

Schedule C APPROVED TREES

The following large, medium and small trees are recommended as acceptable species suitable for Oak Bay's current and future climate.

Large Canopy Trees = Canopy Cover Credit of 125 m² per tree.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Comments
Grand Fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	Drought intolerant.
Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Extremely drought tolerant.
Big Leaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Native to BC.
Sycamore maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Tolerant of wind and coastal exposure.
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Fast growing once established.
Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Shade tolerant, needs cold winters.
Freeman maple	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	A hybrid, a cross of <i>Acer rubrum</i> (Red Maple) × <i>Acer saccharinum</i> (Silver Maple). Vigorous habit.
Yellow buckeye	<i>Aesculus flava</i>	Foliage tends to scorch and generally depreciate in dry conditions.
Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Good for shade.
Red Flower Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>	Distinctive, rose-red, cone-shaped flower.
Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Native to BC. Prefers full sun.
Monkey Puzzle	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Can live for 1000 years.
Arbutus	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Native broadleaf evergreen tree.
Spanish Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Valuable for bees and butterflies.
Common Catalpa	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Branches are brittle.
Western Catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Adaptable to adverse conditions.
Atlas Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Large evergreen, needs space to grow. Has heavy annual needle drop.
Deodar Cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Large evergreen, needs space to grow. Has heavy annual needle drop.
Eucalyptus sp	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	Fast growing, make sure you select the right variety.
European beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Large, graceful tree.
Fraxinus	<i>Fraxinus</i> sp	Moderate drought tolerance.
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Long lived, yellow fall colour.
Walnut	<i>Juglans</i> sp	The tree and roots contain a natural substance called juglone that inhibits the growth of many plants planted nearby.
Worplesdon Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> "Worplesdon"	Can be brittle, needs early training, good fall colour, can hold leaves over winter.
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	One of the fastest growing shade trees, large flowers superficially resembling tulips.
European larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	European larch is a great choice for specimen plantings or in groups for parks and large areas. Unlike most conifers, it drops its needles in winter.
Dawn redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Fast growing deciduous conifer tree.
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	Drought intolerant, sun lover.
Scotch pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Prefers dry to average moisture levels with

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London planetree	Platanus x acerifolia	very well drained soil. Large tree with a spreading crown, it is only suitable for large spaces.
Platanus orientalis	Oriental plane tree	Withstand air pollution, drought and compacted soil.
Trembling Aspen Cottonwood	Populus tremuloides Populus balsamifera spp trihocarpa	Grows best on moist, well drained soils. Cottonwood require ample moisture and plenty of nutrients to grow well. They favour floodplains and moist upland sites with lots of light. They do not grow well in the shade of other species.
Douglas fir	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas firs are medium size to extremely large evergreen trees.
White swamp oak	Quercus bicolor	Preference for moist, rich soils and sunny, open canopy habitats.
Scarlet oak	Quercus coccinea	Fast growing and tolerates a wide range of soils. Good fall colour.
Hungarian oak	Quercus frainetto	Drought tolerant, transplants easily, no significant disease or insect problems.
Garry oak	Quercus garryana	Oak Bay's namesake tree, distinct, and one of the stateliest trees.
Burr oak	Quercus macrocarpa	Tolerant of a variety of moisture and soil conditions, adapts well to urban settings. Its fringed acorns are food for wildlife. A very long lived tree. Prefers full sun.
Pin oak	Quercus palustris	It thrives in full sun to partial sun (but is shade tolerant in youth).
English oak	Quercus robur	The growth habit of English Oak is upright, densely oval, and symmetrical through middle age, then becoming more spreading with advanced maturity.
Red oak	Quercus rubra	Noted for its brick-red autumn colour and its rapid and vigorous growth rate.
California redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	Tallest living things on our planet, best for parks or open spaces.
Giant redwood	Sequoia giganteum	The most massive living things, they can reach 280 feet tall and 23 feet across. Not suited for urban properties.
Western Redcedar	Thuja plicata	Western redcedar grows best in moist to wet soils, with lots of nutrients. Drought intolerant.
False arborvitae	Thuja occidentalis	Prefers moist, acid soil, needs humid cool air. Plant out of drying winds in full sun to light shade.
Little-leaf linden	Tilia cordata	Littleleaf linden is chosen for its symmetrical shape, tolerance to many urban conditions and fragrant and attractive July bloom. Can be aphid prone.
Large- leaf linden	Tilia platyphyllos	Bigleaf lindens, like some other lindens, are very long lived.
Silver linden	Tilia tomentosa	Fragrant yellow flowers. All lindens attract bees.

