadleaf	Deciduous	60	35	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Nyssaceae	Davidia	involucrata	Dove Tree	Native	Low	6	Broadleaf	Deciduous	40	28	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Eucommiaceae	Eucommia	ulmoides	Hardy Rubber Tree	Native	Moderate	5	Broadleaf	Deciduous	60	50	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Fagaceae	Fagus	granifolia	Common Oak	Native	Moderate	3	Broadleaf	Deciduous	70	30	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Fagaceae	Fagus	sylvatica	European Oak	Native	Moderate	4	Broadleaf	Deciduous	75	30	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Ginkgoaceae	Ginkgo	biloba (male only)	Ginkgo	Native	Moderate	3	Broadleaf	Deciduous	50	15	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Fabaceae	Gleditsia	triacanthos	Black Locust	Native	High	4	Broadleaf	Deciduous	70	30	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Fabaceae	Gymnocladus	diana	Hoop Pine	Native	High	3	Broadleaf	Deciduous	50	30	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Cupressaceae	Hesperocyparis	nucubiana	Monterey Cypress	CA Native	High	7	Conifer	Evergreen	60	20	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Cupressaceae	Hesperocyparis	sargentii	Sargent's Cypress	CA Native	High	6	Conifer	Evergreen	40	40	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Cupressaceae	Hesperocyparis	bolanderi	Bolander's Cypress	CA Native	High	7	Conifer	Evergreen	60	50	Yes	Yes	8	Yes
Cupressaceae	Hesperocyparis	bolanderi	Bolander's Cypress	CA Native	High	5	Conifer	Evergreen	50	35	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Rosaceae	Heteromeles	arbutifolia	Arbutus	Native	High	7	Broadleaf	Deciduous	20	20	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Juglandaceae	Juglans	hindsii	Hinds' Walnut	CA Native	Moderate	7	Broadleaf	Deciduous	60	50	Yes	Yes	6	Yes
Sapotaceae	Koeleria	paniculata	Koeleria	Native	High	5	Broadleaf	Deciduous	35	18	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Fabaceae	Laburnum	X watereri	Goldenchain tree	Native	Moderate	5	Broadleaf	Deciduous	15	20	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Lythraceae	Lagerströmia	indica	Flame Tree	Native	High	7	Broadleaf	Deciduous	15	25	Yes	Yes	4	Yes
Rhamnaceae	Liquidambar	styraciflua	Sweetgum	Native	Moderate	5	Broadleaf	Deciduous	75	60	Yes	Yes	8	Yes

KEY:	Western Oregon	East of Cascades	Southwest Oregon	Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.		Broadleaf =  Conifer =		Deciduous =  Evergreen =		NOTE: Any listed tree may be suitable for large planting sites in urban parks, community forests, large yards or lawns, along waterways, etc. *Right tree in the right place.*													
	NARRATIVE v4.0 - Oregon's Regional Tree Lists			USDA Plant Hardiness Zone: Search by Zip Code			Web Soil Survey (USDA)			Search OSU Landscape & Native Plant Database													
Tree Names												Tree Descriptions											
Tree Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Oregon Native?	Drought Tolerance	Plant Hardiness Zone	Broadleaf or Conifer	Deciduous or Evergreen	Maximum Potential Height in feet (approx.)	Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet (approx.)	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly"	Minimum Planting Area Width in feet (for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide soil depth >3')	Suitable in Medians, Parking Lot "islands" & ROWs (less than 10' wide).									
