

## Prince Edward County Recommended Tree List

This is the list required for developers who are building in our towns and villages. It is also an excellent jumping off point for anyone seeking advice on what to plant in our area. Food trees like fruit and nut trees are a great choice for home use and are not — with exceptions— on this list.

### A note on fruit trees

Fruit trees and some nut trees that produce larger fruit can be unsuitable for boulevard planting as they can generate quite a lot of mess for a streetscape but are desirable and useful trees for residents. Many fruit and nut trees such as apples, paw paws, pears, plums, cherries etc. need a pollinator to produce fruit. Nursery's should be able to provide information on which species and which cultivars require a companion and be able to recommend a complimentary cultivar.

### Pro Tips from an ecologist\*

- **Choose the right tree for the site.** How much space? Sun vs. shade? Sandy vs. soggy soil? Get this right and your tree is more likely to thrive.
- **Variety is the best defence.** Plant a mix of species rather than all the same to prevent disease. There are exceptions: some tree species do need pollinators or naturally grow in groves. See more info below.
- **Mulch to protect.** A layer of cardboard or cocoa mat and a thick layer of mulch close to but not right up to the bark will keep your roots warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

\*Terrestrial Ecologist and member of the Environmental Advisory Committee, Ewa Bednarczuk.

Site Conditions	Scientific Name	Common Name	Origin	Comments
	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	Native	Good fall colour, fast initial growth for a maple, common street tree in Picton, Wellington, Bloomfield
	<i>Acer nigra</i>	Black Maple	Native	Almost identical to Sugar Maple, not as common
	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	Native	Intolerant of roadside salt, soil compaction

<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	Native	Best on natural soils, parks. Does not tolerate urban growing conditions well
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	Native	Road salt challenges
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack (larch)	Native	Deciduous conifer. Prefers wet or boggy soils. Intolerant of road salt.
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	Native	Important food source for wildlife
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Pin cherry	Native	Important food source for wildlife
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	Native	Important food source for wildlife
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	Native	Important food source for wildlife, tolerant of drier soil conditions
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Chinquapin Oak	Native	Rare in Ontario, should be promoted as County is in limited range of Ontario.
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	Native	Important food source for wildlife
<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	Native	Important bee pollinator species
<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Freeman Maple	Native hybrid	Hybrid of Red Maple ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> ) and Silver Maple ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )
<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	Kentucky Coffeetree	Carolinian	Thick twigs, if good form is promoted with pruning, it can be more tolerant of withstanding weight if ice storms, drought-tolerant.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree	Carolinian	Some rare large specimens on private property in the County.

	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American Sycamore	Carolinian	Some rare large specimens on private property in the County.
	<i>Gingko biloba</i>	Gingko	Asia	Disease free, very tolerant to more difficult growing conditions, drought-tolerant.
	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Japanese Zelkova	Asia	Species similar to White Elm ( <i>Ulmus americana</i> ), same family, similar vase-shape form
	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	Europe	Grows faster than White Spruce ( <i>Picea abies</i> )
	<i>Picea omorika</i>	Serbian Spruce	Europe	Good alternative for Blue Spruce ( <i>Picea pungens</i> ) which is overplanted
	<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>	London Planetree	Europe	Similar to Sycamore, more resistant to poor growing conditions, greater resistance to anthracnose (foliar disease)
	<i>Quercus robur 'fastigiata'</i>	English Oak	Europe	On the list specifically for the columnar cultivar for planting where there is room to grow up but not out.
<b>Mid-Size tree at maturity</b>	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue-Beech	Native	Shade tolerant
	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood	Native	Shade tolerant
	<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black Willow	Native	For remediation purposes along water only. DO NOT plant on roadsides.
	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	Native	Relatively short lived - 50 - 100 years. Tolerant of a range of a wide range of soils but prefers moist, sandy soils.

