


# Recommended trees for Hennepin County



## Benefits of trees

Trees and forests provide many benefits, including improving our air and water, making us and our communities healthier, reducing the urban heat island effect, providing wildlife habitat, saving energy, and increasing property values.







### Key

-  **Street tree:** these trees do well when planted next to roadways.
-  **Evergreen:** these trees do not lose leaves/needles in the winter.
-  **Utility compatible:** these trees work well to be planted near utility lines.
-  **Native Minnesota tree species:** these trees are native to Minnesota.
-  **Southern range species for Minnesota's climate:** these trees are not native to Minnesota, but may do well with the state's changing climate.

## How to use this resource

Use this list when developing a planting plan for properties in Hennepin County. When creating a plan including multiple trees, county foresters recommend planting no more than 20% of one family or 5% of one species in each geographic area.

### Sun and shade exposure:



-  **Partial sun:** these trees like between three and six hours of sun each day.
-  **Full sun:** these trees require at least six hours of sun each day.
-  **Partial shade:** these trees require between three and six hours of sun per day but need protection from afternoon sun.
-  **Shade:** these trees require less than three hours of direct sun per day.
-  **Salt tolerance:** ability to withstand salt in water on leaves or in the soil.
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Common name	Scientific name	Alternate name(s)	USDA hardiness zone limit	Height	Spread	Exposure	Salt	Pest and disease problems	Notes
Snakebark maple	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Striped maple, moosewood	3	15-25 ft	12-20 ft			No serious problems	
Allegheny serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Smooth shadbush, juneberry	4	15-25 ft	15-25 ft			No serious problems	Fruit is edible
Pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Prairie banana	5	15-25 ft	15-20 ft			No serious problems	Sensitive to drought, resistant to deer browse. Fruit may not be produced until the climate warms.
Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>		3	50-75 ft	20-35 ft			Cankers, woolly aphids	Does poorly on dry exposed sites
White fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>	Concolor fir, Colorado fir	3	30-50 ft	15-20 ft			No serious problems	Similar look to blue spruce with less disease issues.
Sweet birch	<i>Betula lenta</i>	Black birch, cherry birch	3	40-50 ft	35-45 ft			Cankers, aphids, leaf miners, bronze birch borer	Moderately susceptible to bronze birch borer.
River birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Red birch	4	30-40 ft	20-30 ft			Aphids, leaf miners and leaf spots, bronze birch borer	Attractive pink-reddish bark that exfoliates to reveal lighter inner bark. Resistant to bronze birch borer
Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	White birch	2	50-70 ft	20-45 ft			Leaf miners, cankers, bronze birch borer	Not a good tree for tough sites. Shows some resistance to the bronze birch borer.
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>		5	70-100 ft	40-75 ft			No serious problems	Fruit is edible. Relatively short-lived.
Northern catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Hardy catalpa, western catalpa	4	40-60 ft	20-40 ft			Verticillium wilt, leaf spots, powdery mildew	Messy fruit/plant parts but will rarely ripen due to frost in MN. Weak wood and branch structure
Alaska cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>	Yellow cypress	4	25-40 ft	15-20 ft			No serious problems	Needs consistently moist soils

street tree evergreen utility compatible native Minnesota tree species southern range species for Minnesota's changing climate

