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Trees come in many different varieties, shapes and sizes, and many of Britain's common tree species are easily recognisable. Purifying our air by absorbing carbon dioxide and other harmful gases, trees are vital for the health of the planet. Trees also provide a habitat and food for wildlife, creating an ecosystem where birds, insects and other
creatures can live. Learn how to identify common tree species by their leaf shape and other characteristics with our guide to British tree identification. We also take a look at where Britain's trees grow and the best places to see them. Great providers: trees absorb carbon dioxide and other harmful gases while releasing oxygen into the air/Credit:
Getty Silver birch, oak, alder and sweet chestnut are some of the most common tree species found in Britain. Who can resist a shiny conker in the autumn?/Credit: Getty The leaves of the horse chestnut are some of the most common tree species found in Britain. Who can resist a shiny conker in the autumn?/Credit: Getty The leaves of the horse chestnut appear early in spring, unfurling like the hand of a giant whose great fingers straighten in response to the warming sun. In May, the branches bow
beneath candle-like pyramids of white flowers. The tree is not native, but still it is entwined within our culture - not least in autumn, when children search so eagerly for its fallen treasures. Introduced from the Balkans in 1616, the horse chestnut's large seeds entered folk tradition when the game of 'conkers' became popular in the 19th century. The
prickly husks usually contain two lustrous, beautifully patterned seeds that soon dull when they dry. They germinate readily if sown when fresh. Where to see: parks, woodlands and countryside Hazel nuts and green leaves appear on the tree during the summer/Credit: Getty Hazle are perhaps best known for two things: their catkins and their nuts. In
February, the catkins hang fluffy and limp, attracting bees to thier amber spirals. The flowers, once fertilised, will begin the gradual transformation into the nuts with which we are so familiar. Borne in clusters, hazelnuts have edible kernels inside hard-shells that are prized by hedgerow foragers (although small mammels often reach them first).
Wood mice nibble a circular hole in the nut, squirrels split it neatly in half vertically, bank voles gnaw off the pointed end. Left alone, the hazel may survive for a relatively short 80 years, but coppicing encourages growth for many hundreds more. Where to see: scrub and hedgerows Alder cones - a favourite of redpolls and siskins/Credit: Getty The
alder is not a large tree, nor does it live for particularly long, but it has a fondness for water that few other trees can match. In March, the catkins of the alder are maturing from claret to yellow and, once pollinated, the smaller female flowers have fallen.
Alder's small winged seeds, which ripen inside black globular cones, are important food for small finches in autumn. Alder is a riverside tree, so vast quantities of buoyant seed are carried by floodwater and washed ashore on muddy banks that provide the moist conditions needed for germination. Where to see: along river banks, fields, near water
Also known as the May tree, the hawthorn flowers in the month of May/Credit: Getty Though a single tree may grow to 12m (40ft), hawthorn is most often found tightly packed in our hedgerows. Its dense, fast-growing branches have long been recognised as a perfect natural barrier, and some 200,000 miles of hawthorn hedges are estimated to have
been planted during the 18th and 19th centuries. In spring, when hawthorn trees are full of white blossom, they are prime avian real estate. The twists of fissured bark and stiffened, unyielding thorns create perfect nesting habitat for small birds. Almost as soon as they unfurl, the deep-lobed shiny, green leaves will be alive with caterpillars - many
moth species are almost wholly dependent upon the hawthorn. Where to see: commonly found in hedgerows, woodland and scrub. Autumn leaves coat the silver birch shimmer through the mist like the
stretched ghosts of old foresters. And even in summer, with the tree in full leaf, the trunk remains distinct. The leaves of a birch are small but vibrant, bright green emeralds glistening against grey. They still hold their colour in August, and remain sparse, allowing plenty of light to reach the forest floor. As the leaves begin to brown and fall, finches
fill the branches to feed upon the tiny winged seeds. Where to see: Mixed woodlands Elder trees can be found in woodlands, parks and gardens/Credit: Getty In June, the elder is at its finest, its leaves almost lost beneath the white of its flowers. The petals are small and clustered, but form an umbel that is broad and soporifically scented, like a dollop
of perfume-infused, inflorescent ice-cream. By August, the pollinated flowers that remain will have transformed into berries that ripen from green to deep claret. It was once believed that the elder tree had the power to render useless the evil spells of a witch. As a result, trees would be planted at gateways and in gardens, with whole hedgerows
encircling the homes of the most superstitious. Where to see: woodlands, parks and gardens The Oak, also known as Quercus robur/Credit: Getty Despite the fact that it may stand for a millennium, the oak is a surprisingly fast-growing tree. From a sapling, it may spend 100 years reaching impatiently for the sky, before easing into maturity and
spreading itself outwards rather than up. The leaves have distinctive rounded lobes and, though small, are robust and feel almost as if formed from fabric. They carry their deep green late into the year by which time the acorns are just beginning to brown. Where to see: parks and woodland The common lime tree is often seen in parks and
streets/Credit: Getty The petals of lime are somewhat more unassuming. Though tinged with yellow, they hide themselves beneath the flat, heart-shaped leaves and all but vanish into green. Bees find the flowers irresistible, and they are often grown for
commercial use. In Europe, the lime has long been associated with fertility, and was often planted in France after battles as a symbol of liberty. Where to see: commonly found in parks and along residential streets. Receive email updates about our news, science, exhibitions, events, products, services and fundraising activities. We may occasionally
include third-party content from our corporate partners and other museums. We will not share your personal details with these third parties. You must be over the age of 13. Privacy notice. Evergreen identification is more consistent throughout the year - leaves (or needles) and form are always helpful, while cones (in conifers) and fruits (in plants
such as holly and box) can also be used to help distinguish different species. A good field guide or plant app. can be invaluable when identifying British trees and shrubs. Alder leaves are bright green and rounded, with serrated edges. Alder
trees (Alnus glutinosa) produce dangling male catkins and small, cone-like female catkins that become brown and woody, and persist on trees over winter. Height: 25mAsh leaves. Getty ImagesWith its characteristic black leaf buds arranged in opposite pairs, ash (Fraxinus excelsior) is one of the most common tree species in the UK. It's late to come
into leaf and foliage usually falls in autumn while still green. Each leaf is divided into three to six opposite pairs of leaflets and a terminal leaflet. Flowers without petals appear in tiny purple clusters just before the leaves emerge. Ash produces winged seeds called 'keys' that are dispersed by the wind. Unfortunately, ash dieback has had a catastrophic
effect in Britain since it was first recorded here in 2012. This fungal disease attacks and kills ash trees, and The Woodland Trust estimates that up to 80 per cent of the UK ash population will be destroyed by the disease. H: 30mAspen leaves. Getty ImagesThese beautiful trees in the popular family have leaves that tremble in the wind, giving them the
specific epithet 'tremula'. Aspen (Populus tremula'. Aspen (Populus tremula') leaves are small and rounded, with blunt teeth and flattened stalks that cause the trembling. They turn bright yellow in the autumn. The grey bark has diamond-shaped marks called 'lenticels' through which the bark can exchange gases. Aspen produces catkins in spring, but can also propagate
clonally from the root system. Individual trees live for around 150 years, but the oldest known clonal colony of any aspen species - an American quaking aspen (Populus tremuloides) which has been named Pando (Latin for 'I spread'), numbers over 40,000 trees, covers more than 100 acres and is estimated to be around 10,000 years old. H: 25mBeech
leaves. Getty ImagesThe common beech (Fagus sylvatica) is a familiar sight in the British countryside with an impressive spreading canopy and beautiful lime green spring foliage that darkens as it matures. Beech leaves are oval with wavy edges and, once they have turned brown, they can persist on the tree over winter in a process called
'marcescence'. Beech produces nuts encased in woody cups in the autumn. Every two to three years, beech has a 'mast' year where trees produce nuts in abundance in order to overwhelm the animals that feed on them and ensure the germination of as many seeds as possible. H: 40mBird cherry leaves and fruits. Getty ImagesBird cherry (Prunus
padus) is one of two native British cherry trees. This small cherry tree has alternate, oval leaves with serrated edges. White, almond-scented flowers in spring are followed by bitter black fruits in summer. Bird cherry is native to northern England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and East Anglia. Elsewhere, trees are likely to be planted
specimens. H: 17mBox leaves. Getty ImagesThis well-known evergreen is rare in the wild in the UK, although it can be locally abundant in areas of the Kent, Surrey and Gloucestershire. It's often grown in gardens as hedging and topiary, along with varieties such as 'Suffruticosa' and 'Elegantissima'. Box (Buxus sempervirens) has small oval, dark
green leaves and green-white flowers that lack petals in spring. It's been badly affected by box blight and box tree moth caterpillars in recent years. H: 5mCrab apple (Malus sylvestris) is a compact tree with oval leaves, beautiful white flowers with a pink
flush and small fruit in autumn. Trees are often thorny. Branches tend to twist and bark develops cracks as the tree ages. Pollinating insects love the spring. AlamyIn the 1970s, Dutch elm disease killed around 28 million elm
trees in the UK and altered the look of the British landscape forever. English elm (Ulmus minor) - both generally thought to be archaeophytes rather than native species, while still affected by Dutch elm disease, has fared better than English
and small-leaved elm due to its more genetically diverse populations and the fact that it is less attractive to the bark beetles that carry the fungal disease. These tall, broad trees have rough, toothed leaves with pointed ends. The leaf-base is asymmetrical, as in all elms, with one side overlapping the leaf stalk. Purplish-red flowers clusters in spring
develop into seeds with papery wings. H: 40mAcorns ripening on an oak tree. Getty ImagesThe English oak (Quercus robur) is a magnificent, long-lived tree. It has green, lobed leaves with barely any leaf stalk. Trees produce slender male catkins and inconspicuous female flowers in spring. English oak is also known as pedunculate oak, which refers
to the peduncle (or stalk) on the acorn cups. Sessile oak (Quercus petraea) is the second of the UK's two native oak species. Although similar to English oak, sessile means 'without a stalk'). H: 40mLeaves of Field Maple. Getty ImagesThis native British
maple species is common in hedgerows, especially in chalky areas. Field maple (Acer campestre) has small, opposite leaves with five lobes. The green leaves turn a glorious buttery yellow in the autumn. Small green flowers develop into a joined pair of winged fruits called samaras. These samaras can be distinguished from sycamore (Acer
pseudoplatanus) and Norway maple (Acer platanoides) samaras by their horizontal rather than angled pairing. H: 20mHawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) is common in woods and hedgerows across the UK. It has white, strongly-scented
clusters of flowers which traditionally bloom in May, giving it the common name of May flower. However, climate change is affecting the flowering period of many plants, and hawthorn in Britain - the Midland hawthorn (Crataegus
laevigata). The two species readily hybridise to produce Crataegus x media. Hawthorn is important as a foodplant and nest site for a wide range of wildlife. H: 10mHazel leaves. Getty ImagesHazel (Corylus avellana) is easily identified by its yellow lamb's tail catkins in spring and clusters of brown hazelnuts in autumn. A common hedgerow and
woodland tree, hazel has traditionally been coppied to produce hazel rods, used for basket weaving and to produce hurdles for fencing. Hazel leaves are green, rounded and hairy, with double teeth around the margins. Though not as conspicuous as the hanging male catkins, female flowers appear in late winter. The flowers, which look like tiny
crimson anemones, are clusters of 5mm styles (parts of the female reproductive structures) emerging from buds on the hazel twigs. H: 12mHolly leaf. Jason IngramThis well-known evergreen is often grown in gardens for its prickly foliage, which deters intruders, and scarlet berries much sought after by birds and small mammals. Many garden trees
are cultivated varieties of the native species. Holly (Ilex aquifolium) is dioecious, meaning it has male and female flowers on separate plants, so only the female trees produce berries. In the wild, holly grows in woods and scrub across the UK. H: 15mHornbeam leaves and fruits. Getty ImagesWith foliage that can be confused with beech leaves,
Hornbeam trees can be found in mixed woodlands, hedgerows, parks and large gardens. Young trees have pale bark with vertical striped markings and their trunks are often twisted and ridged. Hornbeam leaves are green and oval-shaped. They have smaller, more pointed leaves with deeper pleats along the veins than beech leaves, and their edges
are finely toothed rather than wavy like beech. H: 30mJuniper needles and berries. Getty ImagesJuniper (Juniperus communis) is one of only five British native conifers, which also include yew and Scots pine. It can be found growing wild in the uplands of Scotland and Wales, and on the chalk downs of southern England, but is considered vulnerable to
extinction due to significantly declining populations. Juniper is an evergreen with grey-green prickly needles arranged in threes and female berry-like cones. These green cones turn blue-black as they mature and are best known for their traditional role in flavouring gin. H: 10mPussy willow leaves. Getty ImagesPussy willow (Salix caprea) is one of
several native willow species growing in the UK. Easily identified by the furry male catkins which give pussy willow its common name, it's a moisture-loving small tree often found on riverbanks and in wet woodland. The leaves are oval-shaped and hairy underneath, quite different from the elongated leaves of osier (Salix viminalis) and crack willow
(Salix fragilis) - both widespread archaeophytes. Catkins appear in late winter and provide an important source of nectar and pollen for early pollinating insects, particularly mining bees and newly-emerged queen bumblebees. H: 10mRowan leaves and berries. Getty ImagesRowan (Sorbus aucuparia), also known as mountain ash, is an attractive tree
with alternative pinnate leaves (divided into smaller leaflets, usually in pairs, on either side of the leaf stalk) with teeth on the upper edges of each leaflet. White spring or early summer blossom develops into red berries in autumn, which attract many bird species including winter thrushes and waxwings. H: 15mSilver birch leaves. Paul DeboisThis
elegant tree is recognisable by its silvery-white bark and the drooping habit of its branch tips which give silver birch its Latin name 'Betula pendula'. It's a pioneer species, often establishing new populations on open ground and heathland. Small triangular-shaped leaves with toothed margins turn yellow in autumn before falling. Clusters of long,
hanging male catkins open in spring. Silver birch is widely planted in gardens, parks and urban areas. It will hybridise with the UK's other native birch tree, downy birch (Betula pubescens). H: 30mSmall-leaved lime (Tilia cordata) is one of three native birch tree, downy birch (Betula pubescens). H: 30mSmall-leaved lime (Tilia platyphyllos) and
common lime (Tilia x europaea) - a naturally occurring hybrid of the small- and large-leaved species. Once found in mixed woodland throughout the UK where it's now less abundant, small-leaved lime has been widely planted as a street tree. Small-leaved lime has alternate, heart-shaped leaves with toothed margins. Fragrant creamy-green flowers are
produced in summer. H: 25Whitebeam leaves and blossom. Getty ImagesNamed for the pale hairs on the undersides of its leaves, whitebeam (Sorbus aria) is related to rowan and is a common street tree. It has alternate, oval toothed leaves and conspicuous red fruits in autumn. The Sorbus genus also includes the wild service tree (Sorbus torminalis),
a rare native tree which grows in old oak and ash woods, and many micro-species able to produce viable seed without fertilisation. These usually exist in small localised populations. H: 15mWild cherry leaves and blossom. Getty ImagesWild cherry leaves and blossom and blossom leaves and 
are alternative and oval with forward-pointing teeth. Wild cherry can be distinguished from bird cherry by the position of flowers and fruits. Prunus avium has flowers are borne on short stalks). H: 30mYew leaves and berry-
like fruits. Getty ImagesPopular as a hedging and topiary plant, yew (Taxus baccata) with short, dark, glossy green needle-like leaves with a prominent midrib arranged in two rows on either side of twigs. Red berry-like structures comprising a single seed surrounded by the aril (the red fleshy covering) develop on female trees in autumn. Yew is highly
toxic. Its native habitat is wood and scrubland, primarily on chalky soils in southern England. Many cultivated varieties of yew have been bred to grow in gardens and parks, such as 'Fastigiata', an upright yew, and 'David', a compact male variety with wide golden margins on the leaves. H: 25mBlackthorn with sloes. Getty Images. Blackthorn (Prunus
spinosa) is often found in hedges, scrub and along woodland edges. It has dark green, oval-shaped leaves with toothed margins. Pure-white flowers appear on bare, leafless stems in spring and fruit (the sloes) ripen to dark purple-black in autumn. H: 6mBuckthorn leaves and berries. Getty ImagesThis deciduous shrub is one of two British native trees
in the buckthorn family - buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica) and alder buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica) and alder buckthorn (Frangula alnus). Purging buckthorn has thorny branches, oval, finely-toothed leaves with 2-4 pairs of side veins that bend towards the leaf tip, and black berry-like fruits in autumn. H: 10mDogwood leaves. Sarah CuttleDogwood (Cornus sanguinea) is
a small shrub often found in hedgerows, scrub and on woodland edges in southern England. It has vibrant red stems, creamy-white flowers in summer and black berry-like fruits. Dogwood has opposite, long, oval leaves that turn a rich red in autumn before falling. H: 4mElder leaves and berries. Getty ImagesWith its sweetly perfumed white flowers in
summer, followed by conspicuous clusters of purple berry-like fruits, elder (Sambucus nigra) is a common deciduous shrub of hedgerows, woodland and roadsides. Leaves are divided into five to seven leaflets, with pairs of opposite leaflets and a terminal leaflet. H: 10mGuelder rose. Getty ImagesGuelder rose (Viburnum opulus) is a deciduous shrub
of woods, hedgerows and scrub. It has broad, three-lobed leaves that turn deep red in the autumn. Flat heads of creamy-white flowers open in summer with large outer sterile flowers and smaller fertile ones. These fertile flowers open in summer with large outer sterile flowers and smaller fertile flowers open in summer with large outer sterile flowers open in summe
and so don't produce berries. H: 4mSpindle leaves. Getty ImagesSpindle (Euonymus europaeus) has green stems and green, opposite, toothed leaves that turn brilliant orange-red in autumn. This poisonous shrub produces small, greenish-cream flowers in late spring and early summer. These develop into vivid pink fruits containing fleshy orange arils
that surround the seeds. H: 6mWayfaring tree. Getty ImagesThe wayfaring tree (Viburnum lantana) is a characteristic shrub of hedgerows and woodland margins in the chalky areas of southern England. Its leaves are oval, finely-toothed and wrinkled with hairy undersides. Wayfaring tree has flat white flowerheads (similar to its near relation - the
guelder rose), which develop into red berry-like fruits that turn black as they mature in the autumn. H: 6mWild privet (Ligustrum vulgaris) is a semi-evergreen shrub with small, dark green leaves, clusters of white flowers in summer and black berries in the autumn. Wild privet grows naturally on
that come in all shapes and sizes, from majestic cedars to smaller fruit trees and shrubs. Identifying the different kinds of trees are classified into two main
types: deciduous trees and evergreen trees. Deciduous trees are woody perennial plants that are a member of the kingdom Plantae. All species of trees are grouped by their genus, family, and order. This
helps make identifying and studying trees easier. Apart from providing oxygen for the planet and beauty when they bloom or turn color, trees are excellent for timber, making furniture, and paper. When managed properly, trees are a good source of renewable energy and construction
material. In this article, you will learn how to identify many different types of trees. Most of these trees are common in North America, Europe, and other countries around the world. Two Main Categories of trees All of the thousands of species of trees fall into two categories - deciduous trees and evergreen trees. Deciduous trees Deciduous trees
shed their leave usually in the autumn Deciduous trees are the kind of trees that lose their leaves at certain times of the year. The term deciduous trees such as oak, walnut, elm, and birch shed their leaves in fall. This is usually preceded by the
leaves turning wonderful colors including shades of orange, brown, and yellow. In tropical countries, species of deciduous trees lose their leaves during dry seasons. Evergreen trees keep their leaves throughout the year. There are abou
14 family groups of evergreen trees, and these trees provide color in gardens and landscapes all year long. Evergreen trees are the reason why forests look so beautiful in winter landscapes. Identifying the Types of Tree Leaves The shapes of the leaves.
