



**Greening Thorold: Recommended Tree Species**  
**Environment, Climate Change and Biodiversity Advisory**  
**Committee (ECCBAC)**

# Greening Thorold: Recommended Tree Species



## Land Acknowledgement

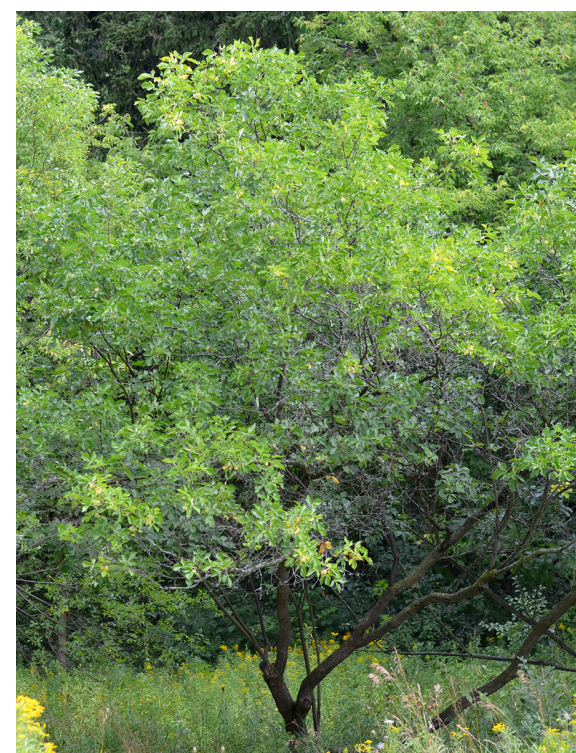
**The City of Thorold is situated on treaty land. This land is steeped in the rich history of the First Nations such as the Hatiwendaronk, the Haudenosaunee, and the Anishinaabe, including the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. There are many First Nations, Metis, and Inuit people from across Turtle Island that live and work in Niagara today. The City of Thorold stands with all Indigenous people, past and present, in promoting the wise stewardship of the the Lands on which we live.**

## A message from the Chair

As Part of ECCBAC's objective to address biodiversity loss and climate change, a "Greening Thorold" working group was established to develop initiatives that can reduce greenhouse gases, provide relief from the 'urban heat island' effect, and build resilience to rain and flooding. In collaboration with City staff, we are excited to introduce an updated list of tree species that can be planted on boulevards and in City parks. Homeowners are also encouraged to reference the list when choosing trees for your yards. Diverse native species of trees were chosen as they are best adapted to local conditions and because they support native animal, birds, and insects.

# Deciduous Trees - Small

Botanical/Common Name	Size (m)	Form	Attributes	Habitat Preference	Potential Issues
<i>Asimina triloba</i> Pawpaw	10 x 5	Small rounded	Tolerant of shade, interesting flowers, leaves and fruit	Moist Rich	Forms colonies via root sprouts Intolerant of salt
<i>Morus rubra</i> Red Mulberry	9 x 8	Dense, round spreading	Shade tolerant, fast growing on suitable sites and sweet edible fruit	Deep moist soil	Often confused with white mulberry (not recommended), tolerant of salt Rare/endangered species - may not be available at local nurseries
<i>Prunus americana</i> American Plum	9 x 5	Small tree	Small showy flowers and fruit.	lime soils, Moist	Intolerant of shade and drought Tolerant of salt
<i>Prunus nigra</i> Canada Plum	9 x 5	Small tree	Small showy flowers, drought tolerant and fruit	lime soils, Moist	Susceptible to plum diseases
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> Hop Tree	8 x 8	Round/vase	Full sun to part shade and host for Giant Swallowtail Butterfly	Dry, rocky soil	Sandy soils, intolerant of salt
<i>Aesculus glabra</i> Ohio Buckeye	6-12 x 6-12	Rounded	Fragrant flowers, tolerates partial shade, recommended for rain gardens and attracts butterflies, birds, mammals	Moist Loamy Well Drained	Messy - can drop twigs Low branching not appropriate for sidewalk/visibility Sensitive to salt