partial sun exposure full sun exposure partial shade exposure shade exposure

Salt tolerance: tolerant moderately tolerant intolerant

Common name	Scientific name	Alternate name(s)	USDA hardiness zone limit	Height	Spread	Exposure	Salt	Pest and disease problems	Notes
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	American yellowwood	4	30-50 ft	40-55 ft	☀️	👉	Susceptible to verticillium wilt and borer damage	
"Hawthorn spp.: cockspur"	  <i>Crataegus spp.</i>		3	20-30 ft	20-35 ft	☀️	👎	Cedar rust, fire blight, leaf spots, scale, mites	This variety is thornless
Ginkgo	 <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair tree	4	50-80 ft	40-50 ft	☀️	👉	No serious problems	Only male trees should be planted. Females produce messy and stinky fruit.
Honeylocust	  <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>		3	30-70 ft	30-70 ft	☀️	👍	Honeylocust plant bug, spider mites, leaf spots, canker	Request thornless variety
Kentucky coffeetree	  <i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>		3	60-75 ft	40-50 ft	☀️	👍	No serious problems	Well suited for the urban environment
Black walnut	 <i>Juglans nigra</i>	Eastern black walnut	4	50-75 ft	30-50 ft	☀️	👍	Anthraxnose, thousand canker disease	Good tree for wildlife.
Eastern red cedar	 <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar, upright juniper	3	40-50 ft	8-20 ft	☀️	👍	Cedar rusts, bagworms	
European larch	 <i>Larix decidua</i>		3	70-75 ft	25-30 ft	☀️	👎	Larch sawfly, Needle blight/needlecast, larch casebearer, European larch canker	Deciduous conifer, attractive yellow fall foliage
Tamarack	 <i>Larix laricina</i>	Eastern/ American larch, larch	2	40-80 ft	30-50 ft	☀️	👍	Larch case-bearer, larch sawfly	
Amur maackia	  <i>Maackia amurensis</i>		4	20-30 ft	20-35 ft	☀️	👎	No serious problems	
Osage orange	 <i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Hedge apple	4	20-40 ft	20-40 ft	☀️	👍	No serious problems	Stem can be thorny
Crabapple spp.	  <i>Malus spp.</i>	Flowering crabapple	4	15-25 ft	15-20 ft	☀️	👎	Apple scab, cedar apple rust, fire blight, mildew, borer, scale, Japanese beetle	Adaptive to climate change. Produces excessive suckers.

 street tree  evergreen  utility compatible  native Minnesota tree species  southern range species for Minnesota's changing climate

 partial sun exposure  full sun exposure  partial shade exposure  shade exposure

Salt tolerance:  tolerant  moderately tolerant  intolerant

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Apple	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Variety dependent	3	15-25 ft	15-20 ft	☀️	🚫	Apple scab, cedar apple rust, black rot, fire blight, apple maggot, codling moth, plum curculio	
Dawn redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Water-fir, water-larch	4	70-100 ft	25 ft	☀️	👉	Cankers	Deciduous conifer
Black spruce	🌲 N <i>Picea mariana</i>	Bog spruce, swamp spruce	2	30-50 ft	20-30 ft	☀️	🚫	Needle rusts, cankers	
Jack pine	🌲 N <i>Pinus banksiana</i>		2	35-50 ft	10-20 ft	☀️	👍	Sawflies, tussock moth, needlecasts	
Austrian pine	🌲 <i>Pinus nigra</i>		3	50-60 ft	20-40 ft	☀️	👍	Lophodermium needlecast, diploдия tip blight, European pine sawfly, various weevils, Zimmerman pine moth, yellow-bellied sapsucker	
Ponderosa pine	🌲 <i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western yellow pine	3	50-70 ft	25-30 ft	☀️	👍	Mountain pine beetle, Dothistroma needle blight, Lophodermium needlecast	
Scots pine	🌲 <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch pine	3	30-60 ft	30-40 ft	☀️	🚫	Zimmerman pine moth, pine spittlebug, Lophodermium needlecast, Scleroderris canker	
Balsam poplar	N <i>Populus balsamifera</i>		2	40-80 ft	20-30 ft	☀️	👍	Septoria leaf spot, Linospora leaf blight	
Eastern cottonwood	N <i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern poplar	3	75-100 ft	50-75 ft	☀️	👍	Cankers, leaf spots, rusts, powdery mildew, borers, aphids, caterpillars, scale	Weak wood, prefers wet soils
Pin cherry	N <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Wild red cherry, fire cherry	2	20-35 ft	20-35 ft	☀️	👉	Fire blight, canker, borer, black knot	Important keystone species

street tree  
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 southern range species for Minnesota's changing climate

partial sun exposure  
 full sun exposure  
 partial shade exposure  
 shade exposure



























