

APPENDIX D

Qualified Tree List

<u>Common name</u>	<u>Botanical name</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>N/I</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Light</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Foilage</u>
Bald Cypress	Taxodium distichum	1	N	2, 3	2	1	D
Bur Oak	Quercus macrocarpa	1	N	2	1	1	D
Cedar Elm	Ulmus crassifolia	1	N	2	1	2	D
Drummond Red Maple	Acer rubrum var. drummondii	1	N	2	1	2	D
Eastern Redbud	Cercis canadensis	1	N	2	2	2	D
Live Oak	Quercus virginiana	1	N	2	1	1	SE
Overcup Oak	Quercus lyrata	1	N	2, 3	1	1	D
Pecan	Carya illinoensis	1	N	2	1	1	D
Possumhaw Holly	Ilex decidua	1	N	2	1, 2	3	D
Shumard Red Oak	Quercus shumardii	1	N	2	1	1	D
Southern Magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	1	N	2	1	1	E
Swamp Chestnut Oak	Quercus michauxii	1	N	2, 3	1	1	D
Sweet-Bay Magnolia	Magnolia virginiana	1	N	2	2	2	E
Wax Myrtle	Myrica cerifera	1	N	2, 3	1	3	E
American Elm	Ulmus americana	2	N	2	1	1	D
American Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis	2	N	2	1	1	D
Anacua/Sandpaper Tree	Ehretia anacua	2	N	2	1	2	E
Arrow-wood Viburnum	Viburnum dentatum	2	N	2	2	3	D
Black Hickory	Carya texana	2	N	2	1, 2	2	D
Black Walnut	Juglans nigra	2	N	2	1, 2	1	D
Blackgum	Nyssa sylvatica	2	N	2, 3	1, 2	3	D
Callery Pear/Braford	Pyrus calleryana	2	I	2	1	3	D
Carolina buckthorn	Rhamnus caroliniana	2	N	2	1, 2	3	D
Chalk Maple	Acer leucoderme	2	N	2	2	2	D
Cherry Laurel	Prunus caroliniana	2	N	2	2	2	E
Chinese Elm	Ulmus parvifolia	2	I	2	1	2	D
Chinquapin Oak	Quercus muhlenbergii	2	N	2	1	1	D
Common Crapemyrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	2	I	2	1	3	D
Common Fig	Ficus carica	2	I	2	1	3	D
Common Persimmon	Diospyros virginiana	2	N	2	1	2	D
Eastern Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana	2	N	2	1, 2	2	E
Eve's Necklace	Sophora affinis	2	N	1	1	3	D
Green Ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	2	N	2, 3	1, 2	1	D
Huisache	Acacia farnesiana	2	N	1	1	3	D
Loblolly Pine	Pinus taeda	2	N	2	1	1	E
Mexican Plum	Prunus mexicana	2	N	1	1	3	D
Nuttall Oak	Quercus nuttallii	2	N	2, 3	1	1	D
Ornamental Holly	Ilex spp.	2	I	2	1, 2	3	E
Paloverde	Parkinsonia aculeata	2	N	1	1	2	D

<u>Common name</u>	<u>Botanical name</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>N/I</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Light</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Foliage</u>
Parsley Hawthorn	Crataegus marshallii	2	N	2	2	3	D
Post Oak	Quercus stellata	2	N	2	2	1	D
Red Bay	Persea borbonia	2	N	2	2	2	E
River Birch	Betula nigra	2	N	2, 3	2	2	D
Rough-leaf Dogwood	Cornus drummondii	2	N	1, 2	3	3	D
Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum	Viburnum rufidulum	2	N	2	2	3	D
Sassafras	Sassafras albidum	2	N	2	2	2	D
Scarlet (Red) Buckeye	Aesculus pavia	2	N	2	2	3	D
Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	2	N	2	1	1	D
Slash Pine	Pinus elloittii	2	I	2	1	1	E
Snowbell	Styrax americana	2	N	2	1, 2	3	D
Southern Red Oak	Quercus falcata var. pagoda	2	N	2	1	1	D
Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	2	N	2	1	1	D
Texas Mountain-Laurel	Sophora secundiflora	2	N	1	1	3	E
Texas Persimmon	Diospyros virginiana(male)	2	N	1	1	3	D
Texas Pistache	Pistacia texana	2	N	1	1	3	D
Texas Redbud	Cercis canadensis texensis	2	N	1, 2	2	3	D
Water Hickory	Carya aquatica	2	N	2, 3	1	2	D
Water Oak	Quercus nigra	2	N	2, 3	1	1	D
Western Soapberry	Sapindus drummondii	2	N	2	1	2	D
White Ash	Fraxinus americana	2	N	2	1	1	D
White Oak	Quercus alba	2	N	2	1	1	D
Willow Oak	Quercus phellos	2	N	2, 3	1	1	D
Winged Elm	Ulmus alata	2	N	2	1	2	D
Woollybucket Bumelia	Bumelia lanuginosa	2	N	2	2	2	D
Wright Acacia	Acacia wrightii	2	N	1	1	3	D
Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria	2	N	2	1, 2	3	E
American Elderberry	Sambucus canadensis	3	N	2	2	3	D
American Holly	Ilex opaca	3	N	2	2	2	E
American Hornbean	Carpinus caroliniana	3	N	2	2	2	D
Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	3	N	2, 3	1	2	D
Black Willow	Salix nigra	3	N	3	1	2	D
Box-Elder Maple	Acer negundo	3	N	2	2	2	D
Camphor-Tree	Cinnamomum camphora	3	I	2	1	2	E
Catalpa	Catalpa bignonioides	3	N	2	1	2	D
Common Pear	Pyrus communis	3	N	2	1	2	D
Eastern Cottonwood	Populus deltoides (male)	3	N	2	1	1	D
Flowering Crabapple	Malus spp.	3	I	2	1	3	D
Hercules-Club Prickly-Ash	Zanthoxylum clava-herculis	3	N	1	1	3	D
Honey-Locust	Gleditsia triacanthos	3	N	2, 3	1	2	D
Japanese Yew	Podocarpus macrophyllus	3	I	2	1	2	E
Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	3	I	2	2	3	D
Loquat	Eriobotrya japonica	3	I	2	2	3	E
Mesquite	Prosopis glandulosa	3	N	1	1	2	D

