

UNIVERSITY of HOUSTON



CAMPUS TREE CARE PLAN

Developed by the University of Houston Campus Tree Committee and approved on December 23, 2015.

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I. PREFACE

a. Purpose

The University of Houston recognizes that trees are an integral part of the campus identity and a valuable natural resource. The standards included in this Campus Tree Care Plan provide proper procedures for the preservation, selection, maintenance, and replacement of trees that the campus community, outside design professionals, and contractors can clearly understand. These guidelines will govern the design and specification for campus projects in order to:

1. Ensure preservation compliance for trees on University property.
2. Improve the likelihood of tree resilience during and after construction projects.
3. Provide standards of tree maintenance.
4. Reduce tree and infrastructure conflicts.
5. Provide a standardized process for tree-related issues.
6. Provide guidance for the replacement and/or addition of trees.

b. Definitions

1. ANSI A300 standards – generally accepted industry standards for tree care practices developed by Tree Care Industry Association and written by a committee called the Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) A300, whose mission is to develop consensus performance standards based on current research and sound practice for writing specifications to manage trees, shrubs, and other woody plants.
2. Tree Protection Zone – area surrounding individual trees or groups of trees to be protected during construction, and defined by the drip line of individual trees or the perimeter drip line of groups of trees, unless otherwise indicated.
3. Root ball – the mass formed by the roots of a plant and the soil surrounding them.
4. Dripline – the area defined by the outermost circumference of a tree canopy where water drips from and onto the ground.
5. ISA Certified Arborist – individuals with three or more years of full-time work in arboriculture or a degree in arboriculture, horticulture, landscape architecture, or forestry are eligible to take an exam for the six ISA credentials. The International Society of Arboriculture administer the exams and certification.
6. Trenching – Digging a trench for infrastructure needs and installations during construction cuts through root systems and causes significant damage to trees.
7. Boring – Boring or tunneling under a tree allows infrastructure to be installed through existing root systems causing little to no damage to the tree and is the preferred method over trenching.
8. Caliper – The diameter or thickness of the main stem of a young tree or sapling as measured at six inches above ground level. This measurement is used for nursery-grown trees having a diameter of four inches or less.

c. Responsible Department

The Campus Tree Committee will oversee and update the Campus Tree Care Plan and the Facilities Services and Facilities, Planning & Construction departments will integrate the plan into existing university grounds, construction and design standards and policies.

d. Roles of the Campus Tree Committee Representatives

The Campus Tree Committee will meet on a regular basis to review the status of the Campus Tree Care Plan and update it as needed. Additional responsibilities will include analyzing data, addressing policy and guideline issues related to tree care, developing and implementing outreach and education strategies, and setting annual goals for campus tree care. The Campus Tree Committee will follow the standards established by the Arbor Day Foundation's Tree Campus U.S.A. program and apply for certification or submit recertification to stay actively certified. The scope of the Campus Tree Committee may expand by implementing practices and strategies for other areas including native grasses, forbs, gardens, rainwater management projects, etc. Whether or not these or similar responsibilities will be added to the Campus Tree Committee's role depends on the time commitment required and the needs of the campus.

The committee will meet no fewer than four times a year and will be composed of a cross-section of campus representatives. Each member will serve a term of one year with the option to renew each consecutive year. Permanent sitting members will include:

1. Campus Landscape Architect and/or Manager of the UH Grounds department
2. Manager of the Office of Sustainability
3. Community Representative (Regional Urban Forester, City Forester, Municipal Arborist, Community Tree Board Member)
4. Faculty Representative(s)
5. Student Representative(s)

The permanent committee can elect additional committee members when necessary.

e. Campus Tree Advisory Committee Members (2015-2016)

1. Sarah Kelly – Manager of the Office of Sustainability
2. Jerry Bogna – Interim Executive Director, Facility Services
3. David Banks – Supervisor, Facilities Services, Grounds
4. Matthew Weaver – Regional Urban Forester, Texas A&M Forest Service
5. Patrick Peters – Professor, College of Architecture, project coordinator of designLAB
6. Steven Pennings – Professor, College of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Director of the UH Coastal Center
7. Guadalupe Orozco – Biology and Anthropology undergraduate student, Office of Sustainability Garden Assistant, President of the Horticulture Society
8. Margarita Reza – Environmental Science undergraduate student, Office of Sustainability Garden Assistant, Vice President of the Horticulture Society
9. Nikhil Schneider – Environmental Science (Energy & Sustainability minor) undergraduate student, Office of Sustainability Office and Team Lead