Salt tolerance: tolerant  
 moderately tolerant  
 intolerant

Common name	Scientific name	Alternate name(s)	USDA hardiness zone limit	Height	Spread	Exposure	Salt	Pest and disease problems	Notes
Pear tree	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>		3	15-20 ft	10-15 ft			Japanese beetles, fire blight	Edible fruit, fruit tree maintenance needed to produce viable fruit
White oak	<b>N</b> <i>Quercus alba</i>		3	50-80 ft	100 ft			Oak wilt, anthracnose, two-lined chestnut borer, galls, scale	Does not tolerate wet conditions, best planted in well-drained sites. Roots are sensitive to soil disturbances, such as compaction and construction.
Swamp white oak	<b>A N</b> <i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Bicolor oak	4	50-60 ft	50-60 ft			Anthracnose, powdery mildew, chlorosis, insect galls	One of the easiest oaks to transplant and more tolerant of poor drainage than other oaks.
Northern pin oak	<b>N</b> <i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i>	Hill's oak, jack oak	4	40-75 ft	40-75 ft			Oak wilt, scale, two-lined chestnut borer	Has the advantage of tolerating a higher soil pH than pin oak
Bur oak	<b>A N</b> <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>		3	70-80 ft	70-80 ft			Leaf galls, kermes scale, anthracnose, bacterial leaf scorch, powdery mildew, oak wilt, bur oak blight	Excellent tree for wildlife. Keystone species. Lives a long time.
Chinkapin oak	<b>N</b> <i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>	Yellow oak, rock oak	5	50-80 ft	50-70 ft			Anthracnose, oak wilt, two-lined chestnut borer.	Climate adaptive species. Performs well in alkaline soils.
Pin oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>		4	60-70 ft	40-50 ft			Oak wilt, oak blister	Tree suffers greatly from chlorosis (yellowing) of the leaves when there is high soil pH.
Oak Hybrids: Prairie stature oak Heritage oak Regal Prince oak or as approved	<b>A</b> <i>Quercus spp.</i>		3	40-60 ft	10-40 ft			Oak wilt	

**A** street tree   evergreen   **UC** utility compatible   **N** native Minnesota tree species   southern range species for Minnesota's changing climate

partial sun exposure   full sun exposure   partial shade exposure   shade exposure

Salt tolerance: tolerant   moderately tolerant   intolerant

Common name	Scientific name	Alternate name(s)	USDA hardiness zone limit	Height	Spread	Exposure	Salt	Pest and disease problems	Notes
American mountain ash   	<i>Sorbus americana</i>		2	10-30 ft	10-15 ft			Fire blight, scab, cankers, powdery mildew, rust, borers, aphids, sawfly, scale	Climate adaptive species
European mountain ash  	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan, rowantree, common mountainash	3	20-40 ft	15-25 ft			Borers, cankers	
Showy mountain ash   	<i>Sorbus decora</i>	Northern mountain ash	2	15-30 ft	10-20 ft			Fire blight, scab, cankers, borers, crown gall, pear leaf mite, mountain ash sawfly, and scale	Featuring showy clusters of white flowers in spring followed by bright scarlet berries lasting into winter
Oak leaved mountain ash	<i>Sorbus hybrida</i>		3	25-35 ft	20-30 ft			Cytospora canker, fire blight, leaf spot	Tree will tolerate poor soil and difficult growing conditions. Hybrid derived from European mountain ash and Swedish mountain ash
Japanese tree lilac  	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>		3	20-30 ft	15-25 ft			Bacterial blight, leaf spots	Produces large clusters of small creamy-white, fragrant flowers
Littleleaf linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>		3	60-70 ft	30-40 ft			Aphids, Japanese beetles	Aphids can secrete sap which can lead to sooty mold issues
Resistant American elms: Jefferson Lewis & Clark (Prairie Expedition) Princeton St. Croix Valley Forge  	<i>Ulmus spp.</i>		4	50-70 ft	30-60 ft			Some may be susceptible to elm bark beetle, elm leaf beetles, elm yellows, elm leaf miner and verticillium wilt.	These elms are cultivars of Dutch elm disease resistant American elm specimens. Their resistance has been tested, often at University of Minnesota.

