
TREES FOR MISSISSIPPI HOMES

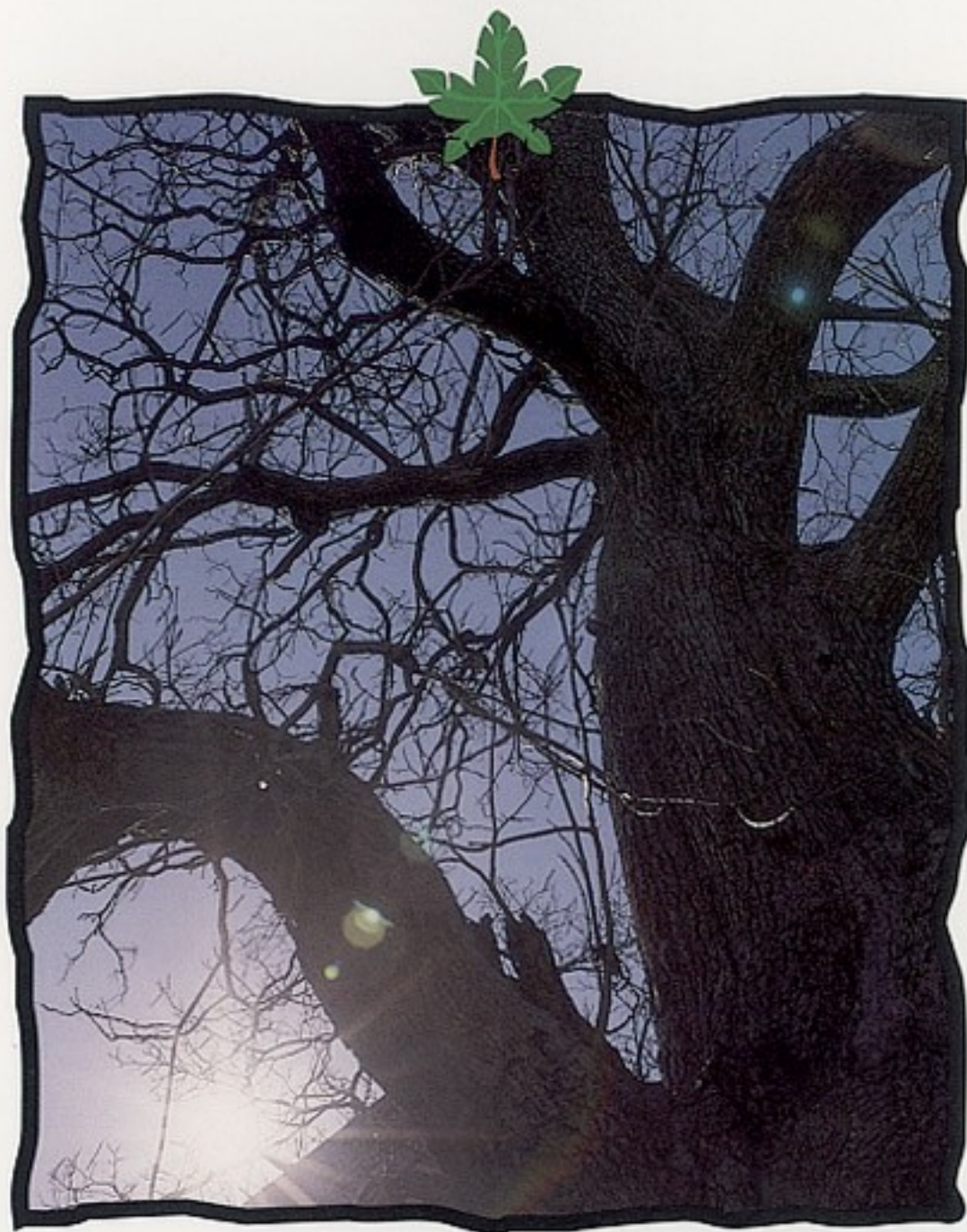




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Trees in the Home Landscape

Properly planted trees enhance the beauty and value of your home. Trees give a landscape character and continuity. They may define outdoor areas, create shade, frame views, hide eyesores and provide privacy. Trees are also used to foster feelings of relaxation and well-being.

Careful thought should be given to the proper placement of trees. The largest trees should be placed first. They need the most room to grow, and it will take them the longest to mature. The size and number of trees you use should be based on the size of your lot and the way they will fit the scale of your home. The slope of the lot may be important, too. On a steep hill, smaller trees can be planted on top and larger trees may be planted in lower areas. This planting technique will create the illusion that the hill is not so steep.

Large trees may be used to frame the view of the house, to

provide a background for the house and to add shade. The rear corners of the lot are an especially effective place to plant trees as a background and frame. If the lot is wide enough, smaller trees near the house will enhance the picture.

On larger lots, more trees can be used to screen poor views and direct pleasant ones. They also will help divide the landscape into different areas such as the entry area, a place for parking and the children's play area.

Always consider the specific conditions around your home before selecting and planting your tree. Underground pipes and wires and overhead lines should be avoided. If you are not sure where lines are located below ground, check with your utility company or a local one-call service such as Mississippi One Call, 1-800-227-6477. The utility company will mark the location of underground lines before you start digging.

Also, be sure to consider the



CAMELLIA

ESTES



REDBUD

Raulston

SOIL TEST

Get samples from several different spots. Label each sample by location in your yard.

See your County Extension agent for testing information.

FERTILIZING

Wait until early spring, the year after planting. Surface broadcasting is a simple technique and is appropriate for most soil types. When trees reach the desirable size, fertilizing may not be necessary. Do not use "Weed and Feed" type fertilizers under or near trees.

mature size of the tree, both height and width. Make note of the soil conditions, sunlight or shade and drainage in the area. Then you are ready to select a tree.

Landscaping to Conserve Energy

One of the great benefits of trees is shade, and with effective planting you can develop a pattern of shade that saves energy and money. For morning shade, plant trees on the southeast exposures of the house. For afternoon shade, plant them to the southwest. Deciduous trees (those that lose their leaves in winter) are best. They allow the winter sun to warm the house as well as shade it in the summer months.

Evergreen trees are better used on the northern exposures since they tend to break the cold northerly winds during the winter. Chilling winter winds in Mississippi come predominantly from the northwest to the

northeast. A screen of evergreen trees and shrubs along the northern boundary of the property will help block the winds. The trees will generally protect an area twice as deep as the trees are tall.

Shrubs planted adjacent to the house will also provide insulation from summer heat by the evaporation of water from their leaves and by absorbing some direct and reflected radiation. Vines also add an insulation factor, but avoid using them on wooden walls since the vine's moisture could cause premature rotting.

