

Some Resources

Nature's Best Hope and The Nature of Oaks,

both by Doug Tallamy

<https://homegrownnationalpark.org/>



Arbor Day Foundation

at arborday.org



U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Field Guide to

Native Oak Species of Eastern North America



Landscaping with Native

Plants in Pennsylvania. Dept. of Conservation

and Natural Resources



Native Trees Have Many Benefits



Benefits of Native Trees

Trees native to our area have many benefits. If you must remove a tree, be sure to replace it in order to receive some of these benefits:

- ◆ Native trees around your house can reduce the temperature in summer, saving on cooling costs.
- ◆ Native evergreen trees can help block the wind in winter, saving on heating bills.
- ◆ Neighborhoods with plenty of trees tend to have better home maintenance and higher values.
- ◆ People tend to get outside more, walk, and visit with each other in neighborhoods with many trees and tree lined streets.
- ◆ Trees intercept and absorb rain water so flooding and erosion are reduced.
- ◆ Trees help keep streams and drinking water clean.
- ◆ Tree lined streets reduce the temperature of the streets, reduce car speeds, reduce auto accidents.
- ◆ Businesses on tree lined streets have 12% higher income.
- ◆ Trees reduce air pollution, including carbon dioxide.
- ◆ Spending time in areas with trees, helps reduce blood pressure and improve psychological wellbeing.
- ◆ Native trees provide nesting areas and food for birds and other wildlife.
- ◆ Our native oak trees support more forms of life than any other tree group in North America.

Some of our Native Trees

- ◆ Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) 15-30 ft.
- ◆ Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) 20-40 ft.
- ◆ Serviceberry (*Amelanchier* species) 20-30 ft.
- ◆ Bear oak (*Quercus ilicifolia*) 20-30 ft.
- ◆ Dwarf chinkapin oak (*Quercus prinoides*) 20-25 ft.
- ◆ Blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) 15-40 ft.
- ◆ Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) 30-50 ft.
- ◆ Chinkapin oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*) 50-80 ft.
- ◆ Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*) 50-75 ft.
- ◆ Black oak (*Quercus velutina*) 50-80 ft.
- ◆ Shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) 50-65 ft.
- ◆ Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) 60-75 ft.
- ◆ Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) 50-100 ft.
- ◆ American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) 60-80 ft.
- ◆ Pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) 50-130 ft.
- ◆ Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) 60-90 ft.
- ◆ Chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*) 65-145 ft.
- ◆ White oak (*Quercus alba*) 80-100 ft.
- ◆ Northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) 80-100 ft.
- ◆ Scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*) 90-120 ft.
- ◆ Southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*) 90-150 ft.
- ◆ Willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) 90-140 ft.
- ◆ Shumard's oak (*Quercus shumardii*) 100-150 ft.
- ◆ Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) 100-150 ft.
- ◆ Shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) 100-150 ft.