

Tree Species Tolerance of Site Development Activities

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Each tree species, and each unique individual, will respond to the stress and strain of site development activities in different ways. Some species vary widely in their response to mechanical injury, pest attack, soil modifications, and micro-climatic changes associated with construction. As more tree tissues, physical space and essential resources are disrupted, the more a tree must effectively react to these changes to insure survival.

The variability of general tree reactions to construction damage represents a range of tolerances. Some trees tolerate damage well -- others tolerate damage poorly. The relative tolerance differences between native species in this region are given in the following table along with the primary limiting factors for each. This list represents only broad expectations of tree reactions and cannot anticipate reactions to specific sites changes and circumstances. It is assumed each species is being evaluated within their home range.

Place In The Table

The key to symbols in the third column of this table, entitled “tolerance” are the relative value of “g” for good, “m” for medium, and “p” for poor. These are broad recognitions of species’ reactions to activities around construction sites within one-and-one-half times the drip line radial distance from the tree. For example, a poor tolerance rating signifies a tree which will have difficulty reacting well to site development activities.

The forth column of this table, entitled “limitations,” symbolizes critical constraints governing species tolerances on development sites. The key to symbols of poor tree reactions includes: physical injury (compartmentalization and decay problems) “I”; pest complications (chronic and acute attacks) “P”; soil constraints (aeration, compaction, and water availability attributes) “S”; limited climatic tolerances (native range, hardiness, and micro-climatic change problems) “C”; and, all of these reactions combined “I + P + S + C = A.”

Table 1: List of tree species and their tolerance to site development activities.

(key to symbols in text above)

scientific name	common name	tolerance	limitations
<u>Acer barbatum</u>	Florida maple	m	IS
<u>Acer leucoderme</u>	chalk maple	p	A
<u>Acer negundo</u>	boxelder	g	
<u>Acer pensylvanicum</u>	striped maple	m	IC
<u>Acer rubrum</u>	red maple	g	
<u>Acer saccharinum</u>	silver maple	p	A
<u>Acer spicatum</u>	mountain maple	m	IC
<u>Aesculus octandra</u>	yellow buckeye	p	IS
<u>Aesculus pavia</u>	red buckeye	m	I
<u>Alnus serrulata</u>	hazel alder	g	
<u>Amelanchier arborea</u>	downy serviceberry	m	IS
<u>Aralia spinosa</u>	devil's walking stick	m	I
<u>Asimina triloba</u>	pawpaw	g	
<u>Baccharis halimifolia</u>	Eastern baccharis	g	
<u>Betula allegheniensis</u>	yellow birch	m	ISC
<u>Betula lenta</u>	sweet birch	m	IC
<u>Betula nigra</u>	river birch	g	
<u>Bumelia lanuginosa</u>	gum bumelia	m	IS
<u>Bumelia lycioides</u>	buckthorn bumelia	m	IS
<u>Carpinus caroliniana</u>	American hornbeam	m	SC
<u>Carya aquatica</u>	water hickory	g	
<u>Carya cordiformis</u>	bitternut hickory	p	S
<u>Carya glabra</u>	pignut hickory	m	S
<u>Carya ovata</u>	shagbark hickory	p	S
<u>Carya pallida</u>	sand hickory	m	
<u>Carya tomentosa</u>	mockernut hickory	mp	S
<u>Castanea alnifolia</u>	Florida chinkapin	m	P
<u>Castanea pumila</u>	Allegheny chinkapin	p	P
<u>Catalpa bignonioides</u>	Southern catalpa	g	
<u>Celtis laevigata</u>	sugarberry	g	I
<u>Celtis tenuifolia</u>	Georgia hackberry	m	IS
<u>Cephalanthus occidentalis</u>	buttonbush	g	I
<u>Cercis canadensis</u>	redbud	m	S
<u>Chionanthus virginicus</u>	fringetree	m	IS
<u>Cladrastis kentukea</u>	yellowwood	p	A
<u>Clethra acuminata</u>	cinnamon clethra	m	IS

