Guide to Native Trees for Landscaping on the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay
INTRODUCTION
The Eastern Shore area of Mobile Bay is home to many tree species that are highly suited for landscaping. Some, such as Live Oaks and Red Maple are widely planted here. Others like Swamp-chestnut Oak and Atlantic White-cedar, are very useful but much less often considered by developers and homeowners. This guide is designed to help people choose native species for various landscape situations.

Why Choose Native Species
Although a number of non-native species do quite well here, natives often are better. Some exotic species that have been planted in this area have looked good for a while but failed. Others, like Tallowtree and Chinese Privet grow too well here and cause serious problems by invading woodlands and farms.

Coastal Alabama (Baldwin, Escambia, and Mobile Counties) has 80 or more native tree species. By using them, landscapers can provide highly educational and interesting plantings.

Key Points to Remember
1. Protect good trees during construction
Prospective building sites often have healthy trees that are worth keeping. Identifying them and preventing damage to roots and stems can be very worthwhile. The Alabama Urban Forestry Association publication “Trees for your Home” gives clear advice on how to do this.

2. Choose New Trees with Care
Thinking about the future sizes and shapes of new trees can avoid a lot of problems with utility lines, street clearance, excessive shade, and your neighbors. Also, one should choose species that are suited to the project’s soil drainage, and other conditions. The species selection chart in this brochure will help you do this.

3. Buy Trees grown from Nearby Tree Sources
Many species found here have very large native ranges. For example, Red maple is common from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. Red Maple specimens from northern seed sources are very unlikely to thrive here. The same is true for most species.

4. Don’t buy Damaged Nursery Stock.
Examine trees carefully for signs of insects or disease, physical damage, and drought symptoms. Avoid seedlings and saplings that are “root-bound” from too small containers.

5. Transplanting from the Wild
In many cases, transplanting causes serious damage. Some species are especially difficult in this regard. Transplanted specimens typically do not count toward landscape requirements in city ordinances. Homeowners can transplant some species successfully or may be able to grow them from seed. Transplanting works best when trees are nearly dormant (late fall and early winter).

6. Planting Time
Fall and early winter generally are the best times for planting trees here. Fall planting allows time for considerable root growth before spring drought or summer heat stress new trees. Container-grown stock can be planted successfully at any time, if this is done carefully and the trees are mulched properly. In any case, new trees will need mulching and regular watering for at least 2 years or more.

7. Plant Carefully
Don’t manhandle the specimens. Dig a good hole, and mulch properly. The AUFA publication, “Trees for Your Home” gives detailed advice on the steps.

8. Keep Records
Most people enjoy knowing what tree species they have and how old each specimen is. This information also can be a good selling point for future owners.

9. Plant Availability
Some of the best native species are difficult to find in retail nurseries. Local landscape firms can order most of the trees shown in the brochure. The Baldwin County Master Gardeners’ plant sales at Weeks Bay Reserve in Spring and Fall have many native plants. Mobile Botanical Garden also has annual sales.

VERY LARGE TREES (90 feet or more in height or spread) Live Oak, White Oak, Cherrybark Oak, Baldcypress.

LARGE TREES (60 to 80 feet) River Birch, Pignut Hickory, Sugarberry, American Beech, Green Ash, Sweetgum, Southern Magnolia, Blackgum, Swamp Tupelo, Slash Pine, Longleaf Pine, Southern Red Oak, Nuttall Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak, Willow Oak, Pondcypress

MEDIUM-SIZED TREES (40 to 50 feet) Red Maple, Atlantic White-cedar, Southern Redcedar, Sweetbay Magnolia, Spruce Pine.

