

About This Book

It was prepared specifically for Ramsey. It will help you to successfully plant and maintain trees in Ramsey’s soils and growing conditions.

It contains –

- A List of Species, in three categories
 - ◆ Preferred, which are native and/or particularly beneficial to wildlife
 - ◆ Acceptable, which are also well-adapted for Ramsey growing conditions
 - ◆ Prohibited, as defined by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
- A List of Basic Rules for Picking the Right Tree
- A Guide for Proper Planting
- A Guide for Care and Maintenance
- A Tree Calendar

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Further information can be obtained by calling:
City of Ramsey, 763-427-1410
Anoka County Extension Service, 763-755-1280

Acknowledgements

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Minnesota Department of Transportation
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Katie Himanga, Heartwood Forestry

Picking a Tree – Site Considerations

You will have the greatest success if you match your tree to where you want to plant it.

Answer some basic questions yourself before you go to the nursery, then get answers from the professionals there in order to pick your tree.

- Consider your **planting site** –
- ◆ Is it **sunny** or **shady**?
 - ◆ Is it **dry** or **wet**?
 - ◆ Is your soil **sandy** (most of Ramsey is) or is it **heavier** and more claylike?

Consider the **location** of **utilities**, both **overhead** and **underground**. You can have underground utilities located by calling Gopher State hotline 1-800-252-1166.

Consider the **proximity** of **structures**.

Then, consider the **adult size of** the **tree**, both its **height** and **spread**. This information is contained in the following list of trees, and the nursery staff can provide further details.

Enhance your chance of picking the right tree by considering further information about characteristics that are important to you.

What is the tree’s **growth rate**? What is its **life span**?

What is its **value to wildlife**, both in providing **food** and **cover**?

And finally, is it **native**? Native species have adapted to growing in this area and thus require **less maintenance**.

Preferred

Deciduous Shrubs

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Downy Arrowwood <i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i>	6 - 12 feet	6 - 12 feet	41 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Russet Buffaloberry <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	6 - 12 feet	6 - 12 feet	41 square feet	☒	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Silver Buffaloberry <i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	12 - 15 feet	12 - 15 feet	93 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Glossy Black Chokeberry <i>Aronia melonocarpa</i>	3 - 6 feet	3 - 6 feet	10 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Short	☐	☒	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
American Cranberrybush <i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	8 - 12 feet	8 - 12 feet	51 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Short	☐	☒	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
False Indigo <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	6 - 12 feet	12 - 20 feet	131 square feet	☒	☒		Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Regent Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier alnifolia (Regent)</i>	4 - 6 feet	4 - 8 feet	18 square feet	☒	☐	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Roundleaf Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	3 - 6 feet	3 - 6 feet	10 square feet	☒	☒	High	Partial Sun through Shade	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Winterberry (Winterholly) <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	6 - 8 feet	6 - 8 feet	25 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Slow	Medium	☒	☒	☒	

Deciduous Shrubs/Trees

Speckled Alder <i>Alnus rugosa</i>	15 - 25 feet	15 - 25 feet	204 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Common Chokecherry <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	10 - 20 feet	10 - 20 feet	115 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☒	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots. Has edible fruit or nuts.
Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier x grandiflora (Autumn Brilliance)</i>	20 - 25 feet	15 - 15 feet	115 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Allegheny Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	15 - 30 feet	10 - 20 feet	115 square feet	☒	☒	High	Shade	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Shadblow Serviceberry <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	15 - 35 feet	10 - 35 feet	259 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Medium	☐	☒	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.

Preferred
Deciduous Shrubs/Trees

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Nannyberry Viburnum <i>Viburnum lentago</i>	15 - 18 feet	6 - 10 feet	33 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Pussy Willow <i>Salix discolor</i>	15 - 18 feet	12 - 15 feet	93 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	

Deciduous Trees

Showy Mountain Ash <i>Sorbus decora</i>	20 - 35 feet	20 - 35 feet	386 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Slow	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Big Tooth Aspen <i>Populus grandidentata</i>	50 - 75 feet	20 - 30 feet	319 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Yellow Birch <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	50 - 75 feet	35 - 50 feet	922 square feet	☒	☒	High	Partial Sun through Shade	Moderate	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Ohio Buckeye <i>Aesculus glabra</i>	25 - 35 feet	20 - 35 feet	386 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Medium	☒	☐	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Butternut <i>Juglans cinerea</i>	50 - 75 feet	50 - 75 feet	1,995 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
American Elm <i>Ulmus americana</i>	75 - 100 feet	75 - 100 feet	3,910 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Common Hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	50 - 75 feet	35 - 50 feet	922 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Long	☐	☒	☒	
Dotted Hawthorn <i>Crataegus punctata</i>	20 - 35 feet	20 - 35 feet	386 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Downy Hawthorn <i>Crataegus mollis</i>	35 - 40 feet	35 - 50 feet	922 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Bur Oak <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	60 - 100 feet	75 - 100 feet	3,910 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Swamp White Oak <i>Quercus bicolor</i>	35 - 70 feet	25 - 50 feet	718 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
White Oak <i>Quercus alba</i>	75 - 100 feet	75 - 100 feet	3,910 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	

Preferred
Deciduous Trees

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Black Willow <i>Salix nigra</i>	35 - 55 feet	20 - 40 feet	460 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☐	

Evergreen Shrubs

Small Cranberry <i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>	4 - 12 feet	3 - 6 feet	10 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Short	☐	☒	☐	
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Evergreen Trees