Table 1: List of tree species & tolerance to development activities. (continued)

scientific name	common name	tolerance	limitations
<u>Cliftonia monophylla</u>	buckwheat tree	m	IS
<u>Cornus alternifolia</u>	alternate-leaf dogwood	m	I
<u>Cornus florida</u>	dogwood	m	IP
<u>Cornus stricta</u>	swamp dogwood	g	I
<u>Corylus cornuta</u>	beaked hazel	g	
<u>Cyrilla racemiflora</u>	swamp cyrilla	m	I
<u>Diospyros virginiana</u>	persimmon	g	P
<u>Erythrina herbacea</u>	Eastern coralbean	m	I
<u>Euonymus atropurpureus</u>	Eastern wahoo	m	I
<u>Fagus grandifolia</u>	American beech	p	A
<u>Forestiera acuminata</u>	swamp-privet	g	
<u>Fraxinus americana</u>	white ash	m	IS
<u>Fraxinus caroliniana</u>	Carolina ash	g	
<u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u>	green ash	g	
<u>Gleditsia aquatica</u>	waterlocust	g	
<u>Gleditsia triacanthos</u>	honeylocust	g	
<u>Gordonia lasianthus</u>	loblolly-bay	g	
<u>Halesia carolina</u>	Carolina silverbell	m	ISC
<u>Halesia diptera</u>	two-wing silverbell	m	IS
<u>Halesia parviflora</u>	little silverbell	m	IS
<u>Hamamelis virginiana</u>	witch-hazel	m	IS
<u>Ilex ambigua</u>	Carolina holly	g	
<u>Ilex cassine</u>	dahoon	g	
<u>Ilex coriacea</u>	large gallberry	g	
<u>Ilex decidua</u>	possumhaw	g	
<u>Ilex montana</u>	mountain winterberry	gm	C
<u>Ilex myrtifolia</u>	myrtle dahoon	g	
<u>Ilex opaca</u>	American holly	g	
<u>Ilex verticellata</u>	common winterberry	g	
<u>Ilex vomitoria</u>	yaupon holly	g	
<u>Juglans nigra</u>	black walnut	p	IS
<u>Juniperus virginiana</u>	Eastern redcedar	m	IS
<u>Kalmia latifolia</u>	mountain laurel	g	

Table 1: List of tree species & tolerance to development activities. (continued)

scientific name	common name	tolerance	limitations
<u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u>	sweetgum	g	
<u>Liriodendron tulipifera</u>	yellow-poplar	p	IS
<u>Magnolia acuminata</u>	cucumbertree	m	I
<u>Magnolia fraseri</u>	Fraser magnolia	p	IC
<u>Magnolia grandiflora</u>	Southern magnolia	m	I
<u>Magnolia pyramidata</u>	pyramid magnolia	p	IC
<u>Magnolia virginiana</u>	sweetbay	g	
<u>Malus angustifolia</u>	Southern crabapple	m	ICP
<u>Malus coronaria</u>	sweet crabapple	m	ICP
<u>Morus rubra</u>	red mulberry	g	
<u>Myrica cerifera</u>	Southern bayberry	g	
<u>Myrica heterophylla</u>	evergreen bayberry	g	
<u>Nyssa aquatica</u>	water tupelo	g	
<u>Nyssa ogeche</u>	Ogeechee tupelo	m	IS
<u>Nyssa sylvatica</u>	blackgum	g	
<u>Osmanthus americana</u>	devilwood	m	I
<u>Ostrya virginiana</u>	Eastern hophornbeam	m	S
<u>Oxydendrum arboreum</u>	sourwood	p	A
<u>Persea borbonia</u>	redbay	g	
<u>Pinckneya pubens</u>	pinckneya	m	I
<u>Pinus echinata</u>	shortleaf pine	gm	P
<u>Pinus elliotii</u>	slash pine	g	
<u>Pinus glabra</u>	spruce pine	g	
<u>Pinus palustris</u>	longleaf pine	gm	C
<u>Pinus pungens</u>	table-mountain pine	gm	C
<u>Pinus rigida</u>	pitch pine	g	
<u>Pinus serotina</u>	pond pine	g	
<u>Pinus strobus</u>	Eastern white pine	m	A
<u>Pinus taeda</u>	loblolly pine	g	
<u>Pinus virginiana</u>	Virginia pine	g	
<u>Planera aquatica</u>	planer-tree	g	
<u>Platanus occidentalis</u>	American sycamore	g	
<u>Populus deltoides</u>	Eastern cottonwood	g	
<u>Prunus americana</u>	American plum	m	IS
<u>Prunus angustifolia</u>	chickasaw plum	m	IS
<u>Prunus caroliniana</u>	Carolina laurelcherry	g	
<u>Prunus pensylvanica</u>	fire cherry	m	I