Plan Before You Plant

A haphazard planting of trees and shrubs will increase the time you spend working in the yard and could directly endanger your home and its utilities.

Remember that you are planting for tomorrow. To the prospective buyer, all trees look alike at 5 to 8 feet tall. But in 20



PLANTING

One of the most common causes of tree failure is planting the tree or shrub too deep. A good rule of thumb is to make sure the old soil line on the tree (usually a brownish ring on the trunk) is level or slightly higher than the surrounding soil. If necessary, get down on the ground and look at the ring level.

For balled or burlapped trees, if the burlap is to remain on the plant, make sure the burlap is removed from the tree trunk and that it is completely buried in the hole. If the burlap is left exposed, it will absorb water away from the roots. Slash the burlap so the roots can easily penetrate.

Make sure the soil is broken up (tilling is ideal) so the roots can spread easily.

or 30 years that tree could dominate much of your yard, overpower your house, clog your sewers or disrupt utility service.

Don't be impatient. It would be ideal to plant trees that grow fast and provide instant shade.

Unfortunately, most fast growing trees have undesirable features like shallow root systems or weak wood that easily breaks, and are often short-lived.

Think of your yard as your "outdoor living room". Depending upon your personal desires and needs, draw a plan of your property indicating where you want sun, shade, work and recreational areas, flowers or a vegetable garden. Then pick your trees accordingly.

Before buying a tree, carefully evaluate the following questions and discuss them with your local nurseryman.:

- Why is the tree being planted? Do you want shade, screening, to frame your house, spring flowers, fall color, to attract birds or

simply something green?

- How large will the tree ultimately become? Will it still fit into your landscape when mature? Remember that trees grow in width as well as height.

- What shape will the mature tree have - upright, round or spreading? How will this fit into your landscape scheme?

- What maintenance will the tree require? Will you need to clean up messy fruits or seeds? Will it need to be sprayed often?

- Will the tree be able to survive in the local climate and soil? Is it suitable for a sunny or shady, wet or dry spot?

- Is the wood of the tree strong enough to bear loads of ice and wind without breaking? Does the tree have a deep or shallow root system?

- Is the tree susceptible to insects and diseases?

- Will the tree add to the value of your property now and at maturity?

- Consider your neighbors - will



SHAPES



WEeping
WEeping WILLOW, WEeping CHERRY,
CHINESE ELM



ROUNDED
REDBUD, DAHOON, CHALK MAPLE



SPREADING
FLOWERING DOGWOOD, JAPANESE MAPLE,
LIVE OAK

the tree shade their roses or vegetable garden or overhang their property?

With the many trees our nurseries and garden centers have available, picking the right one for your home should be easy. Some trees, however, have special problems which are best to avoid when practical. Here is some advice.

LITTER. Though raking leaves is part of autumn in Mississippi, some trees create more than their share of litter due to long periods of leaf drop or from falling fruit. These trees are best placed in natural areas, away from the lawn: sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), pines (*Pinus* species), and Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*).

SURFACE ROOTS. The roots of willows (*Salix* species) and poplars (*Populus* species) can grow so fast and thick that they

may clog underground sewer lines in their search for water. Their rampant roots can also compete with lawn grasses for nutrients, so plant them with caution. Some maples and oaks may also compete with grasses. An underplanting of ground-cover might be a better choice beneath these trees.

WEAK WOOD. Breakage from weak wood can disfigure trees and damage utility lines or other property, or more importantly, may cause personal injury. Willows, cottonwood, silver maples (*Acer saccharinum*), chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*), Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), southern catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*) and most poplars (*Populus* species) are the ones to watch.

WEEDY TREES. Sprouting seeds or new shoots arising from the base of the trunk make some trees a maintenance problem. Caution in selecting and placing your trees can eliminate some of the problems. Chinaberry,



SHAPES



VASE

GRAPE MYRTLE, JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY,
JAPANESE MAPLE



COLUMNAR OR UPRIGHT

NANDINA, YAUPOH HOLLY,
JAPANESE YEW



PYRAMIDAL

PIN OAK, JAPANESE MAGNOLIA,
BALD CYPRESS

Chinese tallow tree or popcorn tree (*Sapium sebiferum*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), white mulberry (*Morus rubra*), common paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), Siberian elm and some oaks should be planted with caution.

INSECTS AND DISEASES.

Many nursery trees have been bred for resistance to disease or insect problems. There are some trees available though, that tend to have more problems than others. Consult your local nursery for recommendations on disease varieties, methods of control, or potential substitutes for: willow, peach, silver maple, red mulberry, white mulberry, paper mulberry, southern catalpa, and shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*). Silk tree or mimosa (*Albizia julibrissin*), some poplars, Siberian elm, sycamore and several cherries (*Prunus* species) are also ones which bear caution.

OTHER PROBLEMS. A few trees have problems common to their

species. Ginkgo or maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) produces outstanding fall color, for instance, but be sure to purchase a male tree. The female ginkgo produces fruit that has a highly offensive odor. The honeylocust is an outstanding street tree, but be sure to specify a thornless variety when you buy.

Analyze Your Site

Conditions on your lot will determine what types of trees you will choose and how well they will grow. Before you visit the nursery, familiarize yourself with soil conditions and drainage.

SOIL FERTILITY. Send a soil sample to a soil testing lab for analysis. The lab report will tell you the pH of the soil and should tell you what elements, if any, you should add to the soil to prepare it for planting. It will help if you let the lab know what plants you are thinking of using. Contact your County Extension agent for testing information.



NATURAL TARGET PRUNING

Locate points A and B where branch meets the branch bark ridge and branch collar. Remove branch along line AB.



3-STEP REMOVAL

When pruning large limbs, the 3-step method of removal should be used. This prevents the limb from breaking while being cut and stripping bark off the tree below the branch being pruned.

1. Undercut at Point A.
2. Make a second cut at B; limb should come off.
3. Remove stub at outer edge of branch collar and branch bark ridge, C.



SURFACE DRAINAGE. After a good rain you will be able to see which areas have standing water or might be eroding. Subsurface drainage is just as important and is not as readily detected. Here is a simple test you can use. Dig a hole where you intend to plant your tree. Make it a foot deep and a foot wide, then fill it with water. If all the water has not drained out in six hours, subsurface drainage may be a problem. Your County Extension agent or Soil Conservation Service should be able to give you advice on how to remedy it.

