

Harpers Ferry Tree Plan and Standards



For Trees on Public and Private Property in the Town of Harpers Ferry

Updated by the Tree Commission on January 25, 2024

Adopted by the Town Council on February 12, 2024

INTRODUCTION

The Harpers Ferry Tree Conservation Ordinance (Article 1104) mandates that the Tree Commission prepare a written plan each year for the "care, preservation, pruning, planting, replanting, removal, or disposition of trees" along streets and in other public areas. The Ordinance also requires the Tree Commission to review landscaping plans for development of commercial property and make recommendations as to tree preservation and planting, in accordance with adopted tree specifications and standards. In the following sections, this Tree Plan is intended to meet these two ordinance requirements. Each section identifies work remaining to be done or Action Items.

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For more information and to download forms and maps mentioned in this Plan, go to the Harpers Ferry Tree Commission [website](#)

BENEFITS OF TREES

Beyond their obvious aesthetic contribution, trees add significantly to the quality of life in Harpers Ferry by providing substantial environmental, energy conservation, economic and health-related benefits.

Air quality: trees intercept airborne particulates and take up gaseous pollutants.

Water quality: trees reduce pollution in waterways and groundwater by using up excessive nutrients in runoff.

Stormwater management: trees reduce peak stormwater runoff, stream channel erosion, and the costs of stormwater runoff control. Harpers Ferry tree canopy coverage is just under 70 percent according to a county-wide assessment made by the Jefferson County Planning Department in 2009.

Climate: trees moderate temperatures and offset heat island effects by influencing air temperature, air movement, humidity, and solar radiation.

Energy: trees reduce energy needs and costs of cooling and heating.

Soil resources: trees stabilize soils and reduce soil erosion.

Wildlife: trees provide essential habitat for a multitude of flora and fauna, bringing stability through diversity to the urban environment.

Visual relief: trees help frame views and vistas, add diversity to manmade landscapes, and soften or screen otherwise stark urban settings.

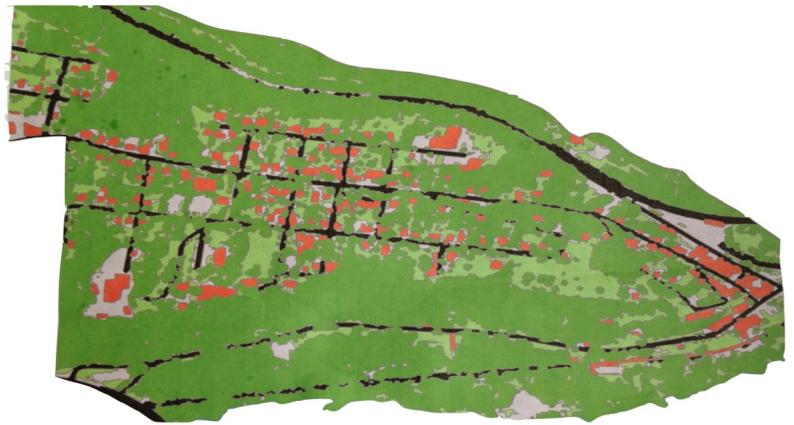
Recreation: trees provide greenways that afford much needed opportunities for active and passive recreation in urban settings. They are a vital feature in parks and provide welcome shade to summer sidewalks.

Value added and money saved: Some of the cost benefits of trees can be quantified. For example, a U.S. Forest Service study showed that trees can increase real estate values by 3-20 percent. At maturity, as few as three trees planted near each home in a community can reduce residential air conditioning demand on a hot summer day by 10-15 percent.

TREE INVENTORY

Tree Canopy Coverage

As stated in the Benefits, Harpers Ferry has a very high canopy coverage rate. The County's Urban Tree Canopy Plan and Goals stated that the tree canopy coverage in Harpers Ferry is 69%, based on analysis done in 2010. The report is available on the County's [website](#).



Street trees

In 2009, a town-wide tree inventory was conducted of street trees within most of the paved public rights of way. The inventory includes recommended removals, trimming, and other work to preserve the health of the urban canopy. There are many locations along the town's streets that would be suitable for additional street tree plantings. The inventory is kept updated as trees are removed or added for tree type, location, age, and health.

