

TREE SELECTION FOR DROUGHT RESISTANCE

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A fact of life in the Southeast is the mid-summer drought. In recent years drought periods have ventured into spring and fall. Drought has damaged many trees and landscapes. One means of drought-proofing your landscape is selection of drought resistant plants. No landscape can be made completely free of drought problems even under intensive irrigation. With more water shortages and drought periods ahead, planting trees and other plants that are drought resistant can be beneficial.

Drought resistant tree selection is a long-term solution to low maintenance landscapes. Drought resistance requires tree leaves use water efficiently, and continue to grow and make food at relatively low water concentrations. Drought resistance involves characteristics like extensive root systems, thick leaf waxes and bark, good stomate control, and the capacity for leaf cells to function at low water contents.

There are many lists of drought resistant plants available. The basic characteristics of trees that use water efficiency and are drought resistant to some degree are given below.

- 1) Use natives - Native trees adapted to local soil, moisture, climate and pests usually perform better over the long run than exotics.
- 2) Use early to mid-successional species - Trees that colonize old fields, new soil areas, and disturbed sites use available resources, like water, much more effectively than late successional species (climax species). Late successional species can be effectively used in partially shaded understories.
- 3) Select proper canopy type - Select trees for planting in full sun which will develop leaves and branches spread throughout a deep crown. These multilayered trees have many living branches with many leaf layers. Multilayered canopy trees are more water efficient in areas with greater than 60% full sun. The other type of leaf canopy concentrates leaves in a single layer along the outside of the canopy area. These single-layer trees are good in partial shade but are not water efficient in full sun.

Examples of multilayered overstory trees include: oaks, pines, soft maples, ash, hickory, gums, walnut, poplars, and birches. Mono-layered understory trees include: beech, sugar maple, hemlock, magnolia, sassafras, sourwood, and redbud.



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- 4) Select proper crown shape - Crown shape has a great effect on heat dissipation and water use. Ideal trees would be tall with cone or cylinder shaped crowns. Do not use flat, widely spreading species in full sun. You want a tree to maintain a tall, rather than a wide appearance. Many trees that are wide-spreading when mature have narrow, upright crowns when young.
- 5) Select proper leaf size and shape - Select small-leaved or small, deeply lobed leaved trees. These leaves are more easily cooled and have better water use efficiency than larger leaves.
- 6) Select proper foliage reflection - Hardwood (broadleaved) trees reflect 25% more light than conifer trees on average. This translates into better water use efficiencies with hardwoods.
- 7) Select upland versus bottomland species - Upland species are usually more drought resistant than bottomland species. Unfortunately, upland species can be much slower growing and do not react well to site changes and soil compaction. Tree selection must be carefully made based upon disturbance, stress, and site-use expectations.

From these character you see that the ideal tree for a drought-resistant landscape is a native, early to mid-successional, upland hardwood species with a multi-layered canopy, small and/or deeply lobed leaves, and a narrow or upright crown shape.

Obviously you will never find an ideal drought resistant tree. Many trees do come close and have many fine features for a good landscape. A list of these species can be found in the following table. Remember young trees of any species must be allowed time to become fully established in a landscape before drought resistant features will be evident. Properly fit the tree to your site and local climate, and you will have a water efficient landscape.

Below is a list of drought resistant tree species.

scientific name	common genus name
<u>Acer buergeranum</u>	maple
<u>Acer negundo</u>	
<u>Acer platanoides</u>	
<u>Acer rubrum</u>	
<u>Acer saccharinum</u>	
<u>Ailanthus altissima</u>	tree of heaven
<u>Betula maximowicziana</u>	birch
<u>Betula nigra</u>	
<u>Carya glabra</u>	hickory
<u>Carya ovata</u>	
<u>Carya tomentosa</u>	
<u>Catalpa bignonioides</u>	catalpa
<u>Celtis occidentalis</u>	hackberry

scientific name	common genus name	scientific name	common genus name	
<u>Cercis canadensis</u>	redbud	<u>Quercus acutissima</u>	oaks	
<u>Crataegus</u> spp.	hawthorn	<u>Quercus coccinea</u>		
<u>Cupressocyparis leylandi</u>		<u>Quercus durandii</u>		
<u>Cupressus</u> spp.	cypress	<u>Quercus falcata</u>		
<u>Diospyros virginiana</u>	persimmon	<u>Quercus georgiana</u>		
<u>Elaeagnus</u> spp.	olive	<u>Quercus imbricaria</u>		
<u>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</u>	ash	<u>Quercus laevis</u>		
<u>Ginkgo biloba</u>	ginkgo	<u>Quercus laurifolia</u>		
<u>Gleditsia triacanthos</u>	honeylocust	<u>Quercus lyrata</u>		
<u>Gymnocladus dioicus</u>	coffee tree	<u>Quercus macrocarpa</u>		
<u>Ilex decidua</u>	holly	<u>Quercus marilandica</u>		
<u>Ilex vomitoria</u>		<u>Quercus muehlenbergi</u>		
<u>Juglans nigra</u>	black walnut	<u>Quercus oglethorpensis</u>		
<u>Juniperus</u> spp.	juniper	<u>Quercus phellos</u>		
<u>Maclura pomifera</u>	osage orange	<u>Quercus prinus</u>		
<u>Morus</u> spp.	mulberry	<u>Quercus shumardii</u>		
<u>Nyssa</u> spp.	tupelo	<u>Quercus stellata</u>		
<u>Ostrya virginiana</u>	ironwood	<u>Quercus virginiana</u>		
<u>Pinus echinata</u>	pines	<u>Quercus velutina</u>		
<u>Pinus ellioti</u>			<u>Robinia pseudoacacia</u>	black locust
<u>Pinus glabra</u>			<u>Salix nigra</u>	willow
<u>Pinus palustris</u>			<u>Sassafras albidum</u>	sassafras
<u>Pinus sylvestris</u>			<u>Ulmus americana</u>	elms
<u>Pinus taeda</u>			<u>Ulmus parvifolia</u>	
<u>Pinus virginiana</u>			<u>Ulmus pumila</u>	
<u>Platanus</u> spp.		sycamores	<u>Zelkova serrata</u>	
<u>Populus alba</u>	white poplar			
<u>Populus deltoides</u>	cottonwood			