Planting and Nurturing

PLANTING. Begin by digging a hole of sufficient size to accommodate the root ball or container. For bare root trees, measure the width and depth of the root system and dig the hole accordingly. Scrape the sides of the hole with a pick or mattock to loosen the soil. This will make it easier for young roots to penetrate surrounding soil. Depth of

planting is important. The soil should be level with the old soil line (usually a brownish ring on the trunk). Carefully place the tree in the hole, turning it so that it shows its best side. Backfill the hole with soil. Remove all air pockets by watering to settle the soil around the root system.

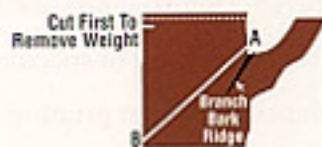
For balled and burlapped trees, it is recommended that the burlap be removed from around the trunk during the planting stage. You can cut it away, after removing any wire or string that holds it in place, or you can simply roll the burlap into the planting hole and cover it with soil. Be sure that the burlap does not stick out above the soil, or it will draw water away from the roots.

For bare-root trees, a good soaking of the roots will help them get off to a healthy start. The night before you plant the tree, stand it up in a large bucket of water so the roots can thoroughly soak. When putting the tree in place, spread the roots



TOP REMOVAL

Topping is not a healthy practice for shade trees. If it is necessary, cut line AB at approximately the same angle as the branch bark ridge.



REMOVING V-SHAPED ATTACHMENTS

Use the 3-step approach by making an undercut at A, an overcut at B, then removing the stub at a 30° to 40° angle from point C to point D, the actual place of branch attachment.



over a mound of soil in the bottom of the hole. If the tree has a tap root, be sure it remains straight down in the hole. Carefully backfill the hole to avoid damaging the roots. Then finish planting as you would a container or ball-and-burlapped tree.

The addition of soil amendments is a controversial issue. A soil test can determine if any elements such as iron, phosphorus, lime, etc. are needed. The use of organic matter such as humus or compost is at the discretion of the homeowner.

WATERING. Soak the tree slowly and thoroughly (about 30 minutes of soft sprinkler spray works well). If the soil settles a bit, top it off with more soil. Firm the soil with a rake. Now build a dike or saucer about three to six inches high in a circle around the edge of the planting hole. The dike will help the tree retain water where it needs it most, right in the area of the rootball. When rainfall conditions are

not adequate, soak the soil once a week. Frequent sprinkling that only wets the surface is not as good as thoroughly soaking the area where you want the roots to grow. The time between waterings depends on soil type, how much organic matter was mixed with the soil, the temperature and the wind exposure. Maintain a regular watering schedule for three or four years after planting.

MULCHING. Mulch can take the form of bark, wood chips, old sawdust, pine needles, leaf mold or straw. Mulch lets moisture into the soil and keeps it there. It eliminates competition from the roots of weeds and grasses, aerates the soil and keeps lawn mowers at a safe distance. New trees especially benefit from a good layer of mulch, but maintaining the mulch layer is important because it simulates natural conditions of the forest floor.

STAKING. Staking should be done only if the tree is unable to support itself or if protection is



FORSYTHIA (closeup view)

Estes



FORSYTHIA

Estes

needed from lawn mowers, vehicles, people or animals. Drive three stakes into the ground outside the area of the root ball. Place them as though they were at the points of a triangle. Slip galvanized wire through a length of old garden hose (about a foot long), then loop the hose-protected wire around the tree trunk above the lowest limb. Wrap the other end of the wire around the stake, leaving a bit of play in the wire - firm but not tight. Repeat for the other two stakes. Do not stake trees unless it is necessary and then remove the stakes as soon as the tree can support itself. Staking has been shown to slow down tree growth.

PRUNING. Trees and shrubs are often pruned at the time of planting as a means of compensating for root loss. However, if the plant is to receive adequate water, this is probably not necessary.

Dead, damaged or diseased branches should be targets for

pruning. Branches that cross or rub, or compete with the main leader are also primary targets. Dense tree crowns can be thinned without affecting the natural appearance or form of the tree.

Pruning cuts should always be made at the point of juncture of the branch with its parent branch or stem, but just outside the branch collar. For specific guidance on proper pruning techniques, consult your local nurseryman, county forester or County Extension agent.

FERTILIZING. Begin fertilizing new trees in the early spring the year after planting. Spread granular tree or lawn fertilizer evenly under the canopy (limb spread) and water generously to prevent burning the roots. Be sure to rinse any fertilizer off the leaves to prevent leaf burn. If the tree is growing fast and is healthy, fertilizer application may not be necessary. Over-fertilizing and "Weed and Feed" type fertilizers may be harmful.



AZALEA

Estes

WOOD CHIPS

Wood chips, a by-product of tree trimming activities, make an excellent mulch for trees and shrubs. If a tree trimming crew is working in your neighborhood, you can ask the foreman if there are any wood chips available or you may call your local utility office. Keep in mind that a normal load measures 12-14 cubic yards. No half loads or smaller quantities will be supplied.

Planting Around Power Lines

Most electrical power interruptions are caused by trees. Either limbs touch the wires and interrupt service, or trees or large limbs fall onto the wires and break them. The careful selection and placement of trees when landscaping can help reduce power interruptions for you and your neighbors, while adding to the beauty of your surroundings. The following suggestions will serve as a guide to planning your landscape so that it is compatible with power lines.

- Plant only small trees or shrubs under power lines. Trees less than 25 feet in mature height can usually be planted here. Especially avoid planting fast-growing trees such as pines, poplars, willows and silver maples near power lines.
- Consider a tree's height and width at maturity. Give it room to grow. Plant large trees well away from power lines. Plant trees that grow less than 25 feet tall within

an area 30 feet from the power line.

- If you have existing trees beneath power lines, try to prune them before they become a hazard. Shaping the tree as it grows will help it maintain a natural form, but at a size that does not interfere with power lines. If the tree has grown near the lines, **DO NOT PRUNE IT YOURSELF**. Instead, call your local utility office for help.
- Do not place trees or shrubs above underground cables or adjacent to poles or padmounted electrical equipment. For assistance on locating underground lines, call your utility or Mississippi One Call, 1-800-227-6477.

Always check with your utility companies for the location of underground services before starting any digging project, including tree planting. There is a great danger of uncovering or damaging buried electric and telephone cables or gas lines. Electric lines are buried specific



SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES

Shrubs and small trees which have a mature height under 30 feet are ideally suited for use in urban areas. They are suitable for use around utility lines, around swimming pools, for use in parking lots and along sidewalks.

distances below ground when they are laid, but situations do exist where underground facilities may be shallower because of landscaping or terracing.

Remember, please don't plant anything so close to the pad-mounted transformer that the plants are unavoidably damaged when the unit is serviced or replaced, or which might prevent the unit's service door from being opened.

