



NATIONAL CHAMPION TREE PROGRAM

THE 2024 REGISTER OF NATIONAL CHAMPION TREES

National Champion Port Orford Cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*)
Photo Credit: George Cutter, National Champion Tree Program Intern



SCHOOL OF
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*For us and for our
grandchildrens'
grandchildren.*

Special thanks to American Forests for the seed funding to transition the program from American Forests to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville; and to the University of Tennessee for the in-kind support to match their contribution.

Edited and compiled by Jaq Payne.

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

I can barely put words to how it feels to write this introduction. Humbled, nervous, excited, joyful - none of it fully encompasses the volume of emotions I'm experiencing. A few short years ago, I was asked to take over running the Tennessee Champion Tree Program as a Master's Candidate at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville - the National Program was a distant, mythological figure. That's about the time that American Forests was sunsetting that historic program and seeking a new home for it, although that was far outside my radar at the time. I was wholly focused on Tennessee's largest trees. We spent our summers traveling the state with other tree enthusiasts that had been roped into helping out (it's not terribly hard to convince a forestry student to go see a big tree), measuring them with tapes and lasers, driving and walking and kayaking to their sometimes-elusive locations. I saw firsthand the way that people spoke about their trees: with pride, with reverence, with awe. Sometimes, it felt like we were discussing an elderly family member or a close neighbor.

Much of our society's relationship with nature is extractive, honoring only the value this resource holds to further human interests or economy. This program offers the invitation to explore the relationship between person, tree, and community in an entirely new (yet ancient) light: what responsibility do we hold for ourselves and our grandchildren's grandchildren? What do we owe the world that cradles us, that houses us, that puts breath in our lungs and apples in our bellies? These trees are more than numbers on a page. They're a long line of history stretching back millennia and carrying our legacy far, far into the future. A phrase I continuously return to is "for us, and for our grandchildren's grandchildren."

We have a duty to future generations to build a world worth living in - the same obligation that American Forests recognized over 80 years ago, and generations of humans recognized before them - to steward the land and to care for it, regardless of ownership. Our human lives are so tragically brief in comparison to our longest-lived trees.

Even if you stayed alive for 100 long years, you would have experienced only 6% of the lifespan of the Jardine Juniper, our National Champion Rocky Mountain Juniper (documented to be around 1,500 years old). Imagine being 100 years old and looking at someone who just turned 6. Now imagine that the 6-year-old is the one responsible for your care and well-being! How could someone who's only been on the planet for a moment understand the depth and breadth of an elder's lived experience? We have so much to learn from these gentle giants, from these monarchs of nature, from these treasured members of our community. We must do what we can, with appropriate respect given to human safety, to speak out on behalf of these individuals who cannot speak for themselves. Together, we can help ensure that these remarkable trees remain healthy, strong, and standing for decades to come.

In the words of American Forests Magazine from 1940: May "these old monarchs, protected from fire, disease, and the ax, ... stand to the end of their natural lives as cherished landmarks in the saga of America."

Long Live Our Champion Trees!