Northern White Cedar <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	30 - 60 feet	20 - 50 feet	626 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Long	☒	☒	☒	
Balsam Fir <i>Abies balsamea</i>	50 - 75 feet	20 - 30 feet	319 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Slow	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
American Larch <i>Larix laricina</i>	40 - 80 feet	25 - 50 feet	718 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun	Fast	Long	☐	☒	☒	
Eastern White Pine <i>Pinus strobus</i>	75 - 100 feet	50 - 75 feet	1,995 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Black Hills Spruce <i>Picea glauca densata</i>	30 - 50 feet	20 - 35 feet	386 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i>	40 - 100 feet	20 - 50 feet	626 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
White Spruce <i>Picea glauca</i>	50 - 75 feet	20 - 40 feet	460 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Long	☐	☒	☒	

Acceptable

Deciduous Shrubs

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Golden Lights Azalea <i>Rhododendron x (Golden Lights)</i>	4 - 5 feet	3 - 4 feet	5 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Medium	☒	☐	☒	
Northern Lights Azalea <i>Rhododendron x (Northern Lights)</i>	4 - 5 feet	5 - 6 feet	12 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Medium	☒	☐	☒	
Bunchberry <i>Cornus canadensis</i>	1 - 1 feet	1 - 1 feet	0 square feet	☒	☒		Shade			☐	☒	☒	
Dwarf Bush-Honeysuckle <i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	3 - 4 feet	2 - 3 feet	2 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Buttonbush <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	6 - 10 feet	6 - 8 feet	19 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Short	☒	☒	☐	
Western Sand Cherry <i>Prunus besseyi</i>	5 - 6 feet	5 - 6 feet	12 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Bush Cinquefoil <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	3 - 4 feet	3 - 4 feet	5 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Indiangrant Coralberry <i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatas</i>	3 - 5 feet	4 - 8 feet	14 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Hedge Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster lucidus</i>	6 - 8 feet	4 - 5 feet	8 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Short	☒	☐	☒	
Compact American Cranberrybush <i>Viburnum trilobum (Compactum)</i>	4 - 6 feet	4 - 6 feet	10 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Short	☐	☒	☒	
European Cranberrybush <i>Viburnum opulus</i>	8 - 12 feet	10 - 15 feet	61 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate		☐	☒	☒	
Alpine Currant <i>Ribes alpinum</i>	3 - 5 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Clove Currant <i>Ribes odoratum</i>	6 - 8 feet	6 - 8 feet	19 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots. Has edible fruit or nuts.
Carol Mackie Daphne <i>Daphne x burkwoodi (Carol Mackie)</i>	2 - 3 feet	4 - 5 feet	8 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Shade	Slow	Short	☒	☐	☒	

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Deciduous Shrubs

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Gray Dogwood <i>Cornus racemosa</i>	6 - 12 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Red Osier Dogwood <i>Cornus sericea (All Varieties)</i>	6 - 12 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Roundleaf Dogwood <i>Cornus rugosa</i>	6 - 12 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	High	Partial Sun through Shade	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Silky Dogwood <i>Cornus amomum</i>	6 - 12 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☐	
American Elder <i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	6 - 12 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Fast	Short	☒	☒	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Red Berried Elder <i>Sambucus pubens</i>	8 - 10 feet	8 - 15 feet	52 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Fast	Short	☒	☐	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Dwarf Winged Euonymus <i>Euonymus alatus (Compactus)</i>	5 - 6 feet	5 - 8 feet	17 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Short	☒	☐	☒	
Winged Euonymus <i>Euonymus alatus</i>	10 - 12 feet	8 - 12 feet	39 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Medium	☒	☐	☒	
Northern Sun Forsythia <i>Forsythia x (Northern Sun)</i>	8 - 10 feet	7 - 9 feet	25 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun			☐	☐	☒	
American Hazelnut <i>Corylus americana</i>	6 - 12 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots. Has edible fruit or nuts.
Beaked Hazelnut <i>Corylus cornuta</i>	6 - 12 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots. Has edible fruit or nuts.
Annabelle Hydrangea <i>Hydrangea arborescens (Annabelle)</i>	4 - 5 feet	3 - 5 feet	6 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Shade	Fast	Short	☒	☐	☒	
Leatherwood <i>Dirca palustris</i>	3 - 6 feet	3 - 6 feet	8 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Shade	Slow	Short	☒	☐	☒	
Chinese Lilac <i>Syringa x chinensis</i>	10 - 12 feet	5 - 10 feet	22 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Common Purple Lilac <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	10 - 15 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Long	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.

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Common White Lilac <i>Syringa vulgaris alba</i>	10 - 15 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Long	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Donald Wyman Lilac <i>Syringa x prestoniae (Donald Wyman)</i>	8 - 10 feet	4 - 10 feet	19 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Dwarf Korean Lilac <i>Syringa meyeri (Palibin)</i>	4 - 5 feet	5 - 7 feet	14 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Short	☐	☐	☒	
James MacFarlane Lilac <i>Syringa x prestoniae (James MacFarlane)</i>	8 - 8 feet	6 - 10 feet	25 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Late Lilac <i>Syringa villosa</i>	6 - 12 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Miss Kim Lilac <i>Syringa patula (Miss Kim)</i>	8 - 10 feet	10 - 15 feet	61 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Pocahontas Lilac <i>Syringa x hyacinthiflora (Pocahontas)</i>	10 - 12 feet	10 - 12 feet	48 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Miniature Snowflake <i>Philadelphus x (Miniature Snowflake)</i>	2 - 3 feet	1 - 2 feet	1 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Golden Mockorange <i>Philadelphus coronarius (Aureus)</i>	3 - 6 feet	4 - 5 feet	8 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Minnesota Snowflake Mockorange <i>Philadelphus x virginalis (Minnesota Snowflake)</i>	8 - 8 feet	5 - 6 feet	12 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Common Ninebark <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	8 - 10 feet	8 - 10 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Darts Gold Ninebark <i>Physocarpus opulifolius (Darts Gold)</i>	3 - 5 feet	3 - 5 feet	6 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Dwarf Ninebark <i>Physocarpus opulifolius (Nanus)</i>	4 - 6 feet	4 - 6 feet	10 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Potentilla <i>Potentilla fruticosa (All Varieties)</i>	2 - 4 feet	2 - 4 feet	4 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Cheyenne Privet <i>Ligustrum vulgare (Cheyenne)</i>	4 - 5 feet	5 - 6 feet	12 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast		☒	☐	☒	

