

Justin Evertson. For more plant information, visit plantnebraska.org

- 1. Beech, American & European Fagus grandiflora & F. sylvatica -- Attractive smooth bark; needs fertile, moist soil; small nuts; 40'x 30'.
- Buckeye, Ohio Aesculus glabra -- Native; tough & adaptable; 'buckeye' fruit enclosed in spiny husks is great for wildlife but not for humans; 30'x 30'.
- 3. Buckeye, Yellow Aesculus flava -- Overlooked shade tree; smooth fruit capsule; nice yellow-orange fall color; 40'x 30'.
- 4. Butternut Juglans cinerea Related to walnut; almost native (didn't jump the Missouri River); sweet nuts but prone to a blight disease; 40'x30'.
- 5. Chestnut, American Castanea dentata A once dominant tree of eastern US, now prone to disease and short-lived; 65'x40'.
- 6. **Chestnut, Chinese** *Castanea mollissima* Shorter, rounded and often multi-stemmed; more reliable than American chestnut; often has prolific large nuts enclosed in very spiny capsules; 35'x 30'.
- 7. Filbert, Turkish Corylus colurna Underused shade tree, pyramidal in youth becoming rounded; edible nuts if you can find them; good winter interest with catkins and scaly bark; 45'x 35'.
- 8. Hazelnut, American Corylus americana -- A shrubby species native to Neb and eastern US; good fruit production on young stems in the sun; edible for humans and wildlife; apricot fall color; grows up to 15'x10'. Several other hybrid species of hazelnut are worth trying.
- 9. Hickory, Bitternut Carya cordiformis Our most common native hickory; sulphur-yellow buds; good urban tolerance; makes an outstanding shade tree and deserves to be planted more; nut is bitter even to squirrels; 40'x 30'.
- 10. Hickory, Mockernut Carya tomentosa -- Dark gray bark with furrowed, diamond pattern; "Mockernut" refers to nut meat that is hard to extract thus "mocking" us; beautiful deep yellow fall color; grow for shade and wildlife; 35'x 30'.
- 11. Hickory, Shagbark Carya ovata Native to SE NE; shaggy bark forms on mature trees; handsome, clean foliage turns yellow in fall; prefers moist, fertile soil; transplant when small; 50'x45'.
- 12. Hickory, Shellbark Carya laciniosa Very similar to C. ovata with shaggy bark but with larger and sweeter nuts great for eating; easier to grow from seed; proven reliable in eastern Nebraska; 40'x 35'.
- 13. Horsechestnut Aesculus hippocastanum (Related to buckeyes; dark green foliage and beautiful creamy flowers; prone to leaf diseases; 35'x 30'. Not edible for humans but great for wildlife.
- 14. **Oak, Bur** *Quercus macrocarpa* An outstanding Great Plains native; big and majestic; very tough and reliable; Native Americans harvested and ate the acorns; acorns vary greatly in size by geographic location with southern types being quite large; 60'x 75'.
- 15. Oak, Chinkapin Quercus muehlenbergii A great native tree that tolerates high pH soils; narrow, chestnut-like leaves; 50'x 40'.
- 16. Oak, Dwarf Chinkapin Quercus prinoides SE Neb native; typically shrubby when young but becomes a small tree with time; fire adapted; prolific acorn producer from young age; loves the heat and sun; great for wildlife; 15-20'x 10-15'.
- 17. Oak, Gambel Quercus gambelii Rocky Mtn native with variable multi-stem habit; often heavy acorn crop; great for west Neb.; 20'x 15'.
- 18. Oak, Swamp White Quercus bicolor -- One of the most popular oaks for planting; tough and adaptable; attractive glossy leaves with silvery underside; acorns relatively sweet and edible; 60'x 50')
- 19. Oak, White Quercus alba -- Native to much of eastern US and reaches into SE Neb; great majestic tree; dusty red fall color; a durable long lived tree; considered the sweetest native acorn for human consumption; prone to herbicide damage; 65'x50'.
- 20. Pecan Carya illinoinensis Pecan is a woefully underused tree; it is tough and adaptable and makes a great shade/yard tree with many large specimens across east Neb.; also produces the tastiest nut; Trivia: Pecan is the largest agricultural crop native to the US; 70'x 50'.
- 21. **Pine, Korean** *Pinus koraiensis* There are several pine species that produce edible seeds often referred to as "Pine Nuts"; Korean pine is perhaps the best nut pine for eastern Nebraska with soft, attractive needles and attractive flaky bark; 50'x 30'.
- 22. Pine, Limber Pinus flexilis This tough as nails western Neb native produces small, edible nuts that are consumed quickly by birds & rodents; named for its flexible branches that resist heavy snow loads; plant in full sun on well-drained soils; 50'x 30'.
- 23. Pine, Pinyon Pinus cembroides var. edulis SW US native with large pine nuts; important food crop to Native Americans; very heat and drought tolerant with stout, short needles; needs well-drained soils; great choice for tough sites in western Nebraska; 25'x 20'.
- 24. Pine, Swiss Stone Pinus cembra Similar to Korean pine with relatively large edible nuts; most important pine nut of Europe; soft needles; doing well in locations across the state; deserves to be planted more; 40'x 30'.
- 25. Walnut, Black Juglans nigra The quintessential native nut tree that grows well across Nebraska; both loved and hated for its prolific nut production; tough and reliable; good lumber tree; GREAT for wildlife; 60'x 45'. There are several other walnut species and hybrids that have been tried in Nebraska including the English/Carpathian/Persian walnut (Juglans regia) and various hybrids. They are all worth a trying, though not nearly as reliable or prolific as our underappreciated native black walnut.

DID YOU KNOW? The greater the variety of plants, the more resilient the landscape.

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