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 partial sun exposure  full sun exposure  partial shade exposure  shade exposure

Salt tolerance:  tolerant  moderately tolerant  intolerant





























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Black maple	<b>N</b> <i>Acer nigrum</i>		3	60-75 ft	40-50 ft	☀️ ●	🚫	Leaf scorch, verticillium wilt, tar spot, anthracnose, Asian longhorn beetle	
Three flowered maple	▼ <i>Acer triflorum</i>		5	20-30 ft	20-30 ft	☀️ ●	👉	Verticillium wilt	Some consider this a subspecies of sugar maple. Yellow, orange, and red fall foliage
Red buckeye	▼ <i>Aesculus pavia</i>		5	15-20 ft	15-30ft	☀️ ●	👉	Powdery mildew, leaf blotch.	Red flowers in spring
Manchurian alder	⚠️ <i>Alnus hirsuta</i>		3	25-40 ft	20-30 ft	☀️ ●	🚫	No serious problems	One of the most drought tolerant alders on the market
Autumn Brilliance serviceberry	⚠️ <b>UC</b> <i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	Apple serviceberry	4	15-25 ft	15-25 ft	☀️ ●	🚫	Rust, leaf spot, fire blight, powdery mildew and canker are occasional disease problems	Attractive orange to deep red fall color. Birds are attracted to edible fruit.
Bitternut hickory	<b>N</b> <i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Bitternut, swamp hickory	4	50-70 ft	40-50 ft	☀️ ●	👍	No serious problems	
Carolina silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Silverbell	4	30-40 ft	20-35 ft	☀️ ●	🚫	No serious problems	Not tolerant of compacted soils
Bigtooth aspen	<b>N</b> <i>Populus grandidentata</i>	American aspen, white poplar	2	60-80 ft	20-40 ft	☀️ ●	👍	Hypoxylon canker, leaf spots, nectria canker	Can struggle with Hennepin County's humid climate
Hop tree	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Wafer-ash, stinking ash	4	15-20 ft	15-20 ft	☀️ ●	🚫	Leaf spots, rust	Small tree or large shrub that produces small fragrant flowers and wafer-like winged seeds
Eastern hemlock	🌲 <b>N</b> <i>Tsuga occidentalis</i>	Canada hemlock	3	40-70 ft	25-35 ft	☀️ ●	🚫	Hemlock scale, bagworm, needle rust mite, woolly adelgid, needle blight	Susceptible to winter burn if not sheltered from strong winds.
Chestnut oak	▼ <i>Quercus prinus</i>		4	60-70 ft	60-70 ft	☀️ ◐	🚫	Oak wilt, scale, two-lined chestnut borer	

⚠️ street tree 🌲 evergreen **UC** utility compatible **N** native Minnesota tree species ▼ southern range species for Minnesota's changing climate

☀️ partial sun exposure ☀️ full sun exposure ◐ partial shade exposure ● shade exposure

Salt tolerance: 👍 tolerant 👉 moderately tolerant 🚫 intolerant



Common name	Scientific name	Alternate name(s)	USDA hardiness zone limit	Height	Spread	Exposure	Salt	Pest and disease problems	Notes
Fraser fir	 <i>Abies fraseri</i>		4	30-40 ft	20-25 ft			Balsam woolly adelgid, bark beetles, spruce budworms, aphids, bagworms, scale, root rots, needle rust and twig blight	
Korean fir	 <i>Abies koreana</i>		5	30-50 ft	6-12 ft			Disease problems include root rot, needle rust and twig blight	Tolerant of alkaline soils and heat tolerant, purple/blue upright cones, needles have an attractive silver underside.
Yellow buckeye	<i>Aesculus flava</i>		4	60-80 ft	25-35 ft			Leaf scorch, fungal leaf blotch	Messy fruit/plant parts
Ohio buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>		3	20-40 ft	20-40 ft			Leaf blotch, powdery mildew, scale, Japanese beetles, leaf scorch.	Buckeyes should not be eaten. Premature leaf drop is probable in hot, dry periods.
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>		3	50-75 ft	40-65 ft			Leaf scorch, fungal leaf blotch.	Large seed in a prickly husk
Shadblow serviceberry	  <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Canada serviceberry	3	10-20 ft	10-20 ft			No serious problems	Fruit is edible
Yellow birch	 <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>		3	60-75 ft	60-75 ft			Leaf spots, cankers, birch leaf miners, birch skeletonizer, bronze birch borer	Shows some resistance to the bronze birch borer. Lives a long time. Beautiful fall color and peeling golden bark.
Heart leaved birch	 <i>Betula cordifolia</i>	Mountain paper birch, eastern paper birch, swamp birch	3	50-70 ft	20-45 ft			Leaf miners, cankers, bronze birch borer	
Musclewood	  <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Blue beech, American hornbeam	3	25-40 ft	15-40 ft			Not susceptible to any serious insect or disease problems	Can tolerate a wide variety of conditions but grows best on rich, seasonally wet sites.

