<u>Common Name</u>	Scientific Name/ Pronunciation	Zone/Characteristics	<u>Ht/Width</u>	Site Requirements	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Cultivars</u>
Green Ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica (frak-SIH-nus pen-sil-VAY- nih-ka)	Z-3; fast growing, ridged bark; Good shade tree BUT emerald ash borer limits use	H 40-60' W 30-50'	Sun to part sun, tolerant of wet or dry soil	Excellent form & fall color, seedless cultivars desirable	'Marshall's Seedless', 'Summit'
Red Maple	Acer rubrum (AY-ser ROO-brum)	Z-3; good for lawns, streets & parks	H 40-60' W 50'	Sun to part sun, adaptable to dry and wet sites	The most useful of the native maples	'Oct Glory', 'Autumn Flame', 'Red Sunset', 'Morgan'
River Birch	Betula nigra (BET-yoo-la NY-gruh)	Z-3; Reddish brown bark peels to lighter bark, fast growing but strong and wind firm	H 40-60' W 40-60'	Sun to part sun, moist to wet soil; will tolerate dry once established	Disease and pest resistant, interesting bark.	'Heritage' is widely availa- ble, very nice.
Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum (AY-ser sak-KAHR-um)	Z-3; upright, oval to round crown; intolerant of salt; large shade tree; gorgeous fall color	H 60-70' W 40-50'	Sun to light shade, evenly moist, well-drained soil.	Intolerant of traffic over roots, best for middle of yard, not near sidewalks, etc.	'Green Mountain', 'Legacy', 'Commemoration', 'Monumentale'
Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra (KWUR-kus ROO-bruh)	Z-3; grows 2x as fast as white oak; round, dense canopy.	H 60-75' W 60-75'	Sun; moist, well-drained acidic soil.	Large, long-lived shade tree.	None readily available.
Serviceberry, Juneberry	Amelanchier arborea (am-eh-LANG-kee-ur ahr-BO-ree-uh)	Z-4; Oval outline; multi-stem or sin- gle stem; edible fruits attract birds; white flowers in spring.		Sun to part shade; prefers moist, well-drained soil, will tolerate wet to dry sites.	Adaptable small tree, naturally grows in understory of woods, good fall color.	Many - 'Autumn Brilliance', 'Robin Hill', 'Strata', 'Rubescens' and more
Hemlock, Eastern or Canadian	Tsuga Canadensis (TSOO-guh kan-a DEN-sis)	Z-3; soft, short evergreen needles, pyramidal form with pen- dulous branches.	H 40-70' W 25-35'	Sun or shade; moist, well- drained soil preferred, will tolerate wetter sites.	Site selection important. Not tolerant of windy locations.	'Sargentii', 'Pendula', 'Cole', 'Gracilis', many more.
White Pine	Pinus strobus (PY-nus STRO-bus)	Z-3; long, soft needles in bundles of 5; fast growing, use as specimen or in groupings		Sun to part shade; adapta- ble to dry and wet condi- tions.	NOT salt tolerant.	Several dwarf cultivars in- cluding 'Nana', 'Pendula'.
White Cedar, Northern White Cedar	Thuja occidentalis (THOO-yuh ok-sih-den-TAH-lis)	Z-2; flat evergreen needle-like foli- age, turns orangish in winter. Use as screen, hedge, windbreak.	H 40-60' W 10-15'	Sun to part shade; very adaptable to most soil types; durable.	Deer LOVE it, sensitive to salt. Easy to prune as hedge. No pest or disease problems.	'Emerald', 'Nigra', 'Techny', 'Fastigiata', 'Wareana', some are dwarf cultivars.
White Fir or Silver Fir	Abies concolor (Ay-beez KON-kul-ur)	Z-3; needles 1.5-2.5", blue-green to silver-blue, soft, not prickly	H 30-50' W 15-20'	Sun to part sun; tolerates hot, dry conditions	Soft needles, adaptable	'Violacea' has silver blue color.

References

<u>Native Plants of the Northeast.</u> Leopold, Donald. 2005.
<u>Manual of Woody Plants</u>. Dirr, Michael.
<u>Gardening with Trees and Shrubs</u>. Cole, Trevor. 1996.
<u>The Pronouncing Dictionary of Plant Names</u>, American Nurseryman, 2006.

http:// www.plants.usda.gov

For more information concerning items in this brochure or other gardening questions, please contact Cornell Cooperative Extension:

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Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities.

NATIVE TREES FOR THE NORTH COUNTRY

CORNELL COOPERATIVE EXTENSION CLINTON COUNTY



Northern Red Oak Quercus rubra

With special appreciation to Pat Macomber whose guidance, knowledge and love of native plants inspired the creation of this brochure.



Cornell University Cooperative Extension Clinton County

What is a native plant? There are many definitions, however most botanists would probably agree that native means plants growing in North America prior to European settlement. Because a plant is native does not mean it is problem-free! Native plants grown in a non-native environment and lacking competitors/predators may become invasive.

Vines can play a large role in the garden. They give us the opportunity to make use of normally ignored surfaces - walls, fences, arbors - and increase the range of plants we can grow.

We in the North Country do not have an overabundance of interesting native woody vines to use in our landscape. However, the picture is not entirely bleak. We have included the most popular vines for this area.

We have identified plants that will grow well, are hardy for zones 3-4 and are low maintenance. As always, remember that careful site selection, planning and care will ensure success and are the key to minimal care and beautiful gardens. The principle of using the **Right Plant** in the **Right Place** applies here!

We welcome all of your gardening questions! Please feel free to contact Cornell Cooperative Extension as noted on the back page and ... Happy Gardening!