Trees on other publicly owned land

Much of the forested areas on Park Service property and land owned by Harpers Ferry, including paper streets, has been left to natural forces. Trees have been toppled by storms, died of disease, and invaded by ivy. A forest health inventory would provide more detail on our forest resources and point to measures for improving the forest health.

Trees on private land

Privately held forested areas exhibit the same conditions as that of the publicly owned land. Applicants for development are currently required to indicate trees over 6 inches in diameter on the site plan. The Town Zoning Ordinance should be amended to include site plan requirements to preserve trees on steep slopes.

TREE INVENTORY ACTION ITEMS:

1. Update the Tree Inventory as needed and make it accessible online.
2. Research grant programs or other low cost programs that could undertake an inventory of the forest health of the Ridge Street Stream Valley as recommended by the Comprehensive Plan.
3. Maintain a list of possible locations for new street trees, indicating appropriate tree size and any constraints.

LANDMARK TREE PROGRAM

Purpose: The Landmark Tree Program, adopted by the Harpers Ferry Tree Commission, supports the preservation and awareness of notable trees within our community. Landmark Trees, whether on public or private property, are distinct and unique living resources. The criteria for designating a Landmark Tree are:

1. The tree is an outstanding specimen of a desirable species;
2. The tree is one of the largest or oldest in our community;
3. The tree is of historical interest;
4. The tree is of distinctive form; or
5. The tree is an unusual species or otherwise unique.

Approval process: The process for requesting that a tree be given Landmark status is as follows:

1. A written proposal (or Committee's nomination form) is submitted to the Tree Commission nominating a potential Landmark Tree. Any member of the community may nominate any tree in Harpers Ferry, public or private. The proposal should state the genus, species, and common name of the tree (if known), along with the criteria met for nomination.
2. If the tree is on private property, the Tree Commission notifies the property owner of the nomination. Tree owners have the opportunity to be fully involved in the designation process. If the tree is located along a property line, adjacent property owners are also notified.
3. Proposals are reviewed and discussed by the Tree Commission at a regular meeting. The Committee then votes for or against nomination.
4. The nomination is forwarded to the Historic Landmarks Commission for its consideration, if the tree is of historical value.
5. The nomination is then sent to the Town Council for its approval.
6. If the Landmark Tree nomination is approved by the Town Council, the Tree Commission Chairman will send an official Landmark Tree Letter of Recognition to the property owner (if on private property), and a copy will be sent to the person who submitted the proposal.

List of Landmark Trees:

1. Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), 499 Washington Street
2. Pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 500 Washington Street
3. Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), on McDowell between Washington and E. Ridge Streets
4. Weeping cherry (*Prunus* sp), 828 Washington Street
5. Basswoods (*Tilia* sp), Storer College Place and Fillmore Street
6. Mazzard cherry (*Prunus* sp), East Ridge paper street east of Columbia Street

LANDMARK TREE PROGRAM ACTION ITEMS: None

STREET TREES AND TREES ON OTHER PUBLICLY OWNED PROPERTY

Species selection

Street trees must be selected from the Approved Street Tree List (below). When selecting a species for a particular site, many factors need to be taken into account, among them: mature size of the species and future interference with power lines, microclimate of location (e.g., amount of sun during the year), salt tolerance, drought tolerance, wind tolerance, need for species diversity, and tolerance for taking abuse (e.g., bark abrasion).

On other publicly owned property, preference in selecting new trees should be given to species native to the area that have proven to be disease resistant and drought tolerant. Residents are encouraged to assist in funding and planting new trees.

Street tree location

Street trees should not be placed where the mature crown and trunk size, or the root system, will have adverse impacts on other infrastructure or on nearby trees. The following standards apply:

- a. Distance between street trees and between street trees and power poles shall be such that the mature tree crown will not crowd the mature tree crown of adjoining street trees or be closer than five feet to the power pole.
- b. Trees near intersections and driveways shall be selected such that the mature trunk size will not block sight distance for drivers in vehicles.
- c. Before locating street tree locations, the Tree Commission shall notify Miss Utility. The final location of the street tree shall respect the needs of the utilities with regard to location and size.

Maintenance

In addition to the work provided by the Town maintenance person, the Tree Commission has used contractors for more difficult work and work near utility lines. The Tree Commission has obtained Demonstration City maintenance grants from the State Division of Forestry to reduce the hazards of dead branches (and trees) falling during storms.