Warmly,
Jaq Payne

LETTER FROM THE FORMER DIRECTOR

ROSE TILESTON

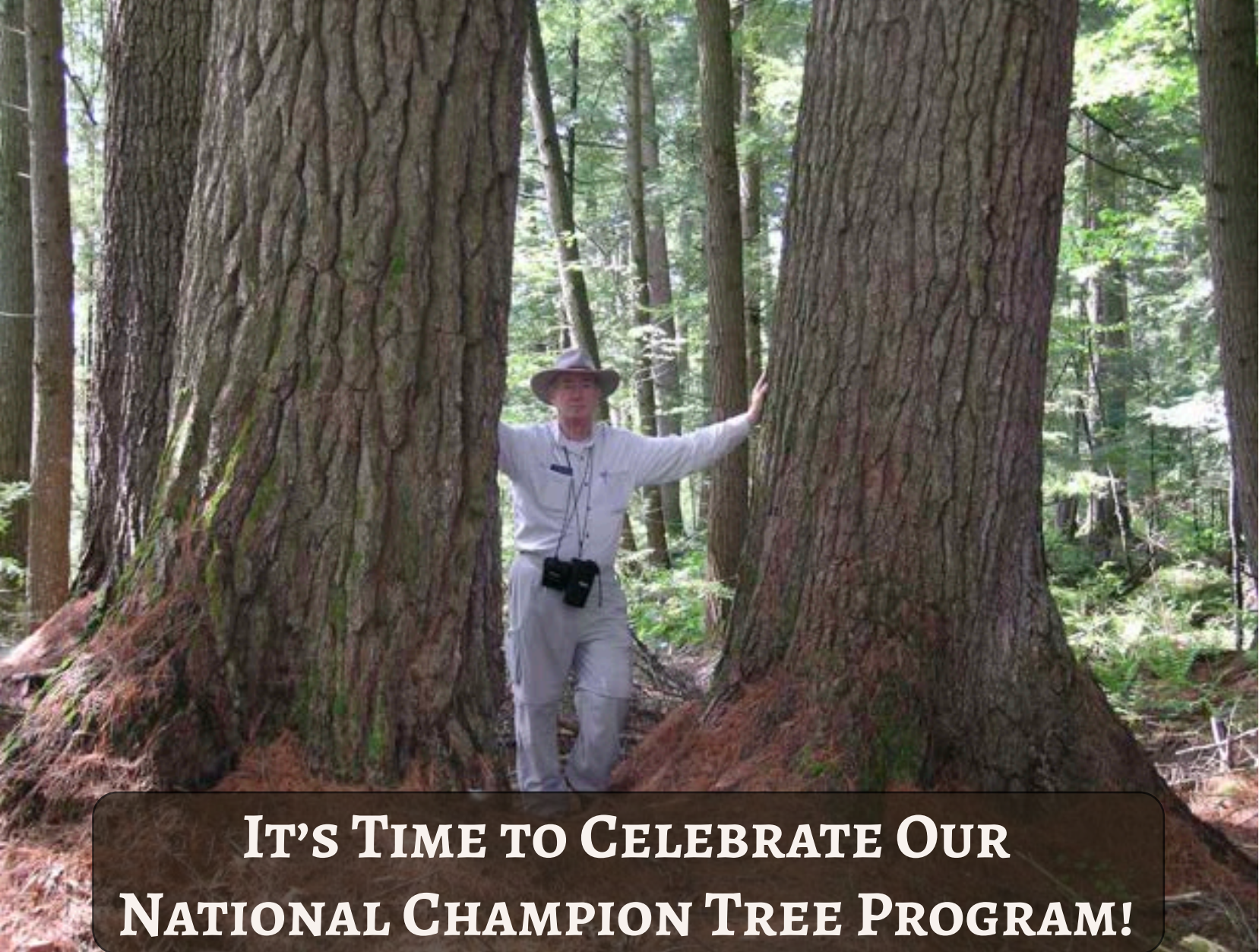
Since its inception in 1940, the National Champion Tree Program has promoted tree conservation by maintaining a list of "Champion Trees" of each species. These trees highlight the ecological, historical, and cultural significance of trees while inspiring public appreciation for the natural environment. By encouraging the discovery and documentation of these giants through community science, the program raises awareness about tree conservation and helps protect vital forest ecosystems for future generations. For more than 80 years the program has excelled in its mission to document the largest trees our nation holds, but it has the potential to do much more.

Often viewed as a program that only documents the biggest trees, the National Champion Tree Program's impact extends beyond data collection. The program raises vital awareness of the vast biodiversity of tree species found within the United States and provides an avenue for people, who otherwise wouldn't, to engage in tree conservation. In the age of the anthropocene when global species loss is projected to be in the millions, now is as critical a time as ever to increase public awareness of the rich biodiversity of trees within our nation and to protect as much of it as we possibly can. Looking towards the future, with increased funding, the National Champion Tree Program could further contribute to native tree conservation through three transformative initiatives:

- **Tree Protection Policy Center:** Establish a dedicated center to support people and communities in advocating for and creating policies which protect America's most remarkable trees and their habitats from the local to national level.
- **Seed Banks:** Partner with State Champion Tree programs and arboretums nationwide to collect and propagate seeds from the largest of our rarest native trees, ensuring the survival of these species for generations to come.
- **The Ultimate Tree Guide:** Create a visually stunning, comprehensive tree ID book—the first to visually document every species of native tree of the continental U.S.—complete with high-quality photographs and detailed descriptions of their unique features.