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 partial sun exposure  full sun exposure  partial shade exposure  shade exposure




















Salt tolerance:  tolerant  moderately tolerant  intolerant

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Shellbark hickory	▼ <i>Carya laciniosa</i>	Kingnut hickory, big-leaved shagbark hickory	4	75-100 ft	50-75 ft	☀️🌑	🚫	No serious problems	Fruit is edible
Shagbark hickory	N ▼ <i>Carya ovata</i>		4	60-80 ft	30-50 ft	☀️🌑	🚫	No serious problems	Fruit is edible
Mockernut hickory	▼ <i>Carya tomentosa</i>	White hickory	4	50-60 ft	20-30 ft	☀️🌑	🚫	No serious problems	Fruit is edible
Southern catalpa	▼ <i>Catalpa bignoniodes</i>	Common catalpa, eastern catalpa, cigar tree	5	30-40 ft	30-40 ft	☀️🌑	🚫	Verticillium wilt, leaf spots, powdery mildew	Tree can be messy when fruits and flowers drop.
Chinese catalpa	A ▼ <i>Catalpa ovata</i>	Yellow catalpa	4	20-30 ft	20-30 ft	☀️🌑	👉	Verticillium wilt, leaf spots, powdery mildew	Tree can be messy when fruits and flowers drop.
Hackberry	A N <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>		2	40-60 ft	40-50 ft	☀️🌑	👉	Witch's broom, hackberry nipple gall	Important food source for migrating songbirds. Great street tree.
Katsura tree	A ▼ <i>Cercidphyllum japonicum</i>	Japanese katsura	4	40-60 ft	20-30 ft	☀️🌑	👍	Leaf scorch	Sensitive to tough and dry sites
Eastern redbud	A UC <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud	4	20-30 ft	25-35 ft	☀️🌑	🚫	Borers, cankers, verticillium wilt	Suffers in full sun or extreme summer heat.
Pagoda dogwood	N <i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved dogwood	3	15-25 ft	20-35 ft	☀️🌑	🚫	Minor leaf infections, golden stem canker	Good for native pollinators
Cornelian cherry dogwood	▼ <i>Cornus mas</i>		4	20-25 ft	15-20 ft	☀️🌑	👉	No serious problems	
Turkish filbert	A <i>Corylus colurna</i>	Turkish hazelnut	4	40-50 ft	15-35 ft	☀️🌑	🚫	No serious problems	Fruit is edible
Smoke tree	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	Chittamwood	4	20-30 ft	10-20 ft	☀️🌑	🚫	No serious problems	Excellent fall colors

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partial sun exposure  
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 partial shade exposure  
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Salt tolerance: tolerant  
 moderately tolerant  
 intolerant