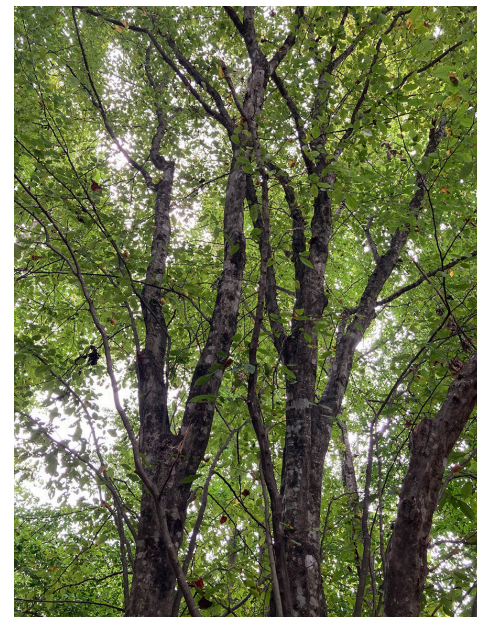


Plant names with a green background are species native to Ontario and North America.

From left to right: Pawpaw, Red Mulberry, Hop Tree and Ohio Buckeye. Image source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario.

# Deciduous Trees - Small (cont'd)

Botanical/Common Name	Size (m)	Form	Attributes	Habitat Preference	Potential Issues
<i>Aesculus x carnea 'Briotii'</i> Red Horse chestnut	7.5-9 x 7.5-9	Rounded	Attractive red/pink flower clusters	Average Loamy Well drained	Leaf scorch/blotch common Very Messy - nuts and sharp husks Tolerant of salt
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> Serviceberry (tree form)	7.5-9 x 4.5-6	Rounded	White, showy flowers, berries are edible and brilliant fall colour	Moist Average Well drained	Do not plant next to sidewalks (clearance issues, berries drop/stain) and low branching not appropriate for sidewalk/visibility Tolerant of salt
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> Blue Beech/Hornbeam	6-10 x 6-10	Rounded	Prefers part to full shade and attracts butterflies, birds, mammals	Average Loamy Well drained	Low branching Slow growth Can be difficult to transplant Sensitive to salt
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> Redbud	6-9 x 7.5-10.5	Horizontal Rounded	Spring Flower, fall colour and supports hummingbirds and insects	Average Loamy Well drained	Low branching not appropriate for sidewalk/visibility Sensitive to salt
<i>Malus coronaria</i> Wild Crab Apple	9 x 8	Irregular Spreading	Fruits and flowers and may consider native hybrid options		Plant 180m away from junipers Moderate tolerance of salt
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> Ironwood	10-12 x 6-9	Round Horizontal	Few pests and/or diseases, grows well in partial shade and seeds are a source of food for wildlife	Moist to dry Loamy Well drained	Prefers well drained soils Sensitive to salt
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> Pin Cherry	12 x 8	Narrow Rounded	Intolerant of shade, tolerates a variety of moisture levels and abundant small red fruit (edible but sour when raw)	Wide range	Shrubby on unsuitable sites Not long-lived Good tolerance to salt



From left to right: Serviceberry, Blue Beech, Wild Crab Apple and Ironwood. Image source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario.

# Deciduous Trees - Medium

Botanical/Common Name	Size (m)	Form	Attributes	Habitat Preference	Potential Issues
<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Karpick' Karpick Red Maple	12-15 x 4.5-6	Narrow Pyramidal	Fast growing, narrow form and beautiful fall colour and attractive to insect, mammals and birds	Slightly acidic Well drained to wet soil	Aggressive root system, ensure adequate space Sensitive to salt
<i>Acer x freemanii</i> 'Autumn Blaze' Autumn Blaze Freeman Maple	15-18 x 12-15	Broad Oval	A Red/Silver maple hybrid, few pest problems, better branching habit than silver maple and attractive to mammals and birds	Moist Acidic Well drained	Aggressive root system, ensure adequate space Moderate tolerance to salt
<i>Acer x freemanii</i> 'Jeffersred' Jeffersred Freeman Maple	15-18 x 9-12	Broad Pyramidal	Red/Silver maple hybrid, few pest problems and tolerates partial shade, attractive to mammals and birds	Moist Acidic Well drained	Aggressive root system, ensure adequate space Moderate tolerance to salt
<i>Betula lenta</i> Cherry Birch	20 x 16	Broad Pyramidal	Not shade tolerant but can grow on difficult sites, intermediate drought tolerant and attractive to wildlife for buds, pollen and seeds	Range of soils moist	Rare/endangered species - may not be available at local nurseries Good tolerance to salt
<i>Carya glabra</i> Red hickory	20 x 8	Narrow	Full sun, well-drained soils, tolerant of occasional drought and provides nuts	Moist Loamy Well Drained	May be difficult to find in nurseries Also call Pignut Hickory Moderate tolerance to salt
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> Hackberry	12-18 x 12-18	Rounded Vase	Tolerant to urban environments, provides dense shade and fruit attracts birds, mammals and butterflies	Average Well drained	Careful pruning required Susceptible to girdling roots Moderate tolerance to salt



From left to right: Cherry Birch and Hackberry. Image source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario.

