

Large Trees

Suitable for larger planting sites with no overhead obstructions and planting strips which are at least 2.5 metres wide. Suggested minimum spacing is 13-16 metres. Other species may also be suitable. This list is sorted by botanical name. Mature size will depend upon the cultivar chosen, H = height, W = width.

* Indicates trees that are not as well tested in the Kelowna area but appear promising based upon reports from elsewhere. May be difficult to find.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Mature Size (metres)		Comments
		H	W	
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Emerald Queen' 'Fairview'	22	3-15	Size depends upon cultivar. Drought & pollution tolerant, tolerates wide range soil types. Shallow roots, dense shade
Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	12-18	12-18	Wide range of pH and soil types, drought and pollution tolerant
Katsura tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	12-18	Varies	Rich, moist soil - avoid dry sites
Hardy rubber tree*	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	14-20	14-20	Attractive summer leaves but minimal Fall colour. Drought resistant, few pest problems.
European beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	13	Avoid wet or compacted soils
White ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Autumn Purple'	15-18	10-14	'Autumn purple' has attractive purple fall colour
Blue ash	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>	15-18	10-13	Susceptible to scale and apids which curl leaf tips.
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Bergeson' 'Patmore' 'Summit' 'Marshall's Seedless'	15-18	8-12	Susceptible to scale and apids which curl leaf tips. Marshall's seedless bears no fruits. Tolerates salt & drought.
Maidenhair tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	15-24	Varies	Choose 'male' trees only that do not produce foul-smelling fruits. Tolerates urban stress
Kentucky coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	17-22	13-17	Pest and drought resistant, requires full sun, shedding of pods may create cleanup problem.
American sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	15-20	8-13	Unique star-shaped leaves, beautiful fall colours. Fruit debris may be a problem.
Cork Tree	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	14	14	Fast growing and tough, may lift hardscape if planted too close
London plane	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i> 'Bloodgood'	21-30	19-24	Bloodgood variety has higher disease (anthracnose) resistance. Resilient tree but tends to be overplanted which can lead to disease problems.

White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	20-27	17-23	Leaves are blunt-lobed.
Scarlet oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	22	12-14	Less tolerant of adverse conditions than pin or red oak
Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	17-27	17-23	Corky bark, drought resistant and adaptable.
Pin oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	15-24	8-12	Rich, well-drained soils. Susceptible to chlorosis (yellowing) on alkaline soils. Drooping of lower branches.
English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	22-30	22-30	Tolerates poor soils and urban stress, relatively free of pests
Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	23	15	Tolerates urban stress
Shumard oak	<i>Quercus shumardi</i>	15-21	15-21	Similar to pin oak but more pH adaptable.
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	9-15	6-11	Not generally recommended but good for difficult urban areas and poor soils.
Japanese Stewartia	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	18	18	Prefers acid soils
American linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	13-17	7-13	Drought resistant, susceptible to annual aphid infestations.
Littleleaf European Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire' 'Glenhaven' 'Morden'	18-21	9-12	Low maintenance, tolerates urban conditions. Susceptible to annual aphid infestations.
Japanese Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	15-24	15-24	Resistant to Dutch elm disease, good alternative to elms.