II. GENERAL

ANSI A300 standards provide requirements and recommendations for accepted tree care practices and guidelines for writing work specifications. ANSI A300 standards take precedence over all other previously existing tree care guidelines.

a. Goals and Targets

1. Planting and maintaining trees and forested areas along the edges of campus
 - a. The current UH design standards recommend tree planting along the campus and district perimeters to establish clear edges. Members of the Campus Tree Committee are integrating this design standard in the campus master plan.
 - b. The city of Houston manages some grounds areas on the edges of campuses. The committee will work with the city to care for the trees along the campus edges in a way that is consistent with the rest of the campus and managed following the guidelines set forth in the Campus Tree Care Plan.
2. Comprehensive campus tree inventory including risk assessment
 - a. This project would be established by students in Geographic Information System (GIS) courses on campus as a service learning project in partnership with the Campus Tree Committee and UH Grounds department. The individual tree data will include campus location, canopy size (in feet), trunk diameter, species, tree health, planting date (if known), maintenance history, tree risk factors and next scheduled maintenance. Once the tree inventory is completed, the UH Grounds department will maintain the inventory and submit an annual report to the Campus Tree Committee.
3. Increasing the canopy coverage on campus to attain a goal of 40%
 - a. Current design standards for the University incorporate campus greens and forested areas that require trees to provide a park-like setting and shade, which encourages additional tree planting that will increase the tree canopy. The campus edges design standard mentioned in the first goal is also contributing to a larger canopy.
 - b. Once the tree inventory is complete, the Campus Tree Committee will establish clear goals and timelines to increase the campus tree canopy.

b. Tree Diversity

As part of the overall appearance and conservation practices for the University, a diverse mixture of tree types is desired. This helps ensure that no particular species is overused in the event that a disease or pest that affects a certain type of tree can significantly alter the current tree canopy. The full list of native and adapted species recommended for the University can be found in section VII of this campus tree care plan.

c. Communication Strategy

The Campus Tree Care Plan will be incorporated into the University Design Guidelines and Construction Master Specifications. The Campus Tree Committee will publish

updates through the available University communication channels including social media, newsletters, press releases, and the University website.

d. Prohibited Practices

1. Tree Topping – No tree should be topped or have its uppermost branches removed unless an emergency warrants top removal. Special circumstances (i.e. bird netting over courtyards) must be assessed by the University Grounds Department to ensure that the best possible pruning is attained.
2. Canopy Debris – Trees should be maintained to be free of debris. It is inappropriate and harmful to the health of a tree to place objects that might scar the tree, break limbs, or harbor pests. The items are unstable in the canopy and could fall, causing injury to pedestrians and property. Additionally, nothing should be attached or posted on the trunks of trees, which can cause damage to the bark.
3. Unscheduled Tree Work – Outside parties are not permitted to trim, prune, or remove trees unless first approved by the Grounds Department and Facilities Planning & Construction. Exceptions are trees pruned for utilities by the utility company.
4. Line trimmers and mowing – Line trimming and mowing around the trunk and base of trees is prohibited to prevent tree injury.
5. Materials within dripline – No material or equipment may be stored within the drip line of trees. This also includes vehicles parking for the contractor's staff or sub-contractors.

III. TREE PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN

Trees play a vital role in creating identity and providing relief from heat on the University campus. All construction projects should be planned to minimize the impacts to existing trees and design standards should incorporate guidelines to increase the campus tree canopy, encourage tree diversity and recommend designs that are not detrimental to the health and resilience of campus trees.

a. Existing Construction Standards: Master Specifications

1. Tree and Plant Protection: Install temporary fencing located as indicated or outside Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) to protect vegetation from damage from construction operations. Protect tree root systems from damage, flooding, and erosion. TPZ is 1.5 feet away in radial distance from the trunk for every inch in stem diameter. (Section 01 50 00 – Temporary Facilities and Controls; 3.4 Security and Protection Facilities Installation)
2. Erect and maintain temporary fencing around Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) before starting site clearing. TPZ is 1.5 feet away in radial distance from the trunk for every inch in stem diameter. Remove fence when construction is complete. Do not excavate within Tree Protection Zones, unless otherwise indicated. Repair or replace trees and vegetation

indicated to remain that are damaged by construction operations, in a manner approved by Architect. (Section 31 10 13, Part 3 Execution, 3.2 Tree Protection)