# Deciduous Trees - Medium (Cont'd)

Botanical/Common Name	Size (m)	Form	Attributes	Habitat Preference	Potential Issues
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i> Yellow-wood	9-15 x 12-15	Broad Rounded	Beautiful fragrant flowers on mature specimens	Average Well drained	Protect from winds Prune only in summer Can be fragile Moderate tolerance to salt
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i> 'Shademaster' Thornless Honey Locust	12-15 x 12-15	Open Spreading	Fast growing, tolerant of drought and clay soils and small leaves require little clean up	Wide range	Susceptible to variety of insect damage. Over-use Tolerant to salt
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> Cucumber Tree	15-25 x 16	Broadly Pyramidal	Larger in natural landscape, smaller as street trees with many cultivars and hybrids and flowers attracts bees and butterflies	Moist to wet, Rich	Rare/endangered species - may not be available at local nurseries Intolerant to salt
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Black Gum/Tupelo	9-15 x 6-9	Round Irregular	Tolerates poorly drained soils and is clay tolerant, brilliant fall colour and attractive to wildlife	Well drained to wet soil	Slow growing Taproot Prefers wet soils Tolerant to salt
<i>Populus grandidentata</i> Large-tooth Aspen	20 x 10	Round Crown	Fast-growing, short-lived deciduous tree with toothed leaves, vigorous roots help to retain soil, provides food for small mammals, birds, and butterflies. Suitable to natural areas.		Root suckers Tolerant to salt



From left to right: Cucumber Tree, Black Gum, Large-tooth Aspen and Tamarack (details under Conifer Trees). Image source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario.

# Deciduous Trees - Medium (cont'd)

<b>Botanical/Common Name</b>	<b>Size (m)</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Habitat Preference</b>	<b>Potential Issues</b>
<b><i>Prunus serotina</i> Black Cherry</b>	22 x 10	Oval	Intolerant of shade, fast growing and attractive flowers and berries for wildlife, berries can be used in jams		Wilted leaves toxic to cattle Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Quercus velutina</i> Black Oak</b>	20 x 18	Large Rounded	Intolerant of shade, likes well drained soil and attractive to wildlife as a shelter and food source	Dry sites	Long taproot - difficult to transplant Good tolerance to salt
<b><i>Salix amygdaloides</i> Peachleaf Willow</b>	10-20 x 14	Spreading, multistemmed. Irregular	Sun to shade, grows quickly and can be grown from cuttings as well as attractive buds and flowers	Moist to wet	Shorter-lived High water use Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Salix nigra</i> Black Willow</b>	14 x 14	Broad Spreading	Intolerant of shade, fast growing and can be established from cuttings, provides dappled shade and flowers and buds supportive of wildlife	Fine silt or clay moist to wet	Prefers moist to wet sites Crooked, forked form Not drought tolerant Sensitive to salt
<b><i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton Sentry' Princeton Sentry Ginkgo</b>	12-15 x 6-9	Columnar Pyramidal	Slow-growing deciduous tree with narrow, upright, columnar shape, yellow foliage in the fall and little wildlife value	Wide range	Over-planted, not native, Only plant male trees Tolerant to salt
<b><i>Quercus robur</i> 'fastigiata' Columnar English Oak</b>	15-18 x 3-6	Columnar	Tolerates a range of soil conditions and holds leaves over winter	Average Well drained	SPRING PLANTING Can have poor structure Susceptible to a number of pests and diseases Tolerant to salt