 There are three basic leaf types: broadleaf, needles, and scales. Broadleaf Most, but not all, deciduous plants have broadleaves that can be in all shapes and sizes. The leaf shapes can be oval, rounded, long and narrow, triangular, or heart-shaped. Some easily identifiable broadleaves are the iconic maple leaf and the oak leaf with its lobed leaves
Needle leaves Many evergreen trees such as conifers, pines, and spruce trees have needle leaves. These can be long, thin and straight and grow in clusters. Or, the needles could be soft needles that grow sparsely on the twig. Scale leaves Some types of evergreen trees like juniper and cedar have scale-like leaves. Their leaves look more
like scales than needles. Other ways to identify trees by their leaves grow in a staggered, alternating pattern along the stem. Types of Trees With Pictures and Identifying Features Here is a list of many types of common trees that grow in forests,
 woodlands, fields, and gardens. Birch Trees Silver birch (Betula pendula) is a medium-sized deciduous tree with white peeling bark There are approximately 60 species of hardwood birch trees within the genus Betula and the Betulaceae family. Birch trees are easily recognizable due to their white or silver-colored bark, and their long drooping
branches bear small, thin leaves. Birch wood is hard and well-suited for crafting furniture and plywood, making it a valuable resource for both firewood and practical applications. Tree identification: Birch trees have small triangular-shaped leaves with slightly serrated edges. Another recognizable feature is that the bark of birch trees is papery.
Depending on the species of birch, the smooth bark can be dark gray to white. Maple Trees Japanese maple (botanical name: Acer palmatum) is a small deciduous tree with deeply lobed leaves. Maple trees have dark brown furrowed bark, small winged fruits, and
most popular maple trees are the sugar maple (Acer saccharum), 'Autumn Blaze' maple (Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'), red maple trees is the sweet maple syrup made from the tree's sap. Although you can make syrup from any maple tree, it's only
the sugar maple tree (Acer saccharum) that produces quality sweet syrup. Maple is a hardwood tree that is also useful for making baseball bats and its timber is valued in the construction industry. Tree identification: Maples can be woody shrubs growing about 33 ft. (10 m) tall or large majestic trees up to 150 ft. (45 m) tall. The most common
identifying feature of maple trees is their lobed leaves growing opposite each other on branches. Ash trees are medium to large size and most of them are deciduous Ash trees have lanceolate pinnate leaves that grow in groups of five,
seven, or nine leaflets. Most species of mature ash trees have gray bark with a pattern that looks like a fishnet. Most varieties of ash trees grow to between 50 and 80 ft. (15 – 24 m) tall. The medium-sized trees have a spreading round canopy up to 50 ft. (15 m) wide. Most varieties of ash trees grow in USDA zones 3 to 9 in full sun. Ash is a species of
tree native to North America and it's a common tree in parks, deciduous forests, woodlands, and residential neighborhoods. Ash trees are a species of hardwood tree in the genus Fraxinus and family Oleaceae. This means that ash trees are a species of hardwood tree in the genus Fraxinus and family Oleaceae. This means that ash trees are related to olive trees and woody lilac bushes. Ash tree wood is prized for its strength and flexibility. The grain in
the wood is also attractive and this makes the tree valuable for furniture makers. Tree identification: Ash tree leaves have large, pinnately compound leaves. Ash tree branches grow oppositely
from each other. Further reading: Ash Tree: Types, Bark and Leaves - Identification Guide. Oak trees or shrubs and tree of many countries. Oak trees are hardwood trees that are common in North America and Europe. There are over 90 oak species in the United States. Oaks can be trees or shrubs and
are in the genus Quercus and the family Fagaceae. Oak trees are well-known for producing wood that is extremely hard, durable, and resistant to disease. Oak trees are divided into two groups: white oaks
(Quercus, subgenus leucobalanus) and red oaks (Quercus, subgenus Erythrobalanus). White oak trees have gray-colored bark and leaves with pointed lobes. Red oak trees have darker-colored bark and leaves with pointed lobes. Red oak trees have darker-colored bark and leaves with pointed lobes. Oak trees have gray-colored bark and leaves with pointed lobes. Red oak trees have darker-colored bark and leaves with pointed lobes.
cupule. The acorns of white oak trees have a sweet or slightly bitter taste, however the acorns from red oak trees and a few are evergreen (such as the live oak trees have a very bitter taste. Tree identification: Most species of oak are deciduous trees and a few are evergreen (such as the live oak trees have a very bitter taste. Tree identification: Most species of oak are deciduous trees and a few are evergreen (such as the live oak trees).
 acorns which are oval-shaped nuts sitting in a small cup-like structure called a cupule. Related: Types of Oak Trees and How to Identify them (Pictures) Sycamore trees are large deciduous trees with a broad, rounded crown of lush green foliage.
Sycamore trees have large serrated lobed leaves that look like maple leaves. These huge trees have thin, peeling reddish-brown bark. Sycamore trees have round brown seed balls hanging on their branches. Sycamore is a species
of large hardwood tree in the genus Platanus. Sycamore wood is very hard and dense and not easy to work with. Sycamore trees are fast-growing popular shade trees in city landscapes and parks. However, their roots have a destructive effect on sidewalks and building foundations. They are one of the largest deciduous trees native to North America.
The most common sycamore tree species in North American sycamore tree, and water beech. London Plane tree, and water beech. London Plane tree (Platanus x acerifolia) London Plane tree (Platanus x acerifolia) London Plane tree, and water beech. London Plane tree, and water beech. London Plane tree (Platanus x acerifolia) London Plane tree (Platanus x acerifolia)
Another type of sycamore tree is the London plane tree (Platanus orientalis) and Oriental plane tree (Platanus orientalis) and Orientalis) and Oriental plane tree (Platanus orientalis) and Orientalis) are orientalis) and Orientalis) and Orientalis) are orientalis) and Orientalis) and Orientalis) are orientalis) and Orientalis) are orientalis) and Orientalis are orientalis) are orientalis) are orientalis) and Orientalis are orientalis) are orientalis.
well in urban environments. It is found in major cities across the United States as a popular street tree. Tree identification: Sycamore trees have large lobed leaves that look similar to maple leaves. The leaves grow alternately on stems and have
3 to 5 lobes with toothed edges. Cedar Trees (Cedrus) Cedars are evergreen coniferous trees are large evergreen coniferous trees are native to the Mediterranean region. True cedar trees are in the plant family Pinaceae and the genus Cedrus.
Cedar trees are a type of hardwood and can grow especially tall with some of the largest species growing up to 164 ft. (50 m) high. Because of their grace and elegance, cedars are popular for their aromatic wood and fragrant foliage. There are hardwood trees
native to North America that have "cedar" in their common name. But these types of cedars are in the list of false cedar trees have scale leaves that grow in dark green or bluish-green spiral clusters. There could be between 15 and
45 clusters on short shoots that make up the leaves on branches. Juniper Trees (Juniper trees are coniferous evergreen trees and shrubs with needle
like or soft scaly leaves that have a pine scent and dark-blue berry-like aromatic fleshy cones. Species of junipers can also grow as low-growing, spreading shrubs growing as little as 1 ft. (0.3 m) or as tall as 5 or 6 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing, spreading shrubs growing as little as 1 ft. (0.3 m) or as tall as 5 or 6 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing as little as 1 ft. (0.3 m) or as tall as 5 or 6 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing as little as 1 ft. (0.3 m) or as tall as 5 or 6 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing as little as 1 ft. (0.3 m) or as tall as 5 or 6 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing as little as 1 ft. (0.3 m) or as tall as 5 or 6 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing as little as 1 ft. (0.3 m) or as tall as 5 or 6 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing as little as 1 ft. (0.3 m) or as tall as 5 or 6 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing as little as 1 ft. (0.3 m) or as tall as 5 or 6 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing as little as 1 ft. (0.3 m) or as tall as 5 or 6 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing as little as 1 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing as little as 1 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers also grow as low-growing as little as 1 ft. (1.5 - 1.8 m). Junipers are grow as low-growing as lo
in many climates and can withstand freezing temperatures. Some popular types of juniperus in North America include the Common juniper (Juniperus california juniper (Juniperus california juniper (Juniperus communis), California juniper (Junipe
 leaves when they are immature that grow into scale leaves as the tree ages, with dark blue berry-like cones. Further reading: Juniper Trees and Shrubs: Types, Leaves, Berries - Identification Guide. Willow trees are easily identified by their long drooping trees and Shrubs:
branches covered in oval elongated leaves. The leafy woody plants in the willow family are deciduous and can be low-growing shrubs or medium-sized trees, dwarf trees, or low-growing creeping shrubby plants. One of the interesting features of
willow tree leaves is their color. Willow leaves can be greenish-yellow, bluish-green or have red blushing. Wood from willow trees tends to be soft and flexible and elongated with serrated edges. Willows are usually last to drop their leaves in fall.
Pine Trees Pine is an evergreen coniferous that is fast growing and long lived tree Pine trees are often used as ornamental trees and are a softwood type of coniferous tree. Pine trees and their leaves are clusters of needle leaves. Pine trees
grow tall and straight with some of the largest species reaching heights of 268 ft. (81 m). Because of their fast growth, pine wood is important in the construction and furniture industries. Most types of pine trees have reddish-brown or gray bark and there is also a species called the Red pine. Tree identification: Their tall straight trunks and needle
 like leaves that grow near the top of the tree make these evergreens easy to identify. Hickory Trees Hickory are deciduous trees and include about 18 species Hickory trees are well-known for their edible nuts. There are 18 species of hickory
trees, 12 of which are native to North America. The most common types of hickory trees are shagbark hickory (Carya ovata) and shellbark hickory trees are shagbark hickory trees are shagbark hickory trees are shagbark hickory (Carya ovata) and shellbark hickory trees are shagbark hickory trees are shagbark hickory (Carya ovata) and shellbark hickory trees are shagbark hi
bark splits and peels as the tree grows. Hickory trees are related to walnut trees because they are in the walnut family (Juglandaceae). Hickory trees can be identified by their large green they are in the walnut family (Juglandaceae).
leaves that have a pointed tip at the end and they grow alternately on the stems. Hickory produces edible nuts that are famous for their beautiful pink or white spring flowers. Redbud trees have heart shaped leaves and their seedpods have a dark
brown color. Redbuds are deciduous trees that have green leaves in the summer that then become yellow, orange or red during autumn. Redbud trees is the Eastern Redbud (Cercis canadensis). The Eastern redbud tree is named for where it commonly
grows, which is in eastern North America. Some of the names of redbud tree varieties are Ruby Falls redbud, Forest Pansy redbud, and Ace of Hearts redbud trees can be identified by their pink flowers and tree
 sizes. Redbud trees can have light pink, white, or dark pink flowers. Mahogany Trees There are many species of mahogany tree but "true" ones are in the genus Swietenia Mahogany trees stand tall and impressive in nature. Their dark, shiny leaves create a beautiful crown, while the bark starts smooth and turns wrinkled as the tree gets older. When
they bloom, small fragrant flowers appear on the branches. Over time, the wood changes from warm reddish-brown to a deeper shade. Mahogany trees belong to the genus Swietenia, comprising three species native to North and South America. Varieties of
mahogany trees within the Meliaceae family thrive in Asia, Africa, and New Zealand. Mahogany wood is prized for its enduring reddish-brown hue and exceptional durability. Resistant to rot and boasting tonal properties, mahogany is an excellent choice for crafting musical instruments. Tree identification: Mahogany tree is distinguished by its rich
brown-red wood, which deepens over time. Mahogany tree leaves are oval-shaped and grow in pairs along the stem. Teak Trees The tropical teak is a large deciduous tree known for its high-quality wood Teak are massive deciduous tree known for its high-quality wood Teak are massive deciduous trees that belong to the genus Tectona. Some species of teak tree can grow up to 131 ft. (40 m) tall and their branches
produce thin, papery leaves. Teak is a type of hardwood that is popular with furniture makers and boat builders. The reason why teak wood is widely used is that it is very weather resistant. Often, outdoor furniture, window frames, flooring, and boat decks are constructed from teak trees. Tree identification: Teak tree leaves are large and ovate with
 smooth surfaces and edges. Walnut Trees The black walnut tree has commercial importance for lumber and walnut production Walnut trees generally have rough bark with deep fissures. The ridges in their bark run vertically up and down the trunk. The color of the walnut bark can be light gray to dark brown. Walnut trees are best well-known for
their delicious and healthy edible nuts. Walnut trees in the genus Juglans and the family Juglandaceae. Walnut trees also tend to be large, massive trees that grow to between 33 and 131 ft. (10 - 40 m) tall. They also have a large spread. The most important species of walnut tree for nut production is the Juglans regia, or black walnut.