Why Trim Trees?

Power line maintenance, including tree removal and trimming, benefits everyone by reducing power outages. A single tree limb that contacts a power line can interrupt electrical service to many people in an area. Overhanging limbs and trees too close to power lines may break and fall onto them during wind or ice storms. Also tree trimming is important because children may not realize that their favorite climbing tree has grown too close to the power lines.

Electric utilities maintain up to a 30-foot right of way under and along its distribution lines, 15 feet on each side, but generally exclusive of overhead low voltage service wires going to individual houses. The widths of rights of way along transmission lines will vary. The right of way is the right granted by a property owner to the utility to construct, operate and maintain its electrical lines and equipment and to keep the lines and equipment clear of trees and other dangers. Electric utilities use trained tree trimmers to properly prune your trees to keep them from interfering with electrical service.

When tree crews are trimming trees near power lines in your area, your cooperation will be appreciated by your friends and neighbors, as well as by linemen who repair lines damaged by trees during storms and inclement weather.



CAMELLIA

Estes



MOCK ORANGE

Estes



GOLDEN RAINTREE

Estes

Small Trees and Shrubs

There is room in almost every landscape for small trees and shrubs. These plants generally have a mature height less than 30 feet, which is ideal for most urban and small lot sites. Remember that there are ranges of heights for shrubs and small trees. Depending upon the soil nutrients and growing conditions, a tree that should be classified a small tree might remain the height of a shrub and likewise a shrub could get so tall as to be considered a small tree. Here are some popular small trees and shrubs for landscapes, as well as some that might not be very well known.

AZALEA

(RHODODENDRON SPECIES)

Azaleas have become very popular in the state. Colors are available in all shades of white, pink, red and purple. These plants may be either deciduous or evergreen. They are fast growers, but require some shade and well drained soil.

CAMELLIA

(CAMELLIA SPECIES)

These are old fashioned broadleaf evergreen favorites. They grow best in partly shaded areas. They are excellent specimen plants, hedges and borders with large showy flowers in winter and early spring.

MOCK ORANGE

OR ENGLISH DOGWOOD

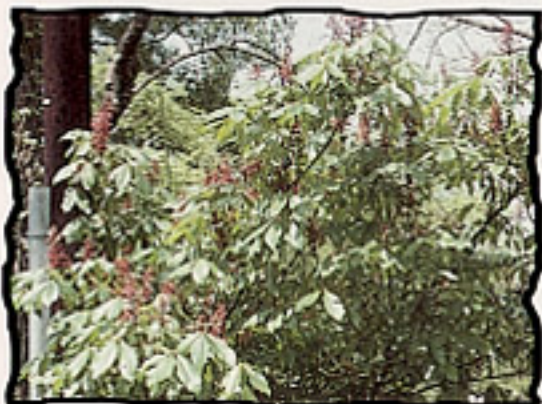
(PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALIS)

This plant is both showy and fragrant. The white flowers are similar to the dogwood tree, but this small shrub is easily adapted to small urban plots.



RED BUCKEYE (closeup view)

Estes



RED BUCKEYE

Estes

FLOWERING DOGWOOD

(CORNUS FLORIDA)

A very attractive tree with spring blooms of white, pink or red. Fall color is red followed by bright red fruits in the winter. There are many varieties to choose from. This tree needs well-drained soil to prevent diseases.

FLOWERING CRABAPPLE

(MALUS SPECIES AND HYBRIDS)

This is a very showy, hardy tree. Spring blooms are red, pink or white. Fruits are dark red and are also very decorative.

EASTERN REDBUD

(CERCIS CANADENSIS)

Redbuds are widely adapted small trees. There are lavender-pink and white flowering varieties which are equally hardy and showy. These trees flower heavily in early spring before the leaves emerge. The flowers are edible. The bark of this tree is quite attractive also.

RED BUCKEYE

(AESCULUS PAVIA)

The buckeyes are not popular landscape trees but are quite attractive with showy red flowers. The buckeye nut is poisonous and should not be considered an edible fruit.

GOLDEN RAINTREE

(KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA)

This magnificent tree is sometimes used in urban landscaping. Summer flowers are golden yellow and fall fruit is reddish brown. Both flowers and fruit are extremely lovely, making this a yearlong attraction.

CAROLINA CHERRY LAUREL

(PRUNUS CAROLINIANA)

This is a species that can be classified a shrub or small tree. It is a nice evergreen tree with rich green foliage and small white flowers. It grows well in sun or shade, making it a very versatile tree.



Large Trees

Because large trees take a long time to mature, fast-growing ones are popular. Select trees carefully. Some fast-growers have brittle, weak wood which can be easily damaged by storms. If these trees are not properly placed, they may also quickly outgrow the landscape. Large trees do have a place in the landscape though.

Mature sizes of "large" trees greatly vary as illustrated on the Quick Reference Selection Guide. Medium-sized trees (30-60 feet) may be more appropriate for landscapes where trees having mature heights of 70-100 feet might dominate and obscure the home and lot.

Oaks (*Quercus* species), pines (*Pinus* species) and Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) are popular, well-known large trees. Some large trees that might not be so well-known are listed below.

RIVER BIRCH

(*BETULA NIGRA*)

This is a very graceful tree noted for its papery bark and slender branches. Its yellow fall color is quite striking against the bark.

AMERICAN BEECH

(*FAGUS GRANDIFOLIA*)

The beech is a beautiful native tree. The yellow bronze fall color is extremely attractive in urban settings. This tree does tend to retain some leaves through the winter.