Rosaceae	Aquilegia	scaberrima	Scaberrima Aquilegia	Native	High	7			30	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Rosaceae	Aquilegia	formosissima	Formosissima Aquilegia	Native	High	6			60	40	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Malvaceae	Alcea	rosea	Rosea Alcea	Native	Moderate	4			50	25	Yes	Yes	10	Yes									
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia	kobus	Kobus Magnolia	Native	Low	5			40	35	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia	stellata	Star Magnolia	Native	Low	5			20	15	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Rosaceae	Malus	domestica	Domestica Malus	Native	High	6			30	25	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Cupressaceae	Metasequoia	glyptostrobooides	Dawn Redwood	Native	Moderate	4			100	20	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Moraceae	Morus	alba	White Mulberry	Native	Moderate	5			30	50	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Moraceae	Morus	rubra	Red Mulberry	Native	Moderate	5			40	50	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Nyssaceae	Nyssa	sylvatica	Black Tupelo	Native	Moderate	3			50	30	Yes	Yes	8	Yes									
Euphorbiaceae	Dryas	argentea	Argentea Dryas	Native	High	4			40	12	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Ericaceae	Oxydendrum	arborescens	Sourwood	Native	High	5			30	20	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Burseraceae	Parrotia	persica	Parrotia	Native	Moderate	3			30	35	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Rutaceae	Phellodendron	amurense	Amur Corktree	Native	Moderate	3			45	60	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Umbelliferae	Sium	officinale	Officinale Sium	Native	High	6			140	40	Yes	Yes	12	Yes									
Pinaceae	Pinus	attenuata	Knobcone Pine	Native	High	7			50	25	Yes	Yes	8	Yes									
Pinaceae	Pinus	resinosa	Resinosa Pinus	Native	High	6			100	60	Yes	Yes	12	Yes									
Pinaceae	Pinus	strobus	Strobus Pinus	Native	High	6			35	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Platanaceae	Platanus	X acerifolia	London Planetree	Native	Moderate	4			100	70	Yes	Yes	8	Yes									
Platanaceae	Platanus	occidentalis	American Sycamore	Native	Moderate	4			100	70	Yes	Yes	8	Yes									
Rosaceae	Prunus	spontanea	Spontanea Prunus	Native	High	7			80	50	Yes	Yes	8	Yes									
Rosaceae	Prunus	cerasifera	Common Flowering Plum	Native	Moderate	5			20	20	Yes	Yes	4	Yes									
Rosaceae	Prunus	sargentii	Sargentii Prunus	Native	Moderate	4			30	40	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Rosaceae	Prunus	subhirtella	Higan Cherry	Native	Moderate	4			60	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Umbelliferae	Hamamelis	virginiana	Hamamelis	Native	High	6			200	30	Yes	Yes	12	Yes									
Umbelliferae	Hamamelis	virginiana	Hamamelis	Native	High	7			60	30	Yes	Yes	10	Yes									
Fagaceae	Quercus	austrissima	Sawtooth Oak	Native	Moderate	6			40	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Fagaceae	Quercus	aurifolia	Golden Oak	Native	Moderate	8			80	80	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Fagaceae	Quercus	alba	(Eastern) White Oak	Native	Moderate	3			55	25	Yes	Yes	8	Yes									
Fagaceae	Quercus	lobata	Scarlet Oak	Native	High	7-8			35	15	Yes	Yes	5	Yes									
Fagaceae	Quercus	macrocarpa	White Oak	Native	Moderate	5			80	65	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Fagaceae	Quercus	chrysalipes	Chrysalipes Quercus	Native	Moderate	7			60	60	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Fagaceae	Quercus	oblongata	Oblongata Quercus	Native	High	8			60	30	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Fagaceae	Quercus	garryana	Garryana Quercus	Native	High	5			50	50	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Fagaceae	Quercus	kelloggii	Kelloggii Quercus	Native	High	7			80	80	Yes	Yes	8	Yes									
Fagaceae	Quercus	hypoleucoides	Hypoleucoides Quercus	Native	High	7			33	15	Yes	Yes	6	Yes									
Fagaceae	Quercus	lobata	Scarlet Oak	Native	High	7			50	40	Yes	Yes	8	Yes									

<b>KEY:</b>	Western Oregon <i>High Green Zone - Climate Resilient, Special (and Strategic) Planting</i>	East of Cascades	Southwest Oregon <i>High Green Zone - Climate Resilient, Special (and Strategic) Planting</i>	Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.	Broadleaf =  Conifer =	Deciduous =  Evergreen =	NOTE: Any listed tree may be suitable for large planting sites in urban parks, community forests, large yards or lawns, along waterways, etc. *Right tree in the right place.*
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Useful Links: [NARRATIVE v4.0 - Oregon's Regional Tree Lists](#) [USDA Plant Hardiness Zone: Search by Zip Code](#) [Web Soil Survey \(USDA\)](#) [Search OSU Landscape & Native Plant Database](#)

Tree Names				Tree Descriptions										Planting Considerations	
Tree Family	Genus	Species	Common Name <small>Click to view OSU Landscape Plant Database entry with cultivars, shape, growth habit, more common names, etc.</small>	Oregon Native? Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE	Drought Tolerance (after tree established.)	Plant Hardiness Zone ("cold tolerance")	Broadleaf or Conifer	Deciduous or Evergreen	Maximum Potential Height in feet (approx.)	Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet (approx.)	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly" (small trees - max. height 20' or less)	Minimum Planting Area Width in feet (for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide soil depth >3')	Suitable in Medians, Parking Lot "islands" & ROWs (less than 10' wide).	
