



FREE TREE GIVEAWAY

SATURDAY, MARCH 14 | 9AM-12PM

LELAND CULTURAL ARTS CENTER
1212 Magnolia Village WAY



ARBOR DAY FOUNDATION & ENTERPRISE MOBILITY



‘SATYR HILL’ AMERICAN HOLLY *Ilex opaca*

At a Glance

- **Tree Type:** Evergreen
- **Size at Maturity:** 30–50' tall × 15–25' wide
- **Canopy Style:** Pyramidal, dense
- **Sun Requirements:** Full sun to part shade
- **Water Needs:** Medium; prefers well-drained soil
- **Growth Rate:** Slow to moderate
- **Wildlife Attractant:** Yes—birds, pollinators
- **Native to NC:** Yes
- **Ideal Use:** Screening, privacy hedge, specimen tree, wildlife garden

TREE CARE TIPS

- **Water routinely (1–2x/week) and deeply** during the first 1–2 years to establish strong roots, especially during dry spells.
- **Maintain a 2–3" layer of mulch** to stabilize soil temperature, conserve moisture, and reduce weeds. Keep mulch away from the trunk, and leave the root flare visible!
- **Prefers slightly acidic soils.** *Avoid over-liming.*
- **Prune during winter dormancy** to remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches and to maintain form. Avoid heavy pruning or topping.

FUN FACT

American holly has been used in holiday décor for centuries—and its wood was once prized for fine furniture, tool handles, and even early piano keys.

WHY YOU'LL LOVE IT

With its glossy green leaves and bright red berries, the American holly is a classic Southern evergreen!

It's elegant, resilient, and unmistakably festive.

ECOLOGICAL VALUE

A powerhouse for winter wildlife! American holly berries persist into winter, feeding birds when food is scarce. In spring, its flowers support pollinators, and its dense branches offer year-round shelter and nesting habitat.

WHERE TO PLANT

Ideal for privacy screens, woodland edges, or as a striking specimen tree.

Appreciates protection from afternoon sun when young. Once established, it tolerates heat, humidity, and drought.

Note: To produce berries, you'll need at least one male plant nearby to cross-pollinate.



PERSIMMON

Diospyros virginiana

At a Glance

- **Tree Type:** Deciduous
- **Size at Maturity:** 30–60' tall × 20–35' wide
- **Canopy Style:** Oval or irregular
- **Sun Requirements:** Full sun
- **Water Needs:** Medium; drought-tolerant once established; prefers acidic to neutral soils
- **Growth Rate:** Moderate
- **Wildlife Attractant:** Yes—mammals, birds
- **Native to NC:** Yes
- **Ideal Use:** Edible fruit, wildlife gardening

TREE CARE TIPS

- **Water routinely (1-2x/week) and deeply** during the first year to encourage root growth. Mature trees tolerate drought but benefit from occasional watering in dry spells.
- **Maintain a 2-3" layer of mulch** to stabilize soil temperature, conserve moisture, and reduce weeds. *Leave the trunk's root flare visible to avoid rot!*
- Avoid soil compaction or construction near roots.
- **Prune during winter dormancy** to remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches and maintain structure. *Avoid warm-season pruning. Never top!*
- **Plant in full sun for best fruit production.**

WHY YOU'LL LOVE IT

This low-maintenance native fruit tree offers delicious golden-orange persimmons (when fully ripe!) and fiery fall foliage.

ECOLOGICAL VALUE

Persimmons feed foxes, opossums, raccoons, deer, and more. Its leaves and flowers also support insects and pollinators.

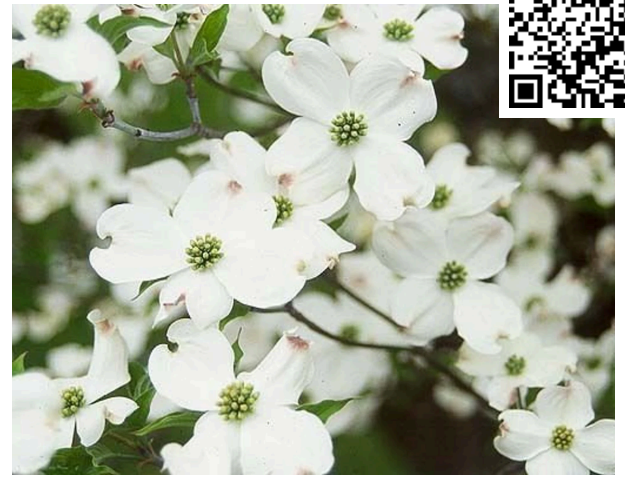
FUN FACT

Early American settlers used persimmon seeds as a coffee substitute—and folklore says you can predict winter weather from the seed's pattern!

