

# 2023 SPECIES GUIDE



Neighborhood Forest  
*giving trees to children*

Please refer to our [Tree Planting Guide](#) for best practices and instructions on planting your tree.

## U.S.

Alabama - Red Cedar  
Alaska - White Birch  
Arizona - Red Cedar  
Arkansas - White Pine  
California - Pomegranate  
Colorado - Concolor Fir  
Connecticut - Red Cedar  
Delaware - Red Cedar  
Florida - Southern Live Oak  
Georgia - Southern Live Oak  
Illinois - Red Cedar  
Indiana - Red Cedar  
Iowa - Red Maple  
Kansas - White Pine  
Kentucky - Yellow Birch  
Louisiana - Southern Live Oak  
Maine - White Birch  
Maryland - Red Cedar  
Massachusetts - Red Cedar  
Michigan - White Pine  
Minnesota - White Cedar  
Mississippi - Red Maple  
Missouri - Red Maple

Montana - Concolor Fir  
Nebraska - Red Maple  
New Hampshire - White Birch  
New Jersey - Hackberry  
New Mexico - Concolor Fir  
New York - White Birch  
North Carolina - Hackberry  
Ohio - White Pine  
Oklahoma - Red Cedar  
Oregon - White Birch  
Pennsylvania - Red Cedar  
Rhode Island - Red Cedar  
South Carolina - Red Cedar  
South Dakota - Red Maple  
Tennessee - Red Cedar  
Texas - Red Cedar  
Vermont - White Birch  
Virginia - Red Cedar  
Washington - White Birch  
Washington D.C. - Red Cedar  
West Virginia - Red Cedar  
Wisconsin - White Birch  
Wyoming - Concolor Fir

## Canada

Alberta - White Spruce  
Manitoba - White Spruce  
Ontario - White Cedar  
Quebec - White Cedar  
Saskatchewan - White Spruce

**SCROLL TO  
LEARN MORE!**

# EASTERN REDCEDAR

## JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA | EVERGREEN TREE



The eastern red cedar tree is a common sight throughout most of the plains states and eastern United States on road cuts, in fence rows, and scattered across abandoned fields. Dense pyramid shape excellent for windbreaks and screens.



Grows in Hardiness Zones 2 - 9  
[view map](#)



Height of 40-50' and spread of 8 -20' at maturity. Grows about 13-24" per year.



The eastern redcedar grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well-drained and clay soils. The tree can withstand occasional flooding yet has good drought tolerance.



Keep the soil moist. Deep watering (such as leaving a hose on a drip for 30 - 45 mins) approximately once each week is more beneficial than frequent light watering / dousing your tree in water. Watering can be tricky! [Learn more here.](#)



Full sun is the ideal condition for this tree, meaning it should get at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



Eastern redcedar twigs and foliage are eaten by browsers while the fruit is eaten most extensively by cedar waxwings. Evergreen foliage provides nesting and roosting cover for sparrows, robins, mockingbirds, juncos and warblers.



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# CONCOLOR FIR

## ABIES CONCOLOR | EVERGREEN TREE



Long ago, naturalist Donald Peattie recognized the beauty and adaptability of the white fir and accurately predicted that its future “lies in its value as an ornamental.” Its shape, color, and ability to thrive on harsh sites has made the tree a favorite for urban landscaping.



Grows in Hardiness Zones 4-7  
[view map](#)



Height of 30'-50' and spread of about 20' at maturity. Grows about 12"-24" per year.



The concolor fir grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy and well-drained soils. It prefers normal moisture but has moderate drought tolerance.



Keep the soil moist. Deep watering (such as leaving a hose on a drip for 30 - 45 mins) approximately once each week is more beneficial than frequent light watering / dousing your tree in water. Watering can be tricky! [Learn more here.](#)



Full sun and partial shade are best for this tree, meaning it prefers a minimum of four hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



Grouse like to eat the buds and needles and find concolor fir a good roosting tree. The seeds are eaten by squirrels, rodents, chickadees, crossbills and Clark's nutcrackers. Deer browse on seedlings, buds and needles, and porcupines gnaw on the bark.

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# WHITE PINE

## PINUS STROBUS | EVERGREEN TREE



A hardy, valuable tree. Its fine feathery needles, open canopy, and straight trunk get more picturesque with age. Ideal screen or windbreak.