	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch	Native	The largest Ontario birch prefers wet soil. Does not tolerate planting near Sugar Maples. Salt tolerant.
	<i>Celtic occidentalis</i>	Common Hackberry	Carolinian	Very hardy, drought-tolerant.
	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey-locust	Carolinian	Multiple pest issues due to overplanting, try to avoid unless difficult site allows for no other species to grow, drought-tolerant.
	<i>Magnolia sp.</i>	Magnolia sp.	Carolinian	Ornamental, flowers, sensitive to extreme cold
	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Turkish Hazel	Europe	More tolerant of drought-like soils
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech	Europe	Ornamental use.
	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Little Leaf Linden	Europe	Easier tree to maintain than native Basswood ( <i>Tilia americana</i> ) along roadsides with regard to form
<b>Park or Landscape Tree - ideal shade or wildlife tree but not preferred for streetscapes</b>	<i>Carya cordifomis</i>	Bitternut Hickory	Native	Nuts
	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory	Native	Nuts, not common further north of Bay of Quinte, nursery availability may be limited but should be encouraged to plant where possible

	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red Pine	Native	Drought-tolerant
	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	Pitch Pine	Native	Drought-tolerant
	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	Native	Road salt challenges
	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Basswood	Native	Important bee pollinator
	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock	Native	Better in open space than roadside, shade tolerant
	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye	Carolinian	Nuts
	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	Carolinian	Nuts
	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-Chestnut	Europe	Nuts, spring flowers
	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwoods	Asia	Sensitive to roadside conditions
<b>Small trees – power line compatible</b>	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Serviceberry	Native	Tall shrub, white flowers
	<i>Sorbus Decorus</i>	Showy Mountain Ash		Salt tolerant. 3 season interest. Striking flowers, berries and fall colour. In the Rose family. No relationship to Ash family
	<i>Sorbus Americana</i>	American Mountain Ash	Native	Salt tolerant. 3 season interest. Striking flowers, berries and fall colour. In the Rose family. No relationship to Ash family
	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Choke Cherry	Native	Important food for wildlife (berries), prone to Black Knot.

	<i>Prunus Nigra</i>	Canada Plum	Native	Excellent wildlife tree, prone to Black Knot fungal disease.
	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	Carolinian	Shrub-like, requires some wind protection
	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Mugho Pine	Europe	Good for slope stabilization/erosion control
	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common Lilac	Europe	Colonizes as a large shrub
	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Japanese Tree Lilac	Asia	Less likely to colonize like Common Lilac, small, compact tree for limited soil volume/growing space
	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate Leaf Dogwood	Native	Much admired for its year round beauty, this small tree is also an excellent habitat tree.
	<i>Morus Rubra</i>	Red Mulberry	Native	Tolerates a wide range of poor quality soils. Hard to source. Is hard to differentiate from invasive white Mulberry. Only purchase from a reputable native tree nursery.
<b>Screens, Wind block, Privacy</b>	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar	Native	Mid-size, tolerant of various moisture and soil conditions, can be used as hedging
	<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce	Native	Best on natural soils, parks. Does not tolerate urban growing conditions well
	<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce	Europe	Grows faster than White Spruce ( <i>Picea abies</i> )
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Even drought tolerant trees need care and water to successfully establish.

Native trees should be preferred over other species whenever growing space and soil conditions are deemed suitable. Native trees are interconnected in the natural environment providing habitat and a food source for wildlife. Trees growing in the built environment endure greater challenges to survival, in particular along roadsides where road salt, salt spray, soil compaction, root damage and overall soil quality can compromise the survival of trees. In these situations non-native trees may be required to provide the right tree for the right site. It is recommended when tree planting that 75% of native trees shall be used as a target.

Furthermore to promote the greatest diversity in tree planting, it is recommended to strive to plant trees using the “30-20-10” rule. This means when planting trees, no more than 30% should be from the same family, no more than 20% of trees planted should be from the same genus and no more than 10% of the same species. For example of trees planted, at most 30% are from one family, Pinaceae (Spruce, Pine and Fir), 20% from one genus, Pinus (Pine) and only 10% of the same species, Pinus strobus (Eastern White Pine). This target helps to build a more resilient urban forest by encouraging diversity. This makes the risk of invasive pests such as Dutch Elm Disease or Emerald Ash Borer less of a threat of decimating the tree population.