Some Native Species likely to cause Big Problems in Landscape use:
Eastern Redbud Serious diseases
Flowering Dogwood Serious Diseases
Honeysuckle Large thorns
Loblolly-bay Difficult to establish
Red Mulberry Messy fruits
Sycamore Huge messy leaves, Seedballs
Cottonwood Diseases
Carolina Cherry Laurel Produces too many seedlings
Darlington Oak More susceptible to decay than recommended Oak Species
Laurel Oak More susceptible to decay than recommended Oak Species
Water Oak More susceptible to decay than recommended Oak Species
Black/Weeping Willow Weak branches, highly invasive roots

Good Substitutes for Flowering Dogwood
Downy Serviceberry, Parsley Hawthorn, Two-wing Silverbell, Sourwood, Flatwoods Plum
Persimmon / Diospyros virginiana
30-60' tall - Slow - Med growth
full sun to part shade

Pignut Hickory / Carya glabra
60-80' tall - Slow growth
full sun to part shade

Pondcypress / Taxodium ascendens
40-80' tall - Medium growth
full sun

Red Maple / Acer rubrum
40-60' tall - Med - fast growth
full sun to part shade

River Birch /Betula nigra
60-80' tall - Fast growth
full sun to part shade

Sand Live Oak / Quercus geminata
20-30' tall - Medium growth
full sun to part shade
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name / Scientific name</th>
<th>Average Height</th>
<th>Average Crown</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
<th>Light Requirement</th>
<th>Soil Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Beech / Fagus grandifolia</td>
<td>50 - 70</td>
<td>40 - 60</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Full sun to heavy shade</td>
<td>Moist to well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Holly / Ilex opaca</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
<td>15 - 30</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist to well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Hornbeam / Carpinus caroliniana</td>
<td>20 - 35</td>
<td>20 - 35</td>
<td>Slow to med</td>
<td>Full sun to shade</td>
<td>Moist to well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Whitecedar / Chamaecyparis thyoides</td>
<td>40 - 50</td>
<td>10 - 20</td>
<td>Fast juvenile, slows later.</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist to well - drained</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baldcypress / Taxodium distichum</td>
<td>70 - 90</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Moist to well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigleaf Magnolia / Magnolia macrophylla</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
<td>15 - 25</td>
<td>Moderate to fast</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackgum / Nyssa sylvatica</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>30 - 40</td>
<td>Slow to med</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherrybark Oak / Quercus pagoda</td>
<td>70 - 100</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>Medium to fast</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist fertile soil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dahoon Holly / Ilex cassine</td>
<td>15 - 25</td>
<td>8 - 15</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Wet to well - drained</td>
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<tr>
<td>Downy Serviceberry / Amelanchier arborea</td>
<td>15 - 30</td>
<td>15 - 20</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist to well - drained</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Hophornbeam / Ostrya virginiana</td>
<td>25 - 40</td>
<td>15 - 25</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatwoods Plum / Prunus umbellata</td>
<td>10 - 20</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Full sun to light shade</td>
<td>Well - drained to dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringetree / Chionanthus virginicus</td>
<td>12 - 20</td>
<td>12 - 20</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist to well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Ash / Fraxinus pennsylvanica</td>
<td>50 - 60</td>
<td>30 - 40</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist, well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live Oak / Quercus virginiana</td>
<td>40 - 80</td>
<td>60 - 120</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist to dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf Pine / Pinus palustris</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>30 - 40</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Moist to dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuttall Oak / Quercus nuttalii</td>
<td>50 - 80</td>
<td>40 - 60</td>
<td>Medium to fast</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Wet to moderately dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley Hawthorn / Crataegus marshallii</td>
<td>15 - 25</td>
<td>15 - 25</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persimmon / Diospyros virginiana</td>
<td>30 - 60</td>
<td>20 - 35</td>
<td>Slow to med</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pignut Hickory / Carya glabra</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>40 - 50</td>
<td>slow</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist, to moderately dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pondcypress / Taxodium ascendens</td>
<td>40 - 80</td>
<td>15 - 25</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Moist to well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Maple / Acer rubrum</td>
<td>40 - 60</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>medium to fast</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist, well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Birch / Betula nigra</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>40 - 50</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist, well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Live Oak / Quercus geminata</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
<td>medium</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>well - drained - dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slash Pine / Pinus elliottii</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Moist to med. Dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sourwood / Oxycodendrum arboreum</td>
<td>30 - 50</td>
<td>15 - 25</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Full sun to light shade</td>
<td>Moist well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Magnolia / Magnolia grandiflora</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>40 - 60</td>
<td>Slow to med</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist to dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Red-cedar / Juniperus silicicola/virginiana</td>
<td>40 - 60</td>
<td>10 - 30</td>
<td>Fast juvenile, slows later.</td>
<td>Full sun to light shade</td>
<td>Moist to well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Red Oak / Quercus falcata</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>50 - 60</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Well - drained to dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparkleberry / Vaccinium arboreum</td>
<td>15 - 20</td>
<td>15 - 20</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Full sun to light shade</td>
<td>Well drained to dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spruce Pine / Pinus glabra</td>
<td>40 - 60</td>
<td>30 - 40</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarberry / Celtis laevigata</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Wet to well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp - chestnut Oak / Quercus michauxii</td>
<td>50 - 80</td>
<td>40 - 60</td>
<td>Medium to fast</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Redbay / Persea palustris</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
<td>15 - 25</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Wet to well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swamp Tupelo / Nyssa sylvatica var: biflora</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>30 - 40</td>
<td>Slow to med</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>wet - moist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetbay Magnolia / Magnolia virginiana</td>
<td>50 - 60</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetgum / Liquidambar styraciflua</td>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>30 - 50</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Wet to moderately dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two - wing Silverbell / Halesia diptera</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>20 - 30</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Moist well - drained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Oak / Quercus alba</td>
<td>70 - 90</td>
<td>50 - 60</td>
<td>Slow to med</td>
<td>Full sun to part shade</td>
<td>Deep, rich well - drained soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Oak / Quercus phellos</td>
<td>40 - 70</td>
<td>30 - 40</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Full sun</td>
<td>Moist, well - drained, but adaptable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disadvantages