Acceptable
Deciduous Shrubs

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Red Raspberry <i>Rubus spp.</i>	6 - 6 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Silverberry <i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	5 - 6 feet	6 - 8 feet	19 square feet	☒	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
White Snowberry <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	3 - 6 feet	3 - 6 feet	8 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun through Shade	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Anthony Waterer Spirea <i>Spiraea x bumalda (Anthony Waterer)</i>	2 - 3 feet	4 - 5 feet	8 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast		☐	☐	☒	
Ash Leaf Spirea <i>Sorbaria sorbifolia</i>	5 - 8 feet	5 - 8 feet	17 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Bumalda Spirea <i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>	2 - 4 feet	3 - 5 feet	6 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Crisp Leaf Spirea <i>Spiraea x bumalda (Crispa)</i>	2 - 3 feet	3 - 4 feet	5 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun	Fast		☐	☐	☒	
Goldflame Spirea <i>Spiraea x bumalda (Goldflame)</i>	2 - 3 feet	3 - 4 feet	5 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast		☐	☐	☒	
Little Princess Spirea <i>Spiraea japonica (Little Princess)</i>	2 - 3 feet	3 - 3 feet	4 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast		☐	☐	☒	
Narrowleaf Meadowsweet Spirea <i>Spiraea alba</i>	3 - 6 feet	3 - 6 feet	8 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Snowmound Spirea <i>Spiraea nipponica (Snowmound)</i>	3 - 5 feet	3 - 5 feet	6 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Steeple Bush Spirea <i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	3 - 6 feet	3 - 6 feet	8 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Vanhoutte Spirea <i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	6 - 8 feet	8 - 10 feet	32 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Fragrant Sumac <i>Rhus aromatica</i>	3 - 8 feet	6 - 10 feet	25 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun	Slow	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Gro-Low Fragrant Sumac <i>Rhus aromatica (Grow-Low)</i>	2 - 2 feet	6 - 8 feet	19 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun	Slow	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.

Acceptable
Deciduous Shrubs

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				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Skunkbush Sumac <i>Rhus trilobata</i>	3 - 6 feet	4 - 5 feet	8 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Smooth Sumac <i>Rhus glabra</i>	10 - 15 feet	10 - 15 feet	61 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☒	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Arrowwood Viburnum <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	8 - 12 feet	6 - 15 feet	43 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Old Fashioned Weigela <i>Weigela florida</i>	2 - 8 feet	4 - 8 feet	14 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Red Prince Weigela <i>Weigela florida (Red Prince)</i>	5 - 6 feet	5 - 6 feet	12 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun	Moderate		☐	☐	☒	
Vanicek Weigela <i>Weigela florida (Vanicek)</i>	5 - 6 feet	6 - 8 feet	19 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Dwarf Arctic Blue Leaf Willow <i>Salix purpurea (Nana)</i>	3 - 4 feet	3 - 6 feet	8 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Prairie Willow <i>Salix humilis</i>	6 - 12 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Wolfberry <i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	3 - 4 feet	3 - 4 feet	5 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.

Deciduous Shrubs/Trees

Bog Birch <i>Betula pumila</i>	12 - 20 feet	12 - 20 feet	101 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☒	☐	
Canada Red Cherry <i>Prunus virginiana (Canada Red)</i>	15 - 25 feet	10 - 20 feet	88 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Pin Cherry <i>Prunus pennsylvanica</i>	20 - 35 feet	20 - 35 feet	297 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☒	☐	☒	
American Plum <i>Prunus americana</i>	10 - 30 feet	8 - 25 feet	107 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots. Has edible fruit or nuts.
Cut Leaf Staghorn Sumac <i>Rhus typhina (Laciniata)</i>	6 - 8 feet	12 - 15 feet	72 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun	Fast	Short	☒	☐	☒	

Acceptable

Deciduous Shrubs/Trees

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Staghorn Sumac <i>Rhus typhina</i>	12 - 25 feet	12 - 20 feet	101 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☒	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Eastern Wahoo <i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	10 - 20 feet	5 - 20 feet	61 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Shade	Moderate	Medium	☒	☒	☐	
Wayfaring Tree <i>Viburnum lantana</i>	10 - 14 feet	10 - 15 feet	61 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Flame Willow <i>Salix spp.(Flame)</i>	20 - 20 feet	15 - 20 feet	120 square feet	☒	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	
French Pussy Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	15 - 20 feet	12 - 15 feet	72 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Shining Willow <i>Salix lucida</i>	12 - 20 feet	12 - 20 feet	101 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	