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scientific name	common name	tolerance	limitations
<u>Prunus serotina</u>	black cherry	m	I
<u>Prunus umbellata</u>	flatwoods plum	m	I
<u>Ptelea trifoliata</u>	hoptree	m	I
<u>Quercus alba</u>	white oak	gm	S
<u>Quercus coccinea</u>	scarlet oak	g	
<u>Quercus durandii</u>	Durand oak	g	
<u>Quercus falcata</u>	Southern red oak	g	
<u>Quercus falcata</u> var. <u>pagodaefolia</u>	cherrybark oak	g	
<u>Quercus incana</u>	bluejack oak	g	
<u>Quercus laevis</u>	turkey oak	g	
<u>Quercus laurifolia</u>	laurel oak	g	
<u>Quercus lyrata</u>	overcup oak	g	
<u>Quercus marilandica</u>	blackjack oak	g	
<u>Quercus michauxii</u>	swamp chestnut oak	g	
<u>Quercus muehlenbergii</u>	chinkapin oak	g	
<u>Quercus nigra</u>	water oak	g	
<u>Quercus phellos</u>	willow oak	gm	S
<u>Quercus prinus</u>	chestnut oak	gm	S
<u>Quercus rubra</u>	Northern red oak	gm	SC
<u>Quercus shumardii</u>	Shumard oak	g	
<u>Quercus stellata</u>	post oak	g	
<u>Quercus velutina</u>	black oak	g	
<u>Quercus virginiana</u>	live oak	gm	C
<u>Rhamnus caroliniana</u>	Carolina buckthorn	m	IS
<u>Rhododendron catawbiense</u>	catawba rhododendron	m	I
<u>Rhododendron maximum</u>	rosebay rhododendron	m	I
<u>Rhus coppalina</u>	shining sumac	m	I
<u>Rhus glabra</u>	smooth sumac	m	I
<u>Robinia pseudoacacia</u>	black locust	g	P
<u>Salix caroliniana</u>	Coastal Plain willow	g	
<u>Salix nigra</u>	black willow	g	
<u>Salix sericea</u>	silky willow	g	
<u>Sambucus canadensis</u>	American elder	p	A
<u>Sassafras albidum</u>	sassafras	g	
<u>Staphylea trifolia</u>	American bladdernut	g	
<u>Stewartia malacodendron</u>	Virginia stewartia	g	
<u>Stewartia ovata</u>	mountain stewartia	g	
<u>Styrax americana</u>	American snowbell	m	IS

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scientific name	common name	tolerance	limitations
<u>Styrax grandifolia</u>	bigleaf snowbell	m	IS
<u>Symplocos tinctoria</u>	sweetleaf	g	I
<u>Taxodium distichum</u>	baldcypress	g	
<u>Taxodium distichum</u> var. <u>nutans</u>	pondcypress	g	
<u>Tilia caroliniana</u>	Carolina basswood	p	A
<u>Tilia heterophylla</u>	white basswood	p	A
<u>Toxicodendron vernix</u>	poison sumac	m	I
<u>Tsuga canadensis</u>	Eastern hemlock	p	A
<u>Ulmus alata</u>	winged elm	g	
<u>Ulmus americana</u>	American elm	m	P
<u>Ulmus rubra</u>	slippery elm	m	P
<u>Vaccinium arboreum</u>	tree sparkleberry	m	A
<u>Viburnum nudum</u>	possumhaw viburnum	g	
<u>Viburnum obovatum</u>	Walter viburnum	g	
<u>Viburnum rufidulum</u>	rusty blackhaw	g	
<u>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</u>	Hercules-club	m	I