Fagaceae	Quercus	shumardii	<a href="#">Shumard Oak</a>		Moderate	5			80	50			8	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	suber	<a href="#">Oak Leaf</a>		High	7			100	100			8	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	velutina	<a href="#">Velvet Oak</a>		High	7			75	65			6	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	bicolor	<a href="#">Swamp White Oak</a>		Moderate	4			75	60			8'	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	coccinea	<a href="#">Scarlet Oak</a>		Moderate	4			55	25			8	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	frainetto	<a href="#">Huneanian Oak</a>		Moderate	5			45	25			6	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	macrocarpa	<a href="#">Large Oak</a>		Moderate	3			70	70			8	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	gallica	<a href="#">Oak Leaf</a>		High	4			60	30	Yes		8	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	phellos	<a href="#">Willow Oak</a>		Moderate	5			40	15			8	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	robur	<a href="#">English Oak</a>		Moderate	4			30	15	Yes		6	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	rubra	<a href="#">Red Oak</a>		Moderate	4			50	30	Yes		9	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	velutina	<a href="#">Black Oak</a>		Moderate	4			65	45			8	Yes	
Sapotaceae	Bobbinia	pasadenensis	<a href="#">Pasadena Tree</a>		High	3			50	35			8	Yes	
Lauraceae	Sassafras	albidum	<a href="#">Common Sassafras</a>		Moderate	4			60	40			6	Yes	
Cupressaceae	Sequoia	sempervirens	<a href="#">Coast Redwood</a>	Native	Moderate	7			350	45	Yes		20	Yes	
Ulmaceae	Sapindaceae	Sapindaceae	<a href="#">Smart Sequoia</a>	CA Native	Moderate	6			300	40	Yes		20	Yes	
Ulmaceae	Sorbus	domestica	<a href="#">European Sorbus</a>		Moderate	3-4			75	34	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	
Faboideae	Styphnolobium	japonicum	<a href="#">Japanese Pagoda Tree</a>		Moderate	4			50	50			6	Yes	
Faboideae	Syrax	japonicus	<a href="#">Japanese Snowbell</a>		Low	5			25	25			4	Yes	
Oleaceae	Syringa	vulgaris	<a href="#">Common Lilac (many)</a>		Moderate	3			20	20	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	
Cypraceae	Taxodium	distichum	<a href="#">Swamp Cypress</a>		Moderate	4			70	30			6	Yes	
Cupressaceae	Thuja	plicata	<a href="#">Western Red Cedar</a>	Native	Low	5			70	25	Yes		8	Yes	
Tiliaceae	Tilia	cordata	<a href="#">Littleleaf Linden</a>		Moderate	4			70	30			8	Yes	
Tiliaceae	Tilia	euchlora	<a href="#">Crimean Linden</a>		Moderate	4			60	30			8	Yes	
Tiliaceae	Tilia	tomentosa	<a href="#">Silver Linden</a>		Moderate	4			70	50			6	Yes	
Pinaceae	Tsuga	mertensiana	<a href="#">Mountain Hemlock</a>	Native	Moderate	4			100	35			8	Yes	
Ulmaceae	Umbellularia	californica	<a href="#">California Sycamore</a>	Native	High	7			30	25	Yes		8	Yes	
Ulmaceae	Ulmus	parvifolia	<a href="#">European Elm</a>		Moderate	5			50	40	Yes		8	Yes	
Ulmaceae	Ulmus	carpinifolia	<a href="#">European Elm</a>		High	6			115	30			6	Yes	
Ulmaceae	Zelkova	Serrata	<a href="#">European Zelkova</a>		High	5			100	100			6	Yes	
Ulmaceae	Zelkova	serrata	<a href="#">Japanese Zelkova</a>		Moderate	5			60	60	Yes		6	Yes	

KEY:	Western Oregon	East of Cascades	Southwest Oregon	Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.		Broadleaf =	Deciduous =	Evergreen =	NOTE: Any listed tree may be suitable for large planting sites in urban parks, community forests, large yards or lawns, along waterways, etc. "Right tree in the right place."				