From 2018 to 2021 it was my privilege to manage the National Champion Tree Program at American Forests. Most recently I helped to transition the program to the University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture. I am beyond thrilled with the plans which have been developed to revitalize and expand the program. Based on their management of the Tennessee Champion Tree Program I am confident the National Program will continue to thrive under the leadership of Jaq Payne and the team at UTIA. Beyond Jaq's educational and professional credentials, his genuine enthusiasm for Champion Trees, collaborative spirit, finesse at building strong community relationships, and unwavering optimism makes him the perfect person to continue carrying on the long legacy of the National Champion Tree Program.





IT'S TIME TO CELEBRATE OUR NATIONAL CHAMPION TREE PROGRAM!

BY ROBERT T. LEVERETT

PAST TO PRESENT

When Jaq Payne, our new National Champion Tree Program coordinator, asked if I would write an article to accompany the publishing of the next National Champion Tree list, I immediately agreed. I've had a lifelong fascination with trees and especially large, tall ones. Throughout my journey, I have borne witness to the champion tree program's celebration of our largest member of each species and its genetic heritage.

I thought of my history with Champion Trees that started with my membership in American Forests in the 1960s. In 2013, I became a charter member of the American Forests National Champion Tree Program's Measuring Guidelines Working Group. Through the group, American Forests published online the first substantive tree measuring guidelines for the program, written by myself and Don Bertollette. Don and I went on to establish the Champion Trees Certification Cadre to promote research into advanced tree-measuring methods and train members across the country. We also presented tree-measuring webinars, and I conducted 15 onsite workshops in 7 states.

Despite these accomplishments, starting around 2015, the program fell on hard times, but now thanks to the University of Tennessee (UT), we are at a new beginning, and I am excited that we can build on the firm foundation established by American Forests.

ON TO THE FUTURE

Under UT the National Champion Tree Program, founded in 1940, now has a dedicated full-time coordinator in Jaq Payne, who is committed to taking us to new heights. The culmination of my history with Champion Trees is in having the honor to continue to be part of the program under his visionary leadership: we will now more fully deliver its promise.

Thanks to UT and all involved, we will present the Champions to the public with greater broadness and depth. Through continual advances in equipment capability and methods, we can measure Champion Tree candidates to higher levels of accuracy than previously possible, allowing us to better serve the scientists and researchers who consult our list. We intend to tighten the rules of championship eligibility to better reflect comparable growth forms and resolve issues around multi-stem and non-standard forms. We can even add to the list of physical attributes that we measure and report.

BENEFITS OF CHAMPION TREES

From a top-down perspective, Champion Trees serve us best as ambassadors for their life forms, reminding us of the ecological services they provide and, of no small value, their power to lift our spirits. Beyond reporting their physical attributes, we can help our fellow citizens better understand the benefits of their



size and age in providing wildlife habitat, making landscaping contributions, and offering all-important life-giving and climate mitigation services.

Going forward, we can expand our listings by including the champions of individual dimensions (height, girth, and crown spread), and even include a numerical evaluation of the climate mitigation services that a champion tree provides, services that big trees perform well beyond what newly planted ones can do.

The wide range of values that our Champions offer is beyond debate. Yet, despite their services to us, the safety of many of our Champions from being capriciously removed is always at risk. Helping our fellow citizens appreciate the life-supporting properties of these imposing lifeforms is, in my opinion, the highest mission of the National Champion Tree Program. Have you hugged your big tree today?

I want to thank my fellow Champion Tree Program advisors Don Bertollette, Bob Van Pelt, and Jared Lockwood, as well as my wife and collaborator Monica Leverett, for their most helpful suggestions.



Former National Champion Sugar Maple, Massachusetts. Photo by Brian Kelley of the Gathering Growth Foundation, with permission from American Forests.

HOW CHAMPIONS ARE CROWNED

Champion Trees earn their title through the Champion Tree Points Formula.

$$\text{Circumference (in)} + \text{Height (ft)} + 0.25 * \text{Average Crown Spread Diameter (ft)} = \text{Total Champion Tree Points}$$

This formula was developed in 1925 by Fred Besley, one of the pioneers of forestry in Maryland.

The tree (or trees) with the highest Champion Score becomes the Champion (or Co-Champions) of their species.