Grows in Hardiness Zones 3-8  
[view map](#)



Height of 50'-80' and spread of 20'-40' at maturity. This tree grows at a fast rate, with height increases of more than 24" per year.



The eastern white pine grows in acidic, moist, well-drained and dry soils. While it does best in moist soil, the tree can have been known to tolerate everything from dry, rocky ridges to bogs.



Keep the soil moist. Deep watering (such as leaving a hose on a drip for 30 - 45 mins) approximately once each week is more beneficial than frequent light watering / dousing your tree in water. Watering can be tricky! [Learn more here.](#)



Full sun and partial shade are best for this tree, meaning it prefers a minimum of four hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



Eastern white pine seeds are favored by black bears, rabbits, red squirrels and many birds, especially red crossbills. White pines provide nesting sites as well for many birds including woodpeckers, common grackles, mourning doves, chickadees and nuthatches.



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# WHITE BIRCH

## BETULA PAPYRIFERA | DECIDUOUS TREE



Beauty and romance may be the first images many people associate with the gleaming white paper birch. But this symbol of the north country has earned its place in history as a continuously useful tree that has served North Americans since the earliest days of human activity.



Grows in Hardiness Zones 2-7

[view map](#)



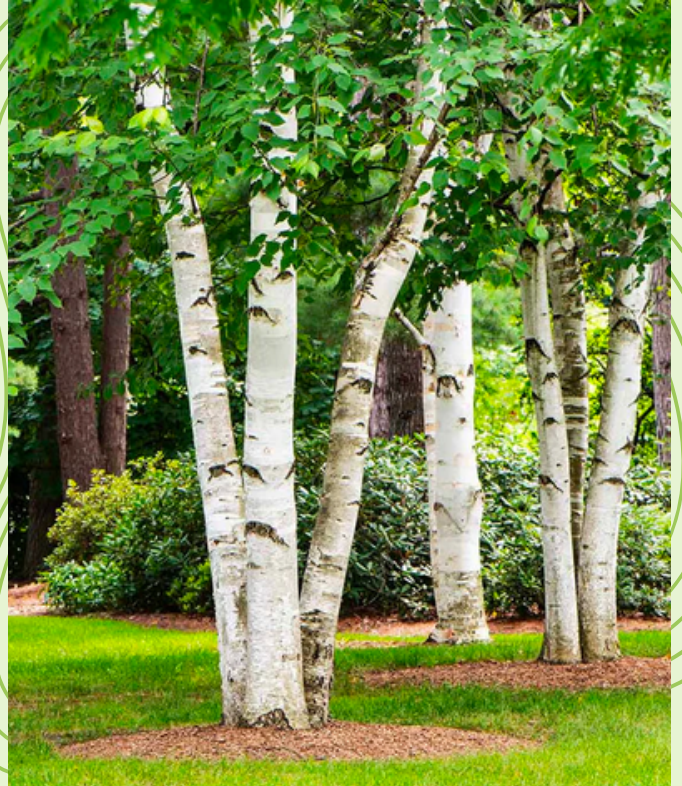
Height of 50'-70' and spread of 35' at maturity. Grows about 13-24" per year.



The paper birch grows well in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. While it prefers normal moisture, the tree has some drought tolerance.



Keep the soil moist. Deep watering (such as leaving a hose on a drip for 30 - 45 mins) approximately once each week is more beneficial than frequent light watering / dousing your tree in water. Watering can be tricky! [Learn more here.](#)



Full sun and partial shade are best for this tree, meaning it prefers a minimum of four hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



White-tailed deer eat paper birch leaves in the fall. Snowshoe hares browse paper birch seedlings and saplings, beavers find it a good second choice food and porcupines feed on the inner bark. Woodpeckers, chickadees, nuthatches and swallows nest in paper birch. Hummingbirds and red squirrels feed at sapwells created by sapsuckers.



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Source: Arbor Day Foundation

# WHITE CEDAR

## THUJA OCCIDENTALIS | EVERGREEN TREE



This native evergreen is a hard-working, versatile specimen. The narrow, pyramid shape makes it a natural choice for windbreaks. Pairs of these hardy trees make great accents for doors and garden gates. And single trees soften house corners.



