

Overcup Oak

Scientific name: Quercus lyrata
Tree type: Shade
Climate: Full Sun, Partial Sun

Soil type: Acidic, Loam, Sandy, Clay
Height: 60-80 ft
Spread: 50-60 ft
Good for: Wildlife

The Overcup Oak prefers medium to wet conditions, and is commonly used as an excellent shade tree due to how the branches mature overtime. It has tolerance for wet, poorly drained soils and occasional flooding, and is winter hardy. They have a distinctive bur-like acorn cup that encloses $\frac{2}{3}$ to almost all of the nut. The Overcup Oak's trunk grows straight and can withstand wind.



Catalpa

Scientific name: Catalpa speciosa
Tree type: Shade
Climate: Full Sun, Partial Sun
Hardiness zone: 4-8

Soil type: Loam
Height: 40-70 ft
Growth rate: Medium

Blooms with large, trumpet-shaped white flowers and has giant heart-shaped leaves, suspended bean-like seed pods, and contorted tree trunk and branches. This hardy tree grows fast and finds a home in parks and yards throughout the country. Catalpas should not be planted where fruit and flowers can be dropped on sidewalks as they are slippery right after they fall and they require cleanup as well. The flowers of the catalpa are visited by hummingbirds and it is the sole host of the catalpa sphinx moth.

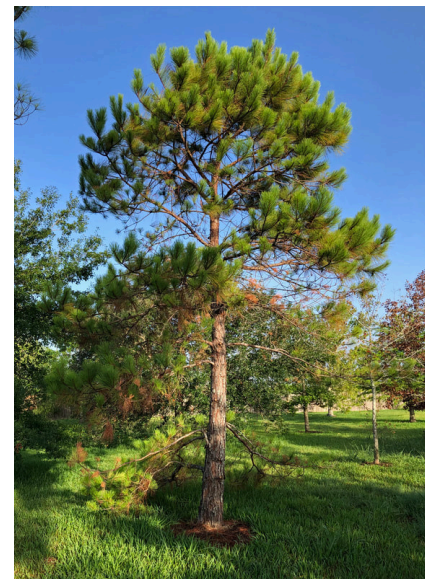


Loblolly Pine

Scientific name: Pinus taeda
Tree type: Evergreen, Native
Climate: Full Sun
Hardiness zone: 6-9

Soil type: Acidic, Loam, Sandy, Clay
Height: 60-90 ft
Growth rate: Fast
Good for: Wildlife

Considered one of the fastest growing pines, Loblolly Pines adapt well to most soil conditions making them tolerant and hardy. This North American native is used as a screener in many landscapes with its dark green needles. Loblolly Pines produce oval brown cones, and they lose their lower branches as they mature making it useful as a shade tree. They provide shelter and food for many animals including wild turkeys and many other birds. Additionally, their seeds are also consumed by chipmunks, squirrels and other small rodents.



Sawtooth Oak

Scientific name: *Quercus acutissima* **Soil type:** Acidic, Loam, Sandy, Clay
Tree type: Shade **Height:** 40-60 ft
Climate: Full Sun **Growth rate:** Medium
Hardiness zone: 5-9 **Good for:** Wildlife

The Sawtooth Oak grows very quickly in its youth, and even produces acorns at a young age, making it a popular tree with the surrounding wildlife. It is a deciduous shade tree growing in most parts of central and southern North America, although it is native to Asia. This tree prefers full sun and normally grows to a height of 60ft.



Roughleaf Dogwood

Scientific name: *Cornus drummondii* **Soil type:** Dry, Moist, Alkaline, Limestone-based, Sandy, Loam, Clay, Acidic, Calcareous
Tree type: Flowering, Shrub, Native **Height:** 15-25 ft
Climate: Full Sun, Partial Shade **Growth rate:** Fast
Hardiness zone: 5-9 **Good for:** Wildlife, Erosion Control

Recognized by its coarse, upper leaf surfaces and white fruit, the Roughleaf Dogwood is a shrub or sometimes small tree with an open spreading crown, forming thickets. Thriving well in Oklahoma, with the exception of the panhandle, Roughleaf Dogwoods spread from root sprouts and provide wildlife cover for birds.



Chokecherry

Scientific name: *Prunus virginiana* **Soil type:** Loam, Sandy, Clay
Tree type: Full Sun, Partial Shade **Height:** 20-30 ft
Climate: Full Sun, Partial **Growth rate:** Fast
Hardiness zone: 2-7 **Good for:** Wildlife

Chokecherry is used in shelterbelts, windbreaks, wildlife habitat and mass plantings for erosion control. Chokecherry does well in riparian area planting and is important to wildlife.



Red Mulberry

Scientific name: *Morus rubra* **Soil type:** Acidic, Alkaline, Clay, Loam, Sand
Climate: Full Sun, Partial Sun **Height:** 30-50 ft
Hardiness zone: 4-8 **Growth rate:** Fast
Good for: Edible Berries

Red Mulberry is a native North American tree known for its large, sweet, blackberry-like fruits edible to humans and wildlife. It is a medium-sized tree that is relatively hardy to drought and poor soil.

