



**Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission**  
**Native Trees for Central New Jersey**

The list below contains information on native trees deemed acceptable by the Commission when reviewing individual permit applications. The scientific names are linked to the corresponding “plant profile” page from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plants Database, (<http://plants.usda.gov>). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA. The USDA database contains information on the state and county distribution, and the original duration, growth habit, and native status data of vascular plants in the United States.

Scientific (Botanical) Name	Common Name(s)
<a href="#">Acer negundo</a>	Box elder
<a href="#">Acer Rubrum</a>	Red maple, Swamp maple, scarlet maple
<a href="#">Acer saccharinum</a>	Silver maple, River maple, Creek maple
<a href="#">Amelanchier arborea</a>	Common serviceberry, Downy serviceberry
<a href="#">Amelanchier canadensis</a>	Canadian serviceberry, shad-blow serviceberry, shad-blow, shadbush
<a href="#">Betula lenta</a>	Black birch, Sweet Birch
<a href="#">Betula nigra</a>	River birch, Water birch
<a href="#">Betula populifolia</a>	Gray birch
<a href="#">Carpinus caroliniana</a>	Hornbeam, Musclewood
<a href="#">Carya cordiformis</a>	Bitternut hickory
<a href="#">Carya glabra</a>	Pignut hickory
<a href="#">Carya ovata</a>	Shagbark hickory
<a href="#">Castanea dentata</a>	American chestnut
<a href="#">Celtis occidentalis</a>	Common hackberry
<a href="#">Cercis Canadensis</a>	Eastern redbud
<a href="#">Cornus florida</a>	Flowering dogwood, White dogwood
<a href="#">Crataegus L.</a>	Hawthorn spp. (many are native)
<a href="#">Diospyros virginiana</a>	Common persimmon, Possum-wood
<a href="#">Fagus grandifolia</a>	American beech, Beechnut tree, Ridge Beech

Scientific (Botanical) Name	Common Name(s)
<a href="#"><i>Fraxinus americana</i></a>	White ash*
<a href="#"><i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i></a>	Green ash*
<a href="#"><i>Gymnocladus dioica</i></a>	Kentucky coffeetree
<a href="#"><i>Ilex opaca</i></a>	American holly, Christmas holly
<a href="#"><i>Juqans cinerea</i></a>	Butternut, White Walnut
<a href="#"><i>Juqans nigra</i></a>	Black walnut
<a href="#"><i>Juniperis virginiana</i></a>	Eastern Red Cedar, juniper, savin
<a href="#"><i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i></a>	Sweet gum
<a href="#"><i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i></a>	Tuliptree, Tulip poplar, Yellow poplar
<a href="#"><i>Magnolia virginiana</i></a>	Sweetbay, Swampbay
<a href="#"><i>Morus rubra</i></a>	Red mulberry, Common mulberry
<a href="#"><i>Nyssa sylvatica</i></a>	Black gum, Black Tupelo, Pepperidge
<a href="#"><i>Ostrya virginiana</i></a>	Hophornbeam, Ironwood
<a href="#"><i>Pinus Strobus L.</i></a>	Eastern White Pine, soft pine, northern pine
<a href="#"><i>Platanus occidentalis</i></a>	American sycamore, Plane-tree
<a href="#"><i>Populus deltoides</i></a>	Eastern cottonwood
<a href="#"><i>Populus grandidentata</i></a>	Bigtooth aspen
<a href="#"><i>Populus tremuloides</i></a>	Quaking aspen
<a href="#"><i>Prunus serotina</i></a>	Black cherry
<a href="#"><i>Prunus virginiana</i></a>	Chokecherry, wild cherry, wild blackcherry, bird cherry, jamcherry
<a href="#"><i>Quercus alba</i></a>	White oak
<a href="#"><i>Quercus bicolor</i></a>	Swamp white oak
<a href="#"><i>Quercus montana Willd.</i></a>	Chestnut oak
<a href="#"><i>Quercus rubra L.</i></a>	Northern red oak
<a href="#"><i>Quercus velutina Lam.</i></a>	Black oak
<a href="#"><i>Rhus typhina</i></a>	Staghorn sumac
<a href="#"><i>Robinia pseudoacacia L.</i></a>	Black locust
<a href="#"><i>Salix nigra</i></a>	Black willow
<a href="#"><i>Sassafras albidum</i></a>	Sassafras
<a href="#"><i>Tilia Americana</i></a>	American basswood, American linden
<a href="#"><i>Ulmus Americana</i></a>	American elm, gray elm, soft elm
<a href="#"><i>Ulmus rubra</i></a>	Slippery elm, red elm

- \* Due to the ongoing Emerald Ash Borer infestation, permit applicants are directed not to plant White or Green ash trees until further notice. Learn more at the Division of Parks and Forestry, [State Forest Service website](#).

Commission policy requires that any trees planted as part of an individual permit application shall have an 85% survivability rate over 3 years following planting. Not all the listed trees are suitable for all locations. Applicants should carefully consider the maximum size, moisture, light requirements, growth habits, and canopy density of each species. When space is available, applicants are encouraged to promote biodiversity by planting a variety of trees. Planting a monoculture of trees limits resources for wildlife, and makes them more vulnerable to disease, pests and adverse environmental conditions.