WHERE TO PLANT

Prefers sunny sites with well-drained soil. Great for naturalized areas, edible landscapes, or woodland edges.

Give it space—it may sucker to form small groves. *Avoid overly wet or compacted areas.*



FLOWERING DOGWOOD

Cornus florida

At a Glance

- **Tree Type:** Deciduous
- **Size at Maturity:** 15–30' tall × 15–30' wide
- **Canopy Style:** Horizontal branching with a layered, rounded crown
- **Sun Requirements:** Part shade to full sun
- **Water Needs:** Medium; prefers moist, well-drained, slightly acidic soil
- **Growth Rate:** Slow to moderate
- **Wildlife Attractant:** Yes—pollinators, birds, and small mammals
- **Native to NC:** Yes
- **Ideal Use:** Understory planting, pollinator gardens, small yards

TREE CARE TIPS

- **Water routinely (1-2x/week) and deeply** during the first 1-2 years—especially during dry spells—to encourage root growth.
- **Maintain a 2-3" layer of mulch** to stabilize soil temperature, conserve moisture, and reduce weeds. *Leave the trunk's root flare visible!*
- **Avoid soil compaction** or construction near roots.
- If shaping is desired, **prune lightly after flowering.**

FUN FACT

The “petals” of a flowering dogwood aren’t actually petals—they’re bracts! The true flowers are the tiny green clusters in the center.

WHY YOU’LL LOVE IT

A true Southern classic: creamy white (sometimes blush-tinted) spring bracts, bright red berries in late summer, rich burgundy foliage in fall, and beautifully textured bark in winter.

ECOLOGICAL VALUE

A powerhouse native for wildlife. Early spring blooms support native bees and other pollinators. Its fall berries (drupes) feed migrating and resident birds—including cardinals, woodpeckers, thrushes, and mockingbirds. As a host plant for several moth and butterfly species, it strengthens the local food web. Thrives as a woodland understory tree, supporting layered forest habitat.

WHERE TO PLANT

Best as an understory tree below larger canopy trees or along woodland edges. Protect from intense afternoon sun and hot, dry sites. Avoid poorly drained soils or exposed, high-heat locations. Ideal near patios, garden beds, or as a focal point in naturalized landscapes.



DURA HEAT® RIVER BIRCH *Betula nigra*

At a Glance

- **Tree Type:** Deciduous
- **Size at Maturity:** 30–40' tall × 25–35' wide
- **Canopy Style:** Oval, spreading
- **Sun Requirements:** Full sun to part shade
- **Water Needs:** Medium to high; tolerates wet soils
- **Growth Rate:** Fast
- **Wildlife Attractant:** Yes—birds, pollinators
- **Native to NC:** Yes
- **Ideal Use:** Rain gardens, stream banks, wet yards

TREE CARE TIPS

- **Water routinely (1-2x/week) and deeply** during the first 1-2 years to encourage root growth.
- **Maintain a 2-3" layer of mulch** to stabilize soil temperature, conserve moisture, and reduce weeds. *Leave the trunk's root flare visible to avoid rot!*
- Avoid soil compaction or construction near roots.
- **Prune during winter dormancy** to remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches and maintain structure. *Avoid warm-season pruning. Never top!*

WHY YOU'LL LOVE IT

With cinnamon-peeling bark and golden fall color, this beauty looks good year-round!

Unlike other birches, this cultivar resists heat stress and holds its leaves longer in southern summers.

WHERE TO PLANT

The Dura Heat® river birch is a native standout, tailor-made for soggy spots and sultry summers.

It thrives in low-lying, damp soils, soaking up stormwater and anchoring rain gardens, streambanks, and wet backyards.

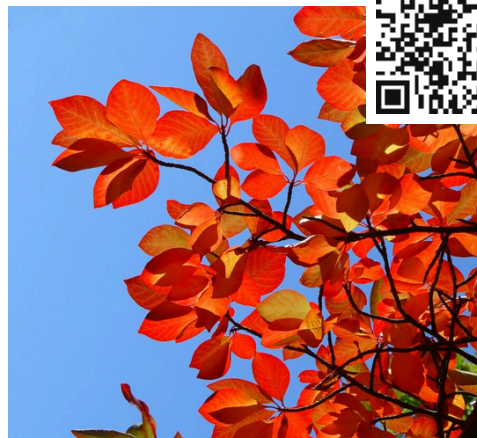
River birch roots are vigorous! Avoid planting too close to sidewalks, driveways, or foundations, where root heaving could be a concern.