	NARRATIVE v4.0 - Oregon's Regional Tree Lists			USDA Plant Hardiness Zone. Search by Zip Code		Web Soil Survey (USDA)		Search OSU Landscape & Native Plant Database					
Tree Names			Tree Descriptions								Planting Considerations		
Tree Family	Genus	Species	Common Name <small>Click to view OSU Landscape Plant Database entry with cultivars, shape, growth habit, more common names, etc.</small>	Oregon Native? <small>Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE</small>	Drought Tolerance <small>(after tree established.)</small>	Plant Hardiness Zone <small>("cold tolerance")</small>	Broadleaf or Conifer	Maximum Potential Height in feet <small>(approx.)</small>	Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet <small>(approx.)</small>	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly" <small>(small trees - max. height 20' or less)</small>	Minimum Planting Area Width in feet <small>(for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide soil depth &gt;3')</small>	Suitable in Medians, Parking Lot "islands" & ROWs <small>(less than 10' wide).</small>
<b>Native Tree and Shrub Species Recommended for NATURAL AREAS to replace Oregon Ash killed by Emerald Ash Borer</b>													
Pinaceae	<i>Abies</i>	<i>grandis</i>	Grand Fir	Native		4			250	35		12	NA
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus</i>	<i>rhombifolia</i>	White Alder	Native	Moderate	6			80	40		8	NA
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Red Alder	Native	Moderate	5			50	30	Yes	8	NA
Rosaceae	<i>Amelanchier</i>	<i>alnifolia</i>	Western Serviceberry	Native		2			30	10	Yes	4	NA
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>douglasii</i>	Douglas Hawthorn	Native		5			40	18	Yes	4	NA
Rhamnaceae	<i>Frangula</i>	<i>purshiana</i>	Cascara Buckthorn	Native		7			50	10	Yes	5	NA
Rosaceae	<i>Malus</i>	<i>fusca</i>	Western Crabapple	Native	High	6			30	25	Yes	6	Yes
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus</i>	<i>ponderosa</i> (WV)	Willamette Valley Ponderosa Pine	Native		3			100	40		12	NA
Salicaceae	<i>Populus</i>	<i>trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood	Native		4			150	40		15	NA
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>emarginata</i>	Bitter Cherry	Native		4			50	12		6	NA
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Chokecherry	Native		4			50	12	Yes	6	NA
Pinaceae	<i>Psuedotsuga</i>	<i>menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Native		2			12	12		6	NA
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>garryana</i>	Oregon White Oak	Native		6			200	40	Yes	9	NA
Salicaceae	<i>Salix</i>	<i>hookeriana</i>	Hookers Willow	Native		5			90	60	Yes	6	NA
Salicaceae	<i>Salix</i>	<i>lasianдра</i>	Pacific Willow	Native		NA			27	20	Yes!	6	NA
Salicaceae	<i>Salix</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Mackenzies Willow	Native		NA			37	30	Yes	8	NA
Salicaceae	<i>Salix</i>	<i>scouleriana</i>	Scouler Willow	Native		NA			30	30		8	NA
									50	40		8	NA