3. Scope: This section pertains to the specifications for clearing and grubbing, topsoil removal and stockpiling, disconnecting, capping or sealing, and abandoning site utilities in place, and disposal of all vegetation, rubbish and excess material, as required for site grading and related staging areas as noted on the drawings and in accordance with these specifications. Protecting any existing trees, shrubs, groundcovers, plants and grass to remain shall be dictated by Section 02 41 13 Selective Site Demolition. Soil preparations for final landscaping media shall be dictated by Section 32 91 13 Soil Preparation. (Section 31 11 00 Clearing and Grubbing)

b. Existing Design Standards: Campus Design Guidelines and Standards

1. Section 6: Landscape Design Guidelines

- a. Stakes for bi-staking trees shall be 6-foot T-posts stakes. Guy wires for tree support shall be pliable No. 12 or No. 14 gauge galvanized wire.
- b. Preserve existing trees, particularly the remnants of the existing woods (post oaks).
- c. Replace any trees removed due to new construction or renovation projects. Replacement trees shall match or exceed caliper inch per caliper inch of trees removed during construction. If space to plant similarly calipered trees does not exist, (with the approval of the UH Landscape Project Manager) larger caliper trees may also be used or replacement trees may be located on alternate sites.
- d. Internal campus streets shall have a single row of regularly spaced canopy trees along both sides of the street continuing for the entire length of the street. Use of a singular species for each street with a spacing of 30'-40' on center is recommended. Trees may be different species for different streets, but mixing species within any particular street is discouraged. The trees shall be regularly spaced in a consistent alignment to distinguish them from adjacent landscape treatment and to reinforce the vehicular corridors.
- e. Consider a University tree farm to ensure a reliable supply of trees for the Campus.
- f. The final selection of plants chosen for use should be based on the following characteristics: low maintenance, low water use, long life, native or indigenous to the region; and non-native plants that thrive in this locale. The University requires that all new trees have a minimum caliper of 4 inches at installation. Final plant selection shall be coordinated with the UH Landscape Project Manager.
- g. Campus Greens shall have a completely different character than the structured organization of quadrangles and malls. Literally parks, the Greens are informal open space corridors that meander through Campus in park like settings. Large drifts of tree massing shall define and reinforce Greens edges, screen out adjacent uses and generally create a very naturalistic open space/park area that is in sharp

contrast to the rest of the campus. Flowering trees and a variety of plantings shall emphasize an arboretum-like display. Large, expansive lawns shall offset and complement large areas of shade and canopy. Walks shall be naturalistic and meander through the Greens. Greens can be remnants of the existing bayou woods or they can be man-made areas that emulate the natural character of the woods.

- h. Live oaks are the dominant tree in this area and Asian jasmine planting beds are installed at their base.
- i. Long-term maintenance requirements are a consideration for plant selection. Longevity and permanence are also a significant factor. Plants that grow quickly, thereby requiring more maintenance, pruning, etc., are discouraged. Additionally, plantings shall be designed and located in a manner that is conducive to easier maintenance. For instance, a landscape zone that has a multitude of species will require greater maintenance than a simpler mass planting of a single material with an occasional accent plant.

c. Recommended Changes to Construction Standards

1. Prior to the start of construction activities, the Project Manager will submit a Tree Protection Plan to the Campus Tree Committee. The plan should include the locations of tree protection barriers at the drip line of individual trees or at the outermost driplines of clumps of trees and a tree maintenance plan as a minimum protection zone. A memo signed by both the UH Project Manager and the contractor's Site Superintendent confirming they have reviewed and understand the campus Tree Preservation Standards shall also be included. The tree preservation methods shall comply with ANSI A300 (part 5).
2. When it is not possible to mitigate tree removal due to budget or site constraints, a tree survey will be required as part of the project survey. Existing site trees will be identified by location, caliper size and species. The demolition plan should clearly indicate which trees will be relocated and which ones will be removed. For all trees that will be removed, the plan should include a list of individual trees and their associated caliper size. Removed trees will be required to be replaced to continue increasing the campus tree canopy. The Grounds Manager and Campus Tree Committee should approve replacement tree species and size.
3. Construction meetings should involve the Grounds Manager or Campus Landscape Architect or their delegate, when appropriate. In these construction meetings, communication is conveyed to the contractors, project managers, and UH representatives to discuss any tree-related matter and the Campus Tree Committee should receive updates.
4. Rather than measuring the tree protection zone as 1.5 feet away in radial distance from the trunk for every inch in stem diameter, the tree protection zone should include the entire dripline of the tree. When possible, the tree protection zone should extend past the dripline area to encompass as much of the root system as space allows.