ECOLOGICAL VALUE

Seeds feed finches and other small birds. The foliage supports butterfly and moth caterpillars. Its roots stabilize streambanks, filtering runoff and reducing erosion.

FUN FACT

River birch bark was once used by Native Americans for canoes and shelters.



BLACKGUM / TUPELO

Nyssa sylvatica

At a Glance

- **Tree Type:** Deciduous
- **Size at Maturity:** 30–50' tall × 20–30' wide
- **Canopy Style:** Pyramidal when young, rounded with age
- **Sun Requirements:** Full sun to part shade
- **Water Needs:** Medium; tolerates wet or dry sites once established
- **Growth Rate:** Slow to moderate
- **Wildlife Attractant:** Yes—bees, birds, mammals
- **Native to NC:** Yes
- **Ideal Use:** Shade, fall color, wildlife habitat

WHY YOU'LL LOVE IT

A Carolina classic, blackgum trees ignite in autumn with brilliant scarlet foliage—**one of the earliest and brightest fall shows in the Southeast!**

FUN FACT

The name “tupelo” comes from the Muscogee (Creek) language, meaning “tree of the swamp.”

Its nectar produces a prized honey—Tupelo honey.

TREE CARE TIPS

- **Water routinely (1-2x/week) and deeply** during the first 1-2 years to encourage root growth.
- **Maintain a 2-3" layer of mulch** to stabilize soil temperature, conserve moisture, and reduce weeds. Leave the trunk's root flare visible to avoid rot!
- Avoid soil compaction or construction near roots.
- **Relatively low-maintenance**, blackgum trees require little pruning—just remove any dead, damaged, or crowded branches in late winter if needed.

WHERE TO PLANT

Prefers moist, acidic soil but tolerates a range of conditions. Its deep taproot makes it wind-firm but hard to transplant—plant small and let it grow. Choose a site with full sun to partial shade and give it space to develop its naturally upright, pyramidal shape.

ECOLOGICAL VALUE

Early fall berries are a high-energy feast for birds and mammals—including wood ducks, robins, wild turkeys, and black bears.

Spring flowers attract native pollinators, while dense foliage offers nesting cover for songbirds.

In wetland or low-lying areas, deep roots help stabilize soil and reduce erosion.



PRINCETON AMERICAN ELM

Ulmus americana 'Princeton'

At a Glance

- **Tree Type:** Deciduous
- **Size at Maturity:** 60–80' tall × 30–50' wide
- **Canopy Style:** Vase-shaped, arching
- **Sun Requirements:** Full sun
- **Water Needs:** Medium
- **Growth Rate:** Fast
- **Wildlife Attractant:** Yes—birds, pollinators, mammals
- **Native to NC:** Yes—disease-resistant cultivar of native elm
- **Ideal Use:** Fast shade, urban areas

TREE CARE TIPS

- **Water routinely (1-2x/week) and deeply** during the first 1-2 years to encourage root growth.
- **Maintain a 2-3" layer of mulch** to stabilize soil temperature, conserve moisture, and reduce weeds. *Leave the trunk's root flare visible!*
- Avoid soil compaction or construction near roots.
- **Prune during winter dormancy** to remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches and maintain structure. Avoid warm-season pruning. *Never top!*

FUN FACT

Once America's most popular street tree, the elm lined entire avenues with its graceful canopy.

WHERE TO PLANT

Ideal for large yards, this elm needs ample space to reach its full potential—maturing at 60–80' tall with an equally impressive canopy spread.

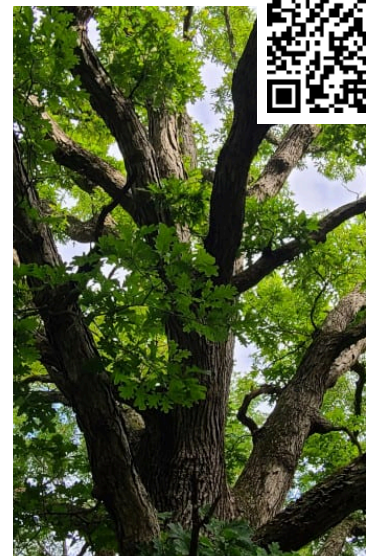
WHY YOU'LL LOVE IT

Developed in 1922, the 'Princeton' cultivar is prized for its resistance to Dutch elm disease, helping to restore this iconic tree to our landscapes. Fast-growing and adaptable, it tolerates a wide range of urban conditions, from compacted soils to air pollution, while still displaying its iconic form.

