

Memorial Tree Options

White Fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*):

White fringetree a deciduous shrub or small tree that can grow up 30 feet in height. A unique characteristic of this species are is drooping clusters of white flowers. These flowers are slightly fragrant and usually bloom in late spring or early summer. This tree grows well in moist, well drained, and fertile soils. It is also tolerant of air pollution and is well adapted to city environments.



American Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*):

Flowering dogwood is a popular landscaping tree due to its attractive foliage and flowers. It is a small tree, only growing to 15-30 feet. The flowers can be white, pink or almost red and are not fragrant. Dogwoods also have relatively shallow root systems, making them better-suited to sites that have underground utilities near- by. It is important to ensure that this tree gets plenty of water, especially during the first year after planting. Flowering dogwoods prefer acidic soil and will do well with azaleas, rhododendrons, mountain laurel, and evergreens.



Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*):

Eastern redbud is arguably the most popular small landscaping tree in this region. Its popularity can be attributed to its attractive vase shape, heart-shaped leaves and its pink flowers. This species can grow in full or partial sun, but requires moist soils. Redbud is also one of the first trees to bloom in spring.



Serviceberry (*Amelanchier* spp.):

Serviceberry is small, fruit-producing tree that can be either multi-stemmed or single-stemmed. This species is one of the first to show in spring with small, white flowers. The berries ripen in June and are a great food source for birds, small mammals and humans alike. The purple fruit can be eaten raw or can be made into jams and jellies. This tree usually grows in bottomlands and can thrive in either full or partial sun.



Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*):

Southern magnolia is a popular ornamental tree in south eastern United States, but it can also grow as far north as Ohio. Like sweetbay magnolia, this tree produces large, fragrant flowers and is evergreen. Southern magnolias prefer to be protected from harsh winter winds and are ideal for sunny spots on the southern side of homes.



Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*):

Red maple is quite hardy and can withstand a variety of growing conditions, including compacted soils and harsh winds. It is able to survive in nearly any soil and moisture conditions. This, along with its bright fall color, makes it a popular landscaping tree. While it may survive nearly anywhere, it is one of the least valuable trees for attracting wildlife.



Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*):

Willow oak can grow to a height of 65 feet has the most unique leaves of all the oaks. It has smaller spear-shaped leaves compared to the large, lobed leaves of other oaks. Other notable characteristics include fast growth, lollipop shape and long lifespan. Willow oak is often planted as a street tree and the acorns it produces are an important food source for urban wildlife. This tree requires soils with high moisture and is not drought tolerant, so it is important to make sure this tree has access to plenty of water.



Eastern Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*):

Eastern redcedar is an evergreen tree that can grow up to 50 feet in height. The tree is slow growing, but can tolerate a variety of soils. The berries produced by redcedar are a vital food source for wildlife during winter, when food is scarce. Redcedar trees also make good screening trees. This species should not be planted near apple or hawthorn trees because it invites cedar-apple/hawthorn rust.



Blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*):

Blackgum is another hardy and underutilized ornamental tree. It can survive in a variety of soils, but black-gum is mainly suited for lowland sites with moist soils. The dark, leathery leaves turn to shades of bright red and purple in the fall. This species also suffers from very few infestations, tolerates compacted soils and makes a great shade tree. The small purple berries in fall are often one of the first things eaten by birds and small mammals.