<b>Non-Native Tree Species Proposed for URBAN Riparian and Natural Areas to Replace Oregon Ash (per Mike Oxendine)</b>													
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak	Non-native	Moderate	4			75	60		8	NA
Cupressaceae	<i>Taxodium</i>	<i>mucronatum</i>	Montezuma Cypress (WIKI)	Non-native	Low	8			130	40		10	NA
Nyssaceae	<i>Nyssa</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Black Tupelo	Non-native	Moderate	3			50	30		6	NA
Betulaceae	<i>Betula</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Water Birch	Native	Moderate	2-4			40	30		6	NA
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry	Non-native	high	3			60	40		6	NA

<b>KEY:</b>	Western Oregon	East of Cascades	Southwest Oregon	Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE.	Broadleaf =	Deciduous =	Evergreen =	NOTE: Any listed tree may be suitable for large planting sites in urban parks, community forests, large yards or lawns, along waterways, etc. *Right tree in the right place.*
	<a href="#">Bright Green Row - Climate Resilient Species (incl. drought tolerance - High)</a>				Conifer =			

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Tree Names			Tree Descriptions						Planting Considerations					
Tree Family	Genus	Species	Common Name <small>Click to view OSU Landscape Plant Database entry with cultivars, shape, growth habit, more common names, etc.</small>	Oregon Native? Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE	Drought Tolerance (offer tree established)	Plant Hardiness Zone ("cold tolerance")	Broadleaf or Conifer	Deciduous or Evergreen	Maximum Potential Height in feet (approx.)	Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet (approx.)	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly" (small trees - max. height 20' or less)	Minimum Planting Area Width in feet (for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide soil depth >3')	Suitable in Medians, Parking Lot "islands" & ROWs (less than 10' wide).

**WESTSIDE SPECIES DELETED BY TRT (affirmed as of 6/24/24)**

Sapindaceae	Acer	tataricum subsp. ginnala	<a href="#">Asian Maple</a>	No	moderate	2			20	20	Yes	yes	4'	
Rosaceae	Acer	laevis	<a href="#">Smooth-leafed Maple</a>	No	low	4			40	40	Yes	no	4'	Yes
Fagaceae	Castanea	sativa	<a href="#">European Chestnut</a>	No	moderate	5			60	50		no	6'	Yes
Cercidiphyllaceae	Cercidiphallum	japonicum	<a href="#">Japanese Dogwood</a>	No	low	4			60	60		no	5'	Yes*
Fabaceae	Cladrastis	kentuckia	<a href="#">American Yellowwood</a>	No	low	4			50	55		no	5'	
Styracaceae	Halesia	carolina	<a href="#">Carolina Silverbell</a>	No	low	4			40	35		no	5'	
Flowerhorn	Crataegus	spp.	<a href="#">Wild Thornapple</a>	No	moderate	4			40	15		no	4'	
Hawthorn	Crataegus	monogyna	<a href="#">Wild Thornapple</a>	No	low	4			30	30		no	4'	
Pharmaciaeae	Hovenia	dulcis	<a href="#">Fruit-bearing Olive</a>	No	low	6			30	10		no	4'	
Rosaceae	Malus	spp.	<a href="#">Crabapple</a>	No	low	4			30	25	Yes	yes	4'	✗
Ericaceae	Oxycodendrum	arboresum	<a href="#">Dogwood</a>	No	low	5			90	40		no	12	