<u>Common name</u>	<u>Botanical name</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>N/I</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Light</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Foliage</u>
Mexican Buckeye	Ungnadia speciosa	3	N	1	1	3	D
Red Mulberry	Morus rubra	3	N	2	1	2	D
Sugar Hackberry	Celtis laevigata	3	N	2	1, 2	2	D
Vitex	Vitex agnus-castus	3	I	1	1	3	D
Water Tupelo	Nyssa aquatica	3	N	3	2	1	D
Weeping Willow	Salix babylonica	3	I	3	1	2	D
Arborvitae	Thuja spp.	4	I				
Arizona Ash	Fraxinus velutina	4	I				
Berlandier Ash	Fraxinus berlandieriana	4	I				
Chinaberry	Melia azedarach	4	I				
Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	4	I	2	1	2	D
Chinese Tallow	Sapium sebiferum	4	I				
Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus spp.	4	I	1, 2	1	3	E
Golden-Raintree	Koelreuteria paniculata	4	I	2	1	2	D
Japanese Black Pine	Pinus thunbergi	4	I	2	1	2	E
Mimosa(Silktree)	Albizia julibrissin	4	I				
Mulberry	Morus alba	4	I	2	1	2	D
Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila	4	I				
Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	4	I				
Tulip-Tree	Liriodendron tulipifera	4	I	2	1	1	D

Trees are divided into four classes. Class 1 and 2 trees are considered the most valuable in enhancing the environment and are the most likely to prosper in the Friendswood area. Therefore, only Class 1 and 2 trees shall be approved as new plantings for a) city parks and property, and parking lots and; b) for streets or other public right-of-ways, respectively, unless otherwise approved by the City Engineer on the advice of an Urban Forester. Species that are classified as shade trees will reach a height and size that will conflict with overhead powerlines, permanent structures, or the canopy will exceed the limits of a confined space. Species that are classified as small trees will not provide the protection or aesthetic impact of a large shade tree, yet they are suitable for planting beneath powerlines and are good alternatives for areas of limited space.

Class 1: For the most part this class is for trees that are native, will do relatively well in the Friendswood area, have few diseases or pest problems, are easy to find in local nurseries, and with few exceptions (redbud, possumhaw, and waxmyrtle) are larger in size.

Class 2: This class is for trees that are mostly native, will still do well in the Friendswood area, have little disease or pest problems, sometimes not quite as easy to find in nurseries, are more varied in size, and in many cases are more suitable for wildlife. These trees tend to have larger and messier fruit and/or are thornier than trees in Class 1. Some of these trees are also more prone to some decay at maturity and might not do as well in urbanized areas.

Class 3: This class starts to pick up more introduced species, the trees might or might not do as well in the Friendswood area, require a little more maintenance and care, the natives

might be harder to find in a nursery while the introduced species may be more readily available and in some cases these trees are more prone to decay, disease and pest problems.

Class 4: this class is exclusively introduced species. They may or may not do well in Friendswood. If they do grow well they have the potential to become invasive species and cause problems for local ecosystems and are more prone to decay, disease and pest problems. **NOT RECOMMENDED FOR PLANTINGS.**

Classifications:

- N – Native
- I – Introduced

Site:

- 1 – Xerophytic (requires little water)
- 2 – Mesic (requires moderate water with good drainage)
- 3 – Aquatic (tolerates poor drainage once established 3 years)

Light:

- 1 – Full Sun (requires a minimum of 6 hours of direct sunlight)
- 2 – Partial Sun (requires a minimum of 3 to 6 hours of direct sunlight)
- 3 – Shade (requires less than 3 hours of direct sunlight)

NOTE: Lower rating number on this scale is the minimum, but can use the next higher rating (i.e. a rating of 2 can also use the rating of 1, a rating of 3, can also use the ratings of 1 and 2)

Size:

- 1 – 60 feet and greater ultimate height (large shade tree)
- 2 – 30 to 60 feet in ultimate height (medium tree)
- 3 – 30 feet and less in ultimate height (small tree)

Foliage:

- D – Deciduous (sheds leaves annually) If placed on the south and west walls will reduce indoor temperatures in summer by shading the roof and walls. In winter, these trees allow sunlight through to help heat the building.
- E – Evergreen (having green leaves/needles throughout the year) can create a wind break if placed on the northwest side of a building.
- SE – Semi evergreen

For example, the code for Live Oak is 1/N/2/1/1, which indicates that the Live Oak is a Class 1 species that is native to Texas, requires moderate water with good drainage, demands or tolerates full sun, and will exceed 60 feet in ultimate height. As a shade tree, the Live Oak will provide protection and has aesthetic impact but the tree is not suitable for planting beneath powerlines or within confined spaces, or in streets or other public rights-of-way.