Height is measured using a laser rangefinder, or hypsometer (the preferred method, **Figure 1**) or using a clinometer (sometimes necessary when you can't get the laser to hit the top of the tree).



Figure 1 (above): Jimi Miller, former Tennessee Champion Tree Program (TCTP) intern, uses a hypsometer to measure a potential State Champion Tree.

Figure 2 (left): Mara Lind, former TCTP intern, teaches a group of students how to measure circumference.

Circumference is taken at 4.5 feet above ground (**Figure 2**), but sometimes it is measured higher or lower due to the form of the tree. Split trunks are measured at the narrowest point or “waist” below the split, or by taking the measurement of each trunk and combining it into Functional Circumference (**Figure 3**), the equivalent of a single stem’s circumference. For extremely shrubby forms, the largest stem may be measured.



Figure 3: Kayla Stuart, Tennessee Champion Tree Program Director, measures the circumference of a multi-stem trees using the “narrowest waist” method (left) and the Functional Circumference method (right).

Average Crown Spread Diameter is either measured underneath the crown from dripline to dripline with a measuring tape (**Figure 4**), by standing under one side of the dripline and using the laser rangefinder to measure the distance to someone/something standing underneath the opposite dripline, or by standing underneath the dripline and measuring to the trunk radially, like the spokes of a wheel, adding in the diameter of the trunk during final calculations. The “dripline” is the very edge of the crown, where water would drip off the tips of the branches. Several measurements are taken and averaged together into a single representative diameter.

Co Champions Rule: If the largest tree is under 100 points, Co-Champions’ points must be within 3 points of the leader. If the largest tree is over 100 points, Co-Champions’ points must be within 3% of the leader. If accurate volumes are known for the leader and challengers, Co-Champions’ volume must be within 6% of the leader.

10-year Rule: National Champions must be remeasured at least once every 10 years to remain eligible for the National Register. Exceptions were made for this cycle (see page 28).



Figure 4: Kayla Stuart holds one end of a measuring tape as Makenzie Owen, current TCTP intern, wades to the opposite dripline to measure the crown spread of the 2024 TN Champion Water Tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*)

Want to join in the fun? Sign up for our email newsletter to stay on top of future Tree Measurement Trainings and other Champion Tree news!



For the first time, we are introducing a new column to the Register:



This icon indicates that the record was personally verified by a member of the National Cadre of Tree Measurement Experts. This small group of tree-measuring enthusiasts are the elite of the elite when it comes to the practice, methodology, and theory of tree measurement.

Records without this icon are likely still highly accurate - there are many skilled and expert tree measurers who are not National Cadre members. We hope to expand the membership of the National Cadre in the coming years! Turn the page for more info on this program.

ADVENTURE BEYOND MEASURE

THE NATIONAL CADRE OF TREE MEASUREMENT EXPERTS

At first, it sounds simple - measure the tree! Wrap the tape around the middle, take a gander at the top, and figure out how big its shadow is at noon.

But then:



Coast Redwood
(*Sequoia sempervirens*)

How do you measure the height accurately from the ground when you can't see the top of the tree?



Blue Gum Eucalyptus
(*Eucalyptus globulus*)

Where do you wrap the tape around a gobsnacker like this?



Rocky Mountain Juniper
(*Juniperus scopulorum*)

How do you safely take the circumference of an ancient tree hanging off the side of a cliff?

Trees are complex, living beings that are constantly responding to an ever-changing environment. Their stems grow towards light and away from the ground, when possible, but they're often more than happy to slide underneath an obstacle and come up where the sunshine is a little brighter. As the architecture gets larger and more intricate, it becomes harder to measure accurately - both physically and logically.

For those of us who find delight in combing through the nitty-gritty, enjoy walking the logical mental pathways of attempting to standardize the un-standardizable, take pride in honing our craft and improving our accuracy and precision - the National Cadre of Tree Measurement Experts is our playground.

If you would like to join us, whether you are a ground-truther, a math whiz, or a hiker with an affinity for trees, we would welcome your participation to help us improve the accuracy of our data! We are actively seeking participants for the National Cadre of Tree Measurement Experts Training Program - becoming a member means that you might be called upon to travel out to a tree and verify that it's a contender for the National Champion Tree Program.

You could be the measurer who documents the largest specimen of a tree's species!