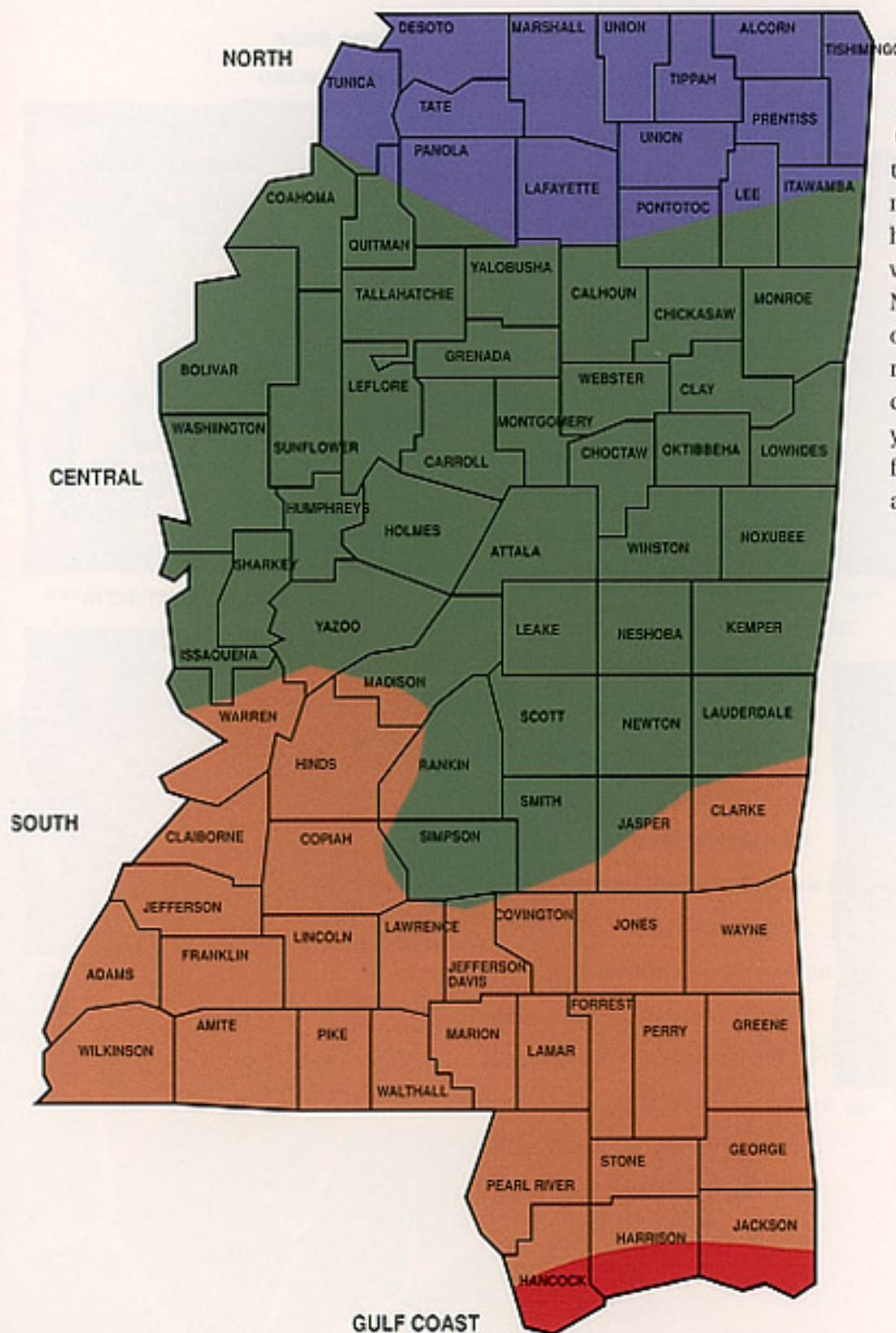
BEECH

Exles



RIVER BIRCH

Exles



Some of the trees in this booklet prefer the mild winters in the southern part of the state. Others need the winter chilling that occurs farther north. This map is only a guide, but it should help you determine which trees will do best in your area. The Mississippi Tree Selection Guide on pages 17-24 lists the favored regions for each tree. For more detailed information, consult your local nurseryman, County forester or County Extension agent.



Where should you plant your trees?

WRONG APPROACH

- 1.** Large trees too near a house may loosen roofing, mar paint, and



clog gutters with leaves or needles. Large trees can also make the house look out of proportion.

- 2.** This tree is not providing shade for the patio and may be interfering with your neighbor's lawn and flowers.

- 3.** A tree this close to the driveway may damage your car fender or low branches may scratch your car.

- 4.** A tree this large detracts from the house and provides little aesthetic benefit.

- 5.** These trees are interfering with power lines. A storm could easily disrupt utility service.

RIGHT APPROACH

- 1.** Well-proportioned trees, that are not too close to the house, will provide shade and privacy without



harm to roof and paint. The proper selection of shape and color will add to the appearance of your home.

- 2.** This tree is a functional part of your landscape and it shades the patio. A tree for this spot should be a clean tree that will not litter the patio every time the wind blows.

- 3.** The right tree here will frame your house and add a note of interest to the overall landscaping of your home.

- 4.** Shrubs and small trees make your property line look neat, add privacy and are small enough to be kept under control.



Tree Selection Guide/Shrubs

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE SIZE	GROWTH RATE	FLOWERS
ABELIA	Abelia spp.	3-6 feet	moderate to fast	white, bluish-white or pink bells
ALTHAEA or ROSE-OF-SHARON	Hibiscus syriacus	5-15 feet	moderate	pink, white, lavender
AZALEA	Rhododendron spp.	3-8 feet	moderate to fast	white, pink, lavender, red
BARBERRY	Berberis spp.	4-8 feet	moderate	yellow but red tinged on outside
BOXWOOD, JAPANESE	Buxus microphylla japonica	3-6 feet	slow	not ornamental
CAMELLIA	Camellia spp.	5-10 feet	moderate	red, pink or white
CLEYERA	Ternstroemia gymnanthera	3-6 feet	slow	white
EUONYMUS or SPINDLE TREE	Euonymus spp.	4-10 feet	moderate	not ornamental
FORSYTHIA or GOLDEN BELL	Forsythia spp.	3-8 feet	fast	yellow bells
GARDENIA	Gardenia jasminoides	4-8 feet	slow	white, fragrant
HAWTHORNE, INDIAN	Raphiolepis indica	2-6 feet	slow to moderate	pink or white
HOLLY, COMPACT JAPANESE	Ilex crenata 'Compacta'	2-5 feet	fast	insignificant
HYDRANGEA	Hydrangea quercifolia	4-6 feet	moderate	pyramidal clusters of white
JUNIPER, PFITZER	Juniperus chinensis 'Pfitzeriana'	4-8 feet	slow	not ornamental
LIGUSTRUM or WAX PRIVET	Ligustrum japonicum	7-10 feet	fast	white
MAHONIA, LEATHERLEAF	Mahonia bealei	3-8 feet	moderate	yellow, fragrant, in erect clusters
MOCK ORANGE or ENGLISH DOGWOOD	Philadelphus virginialis	4-6 feet	moderate	white
MUGHO PINE or SWISS MOUNTAIN PINE	Pinus mugo 'Mughus'	3-6 feet	moderate	not ornamental
NANDINA	Nandina domestica	6-8 feet	moderate to fast	white
PHOTINIA or RED TOP	Photinia spp.	4-8 feet	moderate	white
PYRACANTHA or FIRETHORN	Pyracantha spp.	5-15 feet	moderate	white
QUINCE, FLOWERING	Chaenomeles spp.	2-6 feet	moderate to fast	usually red
SPIREA	Spiraea spp.	3-6 feet	fast	white, pink, red
SWEET SHRUB or CAROLINA ALLSPICE	Calycanthus floridus	4-6 feet	slow	purple brown, fragrant
VIBURNUM, SNOWBALL or EUROPEAN CRANBERRY	Viburnum opulus 'Roseum'	4-10 feet	moderate	white
WEIGELA	Weigela spp.	4-8 feet	moderate to fast	rose pink, white



