

Apricot

(*Prunus armeniaca* var. *mandshurica*) Introduced from Manchuria and Korea. Pink flowers subject to frost. May produce edible fruit 2 out of 5 years. Good fall color. Won't tolerate waterlogged soil.

Chokecherry, Amur

(*Prunus maackii*) Introduced from Manchuria and Korea. Showy white flowers in spring. Black fruit is relished by songbirds. Attractive copper-colored bark adds winter interest. Very cold hardy. Needs well-drained soil.

Crabapple, 'Midwest' Manchurian

(*Malus baccata* var. *mandshurica* 'Midwest') NRCS selection. Introduced from Japan and China. Showy white flowers. Small red fruit (1/4 to 1/2") are held on tree until eaten by birds. Excellent wildlife tree.

Crabapple, Red Splendor

(*Malus* sp.) Grown from seed of the cultivated ornamental crabapple variety 'Red Splendor'. Flowers are white or pink. Leaves range from green to reddish. Fruit is 1/4" to 1" in diameter. Excellent wildlife tree.

Crabapple, Siberian

(*Malus baccata*) Introduced from Northern Asia, Northern China and Siberia. White flowers. Red to yellow fruits are 3/8" to 3/4" diameter. Attracts wildlife.

Hawthorn, 'Homestead'

(*Crataegus arnoldiana* 'Homestead') NRCS selection. Vigorous, dense growth. Rounded form. White flowers. Small non-edible red fruit. Attracts wildlife. Produces thorns.

Hawthorn, Roundleaf

(*Crataegus chrysocarpa*) Native. NRCS germplasm. Originally selected in Butte, Day, Hamlin, Harding, and Marshall County in S.Dak. Extremely drought tolerant and adaptable. White flowers. Small non-edible red fruit. Attracts wildlife. May produce thorns.

Maple, Amur

(*Acer ginnala*) Introduced from Asia. Three lobed leaves. Usually forms several trunks. Excellent fall color. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Intolerant of high soil pH.

Maple, Tatarian

(*Acer tataricum*) Introduced from southeastern Europe and western Asia. Similar to Amur maple but exhibits better alkaline soil tolerance. Leaves not lobed like Amur maple. Fall color is yellow, pink or red.

Mulberry

(*Morus alba* var. *tatarica*) Medium tree. Introduced from Asia. Fairly fast growing. Fruit is white, pinkish, purple or black. Edible fruit attracts birds. Drought tolerant. May suffer winter dieback. Plant in SE or south-central S.Dak.

Olive, Russian

(*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) Introduced from southern Europe and western and central Asia. Attractive whitish leaves. Fragrant yellow flowers. Fruit attracts birds. Very tough and drought tolerant. Tolerates high pH soil.

Pear, Harbin 'McDermant'

(*Pyrus ussuriensis* 'McDermant') NRCS selection. Introduced from northeastern Asia. Attractive white flowers. Non-edible round fruit. Excellent fall color. Intolerant of heavy, poorly drained soil. Similar to Harbin Pear.

Willow, Diamond

(*Salix rigida*) Native. Large, broad shrub with multiple stems to 15 feet tall. New leaves usually reddish. Inhabits stream banks and moist meadows. Good riparian plant. Intolerant of high soil salts and high pH. Harmless 'pine cone' galls often present on branches.

Willow, Laurel Leaf

(*Salix pentandra*) Introduced from Europe. Beautiful glossy green leaves. Tolerates moist soils. Not drought tolerant.

Ash, Green

(*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) Native, Fast-growing. Yellow fall color. May produce heavy seed crop. High pH and drought tolerant.

Aspen, Quaking

(*Populus tremuloides*) Native in the Black Hills and Northeast SD. Attractive white to light green bark. Leaves flutter in slightest breeze. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Suckers to form loose colony. Excellent clear yellow fall color.

Birch, River

(*Betula nigra*) Native. Height 45' Width 35'. A beautiful tree with peeling cinnamon-brown bark which adds interest in the winter landscape. Yellow fall color. More tolerant of bronze birch borer than many white-barked birches. Leaves may exhibit chlorosis where soil pH is above 6.5. Prefers moist soil but does well on upland sites.

Boxelder

(*Acer negundo*) Native. Flood plain tree which also grows well in moist upland soil. Grows tall and straight when crowded and short and knotty when grown in open. Intolerant of 2, 4-D spray drift. Excellent riparian plant.

Buckeye, Ohio

(*Aesculus glabra*) Native to Eastern U.S. Mistakenly called Horsechestnut. Attractive greenish-yellow flowers produce inedible shiny red-brown nuts in spiny tan husks. Squirrel food. Grows best on moist well-drained soil. Leaf scorch common on dry sites.

Catalpa, Northern

(*Catalpa speciosa*) Native in Midwest and S.E. United States. Produces huge leaves. Beautiful white flowers with yellow and purple markings are followed by long cigar-shaped seed capsules. Prefers moist, well-drained soil but adapts to dry and alkaline conditions. Wood is rot resistant.