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Caucasian lime	Tilia x euchlora	The Caucasian lime blooming late and plentiful. The nectar is very high in sugar.
Western Hemlock	Tsuga heterophylla	A large tree, it usually grows 30 to 50 metres tall. Narrow crown and conspicuously drooping new growth at the top of the tree. It has mostly down sweeping branches and delicate feathery foliage. Drought intolerant.
American Elm	Ulmus americana	Graceful, stately shape, with branches like spreading fountains, and their green leaves that turn gold in fall.
Japanese zelkova	Zelkova serrata	This tree requires full to partial sun and prefers moist, well-drained soils.

Medium Canopy Trees = Canopy Cover Credit of 50 m² per tree.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Comments
River birch	Betula nigra Cully,s Cultivar	Brown bark, resistant to bronze birch borer.
Hardy rubber tree	Eucommia ulmoides	Tolerances: Dry sites, occasional drought, wet sites, alkaline soil, clay soil, road salt.
Honey locust	Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey locust is highly adaptable to different environments.
Golden honey locust	Gleditsia triacanthos "sunburst"	Brilliant yellow foliage.
Golden rain tree	Koelreuteria Paniculata	Known for its sprays of yellow flowers in summer. The flowers are followed by fruit that are air filled capsules resembling Japanese lanterns.
Evergreen magnolia	Magnolia grandiflora	Varieties like 'St. Mary,' 'Little Gem,' 'Samuel' and 'Timeless Beauty' flower in abundance at an early age, but other varieties can take up to 10 years to flower in profusion.
Kobus magnolia	Magnolia kobus	This lovely open growing tree produces a profusion of lightly fragrant narrow petaled flowers in early spring. As the tree matures the flowering increases to a point where it looks like a billowy white cloud in flower. The roots are not aggressive and this tree casts open shade making it possible to garden under the canopy.
Saucer magnolia	Magnolia x soulangeana	It is a deciduous tree with large, early blooming flowers in various shades of white, pink, and purple. It is one of the most commonly used magnolias in horticulture.
Sweetbay magnolia	Magnolia virginiana	Sweet fragrance and attractive shape make it an ideal specimen tree. The flowers have a sweet, lemony scent while the leaves and twigs have a spicy fragrance.
Yoshino cherry	Prunus x yedoensis akebono	Masses of large, semi-double, pink flowers that fade slightly as they age. It blooms in April, develops wide spreading branches.
Kwanzan cherry	Prunus serrulata 'Kanzan'	The Kanzan (Kwanzan) cherry has double pink flowers and a vase shaped form with a rounded crown that spreads with age.
Holly oak	Quercus ilex	Evergreen tree resistant to salt spray from the sea, and are often planted as a windbreak in coastal situations.
Tupelo	Nyssa sylvatica	Easily grown in average, medium to wet soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, acidic soils. Tolerates poorly drained soils and can grow in standing water. Bright red fall color.

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Shore pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	It is highly adaptable and can grow from dunes and bogs to rocky hilltops, and is tolerant of low nutrient conditions and salt spray.
Austrian pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian pine can grow to be a medium, broad tree with deep roots and is therefore unsuitable for small spaces. It is hardy and transplants well. It grows best on sunny sites.
Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	A slender, graceful tree with smooth, greenish white bark; grows up to 25 metres tall; distinctive leaves that quiver in the slightest breeze.
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam is native to northwestern Europe and can withstand harsh climatic conditions.
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Unlike most cone bearing trees, bald cypress loses its needles each winter and grows a new set in spring. The russet-red fall colour of its lacy needles is one of its outstanding characteristics. Hardy and tough, this tree will adapt to a wide range of soil types, whether wet, dry, or even swampy.
Nootka Cypress	<i>Xanthocyparis nootatensis</i>	This medium pyramidal tree has drooping branches with dark gray-green foliage that drape from spreading and upcurved branches. One of the most beautiful of the weeping conifers for dramatically accenting the landscape. This native selection thrives in cool, humid summer climates with above average rainfall. Evergreen.

Small Canopy Trees = Canopy Cover Credit of 25 m² per tree.

Fruit trees are also acceptable as small canopy trees where the homeowner wishes to maintain productive trees in their yards.