Pinaceae	Pinus	ponderosa var. benthamiana	<a href="#">Ponderosa Pine</a>	No	high	5			60	60	Yes	no	5'	
Fagaceae	Quercus	rubra	<a href="#">Red Oak</a>	Native	moderate	4			65	50	Yes	no	6'	
Ericaceae	Arbutus	mexiensis	<a href="#">Madroño</a>	Native	high	7-8			30	30		no	5'	
Fabaceae	Cercis	canadensis	<a href="#">Redbud</a>	Native	high	4						no		

**EASTSIDE SPECIES DELETED BY TRT (Eastside Team)**

Sapindaceae	Acer	tataricum subsp. ginnala	<a href="#">Asian Maple</a>	No	Moderate	2			20	20	Yes	yes	4'	Yes
Maple	Acer	platanoides	<a href="#">Norway Maple</a>	No	moderate	4			50	40	Yes	no	8'	
Maple	Acer	negundo	<a href="#">Box Elder</a>	No	moderate	2			35	25		no		
Maple	Acer	saccharinum	<a href="#">Silver Maple</a>	No	moderate	3			80	60		no		
Birch	Betula	papyrifera	<a href="#">Paper Birch</a>	No	moderate	2			40	15		no		
Birch	Betula	pendula	<a href="#">European White Birch</a>	No	moderate	2			50	25		no		
Catalpa	Catalpa	bignonioides	<a href="#">Southern Catalpa</a>	No	moderate	5			40	30		no		
Rosale	Cercocarpus	leaffolius	<a href="#">California Mountain Mahoe</a>	No	moderate	6			12	6		yes		
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia	Elizabeth	<a href="#">Elizabeth Magnolia</a>	No	moderate	5			30	15		no	4	Yes
Empress Tree	Paulownia	tomentosa	<a href="#">Empress Tree</a>	No	moderate	5			35	20		no		
Pear	Pyrus	calleryana	<a href="#">Callery Pear</a>	No	moderate	5			30	15		no	4	
Oak	Quercus	palustris	<a href="#">Pin Oak</a>	No	moderate	4			60	30	Yes	no		
Oak	Quercus	phellos	<a href="#">White Oak</a>	No	moderate	5			40	15		no		
Locust	Robinia	pseudacacia	<a href="#">Black Locust</a>	No	moderate	3			50	25		no		
Snowbell	Styrax	japonicus	<a href="#">Japanese Snowbell</a>	No	moderate	5			15	15		yes		
Ulmus	Ulmus	spp.	<a href="#">Elm</a>	moderate	X						no	Y		X



KEY:	Western Oregon	East of Cascades	Southwest Oregon	Non-natives on this list are considered NOT INVASIVE:		Broadleaf =	Deciduous =	NOTE: Any listed tree may be suitable for large planting sites in urban parks, community forests, large yards or lawns, along waterways, etc. "Right tree in the right place."							
	<a href="#">Oregon Native</a>	<a href="#">Oregon Native</a>	<a href="#">Oregon Native</a>	<a href="#">Oregon Native</a>	<a href="#">Oregon Native</a>	Conifer =	Evergreen =	Search OSU Landscape & Native Plant Database	Search OSU Landscape & Native Plant Database						
Useful Links:															
USDA Plant Hardiness Zone: Search by Zip Code															
Web Soil Survey (USDA)															
Tree Names					Tree Descriptions					Planting Considerations					
Tree Family	Genus	Species	Common Name	Oregon Native?	Drought Tolerance	Plant Hardiness Zone	Broadleaf or Conifer	Deciduous or Evergreen	Maximum Potential Height in feet (approx.)	Maximum Potential Canopy Width in feet (approx.)	Suitable within 10 miles of Coast?	"Powerline Friendly" (small trees - max. height 20' or less)	Minimum Planting Area Width in feet (for medians, ROWs, small planting sites. Provide soil depth >3')	Suitable in Medians, Parking Lot "Islands" & ROWs (less than 10' wide).	