This species of walnut is an important source of hardwood timber. Tree identification: Walnut tree leaves are alternate and are comprised of leaflets that grow opposite each other. Further reading: Walnut tree that is cultivated
worldwide and has a beautiful blossom Apple trees are a genus of large trees in the family Rosaceae that produce beautiful flowers and a crop of apples. Apple trees are the oldest cultivated tree in history. It is estimated that
there are over 7,500 different kinds of apple trees can grow to 40 ft. (1 - 2 m) high. Tree identification: Apple tree leaves are alternate, pointy, and egg-shaped. Crabapple Trees Crabapple Purple Prince
(Malus 'Purple Prince') Crabapple trees (botanical name Malus) are like miniature apple trees (Malus domestica). The smallest crabapple flowers come in
spectacular shades of pink, white, purple, orange, and red. Additionally, crabapple trees produce small tart fruits called crabapples ranges from sweet to very sour and bitter. They are made into jellies, sauces, pickled
crabapples, and jams. Further reading: Crabapple Trees (Malus): Types, Flowers, Fruits. Ornamental pear trees flower with beautiful white flowers every spring. In the picture: Bradford ornamental pear trees (Pyrus calleryanaare) are deciduous flowering trees with shiny green leaves
cup-shaped white flowers, and beautiful fall colors. Most varieties of Pyrus calleryana have a pyramidal, upward growth shape. Ornamental pear trees—including Pyrus calleryana—actually produce fruit, the tiny pears on ornamental
pear trees are too insignificant to be useful. The pears are exceedingly small, measuring only about half an inch (1 cm). Pyrus calleryana fruit also tastes bitter, and, for most people, the small pears are inedible. Ornamental pear varieties are heat and drought-tolerant and are resistant to many fruit tree diseases. These facts make ornamental pear
trees popular for front and backyards. Ornamental flowering pear trees, ornamental flowering pear trees frout trees, ornamental flowering trees, ornamental flowering trees, weeping and dwarf trees Cherry trees (Prunus) are
spectacular deciduous flowering trees that bloom in spring. There are hundreds of varieties of cherry trees that can be identified by their fruit or blossom trees, such as the Japanese cherry blossom tree (Prunus serrulata) and Yoshino cherry
(Prunus x yedoensis). Typically, fruit from cherry blossom trees is too small and sour to eat—although they are a favorite of many birds. For smaller gardens or limited spaces, consider opting for dwarf cherry blossom trees is too small and sour to eat—although they are a favorite of many birds. For smaller gardens or limited spaces, consider opting for dwarf cherry blossom trees is too small and sour to eat—although they are a favorite of many birds. For smaller gardens or limited spaces, consider opting for dwarf cherry blossom trees is too small and sour to eat—although they are a favorite of many birds.
there are weeping cherry trees, such as the weeping Higan cherry trees have beautiful whitish-pink blossoms in spring between mid-March and mid-April covering bare branches. Cherry trees have glossy green oval leaves with
pointed tips and serrated edges. Cherry trees grow in USDA zones 5 through 9. However, some cold-hardy cherry trees and Flowers - Identification Guide. Hawthorn Trees Most hawthorn trees grow between 5-15 m (16-49 ft.) tall and have edible berry
like fruit The botanical name for hawthorn trees is Crataegus and they are in the same family (Rosaceae) as apples. Hawthorns are a type of tree or shrub that is native to Europe, Asia, and North America. Leaves from the hawthorns are grown as street trees or ornamental
trees and the smaller shrubs also make great hedges. Other names for hawthorn leaves come in many different shapes. Some types of hawthorn trees have leaves that are deeply lobed and look like large parsley leaves. Other hawthorn leaves look more ovate
due to having shallow lobes. Elm Trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street trees Elm trees can grow tall and are popular street
Slippery elm (Ulmus rubra). Elm trees are large shade trees that can grow up to 100 ft. (30 m) tall with a wide spread of around 75 ft. (22 m). Some elm species have an umbrella-shaped canopy. Tree identification: Elm is a thick, dense hardwood tree and some species are especially ornamental
and beautiful. Elm leaves are classed as broad-leaves that can be between 7 and 16 cm long and their ovate shape tapers to a point. Elm bark is a dark grayish-brown color with deep furrows and a scaly appearance. Elm tree seeds are small and round and are protected in an oval papery casing called a samara. Read more: Types of Elm Trees with
Their Bark and Leaves - Identification Guide. Spruce trees are slow growing and are important in the building industry Spruce trees are classed as large trees that belong to the Picea genus. One feature of spruce trees is that
they are extremely cold hardy. Some of the larger spruce species are very imposing because they can be as high as 200 ft. (60 m). All of the 35 species of spruce trees in North America are the Red spruce, Black spruce, and White spruce.
Spruce trees are also traditionally used as Christmas trees. Spruce trees are long and cylindrical that hang down off the tree. Also, the leaves of spruce trees are rows of green, bluish-green needles. Fir Trees Types of Fir Trees Fir
trees are large evergreen conifer trees that are mainly found in forests in North America, Europe, and Asia. They have needle-like leaves that stay green all year long. Some species of fir trees is by looking at their needles and
more: Types of Fir Trees - Identification. Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) Hemlock trees (botanical name Tsuga) are a species of large evergreen coniferous trees native to North America that belong to the pine family. Native hemlock trees generally grow between 30 and 230 ft. (10 - 70 m) tall. However
there are dwarf cultivars of the popular Eastern hemlock or Canadian hemlock trees are identified by their conical shape, flat, aromatic needle-like leaves, oval or cylindrical seed-bearing cones, and reddish-brown bark. Hemlock needles are recognizable by their flat appearance and
blunt, rounded tips, with a smooth, shiny dark green upper side and parallel white stripes on the underside. Hemlock Trees (Tsuga): Canadian, Western, Leaves, Bark - Identification. Locust
Trees Flowers of the black locust trees are fast-growing flowering trees are fast-growing flowering trees are the black locust trees grow in the eastern states of North America. The most common types of locust trees are fast-growing flowering plants called Fabaceae. Most types of locust trees are fast-growing flowering flo
Locust trees have fragrant sweet spring flowers and colorful fall foliage. Many varieties of locust trees have long sharp thorns and durable wood that is used for making furniture, fence posts, flooring, and small boats. Identifying
can be done by features such as their flowers, color of bark, height of the tree, the thorns, as well as by the shape and color of its seed pods. Read more: Types of Locust Trees with Identification Guide and Pictures. Cottonwood trees are species of popular trees belonging to the genus Populus Cottonwood trees are huge deciduous Cottonwood trees are species of popular trees belonging to the genus Populus Cottonwood trees are huge deciduous Cottonwood trees are species of popular trees belonging to the genus Populus Cottonwood trees are huge deciduous Cottonwood trees are species of popular trees belonging to the genus Populus Cottonwood trees are species of popular trees belonging to the genus Populus Cottonwood trees are huge deciduous trees are species of popular trees belonging to the genus Populus Cottonwood trees are species of popular trees belonging to the genus Populus Cottonwood trees are species of popular trees belonging to the genus Populus Cottonwood trees are species of popular trees belonging to the genus Populus Cottonwood trees are species of populus C
forest trees that have large green leaves, thick foliage and deeply fissured grayish-brown bark. One of the common features of all types of cottonwood trees are
common in North America, Europe, and some parts of Asia. Cottonwood trees are popular because they are fast-growing, their timber is cheap, and they thrive in wetlands and arid environments. For many people, the fluff from cottonwood trees are popular because they are fast-growing, their timber is cheap, and they thrive in wetlands and arid environments.
species of cottonwood trees produce the characteristic white fluff. Read more: Cottonwood Trees: Facts, Identification, Pictures and More. Populus) White popular tree (Populus) White popular trees (Populus) White popular trees are large deciduous trees are large deciduous trees are large deciduous trees.
poplar trees are identified by their bark's color—white, gray, or black—and triangular, ovate leaves. The white poplar tree, features white bark, as well as leaves that are white poplar tree, features white bark, as well as leaves that are white poplar tree, features white bark, as well as leaves. The white poplar tree, features white bark, as well as leaves that are white poplar tree, features white bark, as well as leaves that are white poplar tree, features white bark, as well as leaves that are white poplar tree, features white bark are white poplar tree, features white bark are white poplar tree, features white bark are white bark are white bark are white bark are white poplar tree, features white bark are white
the black poplar (Populus nigra) and balsam poplar (Populus balsamifera). Many poplar trees are easy to grow and have a relatively short lifespan. These fast-growing trees are good choices for planting in wet, moist ground where there is plenty of
space. Poplar trees range in height and grow in USDA zones 3 through 9. Further reading: Poplar Trees: Types, Bark, Leaves - Identification. Arborvitae (Thuja Occidentalis) makes great privacy tree or hedge Arborvitaes (Thuja) are evergreen conifers with soft, lush feathery foliage. Different types of
arborvitaes grow as upright columnar trees, small conical trees, or globe-shaped shrubs. Arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis) and Giant arborvitae (Thuja plicata) are native to North America and are popular choices for garden
landscaping. American and giant arborvitaes can reach heights of up to 49 ft. (15 m), but smaller cultivars have been developed to accommodate limited spaces. The 'Emerald Green' arborvitae is one of the most popular landscaping trees in the Thuja species. Also called 'Smaragd,' this upright columnar arborvitae has a compact growth habit,
reaching up to 14 ft. (4 m) in height. Read more: Varieties of Arborvitae Hedges, Trees, (Cupressus) Mediterranean Cypress (Trees, and Shrubs. Cypress Trees, foliage and cones There are various trees bearing the common name 'cypress'; however, not all of them belong to the true cypress group. True
cypress trees are part of the coniferous plant genus Cupressus. Cypress trees are characterized by their soft, feathery evergreen foliage and the monterey cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa) and the Mediterranean Cypress, also known as Italian
Cypress (Cupressus sempervirens). On the other hand, false cypress trees are evergreen and deciduous coniferous trees that share the cypress (Taxodium distichum) and the Pond Cypress (Taxodium ascendens). Additional false cypress
varieties encompass the Hinoki cypress (Chamaecyparis obtusa) and the Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana) Read more: True and False Types of Cypress Trees. Eucalyptus trees (Eucalyptus trees have evergreen aromatic leaves and attractive smooth peeling bark. The
unusual eucalyptus flowers have a fuzzy look and can be white, cream, yellow, pink, or bright red colors. Eucalyptus trees and shrubs —known as mallees—grow up to 33 ft. (10 m) tall. Some types of Eucalyptus trees are
called gum trees, and fruit from eucalyptus plants are called gumnuts. Eucalyptus plants are native to Australia but also grow in tropical and temperate climates throughout the world. Further reading: Types of Eucalyptus plants are native to Australia but also grow in tropical and temperate climates throughout the world. Further reading: Types of Eucalyptus plants are native to Australia but also grow in tropical and temperate climates throughout the world. Further reading: Types of Eucalyptus plants are native to Australia but also grow in tropical and temperate climates throughout the world.
touch to any garden Dogwoods are beautiful flowering deciduous trees belonging to the genus Cornus with distinctive flowers, berries, bark, and leaves. Dogwood flowers bloom in spring and are typically white, but some species produce yellow, pale red or pink blossoms. Dogwood flowers bloom in spring and are typically white, but some species produce yellow, pale red or pink blossoms. Dogwood flowers bloom in spring and are typically white, but some species produce yellow, pale red or pink blossoms.
(3 - 7.6 m) tall. Most species of dogwood are fast-growing ornamental trees that are ideal for garden landscapes. Some types of dogwood trees, plant them in partial shade or full sun. Dogwoods flower every spring and require well-draining soil that is always moist.
After the small ornamental trees are established, you only need to water them regularly on hot summer days. Further reading: Flowering Dogwood Trees and Shrubs: Types, Leaves, Bark - Identification. Crape Myrtle Trees (Lagerstroemia) Large and small crape myrtle trees grow best as specimen trees and add a focal point to a landscaped garden
The ornamental crape myrtles belong to the Lagerstroemia genus of flowering trees and shrubs that thrive in warm climates. Popular in garden landscapes, crape myrtle are shrub-like trees that have deciduous or evergreen foliage, colorful peeling
bark, multiple stems, and a bushy growth habit. Most species of crape myrtle trees thrive in USDA zones 7 through 10. Dwarf crape myrtle trees, ideal for compact gardens, are large shrubs typically growing between 6 and 10 ft. (1.8 - 3 m) tall. For instance, the 'Acoma' crape myrtle features a rounded spreading crown and is adorned with masses of
white flowers. Other crape myrtle trees attain heights ranging from 15 to 20 ft. (4.5 - 6 m). Further reading: Crape Myrtles: Trees, Dwarf Plants and Shrubs. Mesquite Trees (Prosopis glandulosa) M
Mesquite trees can range from a few feet in height to as tall as 50 ft. (15 m). Among the approximately 40 mesquite trees are short and thorny with feathery leaves, white or yellow flowers, and seed pods containing peas. The most common
types of mesquite trees are the honey mesquite tree (Prosopis glandulosa), velvet mesquite tree (Prosopis pubescens). Mesquite tree (Prosopis pubescens). Mesquite trees growing in deserts, grasslands, along streams, and on hillsides.
Because of their fast growth and extensive root system, mesquite plants are considered invasive in some areas. Further reading: Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) Magnolia is a genus of large flowering shrubs or trees in the family Magnoliaceae. Magnolia
grows as a multi-stemmed shrub or a single trunk tree. The beautiful landscape tree is characterized by its fragrant pink, purple, yellow, or white flowers, glossy leathery leaves, and cone-like fruits. Magnolias can be deciduous or evergreen depending on their growing zone. There are about 125 species of magnolia suitable for growing in most zones.