5. The tree protection barrier should be chain link fencing. In the event construction activities require work within the drip line, an 8 to 10 inch layer of mulch shall be placed over the root zone and removed after construction is complete. This practice decreases soil compaction and protects the root zone.
6. Insert a Tree Protection clause into the contractor's General Conditions, notifying them of their liability for inappropriate tree damage and associated replacement costs.

d. Recommended Changes to Design Standards

1. When possible, trees should not be staked. If trees will be staked, the stakes must be removed no later than the second growing season.
2. Rather than instituting a minimum size of 4 inch caliper for all trees, minimum tree size should be 1.5 inch caliper, and in forested areas seedlings and saplings would be acceptable.
3. There should be no greater than three inch depth of mulch. Mulch should not touch the tree trunk or root layer. When possible, the mulched area should extend past the dripline area to encompass as much of the root system as space allows. Improper mulching around the trunk causes excess moisture, which leads to root and trunk decay.
4. Planting beds and soil should not be established on top of existing tree root systems, especially when herbicides are used in the beds. Flower and plant herbicides are harmful to trees and can lead to decline and death.
5. Trees shouldn't be fertilized at planting. Root stimulators are discouraged unless needed during transplanting or moving of trees.
6. Monoculture mass plantings should not be recommended in the design guidelines for easier maintenance. Instead, biodiversity should be prioritized because over time this allows for less maintenance and more resilient trees. Eventually having a full tree canopy in forested areas will shade out turf and weeds, which will reduce long-term mowing and maintenance.
7. Trenching stipulations are not included in the construction or design guidelines. The Campus Tree Committee recommends boring whenever possible rather than trenching to prevent damage to root systems. If trenching is required for a project, the Campus Tree Committee should be notified to provide expertise and recommendations.

III. PLANTING

a. Tree Selection

1. Select tree species that are adapted to the campus environment and of the highest quality available. Tree specifications should meet ANSI standards or the highest grade available in any selected species. (ANSI A300 – part 6)
2. Choose similar species of trees from the same nursery that can adapt to the campus soils and are preferably grown locally.

3. Include flowering trees and trees with fall color to improve the color variety of campus throughout the seasons.
4. Plant a variety of species to maintain biodiversity within the campus' urban forest.
5. Tree selection will be approved by the Campus Tree Committee or designated authority to verify they meet the contract specifications. It is also preferred one of these individuals is present during tree selection and tagging at the nursery.

b. Location

1. Trees should be planted in areas appropriate for their mature size. Proper planting techniques also increase tree resilience.
2. Avoid planting large trees in confined spaces.
3. Avoid future utility conflicts by planting at least 10 feet from utility lines (both above and below ground) whenever possible.
4. Structural pruning should begin during early growing stages for trees along sidewalks and streets. For trees along sidewalks, the minimum maintained height is 10 feet at maturity. For trees along streets and parking lots, the minimum maintained height is 13 feet 6 inches at maturity.
5. Use Crime Prevention through Environmental Design principles for tree placement. Tree locations should not block security lighting or block views.
6. Locate all utilities (water, gas electric, irrigation, etc.) prior to digging. Contact Utility Services through the University Call Center to schedule utility marking. Irrigation location services are provided by the University Grounds Department.

c. Proper Planting Techniques

1. The width of planting hole should be 2 to 3 times the root ball diameter, and the top of the root ball should be level with the ground.
2. Refer to the Texas Tree Planting Guide for more information:
<http://texastreeplanting.tamu.edu/>.

d. Tree Moving and Transplanting

Tree transplanting specifications shall be written by an ISA Certified Arborist or a Registered Consulting Arborist with documented local experience in tree planting. (ANSI A300 – part 6)

e. Watering

Newly planted trees need to be watered during the first two growing seasons with a consistent watering schedule and volume. The amount of water and frequency should be three to five gallons per caliper inch three to four times a week. Hand watering is preferred over irrigation systems during the establishment period. Irrigation systems can be utilized in a supplemental capacity during periods of drought with drip systems preferred over sprinklers. Over-watering trees when there is significant soil moisture can damage and kill trees. This is especially an issue in Houston during periods of inundation.

