



Institute of Food and Agriculture Sciences
Brevard County Extension Service
Florida Cooperative Extension Service

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Large Trees

Large trees need large areas for their root systems to spread so they can hold the trees up in a storm or hurricane. Their roots will spread 2-3 times past the end of their branches.

Plant large trees AT LEAST 12 feet from roads, sidewalks and driveways or buckling and damage could occur!

Do not plant large trees in locations that are underneath power lines or too close for the mature spread of the tree.

Large Trees (50+ feet) and well-drained soil

<u>Scientific names</u>	<u>Common name</u>		
<i>Carya alba</i> *	Mockernut hickory		
<i>Carya glabra</i> *	Pignut hickory		
<i>Celtis laevigata</i> *	Hackberry or Sugarberry		ST
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> *	Sweetgum		
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> *	Southern magnolia	Fl	ST
<i>Morus rubra</i> *	Red mulberry		
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> *	Black gum		
<i>Pinus palustris</i> *	Long leaf pine		ST
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> *	Sycamore		
<i>Quercus nigra</i> *	Water oak		
<i>Quercus shumardii</i> *	Shumard oak		
<i>Quercus virginiana</i> *	Live oak		ST
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> *	Bald cypress		
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese evergreen elm		
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	Winged elm		
<i>Ulmus americana</i> *	American elm		
<i>Ulmus Americana floridana</i>	*Florida elm		
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> *	Cedar elm		

(more trees on the back)

Large Trees and occasionally wet soil

<u>Scientific names</u>	<u>Common name</u>		
<i>Carya glabra</i> *	Pignut hickory		
<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i> *	Loblolly bay		
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> *	Sweetgum		
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> *	Southern magnolia	Fl	ST
<i>Morus rubra</i> *	Red Mulberry		
<i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i> *	South Florida slash pine		ST
<i>Pinus elliottii</i> *	Slash pine		ST
<i>Pinus taeda</i> *	Loblolly pine		
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> *	Sycamore		
<i>Quercus falcate</i> *	Southern red oak		
<i>Quercus shumardii</i> *	Shumard oak		
<i>Quercus virginiana</i> *	Live oak		ST
<i>Ulmus americana</i> *	American elm		
<i>Ulmus americana floridana</i> *	Florida elm		

Large Trees in areas of extended flooding

<u>Scientific names</u>	<u>Common name</u>		
<i>Acer rubrum</i> *	Red maple		
<i>Celtis laevigata</i> *	Hackberry or sugarberry		ST
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> *	Sweetgum		
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>sylvatica</i> *	Blackgum		
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i> *	Swamp tupelo		
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> *	Sycamore		
<i>Quercus nigra</i> *	Water oak		
<i>Quercus phellos</i> *	Willow oak		
<i>Taxodium ascendens</i> *	Pond cypress		
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> *	Bald cypress		
<i>Ulmus americana</i> *	American elm		
<i>Ulmus americana floridana</i> *	Florida elm		
<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> *	Cedar elm		

*Native plants Fl – ornamental flowers ST – salt tolerant

For more information go to the University of Florida - Horticulture Departments website at <http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/database/index.shtml> and click on 680 Tree Fact sheets. You can search by common name or scientific name. For additional information you can also go to Google, type in the scientific name and click on search. You will find cultural information on these trees including their heights and spreads. If you would like to see photos of the plants then go into Google, click on Images (which is above the search window), then type in the scientific name and click on the search button and all you will get are pictures.