

The Lower Thames Valley Conservation Authority, Stewardship Kent, and the Municipality of Chatham-Kent are working in partnership towards the Greening of Chatham-Kent.

Technical advice is available for landowners regarding wetland creation, habitat restoration, and funding assistance. For inquiries call:

Lower Thames Valley Conservation Authority
100 Thames Street,
Chatham, Ontario, Canada N7L 2Y8
Phone: (519) 354-7310 ext. 229 or 230

or for more information visit

<http://www.lowerthames-conservation.on.ca/>

www.ontariostewardship.org/councils/kent

www.carolinian.org/FactSheets_NativeStock.htm



SYDENHAM
FIELD NATURALISTS



This information was provided with the assistance of:
The Sherwood Fox Arboretum
The Sherwood Fox Arboretum includes all the trees on the campus of Western The University of Western Ontario.

DO YOU WANT TO PLANT A TREE?

Be an informed consumer! Use this guide to help you choose the right tree for your Chatham-Kent area location.

To promote conservation of native species in southwestern Ontario, buy and plant trees native to your area only.

WHY CHOOSE NATIVE SPECIES?

Native Species:

- *Are adapted to the region, so they handle climate extremes and other stress better
- *Are easier to maintain
- *Provide suitable wildlife habitat
- *Don't disrupt local ecosystems
- *Help maintain local biodiversity

TIPS FOR CHOOSING THE RIGHT TREE

Decide where you will plant the tree. Note soil type, drainage patterns, and light conditions. Take note of overhead obstacles.

Buy native local stock from reliable nurseries with knowledgeable staff. Bring this guide to the nursery.



Ask questions about the origins and suitability of the plant you plan to buy.

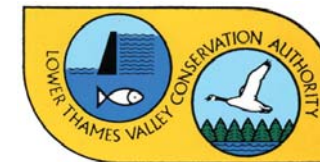


SCIENTIFIC NAMES

It is important to know the scientific name of plants you are considering buying. A scientific name consists of two parts. The first part is the genus name and may be shared by many species. For example, *Acer* is the Latin name for Maple. The second part of the name is the species. *Acer saccharum*, is the native Sugar Maple. It is a good tree choice. *Acer Plantanoides*, on the other hand, is the non native and highly invasive Norway Maple. It should be avoided. If you see additional names, this usually indicates a subspecies or cultivated variety.

SEED SOURCE MATTERS!

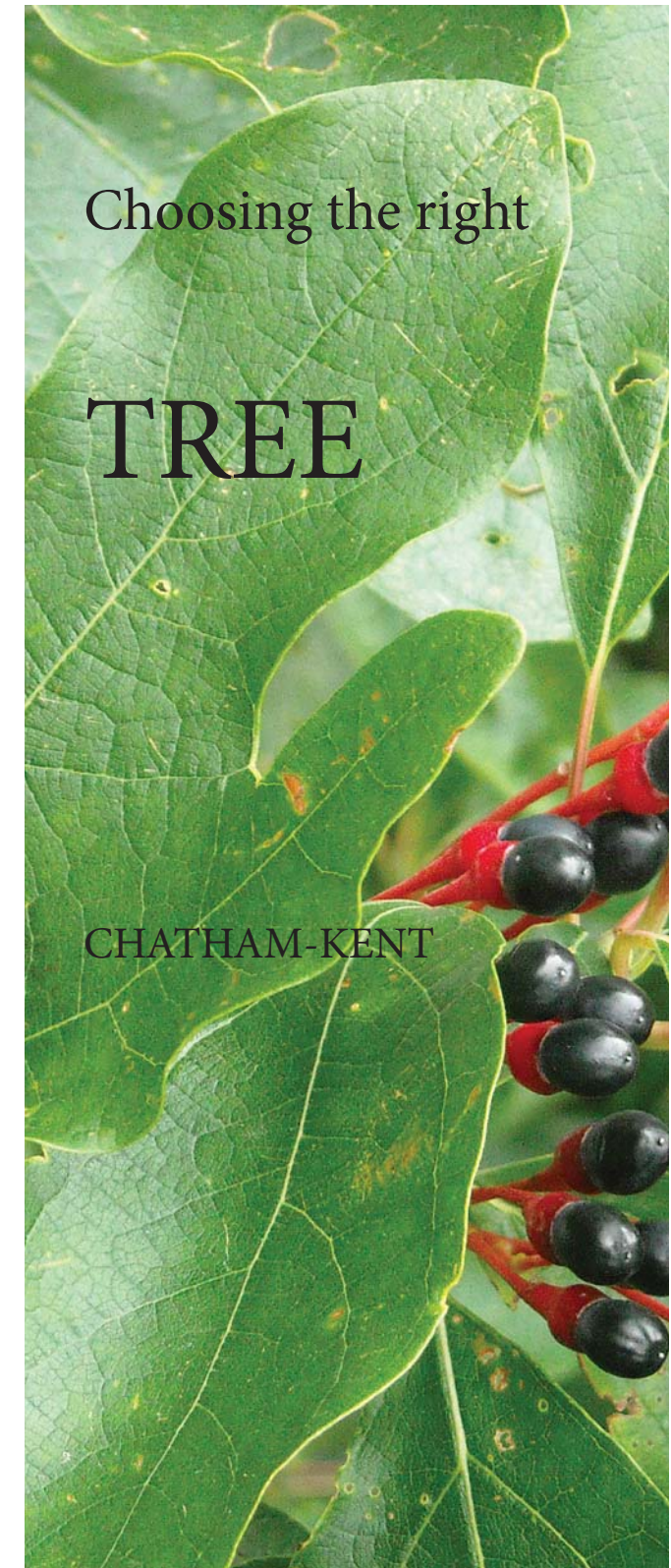
Seed source refers to the locality where a seed was collected. Plants have evolved to be specially adapted to local climates and sites—a process of natural selection. Choosing plants from a local seed source will increase your chances of growing a healthy plant and helps maintain local biodiversity.