Advantages

Huge leaves and enormous white flowers make this a fine specimen tree. Highly adaptable, even on tough sites. Excellent red fall foliage. Interesting blocky bark. Very strong.
Excellent shade tree with large rounded crown. Long-lived. Shiny evergreen leaves and red to yellow berries. Attractive smooth light - gray bark.
Showy white flowers before leaves are out. Good for naturalistic plantings. Adaptable to wide range of sites.
Blooms profusely in early spring with white flowers.


Boring and scale insects. Shallow roots when grown in compacted soils.
Massive size overwhelms small yards.
Stymied grass.


Beautiful everwhite clusters of blossoms last longer than most. Especially profuse blossoms in full sun.
Highly adaptable. Not as desirable for land scaping as White Ash, but more available from nurseries. Abundant seeds are messy, but preferred by wildlife. Quintessential Eastern Shore evergreen tree. Widest - spreading. Long-lived, very strong, and drought-tolerant. Easy to grow.

Webworms. Green fruit is highly astringent. Fallen ripe fruit is a litter problem.


Webworms. Green fruit is highly astringent. Fallen ripe fruit is a litter problem.

Large nuts

Webworms

Aphids, bad seed sources

Aphids, wind breakage, extensive root system

Fusiform rust cankers, Turpentine beetles and Ips beetles

None serious

Large waxy leaves slow to decompose. Dense shade inhibits grass. Does not tolerate root disturbance.

Bagworms. Storm damage

Prolonged leaf fall

Very slow growth

Sawfly

Few

Leaf gall

Few

Few pests. Often produces many suckers at base.

Leaves and gumballs difficult to rake and to clean from bushes. Above - ground roots. Webworms.

None serious

Expansive root system. Lace Bug magnet

Beautiful, deep, narrow crown. Spectacular stem - branch architecture. Lovely cinnamon brown bark. Very effective in small clusters. Strong

Beautiful showy red flowers and seeds in spring. Good fall color. Much stronger branching than Silver Maple. Easy to grow. Florida Maple and Chalk Maple are much longer lived and more windfirm.

Beautiful peeling & curly bark. Does well in clumps or as a multi-stemmed specimens.