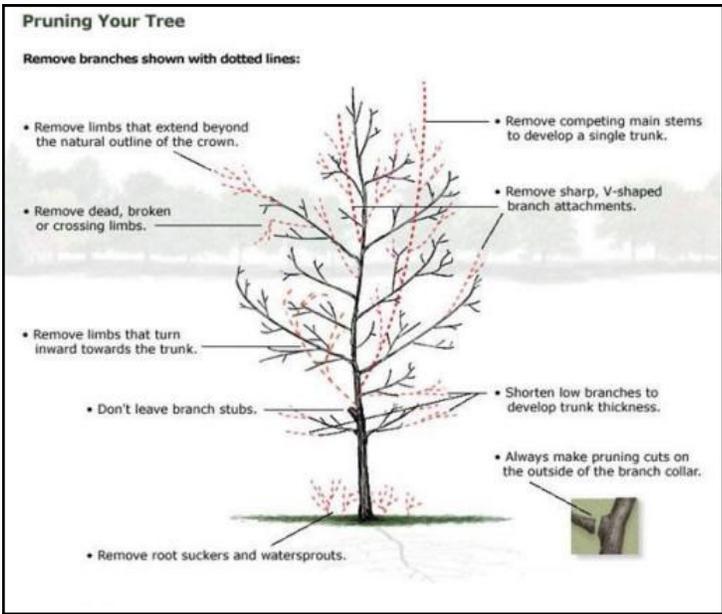
New street trees are now pruned early to ensure good branching structure and ultimately to eliminate branches less than 8' above the ground that will block pedestrian traffic or damage passing vehicles.

The Tree Commission holds Ivy Eradication Days, soliciting volunteer assistance in removing ivy and other vines that damage trees. The Tree Commission website includes a brochure on the problems with ivy in trees.

The Tree Commission may also encourage removal of fallen trees that interfere with paths and streams on public property.

STREET TREE ACTION ITEMS:

1. When locating street tree plantings, take into consideration vehicle speed limits, sight distance at intersections, and effect of tree-lined streets in reducing traffic speed.



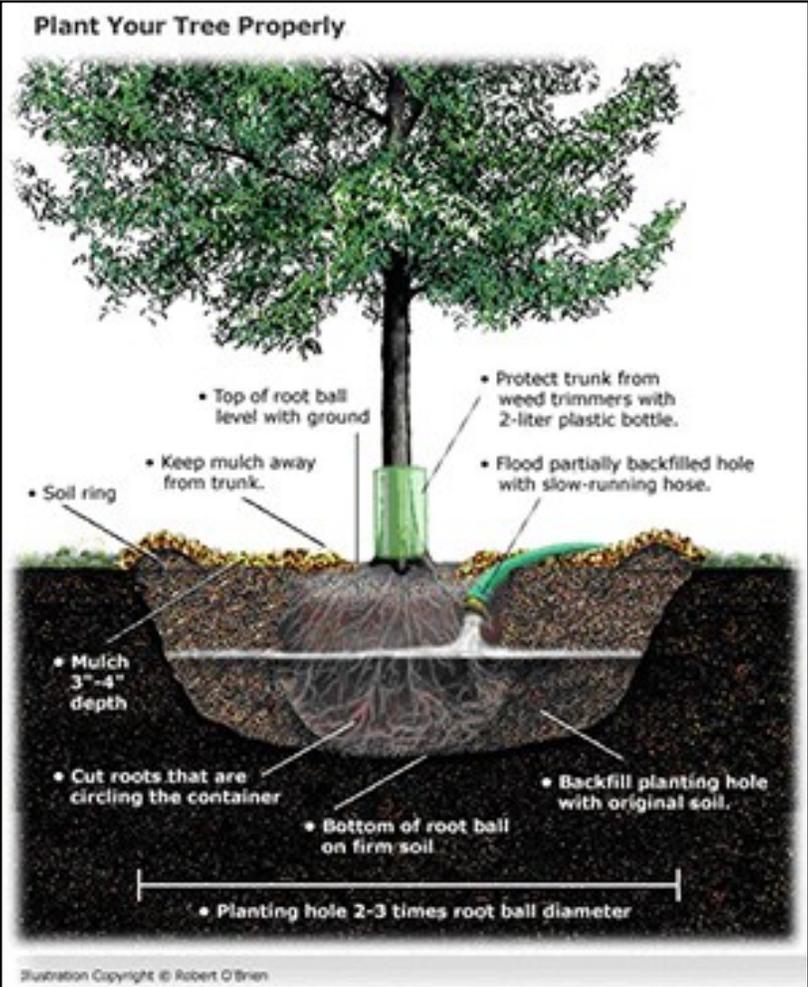
2. Continue to identify trees needing ivy eradication.