There are 8 species of magnolia native to the United States. The most popular magnolia (Magnolia types are the Southern Magnolia types and shrubs adapt to various soil types and
grow well as long as the soil is well-draining. Further reading: Types of Magnolia Trees and Shrubs with Their Flowers and Leaves - Identification Guide. Buckeye Trees (Aesculus) Buckeye are deciduous ornamental trees that are popular in parks and open spaces Buckeye are deciduous ornamental trees that are popular in parks and open spaces Buckeye Trees (Aesculus) Bucke
 Sapindaceae that is related to the horse chestnut tree. There are four main varieties of buckeye trees. Common varieties of buckeye, the California buckeye, the California buckeye, and the yellow buckeye, and the yellow buckeye, the California buckeye, the California buckeye, and the yellow buckeye trees. Common varieties of buckeye trees.
They are also popular trees in parks and open spaces in states along the East Coast and the Southern states. Ohio buckeyes are found all the way from New York to Kentucky and down to Texas. Buckeye trees are identified by their large round inedible nut-like seeds that look like the eye of a buck, green palmately compound leaves, and creamy-
yellow or red flower clusters. Further reading: Types of Buckeye Trees with Their Flowers and Leaves - Identification Guide. Horse Chestnut Trees (Aesculus hippocastanum, Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree commonly found in parks and open landscapes The horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree commonly found in parks and open landscapes The horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree commonly found in parks and open landscapes The horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree commonly found in parks and open landscapes The horse chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree commonly found in parks and open landscapes The horse chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree commonly found in parks and open landscapes The horse chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree commonly found in parks and open landscapes The horse chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering deciduous tree chestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum) is a flowering tree chestnut tree chestn
hippocastanumis) is a species of large deciduous flowering tree in the genus Aesculus. With its stout branches and oval to rounded crown, the tree grows 50 to 70 ft. (15 - 21 m) tall and up to 65 ft. (19 m) wide. Horse chestnut grow in USDA zones 3 through 8. The horse chestnut tree has green spiky seed balls containing a large, oval inedible brown
seed like the nuts (seeds) from a buckeye tree. A horse chestnut tree is easy to identify in the landscape due to its large, rounded leaves, white-pinkish flowers growing in conical clusters, domed crown, and tall stature. Although too large for most gardens, horse chestnut trees are popular in parks and streets. There are two primary varieties of horse
chestnut trees: Aesculus hippocastanum and the red horse chestnut tree (Aesculus carnea), which is a smaller tree that grows 30 to 40 ft. (9 - 12 m) tall, and its rounded crown spreads up to 35 ft. (10 m) wide. Red horse chestnut tree (Aesculus carnea) the red horse chestnut tree (Aesculus carnea)
buckeye). The red horse chestnut isn't as tall as the regular horse chestnut isn't as tall as the regular horse chestnut is suitable for growing in USDA zones 5 through 8. Like most species of Aesculus, the leafy flowering tree performs well in full sun or partial shade. The attractive shade tree grows well in most
soils that are well-drained. Further reading: Horse Chestnut Tree: Leaves, Flowers, Bark (Pictures) - Identification. Vitex tree (also named chaste tree) is a large type of multi-stemmed shrub or small tree with attractive spikes of
lavender-colored flowers that bloom in summer. Although referred to as the vitex tree or chaste tree, the vitex agnus-castus) have many characteristics that make them desirable garden shrubs/trees. Apart from
the clusters of small violet flowers, these plants have aromatic grayish-green, lanceolate leaves. The large deciduous shrubs/trees have a vase-shaped growth that spreads upward and outward. Vitex trees grow best in USDA zones 7 through 9. In warmer climates, the large shrub can grow up to 15 ft. (4.5 m) tall and, as a tree, up to 20 ft. (6 m) tall. In
zones 5 and 6, the shrubby plant experiences winter die-back. However, frost rarely affects the roots, and vitex bushes come back to life the following spring. Further reading: Vitex Trees (Chaste Trees): Types, Flowers, Leaves, Care. Larch Trees (Larix) American Larch (Larix laricina) is a popular type of larch and is native to Canada and the
northeastern states of the US Larch is a species of deciduous, coniferous tree in the genus Larix and the pine family Pinaceae. There are between ten and twelve species of larch trees are
identified by their pyramidal growth, typical of most conifer species. However, unlike most conifer species turn golden yellow in the fall before dropping their leaves (needles). Larches are one of the few conifer species turn golden yellow in the fall before dropping their leaves (needles).
pine trees. Like all true conifers, larch is a cone-producing tree with male and female cones growing on the same trees. Larch trees are tolerant of freezing temperatures, thriving in USDA zones 2 through 5. Further reading: Larch Trees that
grow well in wet areas Alder (Alnus) is a genus of flowering deciduous trees and smaller shrub-like trees are known for their drooping flower clusters and brown woody cones called strobiles. The alder cones develop from catkins (conical flower clusters)
and stay on the tree throughout the winter, giving the bare branches a distinguishable look. It's easy to identify alders in landscapes due to their vast, rounded crown, serrated green leaves, and brown conifer-like cones. Several species of alder trees are native to North America and Europe, with the Red Alder (Alnus rubra) and Black Alder (Alnus rubra) and Black Alder (Alnus rubra) and Europe, with the Red Alder (Alnus rubra) and Black Alder (Alnus rubra) and Europe, with the Red Alder (Alnus rubra) and Europe, with the Red Alder (Alnus rubra) and Europe, with the Red Alder (Alnus rubra) and Europe (Alnus rubra)
glutinosa) being the two most common. Alders thrive in marshy, damp ground. Most alder Trees: Leaves, Bark, Flowers, Cones - Identification. Sweetgum Trees (Liquidambar) The American sweetgum tree (Liquidambar) and the common. Alders thrive in marshy, damp ground. Most alder Trees: Leaves, Bark, Flowers, Cones - Identification. Sweetgum Trees (Liquidambar) and the common and the
styraciflua) is also called the gumball tree Sweetgums are ornamental flowering deciduous trees in the genus Liquidambar and the family Altingiaceae. You can find sweetgum trees that reach a mature
height between 32 and 130 ft. (10 - 40 m). Sweetgum trees are large lobed leaves that can be orange, red, yellow, or purple colors in the fall, small globular flowers, and seed-containing spiky gumballs measuring up to 2" (5
cm) across. The American sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua), commonly known as the gumball tree, is the most popular sweetgum variety. It serves as a splendid shade or lawn landscaping tree. Further reading: Sweetgum variety. It serves as a splendid shade or lawn landscaping tree. Further reading: Sweetgum variety. It serves as a splendid shade or lawn landscaping tree. Further reading: Sweetgum variety. It serves as a splendid shade or lawn landscaping tree. Further reading: Sweetgum variety. It serves as a splendid shade or lawn landscaping tree.
trees are typically large and suitable for landscaping spacious areas Linden trees (genus Tilia and the family Malvaceae) are large deciduous shade trees with large heart-shaped broadleaves and clusters of fragrant yellowish-white flowers. In the fall, linden tree leaves turn a spectacular bright yellow color. There are approximately 30 species of
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linden trees and shrubs that generally reach heights of 65 to 130 ft. (20 - 40 m) and widths of 50 ft. (15 m). Linden trees can be identified by their thick furrowed trunks, rounded crown, dense leafy foliage, and pyramidal growth habit. European linden trees are also called lime trees, and North American lindens are called basswood trees. They thrive in full sun to partial shade and moist soil with excellent drainage. Further reading: Linden Trees: Types, Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification. Basswood trees (American Basswood tree species in North American is the American basswood (Tilia americana) which is also named American being the foliage, and pyramidal growth habit. European linden trees are also called lime trees, and North American lindens are called basswood trees. They thrive in full sun to partial shade and moist soil with excellent drainage. Further reading: Linden Trees: Types, Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification. Basswood trees (American basswood trees they have a sun to partial shade and moist soil with excellent drainage. Further reading: Linden Trees: Types, Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification. Basswood trees (American basswood trees they have a sun to partial shade and moist soil with excellent drainage. Further reading: Linden Trees: Types, Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification. Basswood trees are also called lime trees, and North American linden trees are also called lime trees are also called lime trees. Types, Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification trees are also called lime trees. Types, Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification trees are also called lime trees. Types, Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification trees are also called lime trees. Types, Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification trees are also called lime trees. Types, Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification trees are also called lime trees. Types, Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification trees are also called lime trees. Types, Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification trees are also called lime trees. Types, Leaves, Flowers, Ba

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yellow to yellowish-green. After blooming, the flowers of the basswood tree develop into basswood fruit. The small round nut-like balls measure up to 0.4" (1 cm) in diameter and dangle from long narrow leaf-like bracts. The American basswood tree is a popular ornamental shade tree due to its dense foliage and spreading canopy. Popular American
 basswood cultivars include Carolina basswood, Redmond basswood and white basswood tree is the only native North America. Other tree species in the genus Tilia are known as linden trees. Further reading: American Basswood
Trees (American Linden): Types, Leaves, Flowers - Identification. Aspen Trees (Populus tremuloides) is the main species of aspen growing in North America Aspen trees deciduous trees deciduous trees belonging to the genus Populus. Aspens are characterized by their straight, slender trunks with gray-white
bark, round leaves with toothed margins, and clusters of dangling flower spikes called catkins. The quaking aspen (Populus grandidentata) are the most common aspen trees in North America. You can find aspens growing as far north as Alaska and as far south as Mexico. Aspen trees have a unique spreading
root system that produces new clone trees. You will often find smaller aspen trees growing alongside large, mature aspens as the tree suckers sprout up from the roots. Aspen trees that thrive in USDA zones 2 through 8. Further reading: Aspen Trees: Types,
Leaves, Flowers - Identification. Acacia Trees Acacia trees and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with the evergreen plant species with unique fern-like leaves and shrubs are an evergreen plant species with the evergreen plant species with the evergreen plant species
twisted. The pods grow in clusters on acacia trees and can be green, brown, or black. Many species of Acacia are native to Africa. In North America, acacias grow in warm states such as Texas, Arizona, and California. Also called wattles, acacia trees grow best in full sun and well-draining, loamy, or sandy soil. The
drought-tolerant plant hardly needs any water after it's established in the landscape. It's a trouble-free, low-maintenance evergreen tree that doesn't require much care. Acacia trees and shrubs in the genus Acacia thrive in USDA growing zones 9
through 11. Further reading: Acacia Trees: Types, Leaves, Flowers, Thorns - Identification. Beech Trees (Fagus) American Beech Trees (botanical name Fagus) are tall deciduous shade trees with green ovate leaves with finely toothed margins, creating a dense, rounded crown. In the fall, beech tree foliage turns from
green to beautiful autumn shades of orange, yellow, and golden brown. All varieties of beech trees produce small clusters of yellow-green flowers (catkins), followed by beech trees are triangular in appearance and are contained in spiky husks called cupules. The most common types of
beech trees are the American beech tree (Fagus grandifolia) and the European beech trees trees are easy-care, versatile trees that thrive in various conditions. Native to temperate climates in North America and Europe, beech trees grow in rich, fertile soil with excellent drainage. Further reading: Beech Trees: Types, Leaves,
Bark — Identification Guide. Catalpa Trees Catalpa trees are deciduous ornamental shade trees with large, heart-shaped or triangular leaves. The flowering trees have white or yellow fragrant flowers, and long, slender dangling seed pods. The seed pods appear in the fall and persist until
winter or even spring. The unusual masses of long seed pods on catalpa (Catalpa bignonioides) — are native to North America. The other common type of catalpa tree is the Chinese catalpa (Catalpa ovata), which is native to
China. Catalpa trees are typically fast-growing trees that grow best in full sun and are adaptable to growing in various soil types. Further reading: Catalpa Tree (Amelanchier × grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance') Serviceberry Trees (Amelanchier) a group of
small deciduous fruit trees or multi-stemmed shrubs with beautiful white flowers that bloom in early spring. Serviceberry trees and shrubs are identified by their long oval leaves with finely serrated edges, clusters of showy white 5-petalled flowers, smooth gray bark, and small round edible purple pome fruits. Serviceberry trees are excellent garden
landscaping plants because they have a visual appeal in all four seasons. There are 20 species of deciduous trees and shrubs in the genus Amelanchier and the rose family Rosaceae. Serviceberries are native to North America and grow widely throughout the United States and Canada. Serviceberry trees flourish in full sun to partial shade within
USDA zones 4 to 9. They typically reach heights of 10 to 25 ft. (6 m) wide. Given its multi-stemmed nature and tendency to produce suckers, it's essential to remove suckers when growing serviceberry: Trees, Shrubs, Leaves,
Flowers - Identification. Tulip trees (Liriodendron) Tulip trees (Liriodendron and the magnolia family Magnoliaceae. The two species of tulip trees are flowering deciduous trees in the genus Liriodendron tulip free (Liriodendron tulip free) and the Chinese tulip poplar (Liriodendron)
chinense). Also called the tulip poplar or tuliptree, these impressive trees are easy to identify in landscapes with their straight trunk, oval or pyramidal canopy, yellow-green flowers, and beautiful golden yellow fall colors. The cup-shaped or trumpet-like flowers appear in late spring and complement the bright green, unusually shaped leaves. Being a
type of deciduous tree, the tulip poplars lose their leaves in the fall when the foliage turns golden yellow. Tulip trees thrive in USDA zones 4 to 9. They grow between 60 and 160 ft. (18 - 50 m) tall and have a pyramidal crown measuring 30 to 50 ft. (9 - 15 m) wide in their native habitat. Tulip trees are relatively fast-growing but grow for between 15
and 20 years before the trees produce flowers. An issue with growing tulip poplars in garden landscapes is that they can be messy. Apart from their enormous size, the flower petals and autumn leaves can litter the ground. Additionally, the trees secrete a sticky sap that sticks to cars, paths, and driveways. Further reading: Tulip Trees (Tulip Poplar):
Leaves, Flowers, Bark - Identification. Sumac Trees (Rhus) Staghorn sumac (Rhus typhina) Sumac (genus Rhus) is a group of flowering small trees and shrubs. Sumac trees and shrubs turn brilliant autumn
shades of red, orange, or purple. There are around 150 species of sumac, with 14 being native to the US. Sumac trees and shrubs grow in most soil types and are often seen growing in dry and poor soil. Native North American sumac trees grow in USDA zones 3 through 9. Trees and shrubs in the genus Rhus grow between 3 and 33 ft. (1 - 10 m).
Sumac trees such as the staghorn sumac (Rhus typhina), smooth sumac (Rhus glabra), and fragrant sumac (Rhus aromatica) produce edible red berry-like drupes. Most species of sumac are deciduous trees that lose their leaves in the fall. The native tobacco sumac (Rhus virens) is an evergreen variety with glossy green, leathery leaves. A
characteristic of sumacs is their suckering growth habit. This feature means that sumacs can grow as multi-stemmed shrubs if you don't remove the suckers. Further reading: Sumac Trees: Types, Leaves, Berries - Identification Guide. Hackberry Tree (Celtis) Common Hackberry Tree (Celtis occidentalis) Hackberry (Celtis) is a group of medium-sized,
deciduous trees with long ovately-shaped leaves, clusters of small fuzzy spring flowers, and small purple fruits. Low-maintenance hackberry trees are hardy trees that withstand many conditions, including drought, wet soil, strong winds, and air pollution. The common hackberry tree (Celtis occidentalis) grows 40 to 60 ft. (12 - 18 m) high and wide.
