



GREENSCAPE
Rooted in Jacksonville. Planting with Purpose.

2026 TREE MENU

The Great Tree Giveaway

Pecan

Carya illinoensis

— **NATIVE & EDIBLE**

Zone 5b - 9a | Native across the U.S.



SUN: Full sun to partial shade
WATER: Fertile soil that is well drained & moist
HEIGHT: 70 - 100 feet
SPREAD: 40 - 75 feet
FLOWERS: Small yellowish green
BLOOMS: Spring
WILDLIFE: Attracts squirrels, birds, deer, foxes
FRUIT: Small green oblong structures encased in a thick husk



Pecan trees are wind pollinated and have monoecious (male or female) flowers. Male and female flowers do not appear at the same time for each cultivar, meaning the best way to ensure high yields is to plant two or more cultivars together for cross-pollination.

Persimmon

Diospyros virginiana

— **NATIVE & EDIBLE**

Zone 4 - 9 | Native from CT to FL & west to KS



SUN: Full sun
WATER: Drought tolerant once established
HEIGHT: 40 - 60 feet
SPREAD: 20 - 35 feet
FLOWERS: Creamy, small bell
BLOOMS: Early summer
WILDLIFE: Pollinators, birds, squirrels, and ground-foraging mammals
FRUIT: Pink-golden to orange edible fruit



Persimmons are delicious meaning not all trees will produce fruit, only female trees will. These trees are too young to determine if they are female.

Shumard Oak — **NATIVE**

Quercus shumardii Zone 5 - 9 | Native across North America



SUN: Full sun
WATER: Adaptable, drought tolerant once established
HEIGHT: 55 - 80 feet
SPREAD: 40 - 50 feet
LEAVES: Dark green turning to red to red-orange in fall & winter. Flowers are inconspicuous.
BLOOMS: Spring
WILDLIFE: Attracts squirrels & other mammals
FRUIT: Small acorns



Stately tree with beautiful fall colors & great urban adaptability. It is a fast growing tree that prefers well drained soil.

Natchez Crape Myrtle — **FL FRIENDLY**

Lagerstroemia Natchez Zone 6 - 9 | Native to Asia



SUN: Full sun to partial shade
WATER: Drought tolerant once established
HEIGHT: 4 - 21 feet
SPREAD: 4 - 21 feet
LEAVES: Good fall color
FLOWERS: White
BLOOMS: Summer
WILDLIFE: Attracts pollinators
FRUIT: Woody seeds in clusters



Pest resistant with attractive structure and bark.

American Hornbeam — **NATIVE**

Carpinus caroliniana Zone 3a - 9b | Native across South East America & Canada



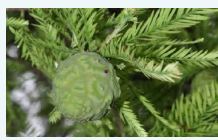
SUN: Partial shade to shade
WATER: Well drained, moist to occasionally wet soil
HEIGHT: 20 - 30 feet
SPREAD: 20 - 35 feet
LEAVES: Orange to yellow leaves in fall
FLOWERS: Orange to yellow flowers
BLOOMS: Spring
WILDLIFE: Birds, squirrels & turkeys
FRUIT: small, dry nutlets clustered on a leafy, winged structure called a bract



Well-suited for small spaces in the shade or sun, American Hornbeam is tolerant of occasional flooding

Bald Cypress — **NATIVE**

Taxodium distichum Zone 6 - 11 | Native across Southeastern North America



SUN: Full sun, will tolerate partial sun
WATER: Moist, but adaptable & hardy once established
HEIGHT: 50 - 80 feet
SPREAD: 20 - 30 feet
LEAVES: Conifer with lovely fall color
FLOWERS: Inconspicuous
WILDLIFE: Nesting sites for many species
FRUIT: Spherical cones that change from green to brown



Excellent for beautifying a drainage swale, pond, and other wet areas.

MORE ON BACK →

Dahoon Holly - NATIVE

Ilex cassine Zone 7 -11 | Native across Eastern U.S. from VA to FL to LA



SUN: Full sun to partial shade
WATER: Moist
HEIGHT: 20 - 30 feet, occasionally 40 feet
SPREAD: 8 - 12 feet
LEAVES: Evergreen
FLOWERS: Inconspicuous cream colored flowers
BLOOMS: Summer
WILDLIFE: Birds enjoy the berries
FRUIT: Red berries during winter



Pyramidal tree with pretty berries that are attractive to wildlife.

Sweet Bay Magnolia - NATIVE

Magnolia virginiana Zone 8 - 9 | Native across Eastern North America



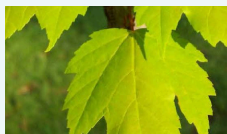
SUN: Full sun to partial shade
WATER: Moist
HEIGHT: 40 - 50 feet
SPREAD: 15 - 25 feet
LEAVES: Evergreen
FLOWERS: Large white flowers
BLOOMS: White, June - September
WILDLIFE: Attracts birds and butterflies
FRUIT: Red-seeded fruit



Nice columnar tree, best in moist soil.

Red Maple - NATIVE

Acer rubrum Zone 4 -9 | Native across Eastern North America



SUN: Full sun to partial shade
WATER: Moist
HEIGHT: 60 - 75 feet, occasionally 40 feet
SPREAD: 25 - 35 feet
LEAVES: Red fall color
FLOWERS: Many small red create a showy blush
BLOOMS: Late winter - early spring
WILDLIFE: Small red fruit attracts wildlife
FRUIT: Showy fruit



Silvery bark and early bloom create a lovely late winter combination.

Black Gum - NATIVE

Nyssa sylvatica Zone 4b - 9b | Native to East half of United States



SUN: Full sun to partial shade
WATER: Drought tolerant
HEIGHT: 65 - 75 feet
SPREAD: 25 - 35 feet
FLOWERS: Greenish yellow clusters
BLOOMS: Spring
WILDLIFE: Attractive to birds
FRUIT: Oblong, blue/black



Black tupelo makes a good tree for suburban neighborhoods. It is rarely attacked by pests, and when it is they are rarely serious enough to warrant control.

HOW TO PLANT YOUR TREE PROPERLY

Scan the QR code below to watch a video on how to properly plant your tree at home! There's also a written tutorial on our website at: greenscapeofjax.org/plant



DON'T FORGET TO WATER YOUR TREE

Watering newly planted trees is vital for their survival. You should water your new tree with one (1) gallon of water per half-inch of the tree's diameter per watering. For example, if your tree is 1/2" in diameter, it needs one (1) gallon, if it's 1" it needs two (2) gallons. Frequency of watering depends on the time of the year and weather conditions. During these cooler months, trees should be watered at least three (3) times a week for the first two (2) months, and then at least once (1) a week for two (2) more months. After this time period, your tree is "established" and should survive off of rainwater alone, so long as it was planted in a suitable site. During the first two summers, your tree may still need supplemental watering if there is an extended period of drought. When watering, a slow gentle soaking is preferred. A watering can with a shower head or a hose with a spray nozzle on the shower setting is ideal.

COOL SEASON IRRIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

- One (1) gallon of water per 1/2 inch of tree diameter at every watering
- Three (3) times per week for two (2) months
- Once a week for two (2) months, but additional applications may be necessary if periods of drought occur during the first two summers

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