FALL COLOR	FRUIT	TREE FORM	STATE REGION	COMMENTS
mostly evergreen	not ornamental	upright	north, central, south	easy to grow.
brown	dry capsule	upright, partly spreading	north, central, south	old fashioned favorite.
partly evergreen	not ornamental	spreading	north, central, south	possibly is overplanted.
some evergreen, red	black, blue or red berry	upright	north, central, south	spiny. makes a good hedge.
evergreen	not ornamental	rounded	north, central, south	fine texture.
evergreen	small woody capsule	upright, slightly spreading	north, central, south	large, beautiful flowers in winter and early spring.
evergreen	bright red with 2 red seeds	upright	north, central	in Tea family.
evergreen	pinkish	upright, slightly spreading	north, central	low maintenance. susceptible to mildew. plant where air circulates and water does not stand.
greenish brown	not ornamental	upright, spreading	north, central, south	very easily grown. very spreading.
evergreen	not ornamental	upright, spreading	north, central, south	sometimes referred to as Cape Jasmine.
evergreen	blue berry	spreading	north, central, south	makes nice informal hedge.
evergreen	black	spreading, rounded	north, central, south	sometimes mistaken for Boxwood due to neat, round shape.
brown	not ornamental	upright, rounded	north, central, south	nice native plant.
evergreen	purplish brown	partly upright, spreading	north, central, south	prefers alkaline soil.
evergreen	black	upright, spreading	north, central, south	needs plenty of water. may be trained into topiary.
evergreen	bluish-black	upright	north, central, south	very difficult to prune properly. plant in area where it can spread.
brown	small dry capsule	upright, spreading	north, central, south	requires annual pruning.
evergreen	brownish yellow	upright, slightly spreading	north, central, south	very hardy and rugged dwarf pine.
evergreen	red berry	upright	north, central, south	prune leggy canes annually to encourage density.
brown	red berry	upright	north, central, south	new growth is red.
evergreen	red or orange berries	upright, spreading	north, central, south	thorny twigs make this a nice hedge plant.
brown	yellowish green, yellow	upright, spreading	north, central, south	ripe yellow fruit makes excellent jelly. thorny branches tend to collect trash.
brown	not ornamental	arching, rounded	north, central, south	easily transplanted.
brown	urn shaped capsule	rounded	north, central, south	very aromatic. popular native shrub.
somewhat evergreen	bright red	upright	north, central, south	Honeysuckle family. susceptible to aphids.
brown	small dry capsule	spreading, rangy	north, central, south	requires pruning after flowering to neaten appearance. expect some dieback each year.



Tree Selection Guide/Trees Under 30 Feet

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE SIZE	GROWTH RATE	FLOWERS	FALL COLOR
ARBORVITAE, PYRAMIDAL	<i>Thuja occidentalis 'Pyramidalis'</i>	3-30 feet	moderate	not ornamental	evergreen
ASH, AMERICAN MOUNTAIN	<i>Sorbus americana</i>	20-30 feet	slow	white	yellow
ASH, EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	20-30 feet	slow	white	red
BAYBERRY, SOUTHERN or WAXMYRTLE	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	15-30 feet	slow	fragrant but not ornamental	evergreen
BUCKEYE, PAINTED	<i>Aesculus sylvatica</i>	15-25 feet	slow	large yellow	brown
BUCKEYE, RED	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	15-25 feet	slow	red	brown
BUCKWHEAT or TITI	<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>	10-20 feet	slow	fragrant white	evergreen
CHERRY, JAPANESE FLOWERING	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	20-25 feet	moderate to fast	white to pink	bronze to dull red
CRABAPPLE, FLOWERING	<i>Malus hybrids</i>	15-25 feet	moderate to fast	white to dark red	dull yellow, bronze, brown
CRAPE MYRTLE	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	6-30 feet	fast	white, pink, purple, dark red	yellow, orange, red
DAHON	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	20-30 feet	slow	white	evergreen
DEVIL'S WALKINGSTICK	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	8-30 feet	fast	small greenish white in immense cluster	light yellow
DOGWOOD, FLOWERING	<i>Cornus florida</i>	15-30 feet	slow to moderate	white, pink, or red	red to purplish red
FRINGE TREE	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	10-25 feet	slow	male more showy, hanging cluster 5-7 inch of white flowers	yellow
GOLDEN RAINTREE	<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i>	20-40 feet	slow to moderate	golden yellow	yellowish brown
HAWTHORN	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	15-25 feet	slow	white	brown
HOLLY, YAUPOIN	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	10-20 feet	slow to moderate	not ornamental	evergreen
HOPHORNBEAM, EASTERN	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	20-30 feet	slow	not ornamental	yellow
HOPTREE, COMMON	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	10-20 feet	slow	not ornamental	yellow
LAUREL, CAROLINA CHERRY	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	20-30 feet	moderate	creamy white	evergreen
LAUREL, MOUNTAIN	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	15-20 feet	slow	large pink clusters	evergreen
MAGNOLIA, JAPANESE SAUCER	<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	20-35 feet	moderate	white, pink or purple	brown
MAPLE, CHALK	<i>Acer leucoderme</i>	20-30 feet	slow	not ornamental	red
MAPLE, JAPANESE	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	15-25 feet	slow	not ornamental purple, red	yellow, bronze,
PAW PAW	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	20-30 feet	moderate	purple	yellow
REDBUD, EASTERN	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	15-30 feet	slow to moderate	deep pink, white	yellowish brown



