

Baltimore City

Street Tree Species List

7/8/2013



Department of
Parks & Recreation



TreeBaltimore

Thank you for your interest in Baltimore City's trees! Please obtain permission from the Urban Forestry Division prior to planting a tree in a public right of way. We promise to make this as easy and painless as possible, and permits from the Urban Forestry Division are free. We will add your new tree(s) to the Baltimore City street tree inventory, plus we want to be sure the species you select is appropriate for your location so that it can live a long and healthy life. Here are a few things to consider:

- Native species provide addition benefits over non-native species. If you are planting more than 3 trees, at least 50 percent should be native.
- We need diversity and prefer a variety of species. For larger plantings no single species should be more that 20% of the mix.
- Shade trees provide more benefits than smaller trees, and should be planted where there is room.
- Some trees that are not listed may be acceptable. Check with the Urban Forestry Division.
- Minimum size at planting time is a 1 ¼ inch caliper inch trunk, but we encourage you to plant a larger size. If the planting is part of a construction or development project or for environmental mitigation, a larger minimum size will be dictated by the applicable regulations.
- Please follow the current City specifications for tree pit size, soil, planting, and maintenance.
- It's worth repeating: Continued maintenance over several years is the key to a successful planting, and this includes weeding, mulching and straightening. Most importantly, routine watering of your new tree is the most important thing you can do for it.
- We review the species list and specifications annually. Please send us your comments, and contact us if you have any questions or concerns.

Urban Forestry Division
Baltimore City Recreation and Parks
2600 Madison Ave
Baltimore, Maryland 21217
410 396-6109
<http://treebaltimore.org/>
<http://bcrp.baltimorecity.gov/ForestryTreeServices.aspx>

Common Name	Species	Native Exotic	Spread (feet)	Height (feet)	Comments
-------------	---------	------------------	------------------	------------------	----------

For this list, native is a regional term. For example, Red Maples and Sweet Gums weren't orininally found in Baltimore, but are termed native because they grew in Maryland.

Small Street Tree Species for Under Powerlines

Hybrids, redwoods and ginkgoes aren't defined.

Trident Maple	<i>Acer buergeranum</i>	E	25 to 30	25 to 30	
Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	E	30 to 35	25 to 30	
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	E	20 to 25	20 to 30	
Three Flower Maple	<i>Acer triflorum</i>	E	20 to 30	20 to 30	
Shangtung Maple	<i>Acer truncatum</i>	E	20 to 25	20 to 25	
Red Buckeye	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	N	15 to 25	25 to 30	
Shadblow Serviceberry*	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	N	15 to 20	20 to 25	
Allegheny Serviceberry*	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	N	10 to 15	15 to 25	
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	N	15 to 25	20 to 30	
White Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis var. alba</i>	N	15 to 25	20 to 30	
Kousa Dogwood*	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	E	15 to 20	15 to 20	
Cornelian cherry dogwood	<i>Cornus mas</i>	E	15 to 20	15 to 25	

Common Name	Species	Native Exotic	Spread (feet)	Height (feet)	Comments
English Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	E	15 to 25	20 to 25	
Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	N	20 to 30	20 to 30	Thornless
Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	N	20 to 25	20 to 35	
Southern Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	N	20 to 30	20 to 30	
Lavalle Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus x lavallei</i>		15 to 25	20 to 30	
Korean Evodia	<i>Evodia danielii</i>	E	25 to 30	25 to 30	
Crape-Myrtle*	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	E	15 to 25	10 to 30	Check cultivar for height and spread
Little Gem Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Little Gem'	N	10 to 15	20 to 30	
Star Magnolia*	<i>Magnolia kobus</i> var. <i>stellata</i>	E	10 to 15	15 to 20	
Sweetbay Magnolia\ Bay Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	N	12 to 20	12 to 20	There are larger cultivars that can reach 50' tall
Saucer Magnolia*	<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>	E	20 to 25	20 to 30	
Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	E	25 to 35	25 to 35	
Flowering Purple Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	E	15 to 20	20 to 30	
Kwanzan Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> "Kwanzan"	E	15 to 25	20 to 30	
Okame' Cherry	<i>Prunus x incamp</i> 'Okame'	E	15 to 20	15 to 20	
Yoshino Cherry	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	E	30 to 40	30 to 35	
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	E	15 to 18	20 to 30	
Blackhaw Viburnum*	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	N	8 to 12	12 to 15	
Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum*	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	N	20 to 25	20 to 25	

(* Due to naturally low or multi-limb structure, these species may only be planted in open wide areas. Check with the Urban Forestry Division.)

Medium and Large Street Tree Species

Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	N	25 to 35	60 to 75	Avoid because of overplanting \ Check cultivar characteristics
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	N	35 to 50	50 to 75	Avoid northern cultivars, avoid in harsh inner city locations
Legacy Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i> "Legacy"	N	30 to 40	40 to 50	Southern cultivar, avoid in harsh inner city locations
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	E	40 to 50	50 to 75	
Armstrong Maple	<i>Acer x freemanii</i> "Armstrong"		15 to 25	50 to 60	Avoid because of overplanting
Red Maple 'Autumn Blaze'	<i>Acer x freemanii</i> "Autumn Blaze"		30 to 50	50 to 60	Avoid because of overplanting
Red Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>	E	30 to 45	30 to 45	
Ruby Red Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> "Briotti"	E	35 to 45	35 to 45	
Allegheny Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	N	15 to 20	30 to 40	
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	N	25 to 35	40 to 50	Single trunk only. Multi-trunks may be planted in medians.
European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	E	30 to 40	40 to 60	
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	N	20 to 35	35 to 50	
Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	N	40 to 50	40 to 55	
Katsura	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	E	20 to 40	40 to 60	
American Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	N	25 to 35	25 to 40	
Turkish Filbert	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	E	20 to 25	40 to 50	
Hardy Rubber Tree	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	E	25 to 35	40 to 60	
Ginkgo, male only	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (male)		50 to 60	50 to 75	
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	N	35 to 50	60 to 70	Only thornless variety (i.e. inermis)
SweetGum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	N	35 to 50	60 to 75	Drops sweetgum balls
'Rotundiloba' Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'Rotundiloba'	N	35 to 45	50 to 70	Produces few sweetgum balls, leaves have rounded lobes
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	N	to 40	60 to 80	Evergreen