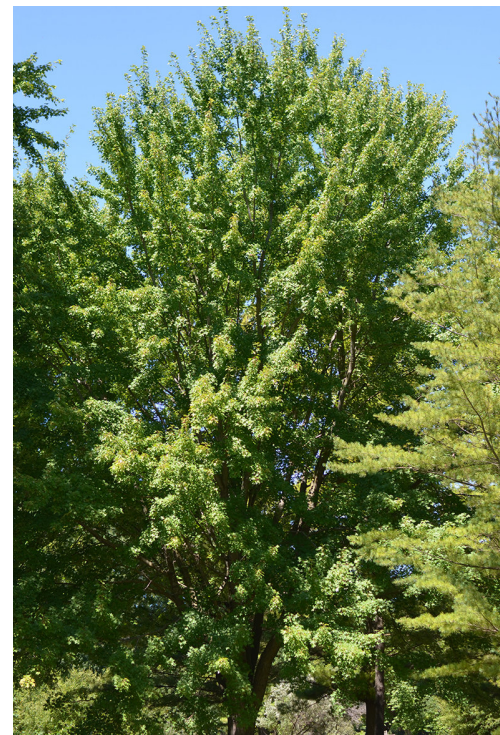
Credit: Jakob Mueller



From left to right: Black Cherry, Black Oak, Peachleaf Willow and Black Willow. Image source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario.

# Deciduous Trees - Large

Botanical/Common Name	Size (m)	Form	Attributes	Habitat Preference	Potential Issues
<i>Acer nigrum</i> Black Maple	18-24 x 12-18	Rounded	Similar to sugar maple Beautiful fall colour Tolerant of shade	Average Well drained	Uncommon - nursery stock may be difficult to find Sensitive to salt
<i>Acer rubrum</i> Red Maple	12-21 x 9-15	Irregular Rounded	Beautiful fall colour Tolerant of flooding, wet soils, and clay. Widely adaptable	Slightly acidic Well drained to wet soil	Proper early pruning required to develop a strong form Sensitive to salt
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> Silver Maple	15-25 x 10-20	Upright Rounded	Fast growing Beautiful fall colour May grow where others won't	Wide range	Weak and/or brittle branches Avoid planting near utility wires Moderate tolerance
<i>Acer saccharum</i> Sugar Maple	15-25 x 9-18	Rounded	Stunning fall colour, requires medium shade, long-lived	Average Loamy Well Drained	Intolerant of road salt Intolerant of soil compaction Sensitive to salt
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Horse chestnut	15-24 x 12-18	Upright Oval Rounded	White showy flower clusters and has a tap root	Average Well drained	Leaf scorch/blotch common Very Messy - nuts and sharp husks Tolerant to salt
<i>Carya cordiformis</i> Bitternut Hickory	25 x 20	Large Oval	Tolerant of shade, tolerant of wet soils and source of food for wildlife	Moist Rich	Best reserved for larger landscapes Sensitive to salt



From left to right: Black Maple, Red Maple, Silver Maple and Sugar Maple. Image source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario.

# Deciduous Trees - Large (Cont'd)

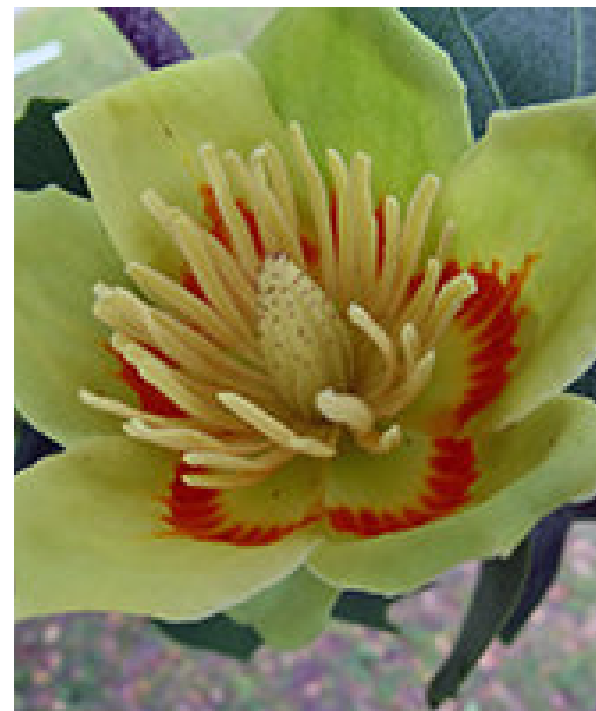
<b>Botanical/Common Name</b>	<b>Size (m)</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Habitat Preference</b>	<b>Potential Issues</b>
<b><i>Carya laciniosa</i> Shellbark Hickory</b>	30 x 10-15	Narrow open	Tolerant of shade, tolerant of wet soils and of occasional flooding and provides shelter and food for wildlife	Moist Wet	Deep taproot - difficult to transplant Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Carya ovata</i> Shagbark Hickory</b>	25 x 12-15	Large spreading	Tolerates a range of soil conditions: dry sites, occasional drought, occasional flooding, tolerates shade and provides shelter and food for wildlife	Moist Loamy Wide range	Intolerant to salt
<b><i>Catalpa speciosa</i> Northern Catalpa</b>	30 x 12-15	Narrow, Oval, Irregular	Large showy flowers, tolerant of a variety of light and soil conditions	Moist, Deep Wide range Adaptable	Can become weedy (via seed) Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Fagus grandifolia</i> American Beech</b>	15-25 x 12-15	Broad Rounded	Tall, broad, oval, provides dense shade, tolerates Alkaline Soils and source of food for wildlife	Moist Loamy Well Drained	Low Canopy Clearance Sensitive to salt
<b><i>Fagus Sylvatica</i> European Beech</b>	15-25 x 12-16	Broad Rounded	Tall, Broad, Oval provides dense shade and tolerates alkaline soils	Moist Loamy Well Drained	Low Canopy Clearance Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Ginkgo biloba</i> Maidenhair or Ginkgo</b>	15-24 x 9-12	Pyramidal	Brilliant yellow fall colour and tolerates clay soils and air pollution	Wide range	Over-planted, not native. Only plant male trees Tolerant to salt
<b><i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> Honey Locust</b>	30 x 20	Broad Open Feathery	Fine small leaves, prefers dappled shade, drought tolerant, tolerant to flooding and seeds a food source for wildlife	Moist, Loam, Clay Adaptable	Native variety has thorns Thornless cultivar <i>inermis</i> Tolerant to salt