Deciduous Trees

Black Ash <i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	40 - 50 feet	25 - 45 feet	481 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Long	☐	☒	☒	
Common Prickly Ash <i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	20 - 35 feet	20 - 35 feet	297 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Fallgold Ash <i>Fraxinus nigra (Fallgold)</i>	40 - 50 feet	25 - 45 feet	481 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Green Ash <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica (All Varieties)</i>	50 - 75 feet	35 - 50 feet	710 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Long	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
White Ash <i>Fraxinus americana</i>	50 - 80 feet	50 - 75 feet	1,535 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Quaking Aspen <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	35 - 60 feet	20 - 30 feet	246 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Blue Beech <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	15 - 30 feet	15 - 25 feet	157 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun through Shade	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch <i>Betula pendula (Dalecarlica)</i>	30 - 40 feet	25 - 25 feet	246 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	

Acceptable
Deciduous Trees

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Heritage Birch <i>Betula nigra (Cully)</i>	45 - 50 feet	30 - 35 feet	415 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Paper Birch <i>Betula papyrifera</i>	50 - 70 feet	25 - 50 feet	552 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Whitespire Birch <i>Betula platyphylla japonica</i>	30 - 40 feet	20 - 25 feet	199 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Boxelder <i>Acer negundo</i>	35 - 50 feet	35 - 50 feet	710 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Northern Catalpa <i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	40 - 75 feet	25 - 50 feet	552 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☒	☒	☒	
Black Cherry <i>Prunus serotina</i>	70 - 100 feet	35 - 50 feet	710 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☒	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Nanking Cherry <i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	6 - 8 feet	6 - 8 feet	19 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun	Moderate	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Amur Chokecherry <i>Prunus maackii</i>	25 - 30 feet	20 - 25 feet	199 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Kentucky Coffeetree <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	50 - 70 feet	30 - 50 feet	629 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Medium	☒	☒	☒	
Amur Corktree <i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	25 - 45 feet	30 - 30 feet	354 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Eastern Cottonwood <i>Populus deltoides</i>	75 - 100 feet	75 - 100 feet	3,008 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Crabapple <i>Malus (All Varieties)</i>	25 - 25 feet	20 - 20 feet	157 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☒	☐	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Cathedral Elm <i>Ulmus x cathedral</i>	35 - 70 feet	30 - 45 feet	552 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Jacan Elm <i>Ulmus davidiana (Jacan)</i>	35 - 60 feet	30 - 40 feet	481 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Lincoln Elm <i>Ulmus rubra (Lincoln)</i>	40 - 60 feet	30 - 50 feet	629 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☐	☒	

Acceptable
Deciduous Trees

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Red Elm <i>Ulmus rubra</i>	70 - 100 feet	40 - 80 feet	1,414 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Long	☐	☒	☒	
Regal Elm <i>Ulmus carpinifolia (Regal)</i>	40 - 60 feet	25 - 40 feet	415 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Sapporo Autumn Gold Elm <i>Ulmus carpinifolia (Sapporo Autumn Gold)</i>	40 - 65 feet	30 - 40 feet	481 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Ginkgo <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	50 - 60 feet	30 - 40 feet	481 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Princeton Sentry Ginkgo <i>Ginkgo biloba (Princeton Sentry)</i>	55 - 65 feet	25 - 30 feet	297 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Cockspur Hawthorn <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	15 - 25 feet	20 - 30 feet	246 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Medium	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots. Has edible fruit or nuts.
Crimson Cloud Hawthorn <i>Crataegus laevigata (Superba)</i>	15 - 15 feet	10 - 15 feet	61 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn <i>Crataegus crus-galli inermis</i>	15 - 25 feet	15 - 30 feet	199 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Medium	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Bitternut Hickory <i>Carya cordiformis</i>	75 - 100 feet	75 - 100 feet	3,008 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Shagbark Hickory <i>Carya ovata</i>	75 - 100 feet	35 - 50 feet	710 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Common Honeylocust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	50 - 75 feet	50 - 75 feet	1,535 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Imperial Honeylocust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Impcole)</i>	30 - 35 feet	30 - 35 feet	415 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Shademaster Honeylocust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Shademaster)</i>	45 - 75 feet	30 - 40 feet	481 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Skyline Honeylocust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Skycole)</i>	50 - 50 feet	30 - 35 feet	415 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Sunburst Honeylocust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis (Suncole)</i>	35 - 35 feet	30 - 35 feet	415 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	

Acceptable
Deciduous Trees

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Thornless Common Honeylocust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	50 - 75 feet	50 - 75 feet	1,535 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Ironwood (American Hophornbeam) <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	25 - 45 feet	20 - 35 feet	297 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Partial Sun through Shade	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
European Larch <i>Larix decidua</i>	40 - 70 feet	20 - 40 feet	354 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Ivory Silk Lilac <i>Syringa reticulata (Ivory Silk)</i>	25 - 25 feet	15 - 20 feet	120 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Japanese Tree Lilac <i>Syringa reticulata</i>	15 - 25 feet	15 - 25 feet	157 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
American Linden (Basswood) <i>Tilia americana</i>	70 - 80 feet	40 - 75 feet	1,299 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Boulevard Linden <i>Tilia americana (Boulevard)</i>	60 - 60 feet	30 - 30 feet	354 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Greenspire Linden <i>Tilia cordata (Greenspire)</i>	40 - 50 feet	30 - 35 feet	415 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Littleleaf Linden <i>Tilia cordata</i>	40 - 50 feet	25 - 35 feet	354 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Norlin Linden <i>Tilia cordata (Ronald)</i>	35 - 45 feet	30 - 30 feet	354 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Pyramidal American Linden <i>Tilia americana (Fastigiata)</i>	70 - 80 feet	50 - 75 feet	1,535 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Redmond Linden <i>Tilia americana (Redmond)</i>	40 - 60 feet	20 - 30 feet	246 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Shamrock Linden <i>Tilia cordata (Shamrock)</i>	40 - 50 feet	30 - 30 feet	354 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Royal Star Magnolia <i>Magnolia stellata (Royal Star)</i>	8 - 10 feet	8 - 10 feet	32 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Armstrong Maple <i>Acer x freemanii (Armstrong)</i>	35 - 50 feet	15 - 20 feet	120 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☐	☒	