Grows in Hardiness Zones 3-7  
[view map](#)



Height of 40'-60' and spread of 10'-15' at maturity. Grows about 12"-24" per year.



Northern White Cedars grow well in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well-drained, wet and clay soils.



Keep the soil moist. Deep watering (such as leaving a hose on a drip for 30 - 45 mins) approximately once each week is more beneficial than frequent light watering / dousing your tree in water. Watering can be tricky! [Learn more here.](#)



Full sun is the ideal condition for this tree, meaning it should get at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



Providing shelter in the winter and nesting sites for grackles, robins and house finches in the summer, this evergreen is also browsed by deer, cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares and an occasional moose. The seeds are eaten by red squirrels and birds such as pine siskins.



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# SOUTHERN LIVE OAK

QUERCUS VIRGINIANA | EVERGREEN



This magnificent, broadleaf evergreen tree will be a picturesque addition to your landscape. It grows rapidly when young and may live to be centuries old. Adapts to almost any soil. Live Oaks can be used as street trees. Tolerant of salt spray.



Grows in Hardiness Zones 7 - 10  
[view map](#)



Height of 40-80' and spread of 60-100' at maturity. Grows about 13-24" per year.



The live oak is very adaptable—growing in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. While it prefers normal moisture, the tree has some flood and drought tolerance.



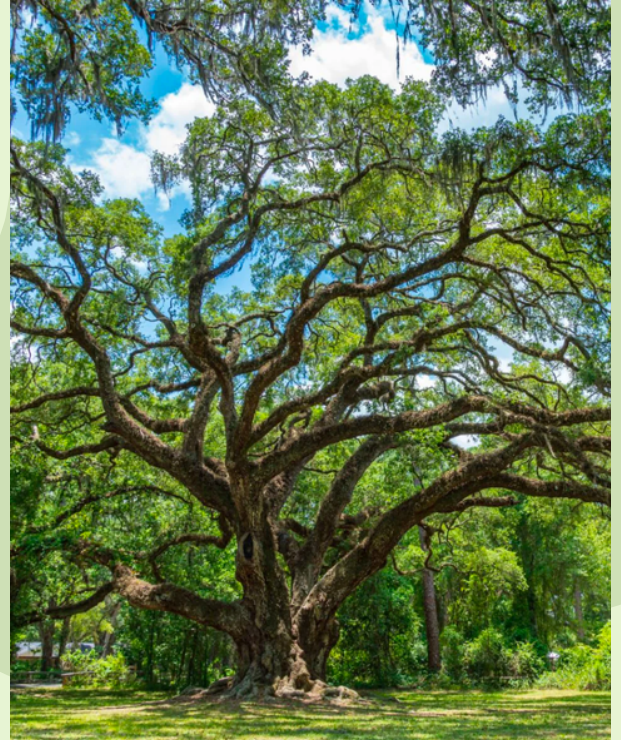
Keep the soil moist. Deep watering (such as leaving a hose on a drip for 30 - 45 mins) approximately once each week is more beneficial than frequent light watering / dousing your tree in water. Watering can be tricky! [Learn more here.](#)



Full sun and partial shade are best for this tree, meaning it prefers a minimum of four hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



Sweet live oak acorns are at the top of the food preference list for birds such as wood ducks, wild turkeys, quail and jays, and mammals such as squirrels, raccoons and white-tailed deer.



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# POMEGRANATE TREE

PUNICA GRANATUM | DECIDUOUS TREE



Best known for the antioxidant-rich fruit it produces, the pomegranate shrub is widely grown throughout the Mediterranean region. Its tubular blooms begin to appear in late May and early June, providing nice spring color, while the fruit ripens from September to October.



Grows in Hardiness Zones 7 - 10

[view map](#)



Height of 12-20' and spread of 12-20' at maturity. Grows about 13-24" per year.



The pomegranate grows in loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained, and clay soils. It has moderate drought tolerance.



Keep the soil moist. Deep watering (such as leaving a hose on a drip for 30 - 45 mins) approximately once each week is more beneficial than frequent light watering / dousing your tree in water. Watering can be tricky! [Learn more here.](#)



Full sun is the ideal condition for this shrub, meaning it should get at least 6 hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



The flowers attract hummingbirds, and the arils of the fruit are enjoyed by a wide variety of wildlife.