3. Work with First Energy's periodic evaluation of trees needing trimming or removal. Request tree vouchers when healthy street trees are removed under their program.

4. Inspect street trees every six months for unusual damage, ID tag spacing from bark, tree tie and stake removal, caging against deer damage, etc.

5. Enforce adopted work zone tree protection requirements for property owners having construction activities onsite.

The Arbor Day organization has an animated pruning guide available here: <http://www.arborday.org/trees/pruning/animation/launch.cfm>



The Arbor Day Organizations has more information on how to plant bare root, containerized, balled & burlapped trees here: <http://www.arborday.org/trees/planting/>

HARPERS FERRY APPROVED TREE LIST, Adopted 5/27/10

MAJOR TREES				
Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Width	Notes
Acer rubrum	Red maple	40-60'	40'	
Acer saccharum	Sugar maple	60-75'	40-50'	
Aesculus x carnea	Red horsechestnut	30-40'	30-40'	
Betula nigra	River birch	40-50'	40-50'	Use single stem
Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'	European hornbeam	35-40'	20-30'	
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry	40-50'	40-50'	
Cladrastis kentukea (lutea)	Yellowwood	30-50'	40-50'	
Corylus columna	Turkish hazel	40-50'	20-25'	
Fagus grandifolia	American beech	50-90'	50-75'	
Fagus sylvatica	European beech	50-75'	40-50'	
Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marshall	Marshall seedless ash	50-60'	25'	
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	50-80'	40-80'	Male only
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust, thornless	50-70'	35-50'	
Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky coffeetree	60-75'	40-50'	Male, seedless
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	65-75'	40-50'	Use fruitless
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern magnolia	60-80'	40'	Ice/snow damage
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber tree	60-80'	25'	
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn redwood	70-100'	25'	
Nyssa sylvatica	Blackgum	40-70'	35-45'	
Platanus x acerifolia	London planetree	70-80'	55-65'	
Platanus occidentalis	American sycamore	75-90'	60-70'	
Quercus alba	White oak	60-80'	60-80'	
Quercus lyrata	Overcup oak	45-55'	45-55'	
Quercus bicolor	Swamp white oak	60-80'	50-80'	
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur oak	70-80'	70-85'	
Quercus michauxii	Swamp chestnut oak	60-100'	40'	
Quercus robur	English oak	70-80'	75-85'	
Quercus rubra (borealis)	Northern red oak	60-80'	45-60'	
Quercus phellos	Willow oak	70-90'	40-60'	
Sophora japonica	Japanese pagoda tree	40-70'	30-40'	
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras	30-60'	25-40'	
Taxodium distichum	Bald cypress	50-70'	30-35'	
Tilia tomentosa	Silver linden	50-60'	50-60'	
Ulmus americana "Valley Forge"	American elm	60-80'	30-50'	
Ulmus parvifolia	Lacebark elm	40-45'	45-50'	
Zelkova serrata 'Village Green'	Village green zelkova	50-60'	50-60'	

