

# Replacing Ash Trees

## *Native trees for a diverse, bird-friendly landscape*

As the emerald ash borer makes its way across the region, people are struggling with what to do about ash trees; adopt an expensive pesticide management regiment or act preemptively by removing dead or dying ash trees. Depending on the number of trees and property size, removing and replacing with a non-host species might be the best long term solution. Because ash of different species grow in varying conditions, there are many other trees to select from when replacing. Below is a list native trees that have particular value to birds and your watershed. Planting a variety is better than a “monoculture” and avoiding non-native species like Callery pear is key. Know your soil type and exposure and match that with these trees. Explore other native trees to bring biodiversity to your property!



Yellow-rumped Warbler by Howard B. Eskin

Tree	Scientific Name	Soil	Sun	Tolerate drought?	Tolerate compaction?
<b>Red maple</b>	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Moist	Sun, part sun	Possibly	Yes
<b>Silver maple</b>	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Moist Wet	Sun	Yes	Yes
<b>Pignut hickory</b>	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Moist	Sun, part sun	Yes	No
<b>White oak</b>	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Dry to moist	Sun, part sun	Possibly	Yes
<b>Pin oak</b>	<i>Quercus</i>	Dry	Sun	Yes	Yes
<b>Sweetgum</b>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Moist	Sun, part sun	No	Yes
<b>Black cherry</b>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Moist	Sun	Yes	No
<b>Serviceberry</b>	<i>Amelanchier</i>	Dry Moist	Sun, part sun	No	No
<b>Tulip poplar</b>	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Dry Moist	Sun	No	No