V. MAINTENANCE

a. General

Tree maintenance shall be performed only by arborists, arborist trainees and trained UH grounds staff. Trainees have received related training and/or on-the-job experience and are familiar with the practices and hazards of arboriculture and equipment used in such operations. Trainees shall be supervised by an ISA Certified Arborist and/or the UH Grounds Manager.

b. Pruning (ANSI A300 Part 1)

1. Pruning and trimming are conducted on a daily basis, sometimes more than once on the same tree throughout the year. This is part of a routine maintenance program unless extenuating circumstances such as construction, obstruction to buildings, extreme weather events, or sidewalk and road clearances arise. Proper pruning practices and methods specified in the ANSI A300 Part 1 should be utilized to avoid improper pruning, which can damage trees. Damaged trees are more susceptible to disease, insects and other detrimental conditions.
2. Pruning objectives shall be established prior to any pruning operation. Objectives include but are not limited to one or more of the following:
 - a. Risk reduction
 - b. Clearance
 - c. Structural improvement/correction
 - d. View improvement/creation
 - e. Aesthetic improvement
 - f. Restoration
3. Cleaning – Removal of dead and or broken branches. Canopy cleaning specifications shall include the size range of the parts to be removed.
4. Raising – Removal of lower branches to provide clearance. Canopy raising specifications shall include limits on the clearance distance, location and size of the parts to be removed.
5. Reduction – Removal of branch ends to reduce the canopy height or spread. Canopy reduction specifications shall include the size range of the parts to be removed and clearance requirements to be achieved.
6. Thinning – Selective removal of branches to reduce live branch density. Canopy thinning specifications shall include the location and size range of the parts to be removed as well as the percentage of foliage that should be removed.
7. No more than 25 percent of the foliage should be removed within any annual growing season. The percentage and distribution of foliage to be removed shall be adjusted according to the plant's species, age, health, and site conditions.

c. Fertilizing

1. Continual removal of leaf debris around a tree eventually results in a loss of valuable nutrients that would normally be available to a tree in a natural forest. For this reason,

- trees in an urban forest sometimes need to be supplemented with additional nutrients. This usually involves injecting a soluble, slow-release fertilizer into the soil so that it can be taken up by the root system. Fungal-based compost, leaves, mulch and/or organic matter is crucial for good soil health and to provide necessary nutrients to trees. The University does not remove or dispose of leaves after they have fallen to aid in good soil health.
2. Fertilization specifications shall be made based on a laboratory soil analysis of the soil from the site where the trees to be fertilized are growing. The specifications shall comply with the ANSI A300 Part 2 Fertilization Standard Practices. Fertilizers shall contain at least 50 percent of the nitrogen in a water insoluble form and have a salt index of less than 50.

d. Disease and Pest Control

Occasionally, various insects and microorganisms attack trees and must be treated to protect the trees from disease. This treatment usually involves spraying or injecting (preferred) the trees with a pesticide. Pest and disease treatments should be made based on the diagnosis of an identified plant pest or disease and follow the University's integrated pest management plan. All treatment recommendations shall be made by a certified pest control applicator with the appropriate endorsements and treatments should comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and follow the recommended product label.

e. Cabling and Bracing

1. Cabling and bracing is the utilization of cables and/or braces to repair or prolong the usefulness of a tree. Cables are commonly used to help support weak branches, help straighten trees, and minimize canopy movement to reduce wind damage. Braces are usually used in combination with cables to help stabilize or pull split trunks back together. Cabling and bracing should not be used to correct hazardous tree problems, but they can be useful in prolonging the life of a significant tree.
2. Prior to cabling or bracing a tree, an ISA Certified Arborist or Registered Consulting Arborist should be consulted to provide a tree risk assessment of the tree to determine the applicability of a cable or brace.

f. Tree Removal

Like all life on earth, trees eventually decline and die. Studies have shown that trees in an urban environment have a greatly reduced life span due to the multiple stresses. In most cases, these trees cannot be remedied and must be removed. There are two primary reasons for removing a tree: aesthetics and safety. When a tree declines into poor condition, it has exceeded its useful life and should be removed so that it can be replaced with a vigorous, healthy tree.

g. Stump Grinding

Stumps are the consequence of tree removal. Stumps detract from the aesthetic appearance of the campus and can create safety hazards. Stumps also affect other landscape maintenance activities by creating an obstacle that has to be mowed around. Stumps are removed by using a machine to grind the stumps below the soil surface.