Choosing the right

TREE

CHATHAM-KENT



BEST CHOICES

These trees are native to southwestern Ontario and grow naturally in Chatham-Kent. They are adapted to the local climate, are hardier, and easier to maintain than non-native species. Check sun, moisture, and soil requirements.

Scientific Name	Common Name
MAPLES	
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum ssp. nigrum</i>	Black Maple
<i>Acer saccharum ssp. saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
SERVICEBERRIES	
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Downy Serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Smooth Serviceberry
BIRCHES	
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	White Birch
HICKORIES	
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut Hickory
<i>Carya glabra</i>	Pignut Hickory
<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	Big Shellbark Hickory
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory
ASHES	
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black Ash
<i>Fraxinus profunda</i>	Pumpkin Ash
POPLARS & ASPENS	
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Large-tooth Aspen
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen
PLUMBS & CHERRIES	
<i>Prunus nigra</i>	Canada Plum
<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Pin Cherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry

Scientific Name	Common Name
OAKS	
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Swamp White Oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Burr Oak
<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	Chinquapin Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
SUMACS	
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac
ELMS	
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Slippery Elm
CONIFERS	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White Pine
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Eastern White Cedar
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock
OTHERS	
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Paw Paw
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue Beech
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree
<i>Malus coronaria</i>	Wild Crabapple
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Hop Hornbeam
<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>	American Sycamore
<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	Peach-leaved Willow
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood

USE WITH CAUTION

Most of these species are native to Ontario, while others are non-native species that are not invasive. These trees may be used in landscaping, but should not be used for naturalization projects.

Scientific Name	Common Name
CONIFERS	
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Red Pine
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Larix laricina</i>	Tamarack
OTHERS	
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Hawthorn
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust

Some species below are regulated under the ESA. Permits may be required. Contact your local MNR office for further information.

Endangered	
<i>Betula lenta</i>	Cherry Birch
<i>Cornis florida</i>	Eastern Flowering Dogwood
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American Chestnut
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumber Tree
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red Mulberry
Threatened	
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Butternut
Special Concern	
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard Oak

AVOID

These species are non-native that have become invasive problem weeds in southwestern Ontario. They grow fast and reproduce readily. When they escape into the wild they compete with native species and disrupt local ecosystems. These trees should not be planted under any circumstances and should be removed when possible to prevent further invasion.

Scientific Name	Common Name
Maples	
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>	Sycamore Maple
Plums & Cherries	
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet Cherry
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	Purified Cherry
Willows	
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow
<i>Salix x rubens</i>	Hybrid Willow
Conifers	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
Others	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European Alder
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European Weeping Birch
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	English Hawthorn
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford Pear
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	European Buckthorn
<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>	Black Locust
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European Mountain Ash
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian Elm