Its tall, arching limbs makes every street look like a cathedral and every yard feel like a park.

ECOLOGICAL VALUE

Hosts the caterpillars, supporting butterfly and insect populations at the base of the food web. Its seeds and foliage feed countless birds and small mammals.



WHITE OAK

Quercus alba

At a Glance

- **Tree Type:** Deciduous
- **Size at Maturity:** 60–80' tall × 60–80' wide
- **Canopy Style:** Broad, rounded, spreading
- **Sun Requirements:** Full sun
- **Water Needs:** Medium; prefers well-drained soils
- **Growth Rate:** Slow to moderate
- **Wildlife Attractant:** Yes—birds, mammals, insects
- **Native to NC:** Yes
- **Ideal Use:** Legacy, shade, habitat, large yards

FUN FACT

White oak wood was prized for shipbuilding—including the USS Constitution, “Old Ironsides”—thanks to its strength and resistance to rot.

Its durable lumber has also been essential for barrel-making, imparting distinctive flavor to bourbon and wines.

WHERE TO PLANT

White oaks need plenty of room to grow—best suited for large yards, parks, or open landscapes where their iconic, spreading limbs can fully develop without obstruction.

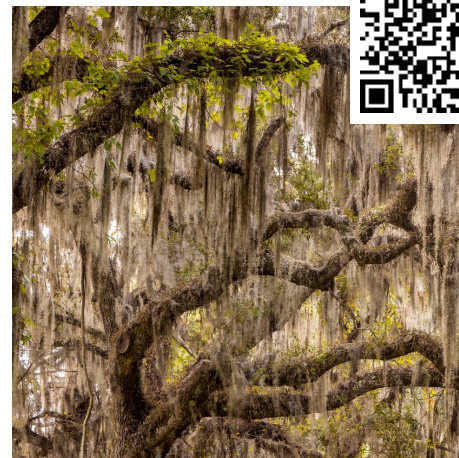
Prefers deep, well-drained soils. When planting, stay away from compacted or shallow ground. These long-lived giants thrive in locations with good air circulation and plenty of sunlight.

TREE CARE TIPS

- **Water routinely (1–2x/week) and deeply** during the first one to two years to encourage root growth.
- **Maintain a 2–3" layer of mulch** to stabilize soil temperature, conserve moisture, and reduce weeds. *Leave the trunk's root flare visible to avoid rot.*
- Avoid soil compaction or construction near roots.
- **Prune during winter dormancy** to remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches and maintain strong structure. *Avoid warm-season pruning, and never top.*

WHY YOU'LL LOVE IT

The white oak is a symbol of strength and endurance, living for centuries. Take one home and plant your legacy!



SOUTHERN LIVE OAK

Quercus virginiana

At a Glance

- **Tree Type:** Evergreen
- **Size at Maturity:** 40–80' tall × 60–100' wide
- **Canopy Style:** Massive, spreading, picturesque
- **Sun Requirements:** Full sun
- **Water Needs:** Medium; drought- and salt-tolerant
- **Growth Rate:** Moderate
- **Wildlife Attractant:** Yes—birds, mammals, insects
- **Native to NC:** Yes
- **Ideal Use:** Legacy, shade, habitat, large yards

WHY YOU'LL LOVE IT

The quintessential southern tree, live oaks are living landmarks. Their sweeping, moss-draped branches create shade havens and iconic beauty.

FUN FACT

The Southern live oak is unmatched in stormwater and carbon benefits.

One mature tree can intercept and absorb tens of thousands of gallons of stormwater each year, reducing flooding and protecting our waterways.

ECOLOGICAL VALUE

A single Southern live oak can be home to thousands of organisms—from lichens, mosses, and fungi clinging to its bark to insects, birds, bats, and mammals making use of its branches, leaves, and cavities.

It's not just a tree; it's an entire ecosystem.

TREE CARE TIPS

- **Water routinely (1-2x/week) and deeply** during the first one to two years to encourage strong root growth.
- **Maintain a 2-3" layer of mulch** to stabilize soil temperature, conserve moisture, and reduce weeds. *Leave the trunk's root flare visible to avoid rot.*
- Avoid soil compaction or construction near roots.
- **Prune during winter dormancy** to remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches and maintain strong structure. *Avoid warm-season pruning, and never top.*

WHERE TO PLANT

These giants grow slowly but live for centuries. Plant at least 20–30 feet from structures, driveways, and power lines so your oak has room to spread its iconic canopy.

Pair your live oak with native understory plants like yaupon holly, beautyberry, or wax myrtle. These species thrive in the filtered light beneath canopy trees like oaks!