Similar to Live Oak but smaller and very drought tolerant

Shows clusters of small white flowers at tips of branches. Beautiful red leaves in fall. Attractive fissured bark. Good alternative to Flowering Dogwood.

Attractive evergreen foliage. Small fruits attract birds. Leaves have spicy smell.

Same as black gum but adapted to wet sites.

Pretty flowers are smaller than on Grandiflora, but very abundant in full sun. Evergreen leaves are shiny green on top and silvery beneath.


Showy white bell-shaped flowers in early spring. Good alternative to Flowering Dogwood.

Stately long - lived shade tree. Large acorns much liked by wildlife. Very strong.
Spruce Pine / Picea glabra
40-60' tall - Fast growth
full sun to part shade

Sugarberry / Celtis laevigata
50-60' tall - Medium growth
full sun to part shade

Swamp Chestnut Oak / Quercus michauxii
50-60' tall - Fast growth
full sun to part shade

Swamp Redbay / Persea palustris
20-40' tall - Medium growth
full sun to part shade

Swamp Tupelo / Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora
60-80' tall - Slow - Med growth
full sun to part shade

Sweetbay Magnolia / Magnolia virginiana
50-60' tall - Medium growth

SPRUCE PINE  SUGARBERRY  SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK  SWAMP REDBAY  SWAMP TUPelo  SWEETBAY MAGNOLIA
Two-wing Silverbell / Halesia diptera
20-30' tall - Slow - med growth
full sun to part shade

White Oak / Quercus alba
70-90' tall - Slow - med growth
full sun to part shade

Willow Oak / Quercus
40-70' tall - Medium growth
full sun

NOTE: The tree images in this guide are in comparison with a 6-foot-tall person. The size of the person's image is reduced or increased in proportion to the approximate sizes of mature tree specimens.
USEFUL REFERENCES

FREE PUBLICATIONS


Selecting Large Trees for the Landscape. 4 pages. Alabama Cooperative Extension System Circular ANR-447, Ronald Shumack and David Williams authors.


Trees for your Home: A REFERENCE GUIDE TO GROWING HEALTHY TREES, published by the Alabama Urban Forestry Association. 17 pages. Good illustrations and advice on protecting existing trees during building construction and on selecting, planting, and maintaining new trees. Copies available at some local city offices and from the Alabama Urban Forestry Association, P.O. Box 549210, Birmingham, AL 35254, call toll-free 877.548.0440 or info@aufa.com .2nd draft

BOOKS


Harrison L. Flint (Purdue University), Landscape Plants for Eastern North America. 842 pages. Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Although the subtitle indicates that the book is "Exclusive of Florida and the Immediate Gulf Coast", most tree species native to Mobile and Baldwin County are included. Good descriptions and site adaptability charts as well as highly useful drawings illustrating typical sizes and shapes of young and mature specimens.


**WEBSITES**

Alabama Cooperative Extension System  www.aces.edu/

Alabama Urban Forestry Association  www.aufa.com/

Association of Florida Native Nurseries  www.afnn.org/

Auburn University: Donald E. Davis Arboretum photographs and tree descriptions  www.auburn.edu/arboretum/

North Carolina State University Department of Horticulture Plant Factsheets  www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/consumer/factsheets/

University of Florida, Cooperative Extension System, Online Publications  http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publications.html

Virginia Tech University  Dendrology - Fact Sheets for Tree Identification  www.cnr.vt.edu/dendro/

**NOTE:** USING THE GOOGLE.COM IMAGES BUTTON, ONE CAN ENTER EITHER THE COMMON NAME OR THE SCIENTIFIC NAME AND FIND HUNDREDS OF WEBSITES WITH PHOTOGRAPHS AND WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF ALMOST ANY PLANT SPECIES.

**LOCAL TREE TRAILS AND ARBORETA**

**Fairhope Beach Park Tree Trail**, just north of the Fairhope Municipal Pier. Includes 47 signed specimens representing 26 native species and 2 non-native ones. Free brochure available at the park entrance and at city offices.