Acceptable
Deciduous Trees

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Autumn Blaze Maple <i>Acer x freemanii (Jeffersred)</i>	50 - 60 feet	40 - 40 feet	629 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Black Maple <i>Acer nigrum</i>	75 - 100 feet	50 - 75 feet	1,535 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Slow	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Celebration Maple <i>Acer x freemanii (Celzam)</i>	45 - 45 feet	20 - 25 feet	199 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Mountain Maple <i>Acer spicatum</i>	10 - 25 feet	15 - 30 feet	199 square feet	☒	☒	High	Partial Sun through Shade	Slow	Short	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides (All Varieties)</i>	50 - 60 feet	30 - 30 feet	354 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Red Maple <i>Acer rubrum (All Varieties)</i>	50 - 70 feet	35 - 40 feet	552 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Medium	☒	☒	☒	
Silver Maple <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	60 - 80 feet	40 - 50 feet	796 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Sugar Maple <i>Acer saccharum (All Varieties)</i>	50 - 75 feet	50 - 50 feet	982 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Shade	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Red Mulberry <i>Morus rubra</i>	35 - 50 feet	35 - 50 feet	710 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Black Oak <i>Quercus velutina</i>	75 - 100 feet	75 - 100 feet	3,008 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Chinkapin Oak <i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	35 - 50 feet	35 - 50 feet	710 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Northern Pin Oak <i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>	50 - 75 feet	50 - 75 feet	1,535 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Northern Red Oak <i>Quercus rubra</i>	60 - 80 feet	40 - 50 feet	796 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Pin Oak <i>Quercus palustris</i>	50 - 75 feet	20 - 50 feet	481 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Newport Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera (Newport)</i>	15 - 20 feet	15 - 20 feet	120 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	

Acceptable
Deciduous Trees

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Princess Kay Plum <i>Prunus nigra (Princess Kay)</i>	15 - 15 feet	8 - 10 feet	32 square feet	☒	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Short	☐	☐	☒	
Bolleana Poplar <i>Populus alba (Pyramidalis)</i>	40 - 50 feet	8 - 15 feet	52 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Robusta Poplar <i>Populus x canadensis (Robusta)</i>	40 - 60 feet	30 - 40 feet	481 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☒	
Siouxland Poplar <i>Populus deltoides (Siouxland)</i>	70 - 90 feet	40 - 40 feet	629 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Tower Poplar <i>Populus x canescens (Tower)</i>	40 - 50 feet	10 - 10 feet	39 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☒	
White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	40 - 70 feet	40 - 70 feet	1,188 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun	Fast		☐	☒	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Redbud <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20 - 35 feet	20 - 35 feet	297 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Shade	Slow	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Rose Tree Of China <i>Prunus triloba var multiplex</i>	6 - 10 feet	10 - 12 feet	48 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun			☐	☐	☒	
Black Walnut <i>Juglans nigra</i>	70 - 100 feet	75 - 100 feet	3,008 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Long	☐	☒	☒	Has edible fruit or nuts.
Bebb Willow <i>Salix bebbiana</i>	20 - 35 feet	20 - 35 feet	297 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☐	
Golden Willow <i>Salix alba vitellina</i>	40 - 65 feet	25 - 40 feet	415 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☐	
Niobe Weeping Willow <i>Salix alba tristis</i>	50 - 50 feet	50 - 50 feet	982 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☒	☐	
Peach Leaf Willow <i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	20 - 60 feet	20 - 50 feet	481 square feet	☒	☒		Full Sun	Fast	Short	☐	☐	☐	
Prairie Cascade Willow <i>Salix x (Prairie Cascade)</i>	35 - 45 feet	35 - 40 feet	552 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☒	☐	

Evergreen Shrubs

Acceptable
Evergreen Shrubs

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Woodward Globe Arborvitae <i>Thuja occidentalis (Woodwardii)</i>	2 - 5 feet	5 - 5 feet	10 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Shade	Slow	Long	☒	☒	☒	
Bearberry <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	1 - 1 feet	3 - 3 feet	4 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Russian Cypress <i>Microbiota decussata</i>	1 - 1 feet	3 - 4 feet	5 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Shade	Fast	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Variegated Euonymus <i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	1 - 1 feet	1 - 2 feet	1 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun through Shade	Slow		☒	☐	☒	
Andorra Compact Juniper <i>Juniperus horizontalis (Compacta)</i>	1 - 2 feet	3 - 5 feet	6 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Arcadia Juniper <i>Juniperus sabina (Arcadia)</i>	1 - 2 feet	3 - 5 feet	6 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Blue Chip Juniper <i>Juniperus horizontalis (Blue Chip)</i>	0 - 1 feet	3 - 5 feet	6 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☒	☐	☒	
Blue Star Juniper <i>Juniperus squamata (Blue Star)</i>	1 - 2 feet	3 - 4 feet	5 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun	Slow		☒	☐	☒	
Common Juniper (Oldfield) <i>Juniperus communis</i>	3 - 9 feet	12 - 20 feet	101 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Creeping Juniper <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	1 - 3 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Moderate	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Hughes Juniper <i>Juniperus horizontalis (Hughes)</i>	1 - 1 feet	3 - 5 feet	6 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☒	☐	☒	
Maney Juniper <i>Juniperus chinensis (Maneyi)</i>	4 - 5 feet	5 - 6 feet	12 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Medium	☒	☐	☒	
Pfitzer Juniper <i>Juniperus chinensis (Pfitzeriana)</i>	3 - 5 feet	5 - 10 feet	22 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☒	☐	☒	
Savin Juniper <i>Juniperus sabina</i>	4 - 6 feet	3 - 8 feet	12 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Sea Green Juniper <i>Juniperus chinensis (Sea Green)</i>	4 - 6 feet	4 - 6 feet	10 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Medium	☒	☐	☒	