From left to right: Shellbark Hickory, Shagbark Hickory and American Beech . Image source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario.

# Deciduous Trees - Large (cont'd)

<b>Botanical/Common Name</b>	<b>Size (m)</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Habitat Preference</b>	<b>Potential Issues</b>
<b><i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> Kentucky Coffee Tree</b>	18-24 x 12-15	Irregular	Drought and pollution tolerant, seeds are toxic	Average Well drained	Avoid clay planting Late to leaf, early to drop Seed pods can be nuisance Tolerant to salt
<b><i>Juglans nigra</i> Black Walnut</b>	30 x 20	Broad Rounded	Tolerates poorly drained soils, tolerant of clay and nuts provide a valuable food source to wildlife		Juglone may inhibit other plants Lots of nuts produced Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> Sweetgum</b>	18-24 x 12-18	Oblong Pyramidal	Brilliant fall colour and clay tolerant	Average Well drained	No serious insect issues Chlorotic in alkaline soils Tolerant to salt
<b><i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> Tulip Tree</b>	18-27 x 9-15	Oblong Rounded	Showy flowers (if you can see them), fast growing and brilliant yellow fall colour	Moist Loamy Well Drained	Shallow and aggressive root system Susceptible to aphids and related problems Sensitive to salt
<b><i>Platanus acerifolia</i> London Plane Tree</b>	24-30 x 18-24	Broad Irregular	Beautiful exfoliating bark	Moist Loamy Well Drained	Susceptible to arathnose and a variety of insects Weak wooded and messy Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Platanus occidentalis</i> Sycamore</b>	24-30 x 24-30	Broad Irregular	Beautiful exfoliating bark, tolerates occasional flooding and clay soils, beneficial to birds and pollinators	Moist Alkaline Well Drained	Susceptible to arathnose Susceptible to variety of insects Weak wooded and messy Tolerant to salt



From left to right: Kentucky Coffee Tree, Black Walnut, Tulip Tree and Sycamore . Image source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario.