MINOR TREES				
Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Width	Notes
Acer campestre	Hedge maple	30-35'	30-35'	
Acer griseum	Paperbark maple	20-30'	15-25'	
Amelanchier laevis	Allegheny serviceberry	30-40'	15-20'	
Carpinus caroliniana	American hornbeam	20-40'	20-30'	
Cercis canadensis	Eastern redbud	20-30'	15-30'	
Chionanthus virginicus	Fringetree	12-20'	12-20'	Use tree form
Cornus alternifolia	Pagoda dogwood	to 20'		Multi-trunked
Cornus florida	White flowering dogwood	20-30'	20-30'	
Cornus florida 'rubra'	Pink flowering dogwood	20-30'	20-30'	
Cornus kousa	Kousa dogwood	15-20'	15-20'	
Crataegus crus-galli 'iner mis'	Cockspur hawthorn, thornless	25-30'	25-35'	
Crataegus mollis	Downey hawthorn	to 30'		
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington hawthorn	25-30'	25'	Native
Crataegus virdis	Green hawthorn	20-35'	20-35'	
Halesia carolina	Snowdrop tree, Silver bell	30-40'	20-35'	
Magnolia virginiana	Sweetbay	20-30'		
Malus x	Flowering crabapple	20-25'	15-20'	
Ostrya virginiana	Ironwood	25-40'	20-30'	
Parrotia persica	Persian parrotia	20-40'	15-30'	
Prunus x incam 'Okame'	Okame cherry	15-25'	15-20'	
Prunus serrulate 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan double pink flowering	30-40'	30-40'	
Prunus yedoensis	Yoshino cherry white	40-50'	25-40'	
Styrax japonicus	Japanese snowbell	20-30'	15-25'	

Notes:

Trees not found on this list may be suitable for use within the public right of way, but must be approved by the Tree Commission as to size and suitability.

For more information on these trees, please visit the [Arbor Day organization tree data base](#).

TREES ON PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY

Trees on private property include trees that seeded naturally and ones planted by the property owner. Property owners intending to construct major buildings should have existing trees professionally evaluated and, to save money, have problem trees removed at the time of construction. Trees that are intended to be preserved should be protected during construction.

Species selection and tree location

The Tree Commission has prepared a recommended street tree list that property owners can use when selecting trees. Property owners should take into account the benefits trees can provide when properly located, such as conservation of energy, wind screen, the ability to soak up

perennially wet areas, value for wildlife, and value as a human food source. The mature size of the tree, and its possible impact on buildings and utility lines, is important to take into account.

This plan includes a list of undesirable and invasive species and strongly recommends that property owners avoid planting trees included on this list.

Tree removal

The Tree Commission evaluates tree plans and may recommend removal of trees including problem invasive species, disease-ridden trees that cannot be treated, trees that are too close to buildings or utility lines and cannot be properly trimmed, trees that may block an adopted viewshed management area, and trees that are unlikely to survive new construction or a change in environment including wind exposure or change in water regime.

Tree preservation

The Tree Commission provides recommendations on preserving trees, including Landmark Trees, trees that buffer differing land uses, trees on steep slopes and near streams, trees in wildlife corridors or that provide habitat, and trees in forested areas. The Comprehensive Plan recommends forest conservation in the Ridge Street Stream Valley.

PRIVATE PROPERTY TREES ACTION ITEMS:

1. Add the following information to the Tree Commission web page: proper planting method; tree selection and placement for energy conservation, wind screens, and wet areas; consideration of view preservation and solar access; and value for wildlife habitat and food source.
2. Amend the Zoning Ordinance to include requirements for tree information on site plans; tree protection during construction; tree planting requirements to offset heat gain and slow stormwater runoff, e.g., street trees and trees in parking lots over a certain size.

FOREST PRESERVATION AND VIEWSHED MANAGEMENT

Introduction: Residents and visitors in Harpers Ferry have recognized the value of viewsheds since the 1780s when Thomas Jefferson made his famous statement: The passage of the Patowmac through the Blue Ridge is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in Nature. There are many spots from Harpers Ferry that have such stupendous views, or would have, if not blocked by tree canopies. Several Town efforts have identified a desire to preserve and restore historic views and viewsheds in and from Harpers Ferry proper, while also protecting the forested areas and urban tree canopy.

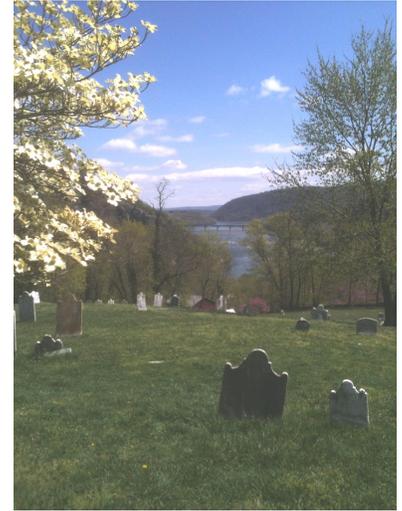
The primary goal of this section is to allow for protection and restoration of historic views while causing minimal impact on valuable forested areas and urban tree canopy. Given the steep slope

topography in Harpers Ferry, views can be provided while still preserving smaller trees and planting additional smaller trees where taller trees are removed.