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Source: Arbor Day Foundation



# YELLOW BIRCH

## BETULA ALLEGHANIENSIS | DECIDUOUS TREE



A valuable tree and classified as one of the largest hardwoods in northeastern North America. Bark is a shiny yellow to gray-silver that splits into curly strips and becomes a reddish brown as it grows older. The stems of the Yellow Birch contain a wintergreen aroma.



Grows in Hardiness Zones 3-7  
[view map](#)



Height of 60'-75' and spread of 35' -50' at maturity. Grows about 13-24" per year.



The Yellow Birch grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained soils.



Keep the soil moist. Deep watering (such as leaving a hose on a drip for 30 - 45 mins) approximately once each week is more beneficial than frequent light watering / dousing your tree in water. Watering can be tricky! [Learn more here.](#)



Full sun and partial shade are best for this tree, meaning it prefers a minimum of 6 hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



Squirrels will collect yellow birch catkins and store the seeds. Siskins, chickadees, and redpolls readily feed on birch seed, and yellow-bellied sapsuckers will feed on the tree in the summer. The yellow birch is also a larval host for the banded purple and white admiral butterflies.



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# WHITE SPRUCE

## PICEA GLAUCA | EVERGREEN TREE



This tree has often been heralded as a beautiful tree, whether lining the banks of a North Country river or gracing someone's front yard. In landscape, it is often used as a lovely specimen tree or grouping and makes a sturdy option for windbreaks and buffer strips.



Grows in Hardiness Zones 2-6

[view map](#)



Height of 40'-60' and spread of 10'-20' at maturity. Grows about 13-24" per year.



The white spruce grows in acidic, loamy, moist, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. It has some drought tolerance.



Keep the soil moist. Deep watering (such as leaving a hose on a drip for 30 - 45 mins) approximately once each week is more beneficial than frequent light watering / dousing your tree in water. Watering can be tricky! [Learn more here.](#)



Full sun is the ideal condition for this tree, meaning it should get at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



Besides providing nesting sites and shelter, white spruces provide food for many kinds of wildlife. Crossbills, evening grosbeaks and red-breasted nuthatches prefer the seeds. The foliage is eaten by grouse, rabbits and deer. Red squirrels cut open cones to eat the seeds, and they feast upon young, tender spruce shoots.



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# HACKBERRY

## CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS | DECIDUOUS TREE



The hackberry, while often forgotten by casual consumers, is commonly heralded by tree experts as “one tough tree.” These trees thrive in a broad span of temperatures and on sites that vary from 14 to 60" of annual rainfall. They can even stand up to strong winds and tolerate air pollution.



Grows in Hardiness Zones 3-9  
[view map](#)



Height of 40'-60' and spread of 40'-60' at maturity. Grows about 13"-24" per year.



The hackberry grows well in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well-drained, wet and clay soils. It has some tolerance for both flooding and drought.



Keep the soil moist. Deep watering (such as leaving a hose on a drip for 30 - 45 mins) approximately once each week is more beneficial than frequent light watering / dousing your tree in water. Watering can be tricky! [Learn more here.](#)



Full sun is the ideal condition for this tree, meaning it should get at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



The fruit of the hackberry is popular with winter birds, especially the cedar waxwing, mockingbird and robin. The tree also attracts many butterfly species including American snout, hackberry, mourning cloak, and tawny emperor.



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# RED MAPLE

## ACER RUBRUM | DECIDUOUS TREE



The Red Maple brings color to your landscape year-round. Green stems turn red in winter, new leaves are red-tinged, turning to green. Fall color is deep red or yellow. Flowers are also red.



Grows in Hardiness Zones 3-9  
[view map](#)



Height of 40'-60' and spread of about 40' at maturity. Grows about 13"-24" per year.



The red maple grows in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well-drained and clay soils. It prefers wet soil conditions but has slight drought tolerance.



Keep the soil moist. Deep watering (such as leaving a hose on a drip for 30 - 45 mins) approximately once each week is more beneficial than frequent light watering / dousing your tree in water. Watering can be tricky! [Learn more here.](#)



Full sun is the ideal condition for this tree, meaning it should get at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



The fruits (samaras) provide food for squirrels and many other rodents. Rabbits and deer eat the tender shoots and leaves of red maples.



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