# Deciduous Trees - Large (cont'd)

<b>Botanical/Common Name</b>	<b>Size (m)</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Habitat Preference</b>	<b>Potential Issues</b>
<b><i>Populus deltoides</i> Eastern Cottonwood</b>	30 x 25	Broad Irregular open	Fast growing, seeds with fluffy 'cotton' and flood and drought tolerant	Rich Moist	Avoid planting near buildings Intolerant to salt
<b><i>Quercus alba</i> White Oak</b>	15-25 x 15-25	Broad Rounded	Large, strong shade tree, tolerates a range of soil conditions and highly beneficial food and habitat source to wildlife	Moist Acidic Well drained	SPRING PLANTING Susceptible to a number of pests and diseases Tolerant to salt
<b><i>Quercus bicolor</i> Swamp White Oak</b>	15-20 x 15-20	Broad Rounded	Tolerates wet and compacted soils and highly beneficial food and habitat source to wildlife	Moist Acidic Average	SPRING PLANTING Chlorotic in alkaline soils Susceptible to a number of pests and diseases Sensitive to salt
<b><i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Bur Oak</b>	20-25 x 20-25	Round	Large, strong shade tree, tolerates drought and clay soils, easy to maintain, long lived and highly beneficial food and habitat source to wildlife	Moist Loamy Well Drained	SPRING PLANTING Susceptible to a number of pests and diseases Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> Chinquapin Oak</b>	12-18 x 15-21	Narrow Rounded	Medium sized shade tree, tolerates a range of soil conditions and highly beneficial food and habitat source to wildlife	Moist Loamy Well Drained	SPRING PLANTING Susceptible to a number of pests and diseases Sensitive to salt
<b><i>Quercus palustris</i> Pin Oak</b>	15-21 x 12-18	Oblong Irregular	Tolerates acidic soil conditions, holds leaves over winter and highly beneficial food and habitat source to wildlife	Average Moist Acidic	SPRING PLANTING Chlorotic in alkaline soils Susceptible to a number of pests and diseases Sensitive to salt



From left to right: White Oak, Swamp White Oak, Bur Oak and Pin Oak. Image source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario.

# Deciduous Trees - Large (cont'd)

<b>Botanical/Common Name</b>	<b>Size (m)</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Habitat Preference</b>	<b>Potential Issues</b>
<b><i>Quercus rubra</i> Red Oak</b>	15-24 x 15-24	Broad Rounded	Large, strong shade tree, brilliant red fall colour, tolerates a range of soil conditions and highly beneficial food and habitat source to wildlife	Sandy Dry to Moist Acidic	SPRING PLANTING Susceptible to a number of pests and diseases Tolerant of salt
<b><i>Quercus shumardii</i> Shumard Oak</b>	12-18 x 9-12	Broad Rounded	Tolerates a range of soil conditions and highly beneficial food and habitat source to wildlife	Average Acidic Well drained	SPRING PLANTING Susceptible to a number of pests and diseases Tolerant to salt
<b><i>Sassafras albidum</i> Sassafras</b>	9-18 x 7.5-12	Columnar Irregular/Pyramidal form	Showy flowers and fall colour and tolerant of drought and clay	Moist Acidic Loamy	Taproot Suckers after root injury, requires pruning Chlorotic in alkaline soils Sensitive to salt
<b><i>Tilia americana</i> Linden/Basswood</b>	15-25 x 9-15	Pyramidal	Tolerant of drought and clay soils and attracts butterflies	Moist Loamy Well Drained	Sensitive urban pollution Sensitive to soil compaction Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Tilia americana 'Redmond'</i> Redmond Linden</b>	15-25 x 9-12	Pyramidal	Tolerant of drought and clay soils and attracts butterflies	Moist Loamy Well Drained	Sensitive urban pollution Sensitive to soil compaction Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Tilia cordata 'Glenleven'</i> Glenleven Linden</b>	15-21 x 10-15	Pyramidal	Tolerant of drought, clay soils and urban conditions	Wide range	Requires early pruning to provide proper structure - eliminate co-dominant stems Susceptible to aphids Moderate tolerance to salt



From left to right: Shumard Oak, Sassafras and Basswood. Image source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario.

# Deciduous Trees - Large (cont'd)

<b>Botanical/Common Name</b>	<b>Size (m)</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Habitat Preference</b>	<b>Potential Issues</b>
<b><i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire' Greenspire Linden</b>	15-21 x 10-15	Pyramidal	Tolerant of drought, clay soils and urban conditions	Wide range	Requires early pruning to provide proper structure - eliminate co-dominant stems Susceptible to aphids Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Littleleaf/Silver Linden</b>	15-21 x 10-15	Pyramidal	Tolerant of drought, clay soils and urban conditions	Wide range	Requires early pruning to provide proper structure - eliminate co-dominant stems Susceptible to aphids Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Tsuga canadensis</i> Eastern Hemlock</b>	30 x 14	Conical, Dense	Graceful branches, fine foliage, very shade tolerant and beneficial source of food and shelter for wildlife	Range of soil Moist Cool	Requires a cool, moist site Intolerant to salt
<b><i>Ulmus hybrids</i> Accolade/Valley Forge/ Princeton Elms</b>	18-21 x 15-18	Vase	Resistant to Dutch Elm Disease and drought Tolerant	Moist Loamy Well Drained	susceptible to phloem necrosis and a variety of insects and diseases Moderate tolerance to salt
<b><i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Green Vase' Japanese Zelkova</b>	18-24 x 12-15	Vase	Resistant to Dutch Elm Disease and drought Tolerant	Moist Loamy Well Drained	susceptible to phloem necrosis and a variety of insects and diseases Tolerant to salt
<b><i>Acer x freemanii</i> 'Armstrong' Armstrong Freeman Maple</b>	15-21 x 3-4.5	Narrow Columnar	Tolerates partial shade and beneficial to birds and mammals	Moist Acidic Well drained	Aggressive root system, ensure adequate space Moderate tolerance to salt