Acceptable
Evergreen Shrubs

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Skandia Juniper <i>Juniperus sabina</i> (Skandia)	1 - 2 feet	3 - 3 feet	4 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Webber Juniper <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> (Webberi)	1 - 1 feet	3 - 5 feet	6 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun	Slow	Medium	☒	☐	☒	
Wilton Blue Rug Juniper <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> (Wiltoni)	1 - 1 feet	3 - 5 feet	6 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Labrador Tea <i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>	8 - 40 feet	3 - 6 feet	8 square feet	☒	☒		Full Sun	Slow	Short	☐	☐	☐	
Leatherleaf <i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	3 - 3 feet	3 - 3 feet	4 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Full Sun	Slow	Short	☐	☒	☐	
Dwarf Mugho Pine <i>Pinus mugo pumilio</i>	3 - 5 feet	3 - 6 feet	8 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	
P.J.M. Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron</i> (P.J.M.)	4 - 5 feet	3 - 5 feet	6 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Partial Sun	Slow	Medium	☒	☐	☒	
Canada Yew <i>Taxus canadensis</i>	3 - 6 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☒	☒	Low	Partial Sun through Shade	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Taunton Spreading Yew <i>Taxus x media</i> (Tauntonii)	3 - 4 feet	4 - 6 feet	10 square feet	☐	☐		Partial Sun through Shade	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	

Evergreen Shrubs/Trees

Mugho Pine <i>Pinus mugo</i>	15 - 20 feet	25 - 30 feet	297 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	
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Evergreen Trees

Pyramidal Arborvitae <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (Pyramidalis)	50 - 75 feet	10 - 15 feet	61 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Long	☒	☒	☒	
Techny Arborvitae <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (Techny)	15 - 25 feet	6 - 20 feet	66 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Long	☒	☒	☒	
Eastern Red Cedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	40 - 50 feet	8 - 20 feet	77 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Concolor Fir <i>Abies concolor</i>	30 - 50 feet	15 - 30 feet	199 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	

Acceptable
Evergreen Trees

	Height	Spread	Crown Cover	Native to		Wildlife Rating	Light Requirements	Growth Rate	Life Span	Toxic to Humans	Appropriate for		Comments
				Minn.	Sand Plain						Wet Sites	Dry Sites	
Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	75 - 100 feet	20 - 40 feet	354 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Shade	Moderate	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Fraser Fir <i>Abies fraseri</i>	30 - 40 feet	20 - 25 feet	199 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Eastern Hemlock <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	40 - 70 feet	25 - 35 feet	354 square feet	☒	☒	Moderate	Shade	Slow	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Ames Juniper <i>Juniperus chinensis (Ames)</i>	8 - 10 feet	6 - 12 feet	32 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Medium	☒	☐	☒	
Rocky Mountain Juniper <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	4 - 20 feet	6 - 8 feet	19 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Welch Juniper <i>Juniperus scopulorum (Welchi)</i>	10 - 12 feet	6 - 8 feet	19 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Full Sun	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Japanese Larch <i>Larix kaempferi</i>	70 - 90 feet	25 - 40 feet	415 square feet	☐	☐		Full Sun	Fast	Long	☐	☒	☒	
Austrian Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	50 - 60 feet	20 - 40 feet	354 square feet	☐	☐	Low	Full Sun	Moderate	Medium	☐	☐	☒	
Jack Pine <i>Pinus banksiana</i>	50 - 65 feet	20 - 35 feet	297 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun	Fast	Medium	☐	☐	☒	Has a tendency to spread through seeds or roots.
Ponderosa Pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	75 - 100 feet	50 - 75 feet	1,535 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun	Moderate	Long	☒	☐	☒	
Red (Norway) Pine <i>Pinus resinosa</i>	75 - 100 feet	50 - 75 feet	1,535 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Fast	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Black Spruce <i>Picea mariana</i>	30 - 60 feet	15 - 25 feet	157 square feet	☒	☒	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Slow	Medium	☐	☒	☒	
Colorado Blue Spruce <i>Picea pungens glauca</i>	70 - 100 feet	20 - 35 feet	297 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Colorado Green Spruce <i>Picea pungens</i>	70 - 100 feet	20 - 35 feet	297 square feet	☐	☐	High	Full Sun through Partial Sun	Moderate	Long	☐	☐	☒	
Japanese Upright Yew <i>Taxus cuspidata (Capitata)</i>	10 - 40 feet	12 - 20 feet	101 square feet	☐	☐	Moderate	Shade	Slow	Long	☒	☐	☒	