The attractive landscape tree has a pyramidal crown when immature. As the tree grows, the tree grows, the tree develops an open, spreading canopy of arching zigzag branches. Hackberry bark is its most recognizable feature. The smooth light brown or grayish bark has characteristic wart-like growths, ridges, and a corky texture giving the tree's bark a distinctive
pattern. The common hackberry is native to many states in the Midwest and Eastern areas of North America. In addition, some species of hackberry trees thrive in USDA zones 2 to 9. The sugarberry—or southern hackberry—grows best in
zones 5 to 10. Further reading: Hackberry Trees (Celtis): Common Types, Leaves, Bark, Fruit - Identification. Mulberry trees (Morus) Old mulberry trees (Morus) Old mulberry trees (Morus) or black berry-like fruits. Commonly called mulberries, the medium-sized, berry-like fruits.
producing trees have attractive heart-shaped leaves, spikes of tiny white flowers (catkins), and thick grayish-brown bark. The common species of mulberry (Morus alba), and black mulberry (Morus alba), and thick grayish-brown bark. The common species of mulberry (Morus alba), and black mulberry (M
the mulberry tree is relatively resistant to pests and disease. The mature size of the mulberry tree depends on the species. White mulberry is the smallest species, with a height of around 30 ft. (9 m). Additionally, there are many mulberry
cultivars, such as the weeping mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree, and dwarf mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendula'), fruitless mulberry tree (Morus alba 'Pendul
(also known as the Persian silk tree) is a rapidly growing ornamental tree featuring silky pink pompom-like fluffy flowers, fern-like leaves, and flat, brown bean-like seed pods. This deciduous, medium-sized tree belongs to the Albizia genus within the Fabaceae legume family. A mature mimosa tree can reach heights of 10 to 50 ft. (3 - 15 m) and span
up to 50 ft. (15 m) in width Mimosa trees are native to Asia and thrive in warm climates in USDA zones 6 through 10. These trees have a rapid growth rate, growing around 3 ft. (1 m) per year and can be invasive. However, they are short-lived trees are native to Asia and thrive in warm climates in USDA zones 6 through 10. These trees have a rapid growth rate, growing around 3 ft. (1 m) per year and can be invasive.
easily break in strong winds. Mimosa trees grow well in containers and are excellent patio, deck, or balcony plants. Keeping them in a large container and pruning will limit their height. The Chocolate mimosa tree (Albizia julibrissin 'Summer Chocolate mimosa tree (Albizia julibrissin 'Summer Chocolate') is not as invasive as other varieties. It is a small deciduous tree with chocolate mimosa tree (Albizia julibrissin 'Summer Chocolate') is not as invasive as other varieties. It is a small deciduous tree with chocolate mimosa tree (Albizia julibrissin 'Summer Chocolate') is not as invasive as other varieties.
that grows between 15 and 20 ft. (4.5 - 6 m) tall and up to 20 ft. (6 m) wide. Further reading: Mimosa Trees (Albizia Julibrissin): Facts, Flowers, Leaves. Yew Trees (Taxus) Yew trees, characterized by their dense evergreen foliage, thrive with pruning and serve excellently as privacy hedges or topiaries Yew (botanical name Taxus) is a genus of slow-
growing coniferous evergreen trees and shrubs. Yews are typically long-lived trees that can live for hundreds or even thousands of years. Ornamental yew trees grow between 35 and 65 ft. (10 - 20 m) tall and up to 20 ft. (6 m) wide. Yews are cold-hardy evergreen trees that thrive in USDA zones 3 to 7. Yews can grow in temperatures as low as -13°F
 (-25°C); however, the shade-loving trees don't perform well in prolonged hot temperatures. Yews are identified by their thin, scaly brown bark, tiny single-seed cones, red fruits, and linear flat leaves. The English yew (Taxus baccata) is the most common species. But Irish yew, Western yew, and Japanese yew are also ornamental conifer trees. If you
 want to plant a yew tree as a tall hedging plant, it is best to choose a shaded spot because the evergreen trees grow well in partial sun for more than six hours a day. Further reading: Yew Trees: Types, Berries, Leaves - Identification
Sassafras Trees Sassafras albidum Sassafras albidum Sassafras albidum Sassafras albidum matures at 30 to 60 ft. (9 - 18 m) tall and 25 to 40 ft. (7.6 - 12 m) wide. However, the shrub-like tree also has
suckering tendencies and can quickly become a large multi-stemmed shrub. In open woodlands, it's not unusual to see colonies of sassafras trees thrive in USDA zones 4 to 9. The trees are commonly found on the east coast of the United States. Sassafras trees grow best in full sun to partial
shade. In garden landscapes, sassafras trees thrive in well-drained, acidic soil. In ideal conditions, sassafras trees are fast-growing trees that grow between 12" and 24" (30 - 60 cm) a year. Recognizable features of sassafras trees are also
highly aromatic trees. In fall, when the foliage turns spectacular orange, scarlet, yellow, and purple colors, the leaves give off a strong fragrance. In the spring, the blossoms smell of root beer. Sassafras Tree: Leaves, Flowers, Bark -
Identification Guide. Chokecherry Tree (Prunus virginiana) You can remove suckers around the central trunk to grow a single-stemmed chokecherry tree or multi-stemmed chokecherry tree grow between 3 and 20 ft. (1 - 6 m) tall and up to 20 ft. (6 m)
wide. However, it's not unusual for some chokecherry trees to reach 30 ft. (9 m) tall. The fruit-bearing chokecherry trees are known for their tart, bitter, berry-like drupes and are used to make jams and jellies. The tart flesh of Chokecherry fruit is edible,
however don't eat the seeds that contain toxins. Identifiable features of chokecherry trees are relatively smooth gray bark, glossy green egg-shaped leaves, white spring flowers, and dark red or black summer fruits. As a cold-hardy shrub or tree, the chokecherry thrives in USDA zones 2 through 10. The attractive flowering plant grows best in full sun
or part shade, and when established, chokecherry is tolerant of drought. Further reading: Chokecherry Tree: Leaves, Chokec
blossoms have an array of colors including white, yellow, pink, red, and multi-tones. Also known as frangipani, these tropical trees fall into the categories of deciduous or semi-evergreen foliage. Flourishing predominantly in USDA
zones 9 through 12, these striking flowering trees are commonly found in Florida, the Caribbean, the Pacific islands, Mexico, and Central America. Frangipani trees are moderate to fast-growing plants that can grow up to 20 ft. (6 m) tall. However, in most tropical and subtropical garden landscapes, the exotic trees are moderate to fast-growing plants that can grow up to 20 ft. (6 m) tall.
m) tall. The only care plumeria trees require is plenty of sunlight, well-drained soil, water, and fertilizer. Further reading: Plumeria Tree: Growing and Care Guide. Ginkgo biloba tree is a slow-growing, deciduous ornamental tree, distinguished by its large fan-
shaped leaves that transform into a striking buttery-yellow hue during the autumn. Ginkgo biloba stands as the sole remaining species within the Ginkgo genus and the Ginkgo genus and the Ginkgo trees grow 50 to 75 ft. (15 - 23 m) with a broadly spreading pyramidal crown that grows up to 60 ft. (18 m) wide. However there are many varieties and
smaller cultivars. Also called the maidenhair tree, the ginkgo tree is recognized by its long, drooping, flower-like cones that 'bloom' in mid-spring. Meanwhile, the female ginkgo tree is distinguished by its dangling clusters of orangey, globular
fruits. Each of these rounded fruits houses a single large seed. The main complaint of the ginkgo tree is the offensive stink from the fruit. Also, the slimy flesh of the female ginkgo fruit is particularly messy. If you have a small, compact garden, it's best to choose male dwarf cultivars. Further reading: Ginkgo Tree: Identification and Growing Guide.
Holly Tree (Ilex) American holly tree (Ilex opaca) Holly plants belong to the genus Ilex and the family Aquifoliaceae. The various types of hollies include large trees, bushy shrubs, and dwarf cultivars. Holly trees can grow between and 30 and 80 ft. (10 - 24 m) tall. However, holly bushes typically grow up to 6 ft. (1.8 m) tall and are multi-stemmed
plants. Although most species of hollies are evergreen plants, there are some deciduous holly (Ilex aquifolium). Both of these evergreen holly trees are famous for their shiny, jagged leaves and winter red berries. Holly leaves are
typically ovate or oblong, glossy green with wavy margins that are spiked, serrated, or smooth. Some of the most spectacular varieties of holly trees and bushes are variegated cultivars. The inedible berry-like fruits of holly trees and bushes are variegated cultivars. The inedible berry-like fruits of holly trees and bushes are variegated cultivars.
Chestnut Trees (Castanea) American chestnut trees are large deciduous trees with large, pointed leaves with coarsely toothed margins, long finger-like flower clusters and containing the fruit—a brown-shelled
nut encasing creamy-white flesh. Chestnut trees trees predominantly thrive in full sun and prefer loamy, well-draining soil. Species of chestnut trees belong to the
Castanea genus and the Fagaceae beech family. The American chestnut (Castanea dentata) used to be in the timber industry, however due to chestnut Trees - Identification Guide. Redwood trees Redwood 
trees are the largest and tallest trees on the planet. Redwood species are native to California: California redwood/coastal redwood/sequoia sempervirens) and giant redwood/sequoia (Sequoiadendron giganteum). The deciduous dawn
redwood (Metaseguoia glyptostroboides) is native to China. Seguoias are the largest trees and have slender trunks. Redwoods require humid conditions with substantial rainfall in spring, fall, and winter. In addition, the foggy conditions common along the
northern Pacific coast allows redwoods to thrive. As coniferous trees, redwood tr
orchid tree (Bauhinia variegata) The orchid tree is a genus of flowering shrubs and trees in the genus Bauhinia and the family Fabaceae. Orchid tree species also grow in the wild in Texas in the Anacacho mountains. Orchid trees are fast-growing large
tropical shrubs or trees that reach a height of 20 to 40 ft. (6 - 12 m) with a spread of 10 to 20 ft. (3 - 6 m). The trees are famous for their brightly colored orchard-like flowers that bloom in winter and persist until early summer. The flowers of orchid tree are beautiful pink, red, orange, yellow, white, or purple flowers resembling flowers growing on
orchid plants. After flowering, the tree develops long, flat brown seed pods, common of many trees in the pea family Fabaceae. In addition, orchid trees have distinctive leathery, double-lobed green leaves that drop their leaves
during the dry season or in winter. Orchid trees that thrive in full sun and moist soils. The minimum temperature to grow orchid trees is 22°F (-6°C). Further reading: Orchid Tree (Bauhinia): Types and
Care Guide. Tabebuia Tree (Trumpet Tree) Tabebuia tree, also called the trumpet tree, is a spectacular flowering tree with pink, light purple, or bright yellow flowers. Tabebuia trees flourish in hot climates, where these deciduous trees enhance garden landscapes with vibrant colors, captivating
fragrances, and exquisite beauty. These small to medium-sized trees are effortless to cultivate in full sun, whether as ornamental or shade trees, and they also thrive when grown in containers. The most common varieties of tabebuia tree grow around 15 to 30 ft. (4.5 - 9 m) tall and 40 ft. (12 m) wide. However, some species can reach heights of 60 ft.
(18 m). Some botanists give the tree the botanical name Handroanthus. However, Tabebuia is still an accepted and well-known name for this tropical tree. The common name trumpet tree refers to the spectacular blooms that appear throughout the summer. Tabebuia is still an accepted and well-known name for this tropical tree.
best in USDA zones 10 and 11. To identify a tabebuia tree, observe its leathery, oval or oblong, palmately compound leaves, along with the striking trumpet flowers that hang in clusters. The bark is slightly rough, fissured, and tan-colored. Tabebuia tree, observe its leathery, oval or oblong, palmately compound leaves, along with the striking trumpet flowers that hang in clusters. The bark is slightly rough, fissured, and tan-colored. Tabebuia tree, observe its leathery, oval or oblong, palmately compound leaves, along with the striking trumpet flowers that hang in clusters.
characteristic showy pink, pale purple, or yellow flowers that flourish in large clusters. Further reading: Tabebuia Tree: Types, Leaves, Flowers (with Pictures) - Identification. Zelkova Tree zelkova trees and various
cultivars. The common Zelkova serrata tree is the most common and grows up to 100 ft. (30 m) tall. However, zelkova serrata tree is native to Japan, China, Taiwan, and Korea. This is a reason why the leafy ornamental tree has the common name
Japanese zelkova. Furthermore, because the zelkova trees are related to elms, the tree also goes by the name Japanese elm. Part of the popularity of zelkova trees is that they are tolerant of a range of conditions. The shade tree with its bushy green foliage tolerates urban conditions, making it ideal as a street tree or ornamental residential tree. In
addition, the graceful zelkova tree is tolerant of drought, wind, and heat. Identify a zelkova tree by its short central trunk and spreading branches forming a vase-shaped crown. Zelkovas have grayish-white peeling bark revealing light orange inner bark. Large green serrated ovate leaves turn shades of red, orange, and yellow in the fall. Yellowish
insignificant flower clusters and nut-like drupes grow on the tree. Zelkova trees are cold-hardy in USDA zones 5 to 8. Further reading: Zelkova Trees: Types, Leaves, Bark - Identification. Kentucky Coffee Tree (Gymnocladus Dioicus) The Kentucky coffee tree is the only native tree in the genus
Gymnocladus in the legume family Fabaceae. The Kentucky coffee tree got its name from the coffee-like beverage you can brew from the roasted seeds. The Attractive deciduous tree with its open, irregular crown grows between 60 and 70 ft. (12 - 15 m) wide. The Kentucky coffee tree is a popular ornamental tree, thanks to
its appearance and growth habit. It has pinnate green leaves that turn bright yellow in the fall, greenish-white flowers, and large reddish-brown seed pods. Native to the Midwest, the Kentucky coffee tree is identified by its irregular oval crown with open branches that provide partial shade. Additionally, scaly gray-brown furrowed bark and reddish-
brown twigs help identify the tree in winter. Male trees tend to cause less mess as they don't produce seed pods, making them suitable for planting in a residential landscape. Additionally, the Kentucky coffee trees are relatively hardy deciduous trees that thrive in USDA zones 3
through 8. The coffeetree performs well in full sun and fertile, well-drained soils. However the tree performs just well in compacted clay soil as in sandy, loamy soil. Further reading: Kentucky Coffee Tree - Identification and Care. Hornbeam Tree (Carpinus) American hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana) tree Hornbeam trees constitute a group of
deciduous, flowering hardwood trees adorned with slender clusters of green, each flowers, known as catkins. These leaves transition to a beautiful golden yellow in the fall. Common species of hornbeam trees, such as the
American hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana) and European hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), are popular in home garden landscapes and parks. The most popular hornbeam cultivar is the 'Fastigiata' European Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), are popular hornbeam cultivar is the 'Fastigiata' European Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), are popular hornbeam cultivar is the 'Fastigiata' European Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), are popular hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), are p
mature height of 20 to 30 ft. (6 - 10 m). The European hornbeam has an average height of 40 to 60 ft. (12 - 20 m). Hornbeam trees thrive in full sun or partial shade and grow well in USDA zones 3 through 9. The European hornbeam is winter hardy in
zones 4 to 7. Further reading: Types of Hornbeam Trees - Identification. Purple leaf plum trees (Prunus cerasifera) Purple leaf plum trees (Prunus cerasifera) are also called cherry plum trees (Prunus cerasifer
attractive shape. Also called the cherry plum tree, the purple leaf tree also produces small plum-like yellow or red edible fruit. The purple leaf tree grows between 15 and 25 ft. (4.5 - 8 m) tall and thrives in USDA zones 4 through 9. The easy-to-grow landscape tree grows best in moist but well-drained soil that is moderately fertile. The attractive
dark foliage tree performs well in full sun and can tolerate some shade. However, too much shade causes the leaves to turn green. The cherry plum tree grows 10 to 12 ft. (3 - 3.6 m) tall and wide. Flowers on purple leaf plum trees are usually the first to appear in spring. The
single small pink or white flowers grow in dense clusters, covering the beautiful tree in bright colors. Cherry plum tree leaves are identified by their pointed ovate shape with serrated margins and a deep red or rich purple color. Fruit on purple leaf plum trees is round yellow or red drupes that are juicy plums. The cherry plum fruits are typically
ready from mid-July to mid-September. Further reading: Purple Leaf Plum Trees: Types, Flowers, Leaves, Bark - Identification. Chinaberry tree (Melia azedarach) is a fast-growing deciduous tree native to India, Southeast Asia, and Australia. The tree is in the flowering plant
genus Melia and the family Meliaceae. The chinaberry tree is an ornamental tree with small, fragrant purple flowers, long compound leaves, and bright yellow fall color. In some warm climates, the chinaberry tree is a beautifu
 shade tree for a garden landscape. However, in other places, this non-native tree is invasive and can take over the landscape. A mature chinaberry trees grow widely in USDA zones 7 through 10. Chinaberry trees thrive in a wide range of
soils. The trees grow in full sun or partial shade and thrive in alkaline or acidic soils. Once established, the non-native tree is relatively drought-tolerant and resistant to disease. Chinaberry tree also goes by the following names: chinaberry
reading: Chinaberry Tree (Melia azedarach) - Identification and Care. Palo Verde Trees (Parkinsonia) Blue palo verde is a group of large flowering shrubs or small trees with green branches, yellow pea-like flowers, brown seed pods, and small leaves that appear for a short time after rainfall. This
deciduous flowering desert tree is native to the hot, arid regions of California, Arizona, and Mexico. The multi-stemmed ornamental tree thrives during desert tree is native to North America. The most common trees in the species are the
foothill palo verde which is also called Mexican palo verde (Parkinsonia aculeata), blue palo verde (Parkinsonia x 'Desert Museum'). Palo verde trees grow between 16 and 40 ft. (5 - 12 m). Most species of palo verde (Parkinsonia x 'Desert Museum').