From left to right: Eastern Hemlock and Eastern Red Cedar, Eastern White Cedar, Balsam Fir and White Spruce (Conifers listed on the next page) . Image source: Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario.

# Conifer Trees

<b>Botanical/Common Name</b>	<b>Size (m)</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Attributes</b>	<b>Habitat Preference</b>	<b>Potential Issues</b>
<b>Small</b>					
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Red Cedar	5-7 x 2-3	Pyramidal	Hardy tree for hard sites but not tolerant of poor drainage and provides seed and shelter for wildlife	Wide Range Well drained	Not for street planting Tolerant of salt
<b>Medium</b>					
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> Eastern White Cedar	15-20 x 8	Neat Narrow Dense	Dense foliage, common hedge tree with many cultivars and provides food and shelter to wildlife	Wide range, Limestone based soils	Intolerant of salt
<i>Abies concolor</i> White Fir	15-20 x 58	Pyramidal	Does not tolerate clay soils and provides food and shelter to wildlife	Well Drained Loamy	Not for street planting Sensitive to salt
<i>Picea pungens</i> Blue Spruce	15-18 x 4-6	Pyramidal	Drought and pollution tolerant and provides food and shelter to wildlife	Wide Range	Not for street planting Tolerant of salt
<i>Larix laricina</i> Tamarack	25 x 10	Straight Slender	Widely distributed species, brilliant yellow in the fall and seeds attract birds	All moisture regimes	Intolerant of pollution Tolerant to salt
<b>Large</b>					
<i>Abies balsamea</i> Balsam Fir	18-21 x 6-9	Pyramidal	Tolerates wet sites, provides food and shelter for wildlife. Do not plant in exposed dry location	Acidic Well Drained	Not for street planting Sensitive to salt
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> Dawn Redwood	25-30 x 6-8	Pyramidal	Tolerant of salt spray, drought, poor drainage and acidic soils and provides food and shelter for wildlife	Acidic Well Drained	Not for street planting Will drop needles every year like a deciduous tree Moderate tolerance of salt
<i>Picea abies</i> Norway Spruce	20-25 x 8-10	Pyramidal	Prefers full sun, not drought tolerant and provides food and shelter for wildlife	Well Drained Wide Range	Not for street planting Moderate tolerance for salt
<i>Picea glauca</i> White Spruce	18-24 x 6-8	Pyramidal	Drought Tolerant of drought and salt spray and provides food and shelter for wildlife	Wide Range	Not for street planting Tolerant to salt
<i>Picea omorika</i> Serbian Spruce	15-20 x 4-8	Pyramidal	Tolerant of soil salts but not spray, tolerates alkaline soils and drought and provides food and shelter for wildlife	Well Drained Average	Not for street planting Moderate tolerance for salt
<i>Pinus strobus</i> Eastern White Pine	20-25 x 7-10	Pyramidal	Native to Ontario and provides food and shelter to wildlife	Well Drained	Not for street planting Susceptible to weevil and rust Sensitive to salt

# Species to Avoid

There are numerous options when deciding on what type of tree to plant. It is always best to choose the right plant for the right place, considering factors such as soil, moisture, light conditions and the size of the space. Not all trees will thrive under the same conditions. It is also important to consider how they may impact the wider environment. The species listed below are not recommended for a variety of reasons but primarily because they can become invasive and compete with native species.