Prohibited Plants

Common Name	Botincal Name
Japanese Green Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Japanese Red Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii (Autropurpurea)</i>
Columnar Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus frangula (Columnaris)</i>
Common Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>
Arnolds Red Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tartarica (Arnold Red)</i>
Claveys Dwarf Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera x xylosteoides (Claveys Dwarf)</i>
Dropmore Scarlet Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera x brownii (Dropmore Scarlet)</i>
Freedom Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera x (Freedom)</i>
Sakhalin Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera maximowiczii var. sachalinensis</i>
Zabels Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tartarica (Zabelii)</i>
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>
Compact Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala (Compactum)</i>
Flame Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala (Flame)</i>
Tatarian Maple	<i>Acer tataricum</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Pygmy Peashrub	<i>Caragana pygmaea</i>
Russian Peashrub	<i>Caragana frutex</i>
Siberian Peashrub	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>

Definitions

Growth Rate

Growth rate is a yearly measurement of shoot growth for an established plant. It assumes the site meets all of the plant’s requirements for normal health and vigor.

- Slow -- 0 to 6 inches per year.
- Medium -- 6 to 12 inches per year.
- Fast -- 12 or more inches per year.

Life Expectancy

The choices assume that the site meets all of the plant’s requirements for normal health and vigor.

- Short -- Between 0 and 30 years old.
- Medium -- Between 30 and 100 years old.
- Long -- More than 100 years.

Native

A plant that was present in a defined area within Minnesota before European settlement (circa 1850). A defined area may be a site, region, or state.

Sunlight

Daily sunlight is a measure of the average amount of sunlight the site receives and the amount a plant needs or tolerates. Sunlight will vary according to surrounding vegetation, buildings, or other shade-casting structures.

- Sun -- There are no structures and/or surrounding vegetation to limit the amount of sunlight that reaches the plant. Plants require, or can tolerate, eight or more hours of sun per day for normal growth.
- Partial Sun -- Structures and/or surrounding vegetation limits the amount of sunlight available for the plant. Plants require, or can tolerate, four to eight hours of sun per day for normal growth.
- Shade -- Structures and/or surrounding vegetation allows only indirect sunlight to reach the plant. Plants require, or can tolerate, fewer than four hours of sun per day for normal growth.

Wildlife Utilization

Wildlife utilization rates how many animal species use a plant's fruit, flowers, pollen, leaves, etc.

- Low -- 0 to 14 species. Examples: Fraxinus pennsylvanica (green ash) and Ginkgo biloba (gingko).
- Moderate -- 15 to 25 species. Examples: Betula paperifera (paper birch) and Tilia americana (American linden).
- High -- 26 or more species. Examples: Acer saccharum (sugar maple) and Picea glauca densata (Black Hills spruce).

HOW TO PLANT A TREE

PREPARE THE SOIL

Check your site for drainage: Dig a hole about a foot deep and fill it with water. If it takes hours to drain away you have a drainage problem. Choose a tree that tolerates “wet feet”.

Why? Tree roots need to breathe, and cannot breathe in compacted or waterlogged soil. They need oxygen that they find in tiny air spaces in the soil.

Call Gopher One (1-800-252-1166) to locate underground utility lines at least two working days before you dig.

Remove soil from a hole that is as deep and as wide as the tree root system. Break clods of soil into small chunks. Dig only as deep as the root ball.

Why? Most tree roots grow out from the tree in the top few feet of soil.

Turn over the soil in an area around the hole. You can do this either before or after you plant your tree. Work up an area at least 5 feet wide. Go wider in compact soil. Mix compost into soil that is low in organic matter or compacted.

Why? Organic matter helps soil hold moisture and makes it available to trees.

PREPARE THE TREE

Choose a strong tree with one central trunk and well attached branches that are spread out along the trunk.

B&B or field potted

These trees are heavy and fragile. Protect the root ball from balling and breaking. Use hooks to carry the tree by the wire basket that holds the root ball, or use a crane or a loader.

Why? Broken or wounded roots, including tiny roots, add stress to the tree.

Bare root

Keep roots moist and cool until it's time to plant. You can soak a bare root tree in a tub of water for up to 24 hours before planting. Trim long or broken roots and woody stubs with a hand pruner.

Some bare root trees need to be “sweated” before planting. If you buy the following trees bare root, ask the nursery to sweat them or show you how: hackberry, hawthorn, birch, oak, and ironwood.

Container grown

Carry the tree by the container. To loosen the container, lay it on its side and pat it all the way around. Gently pull the container or cut it off of the root ball. But any roots that spin around the root ball.

A word of caution: Avoid “fresh potted” trees that haven't had time to develop the fibrous root system that hold the soil together during planting – ask for trees which have been grown in the container.

SET TREE IN PLACE

Find the root collar of the tree. This is where the roots of the tree attach to the trunk. Set the tree in the hole so that the root collar is at ground line and the tree is straight. Spread out the roots so that none are going in circles.

Why? *Any root left wrapped around the tree will eventually strangle it.*

If a root is too long to fit in the hole, or if it is broken, cut it off. Some trees are grafted. The graft union belongs above ground line.

Face the tree in a direction that takes advantage of nature: If you know what side of the tree faced north in the nursery, plant the same side facing north.

If you don't know what direction it grew in the nursery, plant it so that a low branch faces south.

Why? *Trees adapt to local conditions. They develop strength in the direction of prevailing winds. A low branch on the south side helps shade the bark on that side where it is vulnerable to sun scald.*

BACKFILL

Fill the planting hole half-way with the same soil you removed.