FRUIT	TREE FORM	STATE REGION	COMMENTS
small cone with 6-8 pairs of scales	pyramidal	north, central, south	holds color well all year. requires a lot of moisture.
orange, red berries	spreading	north	showy orange-red berries persist into winter. good bird food.
red berries	spreading	north	showy red berries. good bird food.
small drupe with bluish white wax	upright, rounded	central, south	waxy coating of fruits is used in candle making. likes moisture. can be used as an ornamental screen or hedge.
buckeye nut is poisonous	irregular	north, central	large, showy flowers.
buckeye nut is poisonous	irregular	north, central, south	showy red flowers.
shiny yellow 2 & 4 winged seed	spreading, rounded	south	good honey plant. attractive form and good ornamental.
not ornamental	vase, rounded, columnar, or upright	north	characteristics vary with variety.
red, yellow or green	rounded, pyramidal, upright, vase	north, central	characteristics vary with variety.
not ornamental	upright, rounded, vase	north, central, south	excellent bark effects. powdery mildew and aphids are minor controllable problems.
red	rounded	south	is a Holly so it has male and female trees.
black berry-like in large cluster	upright, forms a thicket	north, central, south	prefers moist site. roots & fruit used by early settlers in home remedies, especially as a toothache cure.
red	rounded, spreading	north, central, south	very popular. insect, stress, and disease problems especially in poorly drained and shallow soils in open sun.
female only, fleshy blue grape-like clusters	rounded, spreading	north, central, south	extremely decorative. works well near patio.
brown capsule	upright, rounded	north, central, south	excellent summer flowers and fall fruit capsule.
red, brown, or yellow small pome	upright, rounded, vase	north, central, south	stems have thorns.
red berries	upright	north, central	often pruned into formal shapes. Indians used infusion of leaves to induce vomiting.
pod clusters	rounded or vase	north, central, south	will grow in shade or sun. dry or wet sites. good form.
yellowish brown wafer-shaped seeds	rounded	north, central, south	foliage and leaves have strong lemon-like odor.
blackish	rounded	central, south	good native evergreen.
dark brown capsule	forms a thicket	north, central, south	good ornamental.
not ornamental	pyramidal to rounded, upright	north, central, south	flowers early. blooms are frozen one out of every 3-4 years. frequently called Tulip Tree (which is also a name of a Tulip Poplar).
brown winged	rounded	north, central, south	has distinct white bark.
not ornamental, sometimes red	vase	north, central, south	summer color varies, shades of maroons and greens. leaf form varies. excellent branching characteristics.
small brownish edible banana shaped berry	rounded to pyramidal	north, central, south	will grow in shade or sun, wet or dry conditions.
green or brown pod	spreading to rounded	north, central, south	very showy. flowers heavily in early spring. can be multi-stemmed. likes moisture. nice bark.



Tree Selection Guide/Trees Under 30 Feet

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE SIZE	GROWTH RATE	FLOWERS	FALL COLOR
RUSSIAN OLIVE or OLEASTER	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	10-20 feet	fast	fragrant but not ornamental	brown
SERVICE BERRY	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.	20-30 feet	slow	white	yellowish red
SMOKETREE or VENETIAN SUMAC	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	10-15 feet	moderate to fast	small, yellow with numerous sterile flowers	brown
SMOKETREE, AMERICAN	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	20-30 feet	slow	greenish white	orange red
SOURWOOD	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	25-30 feet	slow	white, fragrant	yellow, red and purple
TITI or SWAMP CYRILLA	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	20-30 feet	slow	white	evergreen
WITCH HAZEL	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	20-30 feet	slow	yellow	yellow
YEW, JAPANESE	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	20-25 feet	slow	not ornamental	evergreen

Tree Selection Guide/Trees Over 30 Feet

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE SIZE	GROWTH RATE	FLOWERS	FALL COLOR
ASH, GREEN	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	40-60 feet	fast	not ornamental	yellow
BALDCYPRESS	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	50-70 feet	moderate	not ornamental	brown
BEECH, AMERICAN	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	50-75 feet	slow	not ornamental	yellow bronze
BIRCH, RIVER	<i>Betula nigra</i>	40-50 feet	moderate to fast	not ornamental	yellow
BLACKGUM	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	50-65 feet	moderate	not ornamental	bright red
BRADFORD PEAR	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Bradford"	30-40 feet	moderate	white	yellow, orange, red or purple
CAROLINA SILVERBELL	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	20-40 feet	moderate	white	yellow
ELM, CHINESE	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	40-50 feet	fast	not ornamental	yellow and reddish purple
ELM, WINGED	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	40-50 feet	fast	not ornamental	yellow
GINGKO or MAIDENHAIR TREE	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	50-80 feet	moderate	not ornamental	yellow
HOLLY, AMERICAN	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	40-50 feet	moderate	dull white, not ornamental	evergreen
MAGNOLIA, SOUTHERN	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	60-75 feet	slow to moderate	white, fragrant, waxy	evergreen
MAPLE, FLORIDA	<i>Acer barbatum</i>	30-60 feet	moderate	not ornamental	yellow red



FRUIT	TREE FORM	STATE REGION	COMMENTS
yellow, egg shaped with silver scales	rounded	north, central, south	fruit attracts songbirds. spreads from roots.
small purple or red apples	rounded	north, central, south	also called Shadbush. good mass of white flowers.
negligible	rounded	north, central, south	the numerous plumed stalks of the sterile flowers are covered with purplish-green hairs which are very showy.
light brown kidney shaped drupe	spreading	north, central, south	autumn foliage and unusual fruit are best characteristics.
brown	pyramidal, rounded	north, central, south	a beautiful tree in all seasons. sourwood honey considered special. native tree. occasionally grows to 60 feet
brown or yellow egg-shaped seeds	spreading	south	good honey plant.
light brown capsule	usually multi-stemmed	north, central, south	aromatic leaves. grows in sun or shade.
scarlet berry-like	upright	north	usually trained into pyramidal shape.

FRUIT	TREE FORM	STATE REGION	COMMENTS
brown, winged key	rounded	north, central, south	good shade tree. hardy and does well on all sites.
not ornamental	pyramidal	north, central, south	good for wet areas. roots form "knees" so avoid planting near lawns. fall color a beautiful rust in setting sun.
not ornamental	upright, spreading	north, central, south	beautiful native tree. may be difficult to buy. lower leaves usually persist through the winter (tan color).
not ornamental	rounded	north, central, south	papery plates of bark are very attractive. does best in moist soil.
blue to black berry	upright, spreading	north, central, south	excellent fall color. needs acid soil.
not ornamental	rounded	north, central, south	short but spectacular flower show. usually excellent for fall color. pest resistant.
brown	spreading, rounded, irregular	north, central, south	excellent native tree. very pest resistant. does not do well on the Gulf Coast.
not ornamental	rounded, weeping, or upright, spreading	north, central, south	tough picturesque tree. excellent bark.
not ornamental	rounded, arched	north, central, south	excellent branching effect. called "Wahoo" by Creek Indians.
not ornamental, female has foul odor	pyramidal, spreading	north, central	excellent tree. fall color is spectacular. plant MALE tree ONLY. female tree has putrid odor from fruit.
red or yellow on female only	pyramidal, irregular	north, central, south	only female sets fruit. some varieties have yellow berries. tolerant to air pollution, but many insects and diseases
red	pyramidal, rounded, upright	north, central, south	leaves and fruit do need frequent raking.
brown, winged	spreading, rounded	north, central, south	similar to Sugar Maple but leaves are smaller.