<b>Southwest Species Deleted By TRI as of 6/24/2024</b>															
Betulaceae	Betula	pendula	European White Birch	No		2	Deciduous	Deciduous	50	25	Yes	no	6		
Fagaceae	Castanea	sativa	European Chestnut	No	Mild	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	60	50	Yes	no	5		
Fagaceae	Castanea	dentata	American Chestnut	No	Mild	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	100	75		no			
Cercidiphyllaceae	Cercidiphyllum	japonicum	Japanese Reddod	No		4	Deciduous	Deciduous	30	25		no			
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia	Elizabeth	Elizabeth Magnolia	No		5	Deciduous	Deciduous	15	8		yes			
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia	X. soulangeana	Southern Magnolia	No		5	Deciduous	Deciduous	12	20		yes			
Rosaceae	Malus	spp.	Cross-spruce	No		6	Deciduous	Deciduous	20	15		yes			
Scrophulariaceae	Paulownia	tomientosa	Empress Tree	No		5	Deciduous	Deciduous	35	20		no	5		
Rosaceae	Pyrus	calleryana	Callery Pear	No		5	Deciduous	Deciduous	30	15		no	6		
Betulaceae	Betula	papyrifera	European Larch	Native		2	Deciduous	Deciduous	40	15		no	6		
Ericaceae	Arbutus	menziesii	Pacific Madrone	Native		6.5	Deciduous	Deciduous	65	30		no	5		
Fagaceae	Quercus	soderstromi	Southern Oak	Yes	mod	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	6	3		yes	6		
Bignoniaceae	Catalpa	bignonioides	Southwestern Catalpa	No	low	5	Deciduous	Deciduous	40	30		yes	6		
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia	grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	No	mod	7	Deciduous	Deciduous	80	25		no	6		
Ulmaceae	Ulmus	spp.	Culmatus	No	mod	4-5	Deciduous	Deciduous	x	x		no	9		
Sapindaceae	Acer	platanoides	Norway Maple	No	High	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	40	30	Yes	no	7		
Sapindaceae	Acer	tataricum subsp. ginnala	Russian Maple	No	Moderate	2	Deciduous	Deciduous	12	8		Yes	4		
Ulmaceae	Ulmus	americana	American Elm	No		2	Deciduous	Deciduous	75	40		No	9		
<b>Proposed for research for Climate Resilience in Southwest Oregon</b>															
Sapindaceae	Acer	sempervirens	Cretan Maple		?	6	Deciduous	Deciduous	20	10		yes	4		
Sapindaceae	Acer	pseudoplatanus	Platanus Maple		?	?	Deciduous	Deciduous	60	60	Yes	no	7		
Sapindaceae	Acer	paxillifolium	Acer oak - Wikloedia		?	?	Deciduous	Deciduous	45	30		no	5		
Betulaceae	Carpinus	japonica	Japanese Hornbeam		Low	?	Deciduous	Deciduous	30	25	Yes	no	5		
Fagaceae	Chrysolepis	chrysolepis	Golden Chinquapin	Native	High	7	Deciduous	Deciduous	18	15		yes	6		
Styracaceae	Halesia	carolina	Carolina Silverbell		Moderate	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	30	15		no	5		
Fabaceae	Maackia	amurensis	Amur Maackia		?	4	Deciduous	Deciduous	25	12		yes	5		
Pinaceae	Pinus	attenuata	Monterey Pine		High	?	Deciduous	Deciduous	?	?	?	?	8	?	
Fagaceae	Quercus	x ganderi	Gander Oak - CalPoly		High	8	Deciduous	Deciduous	80	80		?	?	?	
Fagaceae	Quercus	fusiformis	Escalante Live Oak-CalPoly		High	?	Deciduous	Deciduous	80	90			6	Yes	
Fagaceae	Quercus	grisea	Gray Oak - Wiki		High	?	Deciduous	Deciduous	65	65			6	?	
Fagaceae	Quercus	x morehus	Oracle oak - Oregon Flora	Native	High	?	Deciduous	Deciduous	75	75			?	?	
Fagaceae	Quercus	mohriana	Mohr Oak (suitable link?)		High	?	Deciduous	Deciduous	20	20		yes	6		
Fagaceae	Quercus	pungens	Puritan Oak		Moderate	?	Deciduous	Deciduous	10	10		no	6		
Hamamelidaceae	Sycopsis	sinesis	Chinese Elm		?	8	Deciduous	Deciduous	20	15			4	?	