Common Name	Botanical Name	Comments
Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	A deciduous shrub or small tree, sometimes reaching a height of 20 metres; it has a short, crooked trunk, with twisted, spreading limbs and a low, irregularly shaped crown.
Douglas Maple	<i>Acer douglasii</i>	Douglas maple is suitable as an ornamental and is particularly attractive in the autumn.
Japanese maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maples are especially prized for the diversity of size, shape and colour of foliage. Foliage colour changes with the season, and many are especially spectacular in the autumn
Korean maple	<i>Acer pseudosieboldianum</i>	Korean Maple has attractive forest green foliage which emerges red in spring. The palmate leaves are highly ornamental and turn an outstanding scarlet in the fall.
Paperbark maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	A handsome tree with an oval to rounded crown, an open habit, and upright branching. Soft green leaves turn scarlet in fall. Becomes distinctive and elegant with age, as its papery sheets of bark peel to reveal cinnamon-brown new bark. An excellent small landscape specimen or woodland understory accent.
American hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	New leaves emerge reddish-purple, changing to dark green, then turn yellow to orange-red in the fall, offering a kaleidoscope of colour throughout the year.
Japanese hornbeam	<i>Carpinus japonica</i>	Elegant small tree for the garden. It forms a low wide spreading mounded shape with a thin delicate layered branching habit.
Hinoki false cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis obtuse</i>	Foliage is thick, dark green in color and arranged on "wavy" branches.
Giant Dogwood	<i>Cornus controversa</i>	Grow in acidic, organically rich, medium moisture, well drained soils in full sun to part shade. Some afternoon shade is appreciated in hot summer climates such as the St. Louis area. Best performance occurs in cool summer climates. Provide consistent moisture and mulch root zone.
Cornus Eddies white wonder	Eddies white wonder	The large flower bracts open in early spring and have broad overlapping bracts (false petals) that are gleaming white and abundant.

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Korean dogwood	Cornus kousa	This handsome small tree adds year round beauty. White flowers in May and June give a milky way effect; purple and scarlet fall leaves add intense colour. Beautiful tree form, with horizontal branching. Partial shade to full sun.
Serbian spruce	Picea omorika	The most graceful of all spruces, the Serbian Spruce offers thin arching branches with a slender straight trunk. The needles are light-green to blue-green with purple to cinnamon coloured 1 ½ inch cones. Prefers deep, moist, well drained soil. Plant in partial shade to full sun.
Redbud	Cercis canadensis	Eastern redbud is a small deciduous tree. Trees typically grow 20 feet in height with a similar spread and have gracefully ascending branches and a rounded shape.
Venus dogwood	Cornus x venus	Venus dogwood is a small tree that offers excellent spring and fall interest as well as excellent disease resistance and ease of care. This tree's fruit attracts birds in the fall.
Black hawthorne	Crataegus douglasii	This species is a handsome ornamental with showy white flowers, glossy foliage, and odd, shiny black fruits. It is named for its discoverer, David Douglas (1798-1834), the Scottish botanical explorer.
Lavallei hawthorne	Crataegus x lavellei	Lavalle Hawthorn is an almost bulletproof street or landscape tree. The leaves are 2" to 4" long and 1" to 1½" wide, and develop into a shiny, lustrous dark green color, almost appearing evergreen into a mild winter. The flowers are white and showy in spring, followed by bronzy to coppery red colors in fall. Fruit is brick red to orange, and from ½" to ¾" diameter.
Toba hawthorne	Crataegus mordensis	Its short stature is ideal for growing under powerlines on a boulevard. Toba hawthorn will have showy white flowers with pink overtones.
Star magnolia	Magnolia stellata	Magnolia stellata, sometimes called the star magnolia, is a slow growing shrub or small tree native to Japan. It bears large, showy white or pink flowers in early spring, before its leaves open.
Japanese flowering crapapple	Malus floribunda	A small ornamental tree known for its showy, bright pink buds that open to fragrant white flowers. Japanese flowering crapapple has an irregular, spreading branch habit as it ages, showy, persistent yellow-red fruits and good disease resistance. Use as a specimen tree or in small groups.
Southern beech	Nothofagus antarctica	Nothofagus antarctica is a very

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Purple leaf plum	<i>Prunus pissardi nigra</i>	<p>characteristic tree that preferably should be planted as a solitary or in small groups.</p> <p>A widely planted tree with very early dark pink flowers one of the first of the trees to blossom in the spring often in blossom late February or early March. The blossom is followed by dark purple leaves.</p>
Sourwood	<i>Oxedendron</i>	<p>Sourwood is an attractive tree with white flowers in early summer and excellent fall colour. This tree requires an acid soil.</p>
Japanese stewartia	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	<p>This tree grows somewhat slowly until established, eventually reaching up to 40 feet tall and 20 feet wide. It's an excellent specimen tree.</p>
Japanese snowbell	<i>Styrax japonica</i>	<p>Lovely, slightly fragrant, white, bell shaped flowers drip from strongly horizontal side branches with dark green foliage in early summer. A splendid small tree for use adjacent to a patio or near a pathway.</p>
Fragrant snowbell	<i>Styrax obassia</i>	<p><i>Styrax obassia</i> is a handsome tree with bold foliage of up to six inches long, somewhat reminiscent of the In late spring chains of fragrant white flowers decorate the branches. The form is dense while young, somewhat oval in shape, then becomes more open rounded with age.</p>
Western yew	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	<p>Considered a slow growing understory species and can live up to 400 years. Conifer.</p>