Historic Views Identified: Harpers Ferry is located on a hilly peninsula between the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers. This location provides many opportunities for viewing the surrounding mountain ridges, rivers, and the gap made famous by Thomas Jefferson that was carved by the Potomac River through the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Historic views in Harpers Ferry include:

1. Potomac River Gap from the Harpers Ferry Cemetery
2. Potomac River Gap from the East Ridge Promontory (Hilltop Hotel) at the top of Magazine Hill
3. Potomac River from Columbia Paper Street
4. Potomac River from McDowell Paper Street



Process for Balancing Forest/Tree Preservation and Preservation/Restoration of Historic Views: When evaluating tree removal to restore or preserve historic views, the following process is recommended:

1. The Historic Landmarks Commission advises the Tree Commission and Planning Commission on the appropriate vantage points and the extent of the viewshed for each vantage point.
2. The Tree Commission determines extent of tree removal needed to restore view.
3. The Tree Commission determines ownership of the property on which the obstructions identified in Step 2 are located.
4. For publicly owned property, the Tree Commission prepares a report for the Planning Commission that includes the following items:
 - a. Evaluation of vegetation proposed for removal, including whether the species are desirable or undesirable, the state of health, existence of invasive species such as English ivy, mature size of the species, impact on adjoining species if removed, and impact on water quality, soil stability and other benefits (as listed in this Plan) provided by trees that will be adversely affected by tree removal.
 - b. Recommendations on crown thinning, tree removal and replacement with smaller trees or shrubs, new plantings elsewhere on the property to off-set plant removal, acquisition/donation of viewshed easements or other forms of formal agreement, plantings to suppress invasive species in cleared area, and proposed schedule for future crown thinning and removal.
 - c. If more than five mature trees are proposed to be removed, the Tree Commission will notify adjoining property owners and provide an opportunity for comment at a regular Tree Commission meeting.
5. For private property where an applicant is proposing construction with viewshed vantage points, the Planning Commission may require the project submittals to include a viewshed preservation plan that covers the information provided in 4, above. The Tree Commission

would be responsible for reviewing the tree portion of the plan and forwarding recommendations to the Planning Commission.

Policies: In approving tree removal allowed by historic view preservation plans, the Tree Commission should follow the policies outlined below:

1. Removal of forested areas must not be done in a manner that allows invasive species to establish in the cleared area. The photo to the right shows a 7-year projection of the invasive species *Ailanthus* in an unmanaged clear-cut.
2. Removal of forested areas must not be done in a manner that will increase the potential for soil erosion. Broad herbicidal management of invasive species is not permitted as it creates unsightly dead zones (as shown in the photo to the left) and unacceptable impact on forest habitat.
3. Cleared areas should be planted with lower-growing species that frame the preserved view, provide habitat, suppress invasive species, and provide natural erosion control and slow water run-off.
4. Large healthy desirable trees should be retained if they frame the view, even if a portion of the view is blocked by the tree canopy.



Acceptable trees and understory plantings for view management areas

Trees Acceptable for View Management Area			
Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Width
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge maple	30-53'	30-35'
<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paperbark maple	20-30'	15-25'
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Allegheny serviceberry	30-40'	15-20'
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam	20-40'	20-30'
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern redbud	20-30'	15-30'
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Fringetree	12-20'	12-20'
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Pagoda dogwood	To 20'	
<i>Cornus florida</i>	White flowering dogwood	20-30'	20-30'
<i>Cornus florida "rubra"</i>	Pink flowering dogwood	20-30'	20-30'
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa dogwood	15-20'	15-20'
<i>Crataegus crus-galli "inermis"</i>	Cockspur hawthorn, thornless	25-30'	25-35'
<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	Downey hawthorn	To 30'	
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington hawthorn	25-30'	25'
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Green hawthorn	20-35'	20-35'
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	Snowdrop tree, Silver bell	30-40'	20-35'
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Sweetbay	20-30'	
<i>Malus x</i>	Flowering crabapple	20-25'	15-20'
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Ironwood	25-40'	20-30'
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian parrotia	20-40'	15-30'
<i>Prunus x incam "Okame"</i>	Okame cherry	15-25'	15-20'
<i>Prunus serrulate "Kwanzan"</i>	Kwanzan double pink flowering	30-40'	30-40'
<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>	Yoshino cherry – white	40-50'	25-40'
<i>Styrax japonicas</i>	Japanese snowbell	20-30'	15-25'