Tree Selection Guide/Trees Over 30 Feet

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE SIZE	GROWTH RATE	FLOWERS	FALL COLOR
MAPLE, RED	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	40-50 feet	moderate to fast	red	yellow green, yellow, orange to red
MAPLE, SILVER	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	50-55 feet	fast	not ornamental	greenish yellow to yellow
MAPLE, SUGAR	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	60-75 feet	slow	not ornamental	yellow, orange, red
OAK, LAUREL	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	50-60 feet	fast	not ornamental	evergreen
OAK, LIVE	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	40-80 feet	moderate	not ornamental	evergreen
OAK, PIN	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	60-80 feet	moderate	not ornamental	bronze to red
OAK, SCARLET	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	70-75 feet	moderate	not ornamental	bright red
OAK, SOUTHERN RED	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	60-80 feet	moderate	not ornamental	yellow-brown
OAK, WATER	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	60-75 feet	moderate to fast	not ornamental	brown
OAK, WILLOW	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	60-90 feet	moderate	not ornamental	yellow to yellow brown
PECAN	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	70-100 feet	slow	not ornamental	dull yellow
PERSIMMON	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	20-70 feet	moderate	white	yellow
PINE, LOBLOLLY	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	60-90 feet	fast	not ornamental	evergreen
PINE, LONGLEAF	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	80-90 feet	fast	not ornamental	evergreen
PINE, SLASH	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	80-90 feet	fast	not ornamental	evergreen
POPLAR, TULIP	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	70-90 feet	fast	yellowish green and orange	yellow
RED BAY	<i>Psea borbonia</i>	40-60 feet	moderate	light yellow	evergreen
RED CEDAR, EASTERN	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	40-60 feet	moderate	not ornamental	evergreen
SASSAFRAS	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	30-60 feet	slow	not ornamental	yellow, orange, or red
SWEET BAY	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	40-60 feet	moderate	white, fragrant	evergreen



FRUIT	TREE FORM	STATE REGION	COMMENTS
not ornamental	pyramidal, irregular, rounded	north, central, south	early spring flowers. leaves turn red for great fall color. about the best maple.
not ornamental	upright, rounded	north, central, south	many diseases and insects. weak wood.
not ornamental	upright, rounded	north, central	excellent shade tree. good fall color. not a native.
acorn	pyramidal, upright, rounded	central, south	transplants better than most oaks.
acorn	spreading, rounded, irregular	south	stately tree. too large for most landscapes.
acorn	pyramidal	north, central	transplants easily. can have iron chlorosis problems.
acorn	rounded	north, central, south	hard to buy. best fall color of the oaks.
acorn	rounded, spreading	north, central, south	attractive tree. should be used more.
acorn	rounded, spreading, upright	north, central, south	transplants easily. weak wood when growth is fast.
acorn	pyramidal, spreading, rounded	north, central, south	fine texture. transplants well. interesting ornamental tree.
nut	rounded	north, central, south	if soil is deep and fertile, can be a good shade tree and produce edible nuts. rain dripping through tree picks up chemical that stains.
edible orange berry at maturity	cylindrical	north, central, south	often forgotten as a shade tree.
cone	pyramidal, rounded	north, central, south	not a graceful pine but more adaptable to various soils than most pines.
cone	upright, rounded	north, central, south	picturesque mature tree. slow early growth. largest cones and needles of any pine. needles used to make baskets.
cone	upright, rounded	south	picturesque mature tree. slow early growth.
brown, not ornamental	pyramidal, rounded	north, central, south	too large for most home landscapes. some disease and insect problems. in drought or stress, leaves drop. sometimes has weak wood.
dark, shiny blue-black round seed	pyramidal	central, south	excellent ornamental. aromatic. dense growth.
dark blue berries	pyramidal, columnar, irregular	north, central, south	can be an excellent ornamental. fragrant foliage. cedar-apple rust and bagworms.
bluish-black berry	spreading	north, central, south	excellent fall color. roots used to make tea and root beer.
dark red, cone-like fruit	narrow and round	north, central, south	can be grown like Southern Magnolia but smaller in form.

Common versus scientific names: Common names are not always reliable for requesting a specific tree. Some trees have many common names and some common names refer to

more than one tree. Use a scientific name to specify the tree. There is only one scientific name for each tree, though there can be varieties of that tree.



Plants For Fragrance

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Abelia	Abelia species
Azalea	Rhododendron species
Buckwheat or Titi	Cliftonia monophylla
Common Hoptree	Ptelea trifoliata
Eastern Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana
Gardenia or Cape Jasmine	Gardenia jasminoides
Leatherleaf Mahonia	Mahonia bealei
Magnolia	Magnolia species
Mountain Laurel	Kalmia latifolia
Russian Olive or Oleaster	Elaeagnus angustifolia
Sourwood	Oxydendrum arboreum
Southern Bayberry or Waxmyrtle	Myrica cerifera
Red Bay	Psea borbonia
Witch Hazel	Hamamelis virginiana

Plants That Attract Birds

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Attracting Quality</u>
Ash	Fraxinus or Sorbus species	Fruit
Barberry	Berberis species	Fruit and shelter
Birch	Betula species	Fruit
Blackgum	Nyssa sylvatica	Fruit
Common Hoptree	Ptelea trifoliata	Seeds
Devil's Walkingstick	Aralia spinosa	Fruit and shelter
Dogwood	Cornus species	Fruit
Euonymus	Euonymus species	Fruit
Flowering Quince	Chaenomeles species	Fruit and shelter
Flowering Crabapple	Malus hybrids	Fruit
Hawthorn	Crataegus species	Fruit
Holly	Ilex species	Fruit and shelter
Indian Hawthorne	Raphiolepis indica	Fruit and shelter
Junipers	Juniperus species	Fruit and shelter
Leatherleaf Mahonia	Mahonia bealei	Fruit
Nandina	Nandina domestica	Fruit
Pecan	Carya illinoensis	Fruit
Photinia	Photinia species	Fruit
Pines	Pinus species	Seeds in cones and shelter
Pyracantha or Firethorn	Pyracantha species	Fruit and shelter
Oaks	Quercus species	Seeds (acorns) and shelter
Southern Bayberry or Waxmyrtle	Myrica cerifera	Fruit



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