Common Name	Species	Native Exotic	Spread (feet)	Height (feet)	Comments
'Henry Hicks' Sweetbay Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> 'Henry Hicks'	N	15 to 25	40 to 50	Evergreen \ Smaller cultivar
Black gum \ Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	N	30 to 40	30 to 50	
American Hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	N	25 to 30	30 to 40	
American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	N	50 to 80	80 to 100	
Oriental Planetree	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	E	50 - 60	70 - 80	
Sycamore, all species	<i>Plantanus spp.</i>				Check w\ Forestry Division, most sycamore species are acceptable
'Bloodgood' London Planetree	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> 'Bloodgood'		50 to 70	70 to 85	
Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	E	15 to 20	25 to 40	
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	N	60 to 80	80 to 90	Maryland State tree
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	N	50 to 70	50 to 70	
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus borealis</i>	N	50 to 60	75 to 90	Avoid in harsh, inner city locations
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	N	60 to 75	50 to 75	
Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	N	60 to 70	60 to 80	
Shingle Oak	<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	N	40 to 60	40 to 60	
Laurel Oak	<i>Quercus laurifolius</i>	N	35 to 45	60 to 80	
Overcup Oak	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	N	30 to 40	30 to 40	
Burr Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	N	60 to 80	70 to 90	
Willow Oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	N	40 to 50	50 to 75	
Chestnut Oak	<i>Quercus prinus</i>	N	50 to 70	50 to 70	
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	E	40 to 60	50 to 60	Check cultivar for height and spread
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	N	40 - 60	40 - 60	
Oak Species	<i>Quercus spp.</i>				Oaks promote biodiversity \ Most species are acceptable
Regal Prince Oak	<i>Quercus x warei</i> "Regal Prince"	E	20 to 25	40 to 60	Columnar
Silver Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	N	40 to 60	50 to 70	
American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	N	30 to 45	75 to 90	
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	E	30 to 40	40 to 60	Not good in the inner City or sites w\ smaller soil volumes
Crimean Linden	<i>Tilia X euchlora</i>		20 to 30	40 to 60	
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> DED resistant cultivars	N	50 to 70	70 to 90	
Slippery Elm	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	N	30 to 50	60 to 80	
Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	E	50 to 60	60 to 80	Avoid because of overplanting

Trees for Wide Medians--15' or Wider (all species listed above may also be planted on medians)

Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	E			Varies greatly in size and form
Catalpa (southern)	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	N	20 to 40	40 to 60	Drops flowers and pods
Catalpa (northern)	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	N	20 to 40	50 to 70	Drops flowers and pods
Fringetree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	N	10 to 15	12 to 20	Multi trunked and can be visual block
Persimmons	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	N	30 to 40	40 to 60	Fruit good for wildlife
Kentucky Coffee Tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	N	40 to 50	70 to 80	Females drop beans
Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	N	15 to 30	30 to 40	May be sensitive to urban stress
Crabapple	<i>Malus spp.</i>	N\E			Bears fruit, good for biodiversity, all species function as native
Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>		25 to 50	70 to 100	Huge tree, must have plenty of room\ deciduous conifer
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	N	40 to 50	60 to 80	Visual block without repeat raising of lower branches
Pond Cypress	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	N	20 to 25	40 to 60	Similar to Bald Cypress with less spread.

Common Name	Species	Native Exotic	Spread (feet)	Height (feet)	Comments
-------------	---------	---------------	---------------	---------------	----------

Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	N	20 to 30	50 to 100	Deciduous conifer
--------------	---------------------------	---	----------	-----------	-------------------

Trees Not to be Planted Along Baltimore Streets

Box Elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>				Storm Damage\ Structural problems
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>				Storm Damage\ Structural problems
Norway Maple --all varieties	<i>Acer platanoides</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
Silk Tree\ Mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
Japanese Angelica Tree	<i>Aralia elata</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
Paper Mulberry	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
Autumn Olive\ Russian Olivee	<i>Elaeagnus umbellat</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
White Ash -- all varities	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>				Blighted by Emerald Ash Borer
Green Ash -all varities	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Summit'</i>				Blighted by Emerald Ash Borer
Ash -- all species	<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>				Blighted by Emerald Ash Borer
Ginkgo female	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>				Fruit has bad odor
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>				Dangerous when nuts drop, good for less traffice areas in parks
Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>				Storm Damage\ Structural problems
White Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
Paulownia \ Princess Tree	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
Amur Cork	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
Poplars	<i>Populus (all species)</i>				Storm Damage\ Structural problems
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>				Storm Damage\ Structural problems
Calery Pear --all cultivars	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore \ Structural problems
Sawthooth Oak	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>				Storm Damage\ Structural problems
All Willows	<i>Salix spp.</i>				Storm Damage\ Structural problems
Scholar Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
Chinese Elm, all cultivars	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore
Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>				Invasive: do not plant anywhere in Baltimore