Shrubs and Ground Cover Plants Acceptable for View Management Area			
<i>Amelanchier stolonifera</i>	Running Serviceberry	4-6'	
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	Bottlebrush Buckeye	6-10'	Colonizes
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Red chokeberry		
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black chokeberry		
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly weed	to 3'	
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry	4-5'	Do not crowd
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea	up to 3'	
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Inland seaoats; upland seaoats		Grass
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky dogwood	up to 10'	
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red Osier Dogwood	7-9'	Needs moist area
<i>Euonymus americana</i>	Hearts-a-bustin'		
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possum haw		
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> v. Maryland Beauty	Winterberry		
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	8-12'	
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Bee Balm		
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	Shining Sumac	10-25'	Colonizes freely
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth sumac		
<i>Rhus aromatic</i>	Fragrant Sumac	3-5'	
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	20'	
<i>Rosa arkansana</i>	Arkansas rose		
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Pasture rose		
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	Prairie rose		
<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	Virginia rose		
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry		
<i>Solidago</i>	Goldenrod	1.5-5'	Clump forming
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple leaf viburnum		
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Withe-rod		
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowwood		
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Possumhaw viburnum		
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Black haw		

Note: No ground cover of vegetation will suppress all new tree growth. Tree seeds will sprout under canopy of tight vegetation, especially maple. Grasses will self-seed unless mowed regularly. Removal by hand and localized, direct contact of herbicides will likely be required in areas of disturbance annually.

UNDESIRABLE AND INVASIVE SPECIES

The Tree Commission strongly recommends against planting the following species as they have been shown to be deleterious to the environment.

Invasive alien plants typically exhibit the following characteristics:

Rapid growth and maturity

Prolific seed production; highly successful seed dispersal, germination and colonization Rampant vegetative spread

Ability to out-compete native species

High cost to remove or control; weak structure; requires constant dead wood removal

Acer buergerianum (Trident maple) – very prolific

Acer platanoides (Norway maple) - very prolific; very dense shade

Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore maple) - invasive tendency; can develop considerable dead wood requiring removal (Not to be confused with *Platanus occidentalis*, American sycamore)

Ailanthus altissima (Tree of heaven) - very prolific; weak wood *Albizia julibrissin* Durazz. (mimosa) - very prolific

Bamboo

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russian olive) – spread by birds *Elaeagnus pungens* Thunb. (thorny olive) (shrub)

Elaeagnus umbellata (Autumn olive) – rapidly spread by birds *Ligustrum vulgare* Lam. European privet (shrub)

Maclura pomifera Schneid. (osage-orange)

Malus pumila P. Mill. (paradise apple)

Morus (fruited mulberries) - fruit is hazardous for pedestrians

Paulownia tomentosa (Princess tree) - considered weedy; fruit and leaves a litter problem

Phellodendron amurense (Amur corktree) – very prolific; inhibits and suppresses regeneration of overstory canopy trees; no native predators

Poncirus trifoliata (L.) Raf. (trifoliolate orange)

Pyrus calleryana (Callery pear, includes Bradford Pear) – escaping into forests

Quercus acutissima (Sawtooth oak) – acorns very bitter, so not eaten by wildlife

Rhamnus catharticus (Common buckthorn)

Rhamnus frangula (Glossy buckthorn)

Robinia pseudoacacia L.(black locust)

Tetradium daniellii (Korean tetradium, beebee tree) – seeds spread by birds

Tilia cordata (Littleleaf linden) – escaped from cultivation, prolific

Ulmus pumila (Siberian elm) - considered a trash tree; considerable breakage caused by wind; hard to eradicate once established