Cherry, Black

(*Prunus serotina*) Native in forests in Eastern U.S. Fast growing tree produces attractive white flowers and dark fruit. Fruit makes syrup and drinks. Attracts songbirds. Valuable wood.

Cottonwood, Hybrid Male

(*Populus hybrids*) Fast growing. Cotton less. Tested and adapted to our climate. Needs moist well-drained soil for best growth.

Cottonwood, Native

(*Populus deltoides*) Native. Fast growing. Female trees produce cotton. Grows well near lakes, sloughs, rivers. Prefers moist, well-drained soil. Excellent riparian plant.

Elm, American

(*Ulmus americana*) Native. Large vase-shaped tree once common across the United States east of the Rockies. Susceptible to Dutch elm disease. Cold hardy, drought tolerant tree. Adaptable to moist or dry sites. Useful in areas isolated from other American elms.

Elm, Japanese

(*Ulmus davidiana var. japonica*) Introduced from Japan and northeastern Asia. Reported to be highly resistant to Dutch elm disease. Size, form and features midway between American and Siberian elm. Prefers moist well-drained soils.

Elm, Siberian

(*Ulmus pumila*) Introduced from Asia. Fast growing. Susceptible to Dutch elm disease and herbicide damage. Incorrectly called 'Chinese' elm.

Hackberry

(*Celtis occidentalis*) Native. Extremely drought tolerant and adaptable. Very long-lived. Excellent shade tree. Produces purplish brown fruit which are eaten by birds. Similar to American elm in appearance.

Hickory, Shagbark

(*Carya ovata*) Native in SE Minnesota, SE Nebraska, Iowa, and further south and east. Tall tree with straight central leader and strong taproot. Produces 1-1.5" nuts with sweet edible nutmeat. Wood can be used to cure/smoke meat. Old bark is shaggy and splits into interesting long plates. Leaves similar to green ash. Rich yellow to golden brown fall color. Grows best in full sun to part shade with deep, moist, well-drained loam soil but adaptable to wide range of soil.

Honeylocust

(*Gleditsia triacanthos*) Native in far southeast South Dakota. Tough and adaptable. May produce long brown seed pods. Fine lacey leaves. May produce thorns.

Kentucky Coffee Tree

(*Gymnocladus dioica*) Native in far southeast South Dakota. Produces flattened pod containing hard round seeds. Coarse branches add winter interest. Prefers moist well-drained soil but will tolerate drier alkaline sites.

Linden, American

(*Tilia americana*) Native to eastern SD. Attractive fragrant white flowers in June. Prefers moist well-drained soil. Adapts to wide range of soil moisture and pH conditions. Honey derived from flowers is excellent.

Linden, Littleleaf

(*Tilia cordata*) Introduced from Europe. Pyramidal growth habit. Attractive fragrant white flowers in June. Prefers moist well-drained soil. PH adaptable. Honey derived from flowers is excellent.

Maple, Freeman

(*Acer x freemanii*) Native in Eastern U.S. Naturally occurring hybrid of silver and Red Maples. Good fall color. Appearance similar to silver maple. Prefers moist, slightly acidic soil. Fast growing.

Maple, Silver

(*Acer saccharinum*) Native in southeast South Dakota. Prefers moist soil. Fast growing. Brittle wood. Can have good yellow fall color. Can produce heavy crops of "helicopter" type seeds in early summer.

Oak, Bur

(*Quercus macrocarpa*) Native. Extremely tough, drought tolerant tree. Long-lived. Acorns provide wildlife food.

Oak, Swamp White

(*Quercus bicolor*) Native. Broad open form. Leaves are dark green with white underneath. Yellow fall color. Distinct flaky gray-brown bark. Excellent drought resistance, yet thrives in wet areas. Prefers moist acidic soil.

Poplar, White

(*Populus alba*) Introduced from Europe and Asia. Young branches are attractive greenish-gray. Leaves and twigs have white felt-like covering. Prefers moist soil but tolerates drought, high soil pH, and salinity. May sucker to form a thicket.

Sycamore

(*Platanus occidentalis*) - Native to eastern United States. Moderate to fast grower, 2 feet per year. Prefers fertile, well-drained soil. Slightly acidic soil if possible. Produces 1" cluster of greenish achenes, the clusters hanging on long stalk. Large leaves up to 12" wide.

Walnut, Black

(*Juglans nigra*) Native in southeast South Dakota. Valuable lumber tree. Edible nuts. Attracts wildlife. Grows best in deep, moist soils.

Willow, Golden

(*Salix alba 'Vitellina'*) Introduced from Europe and Asia. Fast growing. Tolerates wet sites. Not drought tolerant. Attractive golden-orange bark adds winter interest.

Willow, Peachleaf

(*Salix amygdaloides*) Native. Usually multiple trunks. Often seen along streams, rivers, lakes and ponds. Great riparian plant.