the desert museum palo verde hybrid, which is a thornless tree. Palo verde trees also have distinctive green bark that creates visual appeal. Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 11. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 11. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 11. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 11. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 11. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 11. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading: Palo verde trees are suitable for growing outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading outdoors in USDA zones 8 through 12. Further reading outdoors in USDA zones 8 thr
visual interest in a garden landscape from spring until fall. Smoke trees grow 16 to 23 ft. (5 - 7 m) tall and have a spreading, irregular habit. The smoke tree or smoke bush is a deciduous shrub that can be trained to grow as a tree. Cotinus is a suckering shrub-like tree, so to ensure a tree shape, remove all suckers apart from the primary central
stem. You should remove the stems throughout the year as they appear. Varieties of smoke trees are cold-hardy large shrubs that thrive in USDA zones 4 through 9. Smoke trees are distinctive airy plume-like panicles consisting of
small five-petalled flowers. However, the fine hair-like filaments on the spent flower stems are the identifying feature of the plant, giving the smoke tree its fuzzy appearance. The 'Royal Purple' smoke tree are oval to egg-shaped deep purple leaves,
clusters of tiny yellow flowers that develop into wispy plumes, and a compact growth habit. The 'Royal Purple' smoke tree grows 10 to 15 ft. (3 - 4.5 m) high. Further reading: Smoke Tree - Varieties and Care Guide. Laurel Tree (Laurus nobilis) is a multi stemmed
evergreen tree or large shrub with aromatic, dark-green, lance-shaped leaves, clusters of pale-yellow flowers, and sauces. Also called sweet bay, the plant thrives in warm climates as a tree, potted shrub, or evergreen hedge. Native to the
Mediterranean region, a laurel tree grows 23 - 60 ft. (7 - 18 m) tall. Due to its Mediterranean origins, a laurel tree is suitable for growing in USDA zones 8 through 10. The best place to plant a laurel tree is suitable for growing in USDA zones 8 through 10. The best place to plant a laurel tree is suitable for growing in USDA zones 8 through 10. The best place to plant a laurel tree is in an area with full sun and free-draining soil. Sweet bay laurels thrive when they get at least six hours of sunshine daily. However, the evergreen
plant will grow just as well in partial shade. Bay laurel tree is that the ground is well-draining. Further reading: Laurel Tree (Sweet Bay) - Identification and Care Guide. Sourwood Tree in autumn Sourwood (Oxydendrum
arboreum) is a small deciduous tree in the heath family Ericaceae. Also called the sorrel tree, a unique feature of Oxydendrum genus. This native tree grows throughout the Eastern United States from Florida, Louisiana, and North Carolina north to Pennsylvania. The name sourwood comes
from the tree's bitter yet edible foliage. Sourwood tree is famous for its white bell-shaped flowers, green lanceolate leaves that turn deep red in the fall, and gray and reddish-brown patterned bark. Fruits on sourwood trees are
small oval, egg-shaped capsules with a yellowish or greenish color that mature to a grayish-brown color. Sourwood trees are hardy in USDA zones 5 through 9. They grow best in well-drained organically rich acidic soil and full sun. Further reading: Sourwood Tree - Identification and Care Guide. Hazel Trees (Corylus) Turkish hazel (Corylus colurna)
young and mature trees Hazel is a group of large deciduous multi-stemmed shrubs or trees in the plant genus Corylus and the birch family Betulaceae that produce tasty round hazelnuts. Hazel trees and shrubs are identified by their rounded leaves with toothed margins and dangling cylindrical flower clusters called catkins. The hardy deciduous
hazel trees thrive in USDA zones 4 through 9. They perform best in full sun and moist but well-drained organically rich soil. Usually, hazel trees and shrubs, the Turkish Hazel (Corylus colurna) is a deciduous tree with a recognizable pyramidal crown and
central trunk. Turkish hazels are hardy in USDA zones 4 through 7 and grow throughout the United States, apart from Florida, southern Texas, and California. The hardy tree tolerates cold winters, hot summers, drought, wind, and various soil types. The Turkish hazel is a tall, majestic nut tree that grows 40 to 80 ft. (12 to 24 m) tall and has a distinct
attractive conical shape. Further reading: Hazel Trees and Shrubs - Identification Guide. Black tupelo tree (Nyssa sylvatica) is an ornamental deciduous tree in the plant family Nyssaceae, which is native to North
America. Also called the black gum or sour gum, the deciduous tree is identified by its oval, dark green glossy leaves, bark resembling alligator skin, clusters of inconspicuous greenish-white flowers, and bluish-black fruits. One of the most spectacular features of the black tupelo tree is its eye-catching fall foliage, which can turn vibrant orange, brigh
red, yellow, or purple shades. The most common use for black tupelo trees is an ornamental shade or specimen tree in parks and extensive gardens. This beautiful tree, with its conical shape, grows between 50 and 80 ft. (10 - 15 m). It is
suitable for planting in USDA zones 4 through 9. The growing conditions are full sun, evenly moist, well-drained soils, and shelter from cold winds. The best location to plant a black tupelo, the tree tolerates occasional drought. Further reading
Black Tupelo Tree: Identification and Care Guide. Jacaranda mimosifolia) Blue Jacaranda mimosifolia) Blue Jacaranda mimosifolia) The jacaranda mimosifolia preading
umbrella-like canopy. The jacaranda tree is a semi-evergreen tree that grows 25 to 50 ft. (7.5 - 15 m) tall and has a spreading rounded crown of 15 to 30 ft. (4.5 - 9 m). The tree has upright branch growth with an open habit. Jacaranda trees
are semi-tropical southern trees that thrive in USDA zones 10 and 11. You may also have success growing a blue jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature of the jacaranda tree in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature in warmer areas of growing zone 9b. The identifying feature in warmer areas of
circular seed pods, and an easily recognizable umbrella canopy covered in pinnately compound, fern-like leaves. The best location to plant a jacaranda tree is in a place where it can get full sun. It is also vital to plant the tree at least 15 ft. (4.5 m) away from any buildings. Katsura Tree (Cercidiphyllum japonicum) Katsu
japonicum) The katsura tree is a beautiful deciduous tree in the genus Cercidiphyllum and is native to Japan and China. Katsura trees have a medium growth rate and mature at a height of 40 to 60 ft. (12 - 18 m) tall and a trunk up to 6.5 ft. (2 m) in diameter. The weeping katsura tree (Cercidiphyllum japonicum 'Pendulum') is a small to medium-sized
color in autumn and emit a sugary, caramel aroma. The deciduous, multi-trunk tree also has recognizable grayish-brown bark that peels in thin strips and pinkish-red flower buds. The katsura tree thrives in USDA zones 4 through 8 and performs best in full sun to partial sun in moist, well-drained soil. Some protection from the afternoon sun is
preferred in hot, sunny climates. Royal Poinciana (Delonix regia) Royal Poinciana (Delonix regia) The royal poinciana (Delonix regia) The royal poinciana is a stunning flowering tree in the genus Delonix and pea family Fabaceae. Commonly referred to as the flame tree, it reaches heights of 30 to 40 ft. (9 - 12 m) and spans widths of 40 to 70 ft. (12 - 21 m). With its expansive canopy, the
flame tree proves to be an exceptional shade tree for hot and humid climates. Also called the flame of the forest, peacock flower tree, the royal poinciana is known for its masses of showy red-orange flowers in late spring and early summer, fern-like leaves and mahogany seed pods. Royal poinciana trees thrive in USDA
zones 10 through 12 and are common throughout Florida, southern Texas, Central America, and the humid regions of Mexico. Although classified as a tropical evergreen tree, royal poinciana has deciduous foliage in areas with a mildly cool winter or dry season. The royal poinciana tree has a fast growth rate and increases in height by about 5 ft. (1.5)
m) per year. After planting, it can take a young royal poinciana tree 5 to 12 years to start flowering. Ironwood tree (Ostrya virginiana) Ironwood tree (Ostrya virginiana) The ironwood tree (Ostrya virginiana) Ironwood Ironwoo
catkins and hop-like fruits, and light to dark brown shaggy, narrow strips of bark. The ironwood tree, also known as the American hop hornbeam, belongs to the Ostrya genus in the birch family Betulaceae. It typically reaches heights of 20 to 40 ft. (6 - 12 m) and can span widths of up to 30 ft. (9 m). Ironwood trees grow slowly, and it will take 15
years to grow 10 to 15 ft. (3 - 4.5 m) tall. Young ironwoods have a typical pyramidal shape that gradually becomes more oval and rounded as it matures. Ironwood trees thrive in USDA zones 3 to 9. The cold-hardy tree performs well in all growing conditions — from deep shade to full sun. As long as the soil is well-drained and not prone to flooding,
ironwoods grow well in most soils. Rowan Tree (Sorbus) The American rowan tree is a small to medium ornamental flowering tree with an attractive crown consisting of pinnately compound leaves. Rowan trees are known for their showy clusters of white spring flowers
followed by colorful orange or red berries appearing in the fall. Cold-hardy deciduous rowan tree (Sorbus american and European rowan tree (Sorbus american rowan tree grows 15 to 35 ft. (4.5 - 10 m) tall and
wide. Also called the American mountain ash, this rowan species thrives in USDA zones 2 through 6. The American rowan performs best in full sun but will also tolerate some shade during the middle of the day. The European rowan tree is a small to medium deciduous multi-stemmed tree that grows 20 to 40 ft. (6 - 12 m) tall and 8 to 25 ft. (2.4 - 7.6
boxelder (also written box elder) is a fast-growing, short-lived deciduous tree and soapberry family Sapindaceae. Due to their fast growth and suckering nature, boxwoods are sometimes considered invasive or weedy. Boxelder trees grow between 35 and 80 ft. (10 - 25 m)
tall. A characteristic of boxelder trees is their multiple trunks that can form dense thickets like huge shrubs. Therefore, regular pruning is necessary to remove suckers. Boxelders thrive in USDA zones 2 to 10, meaning they are incredibly cold-hardy. However, they are also tolerant of drought and withstand the hot sun. The medium-sized boxelder
thrives in full sun or part shade and performs well in most soils. The identifying features of a boxelder tree are its thick, multi-stemmed growth, irregular canopy, and dense foliage. In addition, this medium-sized tree has bright green, lance-shaped ovate leaves, papery winged samaras that flutter from the tree like helicopters, and small yellow-green
flowers that bloom in the spring. Floss Silk Tree (Ceiba speciosa) Floss Silk Tree (Ceiba speciosa) The floss silk tree is an unusual tropical thorny tree with spiky conical prickles and grow to form an attractive rounded canopy. The tree's dark green leaves contrast
with the beautiful pink hibiscus-like flowers. The floss silk tree grows up to 82 ft. (25 m) high and it has a bottle-shaped trunk that bulges near the base. The floss silk tree is easily identified by its grayish conical prickles covering the
cylindrical green trunk. Sandbox Tree (Hura crepitans) Sandbox tree is a spiky tree with smooth brown bark covered in extremely sharp, pyramid-shaped pointed prickles. The sandbox tree produces small red petal-less flowers, large ovate leaves up to 2 ft. (0.6 m) wide, and small roundish pumpkin-like fruits that
explode when ripe. The sandbox tree can be identified by its sharp, prickly protrusions on its trunk and its roundish pumpkin-like fruit. The sandbox tree grows 200 ft. (60 m) tall and thrives in wet soils in USDA zones 10 and 11. Devil's Walking Stick (Aralia spinosa) The devil's walking stick is a small thorny
deciduous tree with slender stems covered in sharp brown to tan spines. The tree blooms in late summer with small, creamy-white flowers that develop into purplish-black berries. With its spiny stems, the devil's walking stick grows up to 26 ft.