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Persimmon	  <i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Simmon, possumwood, and Florida persimmon	4	35-60 ft	20-35 ft	 		Impacted by persimmon wilt, webworm, and hickory horned devil.	Desirable wood, edible fruit, good for pollinators.
Hardy rubber tree	  <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>		5	40-60 ft	30-50 ft	 		No serious problems	
American beech	 <i>Fagus grandifolia</i>		4	50-70 ft	50-70 ft	 		Beech bark disease, beech bark scale	
European beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Common beech	4	50-60 ft	35-45 ft	 		Cankers	
Manchurian ash	  <i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	Mancana'	3	30-55 ft	25-35 ft	 		No serious problems	
Mountain silverbell	 <i>Halesia tetraptera</i>		5a	40-60 ft	20-30 ft	 			Attractive flowers and yellow fall color.
Tuliptree	  <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip poplar	5	70-90 ft	35-50 ft	 		Aphids, scales, mildew, canker, verticillium wilt	
Cucumber magnolia	 <i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Cucumbertree	3	50-80 ft	50-80 ft	 		Scale insects	Will not do well in windy or polluted sites.
Star magnolia	  <i>Magnolia stellata</i>		4	15-20 ft	10-15 ft	 		Chlorosis, magnolia scale, powdery mildew	Best planted in a sheltered location
Butterflies magnolia	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> x <i>M. denudata</i> 'Butterflies'	Butterfly magnolia	4	15-30 ft	15-30 ft	 		No serious problems	
Blackgum	  <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black tupelo, sour gum	4	30-50 ft	20-30 ft	 		Cankers, leaf spots	
Ironwood	 <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Eastern hop hornbeam	3	25-40 ft	15-40 ft	 		No serious problems	Provides food for wildlife. Common understory tree in Hennepin County forests.

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Norway spruce	 <i>Picea abies</i>		3	40-60 ft	25-30 ft			Cytospora canker, Rhizosphaera needlecast, spider mites, bagworm	
White spruce	  <i>Picea glauca</i>	Canadian spruce	2	40-60 ft	10-20 ft			Cankers, root rots, needlecast diseases, bagworm, sawfly miners, needle miners, eastern spruce gall, adelgids	
Serbian spruce	 <i>Picea omorika</i>		4	50-60 ft	20-25 ft			Aphids, borers	Intolerant of pollution
Red pine	  <i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Norway pine	2	50-80 ft	15-30 ft			Armillaria root rot, Diplodia tip blight, Sirococcus shoot blight	
Eastern white pine	  <i>Pinus strobus</i>		3	50-80 ft	20-40 ft			White pine blister rust, white pine weevil	Sensitive to salt and air pollution. Important keystone species for wildlife.
American sycamore	  <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Buttonwood, buttonball tree	4	75-100 ft	50-70 ft			Anthraxnose, leafspots, aphids, plant bug, scales, bagworm, borers	Also susceptible to frost cracks.
London planetree	 <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>		5	70-100 ft	65-80 ft			Canker stain, anthracnose, leafspots, aphids, plant bug, scales, borers	Young plants can be susceptible to frost cracks
Quaking aspen	 <i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Trembling aspen	2	40-50 ft	20-30 ft			Hypoxylon canker, leaf spots, nectria canker	Roots tend to sucker freely. Does not tolerate summer heat or pollution.
America plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	Wild plum	3	15-25 ft	15-25 ft			Black knot, mildew, rust, root rots, fire blight, borers, mites, tent caterpillars	Fast-growing, short-lived, colony-forming tree. Great for wildlife.
Sargent's cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>		4	40-50 ft	40-50 ft			Black knot, Eastern tent caterpillar, cankers, leaf spots, borers, aphids and scale	Beautiful pink flowers in early spring and shiny green foliage turns bronze to red in fall.
Black cherry	  <i>Prunus serotina</i>	Wild black cherry	3	50-60 ft	20-35 ft			Eastern tent caterpillar, cherry scallop shell moth, black knot fungus, animal browse as seedlings.	Excellent pollinator, good for songbirds, attractive flowers. Yellow to red fall color. Valuable lumber.

 street tree  evergreen  utility compatible  native Minnesota tree species  southern range species for Minnesota's changing climate