<b>Botanical/Common Name</b>	<b>Concern</b>
<b><i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> Russian Olive</b>	Invasives mostly open and riparian areas. Chokes out native plants
<b><i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple</b>	Invasive in natural ecosystems Poor crown structure/weak branches Susceptible to black tar spot
<b><i>Acer ginnala</i> Amur Maple</b>	Spreads aggressively displaces native shrubs and trees Produces allelopathic chemicals
<b><i>Acer tataricum</i> Tatarian Maple</b>	Invasive in natural ecosystems Susceptible to black tar spot
<b><i>Alnus glutinosa</i> European Alder</b>	Prone to canker Gummy twigs and leaves
<b><i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> Black Locust</b>	Invasive (root spouts) Thorny Twig and bark poisonous to livestock
<b><i>Pinus sylvestris</i> Scots Pine</b>	Invasive Poor form
<b><i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer' Callery Pear</b>	Potentially invasive Bad smelling flowers Structural weakness under snow load
<b><i>Syringa reticulata</i> 'Ivory Silk' Ivory Silk Lilac</b>	Susceptible to powdery mildew Over-planted



Norway Maple (left) and Black Locust (right). Image source: Ontario Invasive Plant Council

## For more information on invasive species:

**Government of Ontario:** <https://www.ontario.ca/page/invasive-species-ontario>

**Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority:** <https://npca.ca/newsroom/article/npca-advances-invasive-species-management>

**Ontario Invasive Plant Council:** <https://www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca/>

# Planting & Maintenance Tips

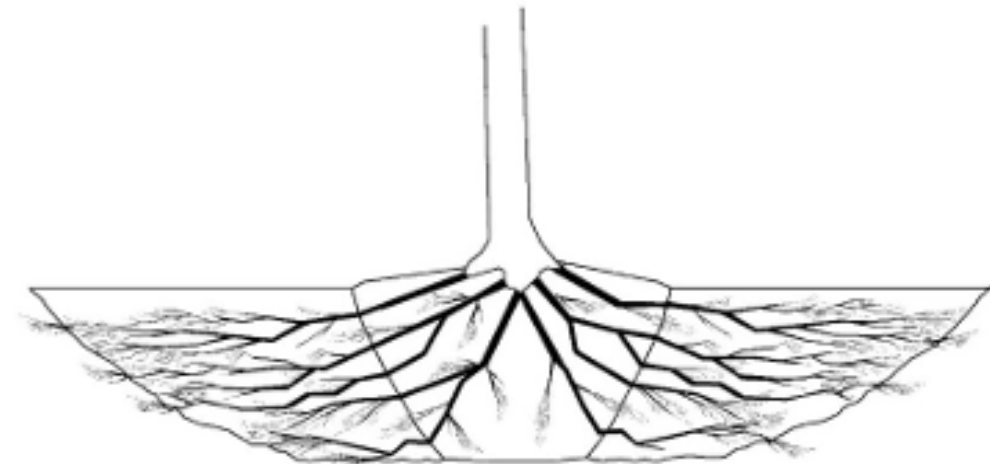
Taking the time to plant and care for your new tree can help ensure its long-term health. Below are some general planting and maintenance tips:

- Before digging a hole for your new tree, first contact 'Ontario One Call' to receive free service for locating underground infrastructure. You can reach them online at [on1call.com](https://on1call.com) or by calling 1-800-400-2255.
- Be sure to water your new tree regularly for the first few months after planting, and during drought conditions for the following 2 - 3 years.
- Once the tree is planted, be careful as to not damage the tree trunk when weed-whacking or mowing the lawn.
- If your tree has been staked, remember to cut all ties after 12 months (one full growing season). Trees staked for longer than this may become damaged and develop a weak trunk.
- To add wood chips (mulch) around the base of your tree, be sure to create a "donut" - not a "volcano". None of the mulch should touch the trunk. Hand-pull any stray weeds that start growing in the mulch.
- For more detailed planting information, please reference the Ontario Landscape Tree Planting Guide ( [https://landscapeontario.com/assets/1570803523.Ontario\\_Landscape\\_Tree\\_Planting\\_Guide-2019\\_updated.pdf](https://landscapeontario.com/assets/1570803523.Ontario_Landscape_Tree_Planting_Guide-2019_updated.pdf) )

## Other resources

Royal Botanical Gardens (<https://www.rbg.ca/tree-planting-tips/>)

Toronto Master Gardeners (<https://www.torontomastergardeners.ca/gardeningguides/planting-a-tree-for-life-a-toronto-master-gardeners-guide/>)



Digging a wide saucer-shaped planting hole two to three times the width of the root ball is generally recommended. Image source: Glen Lumis (Top) and Sean James (bottom) via Landscape Ontario