(8 m) tall. The devil's walking stick tree can be identified by its huge tropical leaves and stems with sharp thorns growing extensively on its bark. Kapok trees have thorny buttress roots, large palmate leaves, and clusters of tiny yellowish-
white flowers. The unique characteristic of the tree is its cotton-like downy substance surrounding the seed pods. Kapok trees are giant tropical trees that thrive in USDA zones 10 to 12. The thorny trees can grow 75 to 125 ft. (22 m) wide. The thorny kapok tree is identified by its straight trunk covered in stout, sharp
thorns, palmate compound leaves, and creamy-white flower clusters consisting of bell-shaped flowers. Chittamwood Tree (Sideroxylon lanuginosum) The Chittamwood tree is a small, shrub-like tree with thorny branches. The deciduous Chittamwood tree can be identified by its spiny, stiff, woolly branches
oblong green leaves with fuzzy undersides, and clusters of purplish-black fruits. The multi-stemmed Chittamwood tree include wooly buckthorn, gum bumelia, and gum bully. Osage Orange (Maclura pomifera) Osage
Orange (Maclura pomifera) The osage orange tree is a mid-sized, multi-stemmed tree with sharp thorns on its interlacing branches. This thorny deciduous tree has a rounded crown of shiny, dark green leaves and small greenish spring flowers. Due to the nasty thorns on the small shrub-like tree, the tree can be used as a security hedge or living
fence. The identifying feature of the osage orange tree is its large orange tree is its large orange trees grow 25 to 60 ft. (7.5 - 18 m) tall. The osage orange tree thrives in USDA zones 4 to 9. Podocarpus Trees (Podocarpus macrophyllus and Podocarpus
gracilior) Podocarpus trees: Podocarpus macrophyllus (left) and Podocarpus gracilior (right) Podocarpus gracilior (right) Podocarpus macrophyllus is a slow-growing small to medium-sized evergreen foliage. Podocarpus gracilior (right) Podocarpus gra
12 m) high. Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in rich, slightly acidic soil that has excellent drainage. They don't need much watering and are relatively drought-resistant. Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees thrive in zones 7 - 9. The species Podocarpus macrophyllus trees 8 - 9. The species Podocarpus macro
Podocarpus plant is commonly called the Japanese yew, it's not a true member of the Taxaceae family, which the yew belongs to. Another type of podocarpus tree is Podocarpus trees or African fern trees, the tree has soft, dense evergreen
foliage. The slow-growing shade tree grows up to 40 ft. (12 m) high. Podocarpus weeping trees thrive in zones 9 - 11. Manzanita Tree (Arctostaphylos) Big berry manzanita (Arctostaphylos. The trees are a group of small trees with shrubby growth belonging to the flowering plant genus Arctostaphylos. The trees are native to the western
coast of the United States and grow in USDA zones 8 through 10. There are around 60 species of manzanita trees, all of which have evergreen foliage apart from one. Manzanita trees are attractive flowering plants with eye-catching red bark. The small ornamental trees bloom with bell-shaped pale pink or white flowers. The manzanita flowers are
followed by small edible berries. However, the most attractive feature of the evergreen small trees is the distinctive reddish-brown or managinate trees, like the big berry manzanita (Arctostaphylos glauca), grow as tall as 20 ft. (6 m). Manzanitas are valuable trees for dry
landscapes because they are suitable for growing in various soil types and tolerate full sun and drought. Pink Shower Tree (Cassia grandis) The pink shower tree is an attractive, deciduous tree with a broad, spreading canopy. This spring-blooming tree is known for its clusters of stunning pink flowers with prominent, hook-like yellow stamens. The
pink flowers beautifully contrast against the lush green canopy of pinnate, feather-like leaves. The tree also features cylindrical, elongated seed pods that are dark brown in color. Native to Asia, the pink shower tree is
 also an excellent option for providing shade. Once the flowering season ends, a pink carpet of flowers forms below the tree, creating a beautiful sight. The pink shower tree can grow to be 40 to 60 feet (12 - 18 meters) tall and wide. It thrives in USDA zones 10 to 12 in either full or partial sun. Japanese Snowbell (Styrax japonicus) The Japanese
snowbell is a small flowering tree that thrives in tropical climates. It is characterized by its pendulous, bell-shaped, creamy-white flowers, the tree's oval-shaped deep green leaves shift into delightful hues of yellow or orange, adding
beauty to the autumn landscape. Other than its beautiful white flowers, the Japanese snowbell also features attractive bark that peels off to reveal a smooth trunk with a cinnamon-like color. This white-flowering tree also has small, greenish-gray egg-shaped fruits that appear in August and September. For optimal growth, plant the Japanese snowbell
in acidic, well-drained soils that are rich in organic material. When shielded from chilly winds, these graceful trees thrive in woodland gardens, containers, and as captivating centerpieces or specimen trees. In addition, they don't require much maintenance and usually stay clear of significant pest or disease issues. The Japanese snowbell can reach a
height and width of up to 20 to 30 ft. (6 - 9 m) and thrives in USDA zones 6 to 8. Make sure to plant this tree in partial shade for optimal growth. Japanese Lilac Tree (Syringa reticulata) The Japanes
Japanese lilac are its peeling, reddish-brown bark and dark green, drooping leaves with pointy tips. The tree's fragrant white flowers bloom during early summer, creating a beautiful floral display. Japanese lilac trees grow well in various soil types, such as clay and sandy soils, as long as they are well-drained. These small flowering trees serve as
 wonderful options for foundation plantings, specimen trees, standalone focal points, or enhancing the beauty of any landscape. Japanese lilacs are low-maintenance and ideal for garden landscapes in cooler climates. Their small size, lush foliage, and appealing blooms make them popular ornamental trees. The Japanese lilac can reach a height of 20 to
30 ft. (6 - 9 m) and a spread of 15 to 25 ft. (4.5 - 7.5 m). They grow best in USDA zones 3 to 7 in full sun to partial shade. American Yellowwood (Cladrastis kentukea) The American yellowwood is a medium-sized deciduous tree native to the southeastern United States. This tree is known for its drooping clusters of fragrant white flowers, bright green
feather-like compound leaves, and tan seed pods. During the fall, the leaves transition into bright yellow and orange hues. Other identifying features of the American yellowwood are its smooth gray bark and rounded canopy. For optimal growth, plant the American yellowwood tree in moist, well-drained soil in full sun. American yellowwoods are good
selections as lawn trees, placed near patios and decks, or used as shade providers in medium to large backyards. American yellowwoods usually reach heights of 30 to 50 ft. (9 - 15 m) with a spread of 40 to 55 ft. (12 - 15 m). Grow these trees in USDA zones 4 to 8. Purple Glory Tree (Tibouchina granulosa) The purple glory tree is a small, evergreen
tree with lush foliage and a rounded canopy. The tree enhances the beauty of any landscape with its stunning display of purple blossoms. The large, velvety flowers beautifully contrast against the dark green, glossy lanceolate leaves. The purple
glory tree grows best in hot, tropical climates such as South Florida. The tree thrives in soil that is moist, well-drained, and rich in organic material. Make sure to plant this tree in the shade in hotter climates. The purple glory tree's versatility allows it to serve as an accent tree, specimen tree, or individual focal point. Its beautiful flowers and rounce
canopy make it a popular ornamental tree, often planted in parks or streets. The purple Robe' locust tree in USDA zones 10 or 11 in full sun to partial shade. Purple Robe' locust tree in USDA zones 10 or 11 in full sun to partial shade.
short spines on its branches and stems. The tree is known for its hanging clusters of fragrant, pea-like pink-purple flowers. In late spring, the wisteria-like flowers cover the canopy. After the blooming period, the tree grows elongated, flattened, bean-like seed pods. The 'Purple Robe' locust tree's leaves emerge reddish-bronze and mature into a
beautiful blue-green color. The lance-shaped leaflets of the pinnate leaves provide an attractive backdrop against the light purple blooms. With the onset of autumn, the leaves adopt a muted yellow hue. The 'Purple Robe' locust tree is fast-growing and resilient, tolerating different soil conditions. The tree serves as a great shade tree or specimen tree
in medium-sized gardens. Additionally, the lively purple blooms attract bees and butterflies, adding to the tree's charm. The 'Purple Robe' locust tree ranges from 30 to 40 ft. (9 - 12 m) in height and 20 to 30 ft. (6 - 9 m) in width. Grow in full sun to light shade in USDA zones 4 to 8. Empress Tree (Paulownia tomentosa) The empress tree is a
deciduous, fast-growing tree with an umbrella-shaped crown and a broad canopy. It is known for its beautiful tube-shaped leaves that emit a delightful fragrance. The tree begins blooming in the spring season. It is also recognized for its extremely large, heart-shaped leaves that can reach 6 - 16 inches (15 - 40 cm) long. Before these
leaves emerge, the funnel-shaped flowers cover the tree's bare branches, creating a captivating display. The empress tree's leaves have a thin layer of hair on both sides. Its lush and expansive canopy provides shade during summer. During autumn, the leaves turn a yellow color before eventually falling. In addition, the tree also features long, woody
seed capsules that contain small helicopter seeds. The empress tree is a popular tree for decorative uses due to its fast growth rate, unique leaves, and sweet-smelling flowers. Planting options include using it as a standalone specimen tree, arranging it in groups, or using it as a hedge that resembles a shrub. The tree tolerates many different soil
types but prefers well-drained, fertile soils. Although it is beautiful, it is worth noting that the empress tree can become invasive in parts of North America and Europe. The empress tree can become invasive in parts of North America and Europe. The empress tree can become invasive in parts of North America and Europe. The empress tree can become invasive in parts of North America and Europe. The empress tree can become invasive in parts of North America and Europe.
deciduous, red-flowering tree that grows best in warm tropical and subtropical climates. The trunk is smooth and gray-colored, and it may also contain fibrous white cotton. The trunk is smooth and gray-colored, and it may also contain fibrous white cotton. The trunk is smooth and gray-colored, and it may also contain fibrous white cotton. The trunk is smooth and gray-colored, and it may also contain fibrous white cotton. The trunk is smooth and gray-colored, and it may also contain fibrous white cotton.
leaves are palmate and bright green in color. The red silk cotton tree is frequently grown in warm, subtropical regions such as Florida and southeast Asia. In addition, it is a popular shade tree in large, open spaces and parks. The red silk cotton tree is 60 to 70 ft. (12 - 18 m) wide. It thrives in USDA zones 10 to 12 in full
sun. African Tuliptree (Spathodea campanulata) The African tuliptree is a medium-sized evergreen tree with a spreading canopy of deep green, glossy leaves. The lush green canopy provides a stunning backdrop against its reddish-orange bell-shaped flowers. Other identifying features of this tree are its gray-brown bark and flattened, brown seed
pods. The African tuliptree's beautiful, tulip-like flowers, lush foliage, and distinctive bark make it a popular choice as an ornamental tree. It is often grown in gardens, city parks, and along streets. The tree's spreading canopy also makes it a good choice as a shade tree. The African tuliptree grows best in moderately fertile, well-drained soil in full
sun. It usually reaches a height of 25 to 40 ft. (7.6 - 12 m) and a width of 15 to 20 ft. (4.5 - 6 m). Plant in USDA zones 10 to 11. Red Silky Oak Tree (Alloxylon flammeum) The red silky oak tree is a medium-sized, eye-catching tree with elliptical, glossy green leaves and attractive light-gray bark with lenticels. It is recognized for its beautiful red
flowers, which resemble traditional waratah blooms. The flowers point upward and grow in clusters, adding a touch of beauty to the surrounding landscape. In autumn, the tree grows woody seed pods that sit on long stalks. The red silky oak tree flourishes as a standout tree in expansive gardens, parks, and open areas. The tree is also often grown as
a shade tree due to its spreading canopy and dense foliage. The red silky oak tree can reach 30 to 50 ft. (9 - 15 m) wide. Grow in USDA zones 9 to 11 in full sun to partial shade. Indian Coral Tree (Erythrina variegata) The Indian coral tree is an attractive deciduous tree with compound, clover-like leaves. The leaves are
usually light green or green in color and may display variegated or mottled patterns, adding to the tree's charm. It is also recognized for its beautiful crimson or scarlet flowers that grow in clusters at the branch tips. These flower clusters resemble coral, giving the tree its name. The blooms are followed by elongated, red or brown seed pods that
contain poisonous black seeds. The Indian coral tree's lush foliage and spreading canopy make it a popular shade tree. It tolerates a wide range of soil conditions, although it thrives in well-drained soil. The tree is often planted in larger gardens, parks, and open areas. Its beautiful flowers add a vibrant touch to any landscape. The Indian coral tree
grows between 20 to 40 ft. (6 - 12 m) tall and wide. Plant in full sun in USDA zones 10 or 11. Flame of the Forest Tree (Butea monosperma) The flame of the Forest tree (Butea monosperma) The flame of the Forest tree (Butea monosperma) are the forest is a small to medium-sized deciduous tree known for its distinctive, hook-like flowers that are vibrant red-orange in color. In late winter or early spring, the tree's wide, expansive canopy is
covered with stunning red blossoms. After the flowers fade, the tree showcases flat, single-seeded bronze-brown pods. The leaves of the flome of the forest trees are popular
shade trees in parks and medium-sized gardens. They tolerate a range of soil conditions, though they prefer well-draining, organically rich, fertile soils. Additionally, they are tolerant of both drought and flooding conditions. The flame of the forest tree can reach a height and width of 30 to 40 ft. (9 - 12 m). It grows in USDA zones 10 to 12 in full sun to
partial shade. Firewheel Tree (Stenocarpus sinuatus) The firewheel tree is an eye-catching, evergreen tree that grows in sunny tropical and subtropical climates. This red-flowering tree is known for its large circular flower clusters that resemble a fiery wheel, giving the tree its name. The flowers bloom in summer and range in color from deep scarlet
to bright crimson. Another identifying feature of the firewheel tree is low-maintenance and adapts to various soil types, though it prefers well-drained soil. It is an excellent choice for adding a touch of vibrant red hues to your garden. The
firewheel tree reaches a mature size of 30 to 50 ft. (6 - 9 m) tall and 20 to 25 ft. (6 - 10 m) wide. The tree thrives in USDA zones 9 to 11 in full sun to partial shade. Flame Tree (Brachychiton acerifolius) The flame tree is a medium-sized, deciduous tree with a spreading crown. The tree produces abundant clusters of vibrant red or scarlet, bell-shaped
flowers with a star-like form. Its pyramidal canopy is covered with beautiful red flowers in spring and summer, adding beauty to the surrounding landscape. The flame tree can be recognized by its glossy, maple-like leaves that are dark green in color. These five-lobed leaves will transition into a vibrant yellow hue in the fall before dropping, revealing
the tree's distinctive branching structure. The tree also produces woody, brown seed pods that contain yellow, hairy seeds. Flame trees are popular for their beautiful flowers, unique canopy shape, and dense foliage. They are often grown in medium-sized outdoor spaces, gardens, and parks. These trees can be used in landscapes as shade providers,
focal points, or distinctive individual specimens. Their presence is sure to add a touch of elegance and beauty to any outdoor area. The flame tree can reach a height of up to 30 to 50 ft. (9 - 15 m) and a width of 25 to 40 ft. (7 - 12 m). Plant this tree in USDA zones 9 to 11 in full sun or partial shade. Southern Silky Oak Tree (Grevillea robusta) The
southern silky oak is a fast-growing evergreen tree with an upright growth pattern. The tree displays beautiful yellowish-orange or reddish flowers bloom in colorful clusters. The tree can also be identified by its pinnately compound, fern-like leaves that have a pale-
green hue. The southern silky oak has a pyramidal canopy when it is young. Its attractive shape makes it an excellent addition for larger landscapes such as city parks or public gardens. It can also be grown as a specimen plant, a focal point, or even in xeriscape gardens. The southern silky oak grows best in well-drained, moist soil with a sandy or
loamy texture. The tree is hardy and is capable of enduring drought conditions. Ensure that the tree is planted in full sun, as it loves the heat of southern California, Texas, and Florida. The southern silky oak can reach a height of 40 to 70 ft. (18 - 21 m) and is suitable for growing in USDA zones 9 to 11. Geiger Tree (Cordia sebestena) The Geiger tree
is a small, evergreen tree native to the Florida Keys. The tree is known for its vibrant orange-red, funnel-shaped flowers and alternate, heart-shaped flowers and alternate, heart-shaped flowers and fall, growing in clusters at the ends of the branches. Some other identifying features of this tree are its irregular branching pattern, year-round blooming,
and pear-shaped, fragrant white fruits. The Geiger trees are tolerant of salt spray and brackish water, making them a perfect
addition for planting in coastal regions such as beaches or seaside gardens. The tree is low-maintenance and grows best in various soil types, as long as they are well-drained. Make sure to keep this tree away from frost. The Geiger tree can reach a height of 10 to 30 ft. (4.5 m). It is suitable for growing in USDA
zones 10 to 11. Plant the tree in full sun, light shade, or dappled sunlight. Australian Christmas Tree (Nuytsia floribunda) The Australian Christmas tree is a medium-sized tree recognized for its beautiful display of vivid orange blooms that are long and tubular in shape. The tree gets its name from the fact that its blooming coincides with the
Christmas season of the Southern Hemisphere. Additionally, the tree produces small, papery seed cases, ranging in hues from gray-green to bluish-green, and yellowish. The Australian Christmas tree is hardy, capable of withstanding various soil types, such as sandy, gravelly, and drought-prone soils. Its attractive flowers and compact growth habit
make it a popular choice for medium-sized landscapes. It is important to remember that the Australian Christmas tree obtains its water and nutrients by attaching to the roots of small plants. This behavior has the potential to cause damage to surrounding plants and electrical cables. The Australian Christmas tree grows up to 33 ft. (10 m) tall. Grow
this tree in USDA zones 9 to 11 in full sun or partial shade. Golden Wonder Tree (Senna spectabilis) The golden wonder tree is a small ornamental tree known for its bright yellow flower clusters growing up to 20 inches (50 cm) in
length. In addition, it showcases pinnately compound, evergreen leaves up to 3 inches (7.5 cm) in size. The leaves range in color from green to yellow. Senna spectabilis flowers The golden wonder tree's appealing golden yellow blooms make it a favored ornamental choice in small- to medium-sized gardens. The tree's spreading canopy makes it a
good shade provider in southern backyards. This fast-growing tree is capable of withstanding drought and heat. It also flourishes in various soil types, as long as they are well-drained. If you have a tropical garden, consider adding the golden wonder tree for its ornamental beauty and compact size. The golden wonder tree can grow to be 15 to 20 ft.