Why? *If you backfill a planting hold with different soil than what you removed, tree roots might decide not to grow into the surrounding soil and that's not good.*

Be careful not to injure roots in the process. Gently push the soil in place so that it holds the tree up, but use care not to compact it too much. No foot stomping please!

Remove the top of the wire basket from a balled and burlapped tree and cut away as much of the burlap as possible.

If the burlap is treated to resist decay or if it is made of plastic, remove all of it.

Water the soil to settle it.

Why? *Water settles the soil without compacting it.*

Add the rest of the soil to the hold and water it again.

MULCH

Put down 4 inches of organic mulch over the entire planting area. Woodchips or shredded bark are good.

Why? *Mulch helps hold moisture and reduce weeds. As it decomposes, it adds valuable nutrients to the soil.*

Keep the mulch 6 inches away from the trunk of the tree.

Why? *Mulch right up against the trunk keeps the root collar wet (not good) and may encourage mice to nibble on the tree.*

Water the planting area slowly to settle the soil. Your new tree says "thank you"!

HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR TREE

INSPECT

Check your tree every week. Soil under the mulch should be moist but not soggy. Compare the tree to others around it. Look for problems. Watch for changes.

Why? *Common problems are easy to correct if caught early.*

Check your tree for structural problems. It should have a central leader with well-attached branches and no dead or broken branches. Watch for roots that grow around the base of the tree and risk girdling it.

MAINTAIN MULCH

Why? *Mulch helps hold moisture, reduce weeds and prevent damage from lawn mowers. As mulch decomposes, it adds valuable nutrients to the soil.*

Maintain a 4" thickness of mulch around trees and shrubs. Use shredded bark or wood chips. Keep the mulch about 6" away from the base of each tree.

Why? *Mulch right up against the trunk keeps the root collar wet (not good) and may encourage mice to nibble on the tree.*

WATER

Water a tree once a week during the first few years and during dry periods after that.

Why? *Newly translated trees need extra watering until their roots grow out into the area beyond the planting hole.*

An inch of rainfall usually does the job. Water less often in late summer.

Why? *Too much water late in the season may stimulate growth that does not have time to go into dormancy.*

When you water with a hose, let it run slowly for an hour or two. Set the hose anyplace under the canopy of the tree. Move the hose every half hour for a large tree.

CONTROL WEEDS

Why? *Weeds may be unsightly and can compete with the tree for moisture and nutrients.*

Pull weeds by hand. Try to keep soil from getting mixed into the mulch.

Why? *When soil gets mixed into the mulch, it encourages weed growth.*

Herbicides may be helpful to keep weeds out of the mulch around trees. Use as little as possible to do the job and don't get any on the tree. Spray on a day with no wind. When you use an herbicide, always read and follow label directions.

Why? *Trees are broadleaf plants so they are affected by broadleaf weed killers.*

CONTROL INSECTS, DISEASES AND OTHER HEALTH PROBLEMS

Find out exactly what is wrong with the tree before treating a health problem. Consult the Dial U Clinic at the University of Minnesota, your arborists, a tree inspector, or a forester for help diagnosing a problem.

The University of Minnesota Extension Service produces fact sheets and other publications with recommendations for treating common health problems. They are available from your county Extension office. Follow the treatment recommendations closely. If you use a pesticide to treat a problem, read and follow label directions carefully.

Why? *Many tree health problems are easy to correct if found and treated early. Treatment may or may not include pesticides or fertilizers. Pesticides and fertilizers applied at the wrong time can harm trees rather than cure a problem.*

PRUNE TREES

Why? *Periodic pruning of trees prevents future problems. Trees recover best from pruning during the winter, when insects and diseases are not active.*

Train your tree to have a single trunk by pruning off branches that turn up and compete with it. /remove branches that are dead, broken or rubbing on other branches.

Prune roots that grow encircling the base of the tree girdling it.

Why? *Any root closely encircling the tree will eventually strangle it.*

Prune trees every couple of years during the first decade after planting. After that, prune on a regular schedule of no more than every 5 years.

Do most pruning in the winter when the trees are dormant. If you prune during the summer, chose a dry day.

Leave tree wounds open to the air. An exception is fresh wounds on oak trees between April 1 and July 1. Paint them to prevent spread of Oak wilt disease. Hire a professional arborist to work on your large tree.

Tree Maintenance Calendar

January Winter pruning Hazard tree inspection	February Winter pruning Hazard tree removal
May Plant trees Finish planting bare root trees before their buds break open Water weekly as needed Celebrate Arbor Month Do not prune trees	June Inspect depth of mulch Order mulch as needed Water weekly as needed Inspect for insects and diseases Control weeds Plant B&B and container grown trees Do not prune oak trees
September Water as needed Remove stakes and ties from trees planted before fall of the current year	October Water young evergreen trees before the ground freezes Fertilize trees as the leaves fall Install sun protectors on young trees with thin bark

By Katie Himanga, Heartwood Forestry. Used with permission.

March Winter pruning	April Wash salt off trees in grates and on medians while the ground is still frozen Remove sun protectors from tree trunks Stake tree planting locations Finish pruning trees by the 15th Start planting trees when the frost is out of the ground Celebrate Arbor Day
July Water weekly as needed Control weeds Inspect for insects and diseases Add mulch as needed Prune for clearance over streets and sidewalks and near signs	August Water weekly as needed Control weeds Inspect for insects and diseases Inspect new trees
November Inspect rodent guards before the snow flies--be sure that there is no way for mice to crawl in through the bottom Begin winter pruning after trees are bare of leaves	December Winter pruning