

FALL TREE DIGGING RISK

There are a number of trees that do not transplant well when dug in the fall:

Botanical Name	Common Name
Betula	Birch
Cercidiphyllum	Katsura Tree
Cercis	Redbud
Cladrastis	Yellowwood
Cornus	Dogwood
Crataegus	Hawthorne
Fagus	Beech
Koelreuteria	Golden Rain Tree
Larix	Larch
Liquidambar	Sweetgum
Liriodendron	Tulip Tree
Magnolia	Magnolia
Nyssa	Black Tupelo
Platanus	Sycamore
Populus	Poplar
Prunus	Includes fruits (plum, cherry, almond, etc.)
Quercus	Oak
Sophora	Pagoda Tree

Risks can be grouped into three classifications:

1. Trees with slow root regeneration that have difficulty recovering. Soil temperatures must be at least 56 degrees for most tree roots to grow. Fall planting of these trees normally means no growth until spring when the soil warms enough. These trees include: **Katsura Tree, Redbud, Yellowwood, Dogwood, Beech, Golden Rain Tree, Larch, Sweetgum, Tulip Tree, Magnolia, Black Tupelo, Sycamore, Oak, and Pagoda Tree.**
2. Trees with thin bark and prolific twigs. Most of these trees are prone to winter desiccation and frost damage because they have excessive twigs. These trees include: **Birch and Oak.**
3. Trees that have an indeterminate growth habit. These are trees that continue to grow until very late in the fall. If these trees are to be dug in the fall, they should be dug after leaf drop or a hard freeze. This can help force them into dormancy. These trees include: **Hawthorne, Fruits, Poplar, and Oak.**

Planting these trees in the fall is a good idea if the trees were dug in the spring.

Most of the trees on this list need extra care whenever they are planted, whether it is fall, spring or summer.