VI. RISK TREES AND CATASTROPHIC EVENTS

a. Risk Trees

1. A tree is considered at risk if it affects the health, safety and welfare of the campus community. High and low profile areas vary on the level of risk the tree is to the community. If the tree is near a target (i.e. people and structures), the associated level of risk is considered greater.
2. The UH Grounds department will assess potential risk trees and coordinate with the appropriate parties to remove or mitigate the risk of the threatening tree. The Superintendent will determine if university employees or contractors will complete the work.
3. The Texas A&M Forest Service Tree Risk mobile app can be used for storm and tree risk assessments. Available at: texasforestinfo.tamu.edu/MobileApps

b. Catastrophic Events

Houston is prone to severe weather events, which can cause trees to fall and become heavily damaged. In severe catastrophic events, contractors will be hired and additional staff will be brought in to assist with risk assessment, tree removal, and cleanup. More information on storm recovery is available at texasforests-service.tamu.edu/afterthestorm/.

VII. RECOMMENDED AND PROHIBITED SPECIES

Latin Name	Common Name	Comments
<i>Trees on campus but that aren't recommended</i>		
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water Oak	Structural problems
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow Oak	Structural problems
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Common Crape myrtle	
<i>Recommended Species</i>		
<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	Red Maple	

<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch	
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Beautyberry	
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	
<i>Carya spp.</i>	Hickory Species	
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Southern Catalpa	
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Sugarberry	
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	
<i>Cercis canadensis var. texensis</i>	Texas Redbud	
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Desert-Willow	
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Fringetree	
<i>Cordia boissieri</i>	Mexican Olive	
<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	Roughleaf Dogwood	
<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Hawthorn	
<i>Diospyros texana</i>	Texas Persimmon	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Eastern Persimmon	
<i>Ehretia anacua</i>	Anacua	
<i>Frangula caroliniana</i>	Carolina Buckthorn	
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	
<i>Fraxinus berlandierana</i>	Berlandier Ash, AKA Mexican Ash	
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Green Ash	
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo	
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust	
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possumhaw	

<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly	
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon	
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Redcedar	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Magnolia, Southern	
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay Magnolia	
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red Mulberry	
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Waxmyrtle	
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Blackgum	
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Eastern Hophornbeam	
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Jerusalem-Thorn, AKA Retama	
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	
<i>Platanus mexicana</i>	Mexican Sycamore	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American Sycamore	
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern Cottonwood	
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Honey Mesquite	
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Cherry-Laurel	
<i>Prunus mexicana</i>	Mexican Plum	
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	
<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Sawtooth Oak	
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	
<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	Texas Red Oak, AKA Spanish Oak	
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	Overcup Oak	

<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	Swamp Chestnut Oak	
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Chinkapin Oak	
<i>Quercus pagoda</i>	Cherrybark Oak	
<i>Quercus polymorpha</i>	Mexican White Oak, AKA Monterrey Oak	
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard Oak	
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post Oak	
<i>Quercus texana</i>	Nuttall Oak	
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Live Oak	
<i>Rhus spp.</i>	Sumac	
<i>Sabal minor</i>	Palmetto	
<i>Sapindus drummondii</i>	Western Soapberry	
<i>Sideroxylon lanuginosum</i>	Gum Bumelia	
<i>Sophora affinis</i>	Eve's-Necklace, AKA Texas Sophora	
<i>Sophora secundiflora</i>	Texas Mountain- Laurel	
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress	
<i>Taxodium mucronatum</i>	Montezuma Baldcypress	Does not get knees
<i>Tilia caroliniana</i>	Carolina Basswood	
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	Cedar Elm	
<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	Mexican Buckeye	
<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>	Huisache	Formely Acacia farnesiana
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Rusty Blackhaw	

<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Vitex	
<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>	Hercules Club	
<u><i>Prohibited Species</i></u>		
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	Invasive
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa	Invasive
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	
<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>	Privet; Includes Japanese, Glossy & Chinese Privet/Ligustrum	Invasive
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry	Invasive
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	Invasive
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Paulownia, AKA Princess Tree	Invasive
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache	Invasive
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Ornamental Pear	Structural problems
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese tallow tree	Invasive
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm, AKA Allee Elm, Drake Elm, Lacebark Elm	Invasive
<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Siberian Elm	Invasive