 partial sun exposure  full sun exposure  partial shade exposure  shade exposure











Salt tolerance:  tolerant  moderately tolerant  intolerant

Common name	Scientific name	Alternate name(s)	USDA hardiness zone limit	Height	Spread	Exposure	Salt	Pest and disease problems	Notes
Chokecherry	<b>N</b> <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Virginia bird cherry, bitter cherry	2	15-25 ft	10-15 ft	☀️🌑	👍	Black knot, mildew, rust, root rots, fire blight, borers, mites and tent caterpillars.	Great for pollinators and songbirds.
Douglas fir	🌲 <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>		4	40-80 ft	12-20 ft	☀️🌑	👎	Armillaria root rot, dwarf mistletoe	
Shingle oak	🌿 <b>N</b> <i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	Laurel oak, small-leaved oak	5	50-60 ft	50-60 ft	☀️🌑	👎	Oak wilt, scale, two-lined chestnut borer	
Northern red oak	<b>N</b> <i>Quercus rubra</i>		3	60-75 ft	60-75 ft	☀️🌑	👎	Oak wilt, two-lined chestnut borer	One of the faster growing oaks. More tolerant of salt and air pollution.
Black oak	<b>N</b> 🌿 <i>Quercus velutina</i>		4	50-60 ft	40-70 ft	☀️🌑	👍	Oak wilt, two-lined chestnut borer	This species cannot withstand severe drought
Peachleaf willow	<b>N</b> <i>Salix amygdaloides</i>		2	13-65 ft	20-60 ft	☀️🌑	👎	Forest tent caterpillar, spongy moth, cottonwood leaf borer, willow sawfly, Phytophthora and Cytospora canker	Native American medicinal use, excellent early season pollinator. Very flood tolerant
Black willow	<b>N</b> <i>Salix nigra</i>		4	30-60 ft	30-60 ft	☀️🌑	👎	Forest tent caterpillar, spongy moth, cottonwood leaf borer, willow sawfly, Phytophthora and Cytospora canker	Native American medicinal use, excellent early season pollinator. Very flood tolerant
Bald cypress	<b>N</b> 🌿 <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Swamp cypress, red cypress	4	50-70 ft	20-30 ft	☀️🌑	👍	Twig blight, spider mite, gall forming mite, cypress moths	Deciduous conifer. Tree will adapt to a wide range of soil types
Northern white cedar	🌲 <b>N</b> <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Arborvitae (American or eastern)	3	40-60 ft	10-15 ft	☀️🌑	👎	Bagworm, leaf miner, spider mites	Foliage tends to discolor in winter. Deer browsing can be a problem.
Basswood	<b>N</b> <i>Tilia americana</i>	American linden	3	60-80 ft	30-60 ft	☀️🌑	👎	Aphids, Japanese beetles, linden borer, anthracnose, verticillium wilt	Small fragrant flowers in mid-June. Great for pollinators.

 street tree  
 evergreen  
 utility compatible  
**N** native Minnesota tree species  
 southern range species for Minnesota's changing climate

 partial sun exposure  
 full sun exposure  
 partial shade exposure  
 shade exposure

Salt tolerance:  tolerant  
 moderately tolerant  
 intolerant

Common name	Scientific name	Alternate name(s)	USDA hardiness zone limit	Height	Spread	Exposure	Salt	Pest and disease problems	Notes
Silver linden	 <i>Tilia tomentosa</i>		4	50-70 ft	25-40 ft			Aphids, Japanese beetle, powdery mildew, verticillium wilt	Excellent pollinator
Zelkova	 <i>Zelkova serrata</i>		5	50-80 ft	50-75 ft			Phloem necrosis, Canker	Elm-like form
Canada plum	  <i>Prunus nigra</i>	Black plum	2	20-30 ft	10-15 ft			Plum pocket, branch cankers, powdery mildew, plum curculio	Fruit is edible

 street tree  evergreen  utility compatible  native Minnesota tree species  southern range species for Minnesota's changing climate

 partial sun exposure  full sun exposure  partial shade exposure  shade exposure

Salt tolerance:  tolerant  moderately tolerant  intolerant

These trees are not recommended to plant within Hennepin County. They may be invasive, prone to disease or infestation, or not survive well in Minnesota's changing climate.

Common name	Scientific name
Amur maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Black alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
White mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>
Amur corktree	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>
Callery pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Common buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Glossy buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Siberian elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>



**Hennepin County**  
Environment and Energy

[hennepin.us/trees](https://hennepin.us/trees)  
[trees@hennepin.us](mailto:trees@hennepin.us)  
612-348-3777

34-412-35-24

