

Resilient tree species

	Root Suckering Species	Stump Sprouting Species	Burl Sprouting Species	Conifers (non-sprouting)
Bottomland Species	Acer negundo* Asimina triloba# Liquidambar styraciflua *# Nyssa sylvatica	Acer rubrum Acer pseudoplatanus*+ Acer saccharinum Alnus glutinosa*+ Alnus meridima*# Betula nigra# Catalpa speciosa *# Celtis laevigata# Gleditsia triacanthos* Ilex opaca Magnolia virginiana# Platanus occidentalis* Platanus x acerifolia *+ Populus deltoides* Quercus bicolor* Quercus palustris * Quercus phellos*# Salix nigra* Salix fragilis+		Chamaecyparis thyoides* Larix decidua+ Larix laricina Picea mariana Taxodium distichum*# Thuja occidentalis Thuja plicata+
Upland Species	Diospiros virginiana# Fagus grandifolia Gymnocladus dioicus*# Maclura pomifera*# Populus tremuloides* Prunus virginiana% Robinia pseudoacacia* Sassafras albidum *	Aesculus hippocastanum*+ Amelanchier arborea Betula lenta Carpinus caroliniana Carya cordiformis Carya tomentosa* Celtis occidentalis Juglans nigra* Koelreuteria paniculata*+ Prunus serotina * Quecus acutissima+ Quercus coccinea Quercus rubra* Sorbus alnifolia *+	Ginkgo biloba+ Magnolia acuminata# Quercus alba Tilia americana* Tilia cordata*+	Juniperus virginiana* Picea abies+ Picea glauca* Picea pungens* Pinus heldreichii*+ Pinus mugo*+ Pinus parviflora*+ Pinus rigida* Pinus strobus Pinus thunbergii*+

*Species with some degree of salt-tolerance

#Southern species

+Non-native species

%Rhizomatous species

Note: Bottomland species grow well in upland conditions, but not vice versa