**Fairhope Marietta Johnson Tree Trail**, Faulkner State Community College Campus, 450 Fairhope Avenue. Includes 60 signed specimens representing 36 native tree species and some non-native ones and several shrub species. Free brochure available at city offices, Faulkner State administrative building, and Marietta Johnson Museum.

**Mobile Botanical Gardens**, 5150 Museum Drive. This 100-acre site includes many specimens of native trees and other plants.

**Village Point Park Reserve**, 27717 Main Street, Daphne. 65 wooded acres with many large native trees and shrubs that are often seen in South Alabama landscapes. Includes a tree trail with 32 identified trees and shrubs and a brochure (available at City Hall or the Recreation Department).

**Weeks Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve**, 11300 U.S. Highway 98, headquarters located about 0.2 mile west of Weeks Bay/Fish River bridge. Includes a boardwalk though a wetland, with specimens of trees and other plants identified by signs and listed on a free brochure.

**NOTE:** HURRICAN IVAN DAMAGED SOME OF THESE LOCATIONS SEVERELY. IN OCTOBER 2004, WHEN THIS GUIDE WAS PUBLISHED, SOME SPECIMENS WERE MISSING.
NATIVE TREES AND HURRICANES

No tree is totally resistant to hurricanes, but some species are much tougher than others. Some of the toughest ones are:

- Baldcypress
- Blackgum
- Live Oak
- Pondcypress
- Sand Live Oak
- Southern Magnolia
- Swamp-chestnut Oak
- Swamp Tupelo
- White Oak

Landscapes with mixtures of species and sizes of trees appear to survive storms with less damage than ones with single species and sizes. However, open stands of trees long-exposed to storms also do relatively well. Good examples are the Loblolly, Longleaf, and Slash Pines in Fairhope's parks along South Mobile Street.

Recently planted trees and newly exposed trees, for example ones adjacent to newly cleared land, are especially vulnerable. Soil moisture is another factor. Even Live Oaks can be uprooted if the ground has been saturated by prolonged heavy rain, as in Hurricane Georges.

The Garden and Home Section of the Mobile Register, Friday October 1, 2004, includes lengthy articles on the effects of Hurricane Ivan and assessments of many tree species.

The following University of Florida reports also give useful information:

Circular 1183 "Wind and Trees: Surveys of Tree Damage in the Florida Panhandle after Hurricanes Erin and Opal", by Mary L. Durleya

Fact Sheet ENH 105 "Evaluating and Treating Landscape Trees Following a Hurricane", by Edward F. Gilman

NOTES
TREE SIZES AND SHAPES

Many things govern tree sizes and shapes. The images and size ranges shown on the preceding pages are approximations for mature specimens. Actual sizes will vary greatly, depending on seed sources, soil conditions, rainfall patterns, and the amounts of sunlight each tree gets. Specimens that must compete with other trees for sunlight, nutrients and water usually will be smaller in stem circumference and crown spread than ones without competition.

ALABAMA STATE CHAMPION TREES

(These are the largest specimens reported by the Alabama Forestry Commission to exist as of June 2004. Most are much larger than would be found in ordinary landscapes.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Circumference (inches)</th>
<th>Height (feet)</th>
<th>Crown Spread (feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Beech</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Holly</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Hornbeam</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Whitecedar</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldcypress</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigleaf Magnolia</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackgum</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherrybark Oak</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>140</td>
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<tr>
<td>Downy Serviceberry</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Hophornbeam</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatwoods Plum</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fringetree</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Ash</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Live Oak</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf Pine</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuttall Oak</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley Hawthorn</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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FAIRHOPE TREE COMMITTEE

ex officio:
Mayor Timothy M. Kant
Jennifer Fidler, City Horticulturist and Public Works Director
Appointed
Tom Ellis, Forester
Paul Fontenot, Landscape Architect
Mike Ford, City Councilman
Jackie Frodsham
Bob Gentle, City Councilman
Bobby Green, Nurseryman and Landscaper

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