

Appendix B. Approved, Recommended and Prohibited Tree Species (see Table Notes)



Marietta Tree Commission

	Mature Height (ft.)	Mature Width (ft.)	Native Species	Street Recommended	Species Notes
APPROVED TALL TREES					
Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	40 - 70	30 - 60			
Acer rubrum (red maple)	50 - 75	30 - 70	Yes	Yes	Not strongly promoted due to great abundance in city
Acer saccharum (sugar maple)	60 - 90	50 - 80	Yes		
Alnus Glutinosa (European alder)				Yes	
Betula nigra (river birch)	40 - 50	30 - 35		Yes	
Celtis occidentalis (hackberry)	40 - 50	30 - 40		Yes	Very urban tolerant
Cercidiphyllum japonicum (katsura)					
Corylus colurna (Turkish filbert)	45 - 60	25 - 35			
Diospyros virginiana (persimmon -male only)	50 - 75		Yes		
Eucommia ulmoides (hardy rubber tree)	40 - 50			Yes	Very urban tolerant
Fagus spp. (beech)			Some	Yes	need wide lawn space; best in parks
Fraxinus spp. (green and white ash)	50 - 60	40 - 50	Yes		Currently not recommended due to threat of Emeral Ash Borer
Ginkgo biloba - (male ginkgo)	50 - 80	40 - 80		Yes	Very urban tolerant
Gleditsia triacanthos (honeylocust)	40 - 80	40 -70	Yes	Yes	
Gymnocladus dioicus (Kentucky coffee tree)	55 - 75	45 - 65	Yes	Yes	
Larix kaempferi (European larch)					
Liriodendron tulipifera (tulip tree)			Yes	Yes	Needs deep rich soils
Magnolia acuminata (cucumbertree)			Yes		var. subcordata is smaller
Metasequoia glyptostroboides (dawn redwood)	65 - 85	25 - 40		Yes	
Nyssa sylvatica (blackgum)	40 - 70	30 - 45	Yes		Hardy once established, but difficult to transplant.
Oxydendrum arboreum (sourwood)			Yes		Thrives in acidic soils
Phellodendron amurense (corktree)	35 - 40	30 - 40			
Plantanus (London planetree)					
Platanus occidentalis (American sycamore)			Yes	Yes	Plant only on floodplain
Populus deltoides (Eastern cottonwood)			Yes	Yes	Plant only on floodplain
Quercus alba (white oak)			Yes		

Q bicolor (swamp white oak)	60 - 80	50 -80	Yes	Yes	
Q coccinea (scarlet oak)			Yes		
Q imbricaria (shingle oak)			Yes	Yes	
Q macrocarpus (bur oak)	70 - 90	60 - 90			
Q. palustris (pin oak)	70 - 90	50 - 70	Yes		High maintenance costs to raise lower limbs for first 20 years
Q. phellos (willow oak)				Yes	
Q robur (English oak)	60 - 80	50 - 70			columnar form available
Q Shumardii (shumard oak)	60 - 80	45 - 65		Yes	
Taxodium distichum (bald cypress)	60 - 80	20 - 45		Yes	
Tilia spp. (linden)	50 - 80	35 - 50	Some		Wood tends to be soft, limbs brittle
Ulmus americana (hybrid elm)	50 - 80	30 - 80	Yes	Yes	Recommended varieties: Valley Forge, Lacebark
Zelcova serrata (zelcova)	60 - 70	50 - 55		Yes	

APPROVED MEDIUM TREES

Acer campestre (hedge maple, tree form)	30-40	25 - 35			
Acer griseum (paperbark maple)				Yes	
Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'	35 -45	25 - 35			
Carpinus betulus (European hornbeam)	35 - 40	20 - 30		Yes	
Cladrastis kentukea or lutea (yellowwood)			Yes	Yes	
Koelreuteria paniculata (goldenrain)	25 - 40	25 -40		Yes	
Sophora japonica (Pagoda tree or Scholar tree)	25 - 35	30 - 40		Yes	
Asimina triloba (common pawpaw)			Yes		
Sassafras albidum (sassafras)			Yes	Yes	Difficult to transplant

APPROVED SHORT TREES

Acer ginnala (amur maple)					
Amelanchier (serviceberry, tree form)	15 -30	15 - 25	Yes	Yes	
Carpinus caroliniana (American hornbeam)	20 - 35	20 - 35	Yes		
Chionanthus virginicus (white fringetree)			Yes	Yes	
Cornus Drummondi (drummond dogwood)			Yes		
Cornus florida (flowering dogwood)			Yes		Currently subject to fungal blight
Cornus kousa (kousa dogwood)				Yes	
Crataegus spp. (hawthorn)	15 - 35	10 - 35		Yes	

Cotinus obovatus (American smoketree)					
Euonymous europaeus (spindle tree)					
E. atropurpurea (wahoo)			Yes		
Evodia daniellji (Korean evodia)					
Franklinia altamaha (Franklin tree)					
Ilex verticillata (winterberry)					
Halesia diptera (silverbell)					
Magnolia spp. (magnolia)				Yes	Recommended Varieties: Sweetbay, Star, Saucer, Jane
Malus (crabapple)	10 - 35	10 - 25			Rec. Varieties: Red Jewel, Sentinel, Sugar Tyme, PrairieFire
Ostrya virginiana (American/eastern hophornbeam)			Yes		
Parrotia persica (parrotia)					
Prunus spp. (flowering cherry)	20 - 35	15 - 25			
Prunus spp. (flowering plum)					
Ptelea trifoliata (hop tree)					
Viburnum prunifolium (blackhaw)				Yes	
Syringa reticulata (Japanese tree lilac)	20 - 30	15 - 20		Yes	
Stewartia pseudocamellia (stewartia)					

SPECIES PROHIBITED AS STREET TREES BUT ACCEPTABLE AS PARK TREES

Acer negundo (boxelder)					
Acer saccharinum (silver maple)					
Aesculus (buckeye, horsechestnut)					
Albizia (mimosa)					
Catalpa spp. (catalpa)					
Ilex opaca (American holly)					
Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweetgum)					
Morus spp. (mulberry)					
Ulmus purnila (Asiatic or Siberian elm)					
Ginkgo biloba - female (female ginkgo)					
Pawlonia tomentosa (Empress tree)					Considered invasive; and tends to spread from roots
Populus spp (Poplars)					
Robinia pseudoacacia (black locust)					
Salix sp (Willows)					
Sorbus aucuparia (European mountain ash)					

All edible fruit trees					
Trees bearing large nuts (other than oaks)					
Evergreen conifers					
Large bushy shrubs					

SPECIES PROHIBITED AS STREET AND PARK TREES

Pyrus calleryana (callery pear)					due to hybridization with native species
Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven)					invasive species
Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive)					invasive species

Table Notes:

1. Many shade trees do not reach full size as street trees.
2. Not all approved street trees are recommended. Recommended species are those for which the Tree Commission has a history of success in transplantation and which do not create high maintenance costs. Approved species are recommended as street, yard and park trees, and may eventually be recommended as street trees after the Tree Commission establishes a longer record of success.
3. The Tree Commission encourages planting of shade trees and native species whenever possible and where appropriate.
4. Although some prohibited trees exist in city lawnsrips; in general, the Tree Commission will approve their removal only if they pose a safety hazard.