(4.5 - 6 m) tall and wide. Plant in USDA zones 9 to 11 in full sun. Sweet Acacia (Vachellia farnesiana) The sweet acacia tree is a semi-evergreen, small tree with a broad, vase-shaped canopy. It is popular for its beautiful clusters of highly-fragrant, pom-pom-like yellow-golden flowers. The flowers attract the attention of bees, butterflies, and other
pollinators during late winter and spring. The tree showcases feathery, fern-like leaves, adding an ornamental touch. The sweet acacia tree flourishes in moist, well-drained soils. It is tolerant of drought and salt once established, making it suitable for planting in coastal areas. In addition, the tree's thorn-covered branches and evergreen foliage create flourishes in moist, well-drained soils. It is tolerant of drought and salt once established, making it suitable for planting in coastal areas.
a great security screen or privacy hedge. The sweet acacia tree can reach up to 15 to 20 ft. (4.5 - 6 m) tall and wide. Grow in USDA zones 9 to 11 in full sun to partial shade. Yellow Silk Cotton Tree (Cochlospermum religiosum) The yellow silk cotton tree is an exquisite tropical tree with deep green, palmate leaves. It is known for its stunning display
of buttercup-like, bright yellow flowers that can reach up to 4 inches (10 cm) wide. The tree also produces distinctive black seeds covered in white, wooly hairs. Also known as the buttercup tree, the yellow silk cotton tree makes
an excellent accent plant or ornamental tree in medium-sized landscapes. It is also popular as a shade tree due to its wide, spreading canopy. With its attractive ornamental features, this tree is sure to add a touch of beauty to tropical and subtropical gardens. The yellow silk cotton tree can reach up to 25 ft. (7.5 m). Grow in USDA zones 9 to 11 in full
sun. Willow Pittosporum (Pittosporum (Pittosporum phillyreoides) The willow pittosporum is a slow-growing, evergreen tree with multiple trunks. It is known for its clusters of small, creamy yellow flowers. This compact tree has a graceful weeping habit, adding to its charm. Its beauty is enhanced further by its glossy green, narrow leaves and orange, ball-shaped
fruits. Willow pittosporum trees are versatile, making them well-suited for various planting purposes such as being utilized as lawn trees, accent trees, and even as distinctive specimen plants within xeriscapes. The flowers are also very fragrant,
attracting pollinators such as bees and butterflies. The willow pittosporum can reach 20 to 30 ft. (3 - 9 m) tall and wide. It thrives in USDA zones 7 to 11 in full sun. Verawood (Bulnesia arborea) The verawood tree is a flowering, evergreen tree with olive-green, fern-like leaves. The tree is highly valued for its exquisite, five-petaled yellow flowers with
spoon-like petals. The yellow flowers appear in small clusters, beautifully contrasting against the lush green foliage. Over time, the tree develops a graceful, umbrella-like canopy, adding to its decorative appeal. The verawood tree proves to be a great option for small- to medium-sized landscapes. This hardy, slow-growing tree flowers for an
impressive two to three months, adding beauty to the surrounding landscape. The tree can tolerate poor soil conditions, though it prefers well-drained soil. Make sure to properly prune the tree during its early growing stages to ensure an attractive upper canopy. The verawood tree reaches 20 to 30 ft. (6 - 10 m) tall and wide. The tree thrives in
USDA zones 10 to 12 in full sun. Tipu Tree (Tipuana tipu) The tipu tree is an attractive deciduous tree with a vast, spreading canopy. It has large, pinnately compound leaves that can measure up to 10 inches (25 cm) in length. The
yellow flowers beautifully contrast against the lush green foliage. In the autumn months, the tipu tree sheds its leaves and produces numerous winged seed pods known as samaras. Also known as the pride of Bolivia or rosewood, the tipu tree is sure to enhance the beauty of your garden landscape. This ornamental tree is versatile, capable of being
used as a stunning focal point in larger, open areas such as parks. In addition, the tree's spreading canopy makes it an ideal choice for providing shade. The tipu tree is drought-tolerant and dry conditions, making it suitable for planting in xeriscapes or desert landscapes. The tipu tree can reach a height of up to 50 ft. (15 m)
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tall. It grows well in USDA zones 9 to 11 in full sunlight. Scholar Tree (Sophora japonica) The scholar tree, also known for its attractive clusters of greenish-white or yellow flowers. The tree blooms in midsummer, with the flowers persisting for several weeks. During autumn, the tree produces decorative seed pods, and the leaves turn a lovely shade of golden yellow. Scholar trees are versatile, capable of being grown in various soil types, including clay, loam, and sandy soils, as long as they are well-drained. The tree is renowned for offering both shade and visual allure to landscapes. It is also recognized for its resilience against drought and resistance to salt spray, making it a fitting choice for planting in coastal settings. Specific scholar tree cultivars, such as the weeping 'Pendula' scholar tree, are more suitable for those with compact or smaller yards due to their narrow, upright habit. The scholar tree, are more suitable for those with compact or smaller yards due to their narrow, upright habit. The scholar tree, are more suitable for those with compact or smaller yards due to their narrow, upright habit. tree can reach 40 to 60 ft. (12 - 18 m) tall and 30 to 50 ft. (9 - 15 m) wide. It is suitable for planting in USDA zones 5 to 8 in full sun to partial shade. Golden Rain Tree (Koelreuteria paniculata) The golden rain tree is a small, ornamental tree known for its attractive, four-petaled golden-yellow flowers that appear in long clusters. The tree's broad, rounded canopy makes it great for providing shade. The tree has alternate, feather-like leaves that emerge green and ripen to an attractive orange-pink hue. For optimal growth, the golden rain tree needs moist, well-drained soil. It can also tolerate both drought and salt spray once established. Its stunning blooms make it a popular choice for being a focal point in any outdoor setting and a great source of shade with its wide-spreading branches. The golden rain tree can grow 30 to 40 ft. (9 to 12 m) tall. It grows in USDA zones 5 to 9 in full sun. Ylang Ylang Tree (Cananga odorata) The ylang-ylang tree is a rapidly-growing tropical tree with drooping branches covered with glossy, dark-green leaves. It is known for its essential oil, extracted from its aromatic flowers, which is commonly used in various perfumes. Additionally, the tree produces clusters of oval-shaped black fruits, which serve as an important food source for birds. Ylang-ylang trees grow best in neutral, well-draining soil and thrive in humid, tropical climates. These trees are often used for shade due to their lush canopy and spreading branches. They also make great focal points or specimen trees in medium to large-sized gardens and landscapes due to their striking, fragrant flowers. The ylang-ylang tree can grow 30 to 70 ft. (9 to 21 m) tall in USDA zones 10 to 12. Plant this tree in full sun. Yellow Poinciana (Peltophorum pterocarpum) The yellow-flowering tree commonly found in Florida. Also known as the yellow-flame tree, this beautiful, tropical tree can be identified by its showy yellow flowers that grow in clusters on upright stalks. The tree's brilliant yellow poinciana flowers that grow in clusters on upright stalks. The tree's brilliant yellow poinciana flowers that grow in clusters on upright stalks. The tree's brilliant yellow poinciana flowers that grow in clusters on upright stalks. The tree's brilliant yellow poinciana flowers that grow in clusters on upright stalks. The tree's brilliant yellow poinciana flowers that grow in clusters on upright stalks. The tree's brilliant yellow poinciana flowers that grow in clusters on upright stalks. The tree's brilliant yellow poinciana flowers that grow in clusters on upright stalks. 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The tree's brilliant yellow poinciana flowers that grow in clusters on upright stalks. The tree's brilliant yellow poinciana flowers that grow in clusters on upright stalks are grow in clusters on the property of the propert appealing ornamental tree all year round. In addition, the tree's fragrant flowers attract pollinators such as bees and butterflies. Make sure not to mistake this tree for the jacaranda tree, which has similar foliage but purple flowers. The yellow poinciana can be grown in USDA zones 10 and 11 in full sun. In Florida, it can be grown south of West Palm Beach and Fort Myers. This tree can grow 30 to 50 ft. (10 - 15 m) tall and has a wide, spreading canopy. Weeping Bottlebrush Tree (Melaleuca viminalis) The weeping bottlebrush tree is a small flowering tree commonly grown in south Florida. The beautiful red flowers contrast nicely against the long, narrow, lanceolate green leaves. Weeping bottlebrush trees are moderately fast-growing, reaching mature heights of around 15 ft. (4.5 m) tall. They are cold hardy down to 20oF (-6°C). Grow in full sun, well-draining soil in USDA zones 9 to 11. Make sure to keep this tree away from salt spray and frost. Pongam Tree (Pongamia pinnata) The pongam tree is a fast-growing, tropical tree with pinnately compound, glossy green leaves that are 3 inches (7.5 cm) long. It is known for its creamy white or lavender pea-like flowers that are 3 inches (7.5 cm) long. It is known for its creamy white or lavender pea-like flowers that are 3 inches (7.5 cm) long. It is known for its creamy white or lavender pea-like flowers that are 3 inches (7.5 cm) long. It is known for its creamy white or lavender pea-like flowers that are 3 inches (7.5 cm) long. It is known for its creamy white or lavender pea-like flowers that are 3 inches (7.5 cm) long. It is known for its creamy white or lavender pea-like flowers that are 3 inches (7.5 cm) long. 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In late winter or mid-spring, the tree produces tiny greenish-white flowers that grow in spiky clusters. In addition, it is also recognized for its smooth peeling red bark, alternate, pinnately compound leaves, and attractive diamond-shaped red berries. The gumbo-limbo is sometimes referred to as the turpentine tree because of the fragrance the crushed leaves emit. Its ability to withstand strong winds is particularly remarkable, making it a fitting choice for areas prone to hurricanes, such as southern Florida. The tree is fast-growing and low-maintenance once established. The qumbo-limbo grows up to 25 to 40 ft. (7.5 - 12 m) tall. It is suitable for USDA zones 10 and 11 in full or partial sun. Anacua (Ehretia anacua) The anacua is a medium-sized, semi-evergreen, or evergreen tree native to south Texas. This springblooming evergreen tree grows abundant clusters of small, fragrant white flowers. Other identifying features include yellowish-orange, spherical fruits, and dark green, leathery leaves. This multi-stemmed tree also showcases flaking, thick brownish bark that becomes furrowed as the tree grows older. The anacua tree blooms in spring, making the big tree look like it's covered in a blanket of snow. Due to its medium size and wide-spreading canopy, it serves as an excellent choice for providing shade in parks or expansive gardens. The anacua tree is also known as the sandpaper tree or knockaway tree. The tree thrives in full sun and heat, growing up to 20 to 40 ft. (6 - 14 m) tall and up to 45 ft. (13.7 m) wide. White Fringe Tree (Chionanthus virginicus) The white fringe tree is a small-sized, deciduous tree native to the eastern United States. This spring-blooming tree is characterized by its mildly-fragrant, creamy-white flowers. The flowers have delicate, spider-like petals, giving the tree a distinctive appearance. It also has lance or ovalshaped leaves that turn striking shades of yellow in autumn. Clusters of dark blue, egg-shaped fruits will appear on the tree during the summer, as well as a blanket of white petals at the tree receives at least six hours of sunlight per day for the most abundant flowering and growth. In addition, it is adaptable to many soil types, but it is best to plant in well-drained, moist soil. You can cultivate the white fringe tree in mixed borders, as striking individual plants, or in clusters to create a captivating display of flowers. White fringe trees enhance the appeal of any landscape with their beautiful white blossoms and appealing foliage. White fringe trees can reach 12 to 20 ft. (3.6 - 6 m) tall and wide. The two-wing silver bell is a stunning deciduous tree native to the southeastern United States. This small decorative tree is known for its clusters of bell-shaped white flowers that bloom in spring. The fragrant flowers are especially attractive to bees and hummingbirds, making this tree perfect for wildlife gardens. It has oval-shaped, deep-green leaves that turn a beautiful shade of yellow in autumn before dropping. For optimal growth, plant the two-wing silver bell in full sun and acidic, organically-rich welldrained soil. This compact ornamental tree is well-suited for cultivation as an individual focal point, a specimen tree, or as part of a shrub border. The two-wing silver bell can reach a mature height of 20 to 30 ft. (6 - 9 m). It is suitable for growing in USDA zones 5 to 8 in full sun. Desert Willow (Chilopsis linearis) The desert willow is a small, pinkflowering tree with willow-like, narrow leaves that are pale-green in color. The tree is known for its exquisite pink-violet trumpet-shaped flowers. Other identifying features of this tree are its distinctive, twisted branches, and rough, exfoliating bark. This deciduous tree also features an attractive silhouette, which adds to its visual appeal in the winter months. The desert willow produces narrow, bean-like seed pods that contain flat, winged seeds. The seeds are eaten by birds and the flowers are pollinated by hummingbirds and bees, making the tree a perfect choice for wildlife gardens. In addition, the tree is also fast-growing, low-maintenance, and drought-tolerant. Native to the southwestern United States, the desert willow grows in full sun and well-draining soil. It is well adapted to arid, desert-like conditions. Make sure to properly fertilize the soil when the tree is being established. It grows 15 to 30 ft. (4 - 6 m) wide. Grow in USDA zones 8 to 11. Related articles: 121 Types of Trees with Their Name and Picture - Identification Guide was last modified: January 22nd, 2024 by Jessica Nolan, Gardening Expert Skip to content We're currently experiencing a one-week delay in order processing due to high demand. 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