Our vetted measurers have visited some incredible places: escorted through protected lands, kayaking to measure a tree in the middle of the lake, there's even an elusive Washington Champion that's a 4-day hike *to get to*. Scan the QR code or visit our website to sign up for more information when the NCTME Training & Certification Program is complete.



CHAMPION VOLUME VS. CHAMPION POINTS

Normally, Champion Trees are crowned by points (see pages 8-9). In some cases, extensive work has been done to accurately quantify the **volume** of remarkable trees. The two trees depicted here are among the largest Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) trees in the world - the tree on the left is a National Co-Champion Douglas Fir and is known as "**Rex**" and has a Champion Score of **841** and a volume of **10,480 ft³**. The tree on the right is called the "**Queets Fir**" and has a Champion Score of only **694**, but a volume of **11,670 ft³**.

Although the Queets Fir looks markedly smaller if you're judging on height alone, its massive, columnar trunk results in a volume **1,190 ft³ larger** than that of Rex - that's the equivalent of 3 concrete mixer trucks or 45 times as much as a standard hot tub will hold! Observe how the trunk of the Queets Fir is much thicker nearly all the way to its broken top.

When we get to trees of this nearly-unimaginable size, our Champion Points formula breaks down. It's just not an accurate way to compare truly giant individuals. The emphasis on circumference at 4.5' off the ground doesn't account for these almost-cylindrical trunks that store incredible amounts of carbon and provide a sturdy structure for their massive crowns.

For species where accurate volume measurements are documented, the National Champion may be crowned based on volume rather than Champion Points. **General Sherman**, our National Champion Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), is recognized as the largest tree in the United States by volume (pictured on the back cover).

How to quantify "bigness" is a topic frequently discussed between members of the Big Tree Community. We strive to keep accurate measurement records, but trees in their complexity, their magnitude, and their splendor often defy human categorization. The sense of awe that one feels when looking up at a true giant, one of the precious few remaining megaflores of our world, is impossible to put into words - it simply must be experienced firsthand.



Two of the largest documented Douglas Firs (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). "Rex" (left) is obviously taller, but the "Queets Fir" (right) has a significantly larger volume. *Artwork by Robert Van Pelt.*

BIG TREE FLASHBACK

STUMBLING UPON CHAMPIONS — BRISTLECONE PINE ADVENTURES IN NEVADA.

BY ROBERT VAN PELT

In the 80+ years of the **National Big Tree Program**, there have only been three trees listed as the Champion bristlecone pine. Kinda. We now know that there are three species within subsection *Balfourianae* of the genus *Pinus* – Foxtail (*P. balfouriana*), Colorado bristlecone (*P. aristata*), and Great Basin bristlecone (*P. longaeva*). Originally, and until 1978, the National Register lumped the two bristlecone species together – as *Pinus aristata*.

The very first National Register was only two pages long in the April 1941 issue of *American Forests* magazine. There were just 77 trees listed, and most of them only reported a circumference measurement. By 1943, a bristlecone pine appeared on the list – a tree from **Cedar Breaks National Monument** in Utah. The only measurement reported was 21 feet in circumference.

In 1951, **The Patriarch** was crowned Champion, from the White Mountains of California. A few years later, in 1957, **Edmund Schulman** discovered **Methuselah**, aged 4856 years in 2024, also in the White Mountains. So, for the past 60+ years, the White Mountains have become by far the most popular destination for folks to see the world's oldest trees. At 11,340 feet elevation, the **Patriarch Grove** is currently the endpoint of the rugged White Mountain Road.



Figure 1. The Patriarch, which is perhaps the most well-known bristlecone, is a multi-stemmed growth form – more like a shrub than a tree. The cross-sectional area of these stems is much smaller than what a single tape wrap around all of the stem would suggest. 2002 *American Forests* photo.

The shape of The Patriarch is not what most people think of when they think of a tree (**Figure 1**). I first saw The Patriarch in the early 1980s. I was never completely taken with this tree, as I know a bit about the ecology of this species, and how common it is for adjacent seedlings to fuse together to form a tree cluster. My friend

and colleague Chris Earle, who is the author of the **Gymnosperm Database** (www.conifers.org) also thought **The Patriarch** could be fused seedlings:

...tree establishment and growth on such a site will be controlled largely by microsite conditions and their effect upon snow accumulation. Seedlings will favor sites near legacy wood where snow provides some spring moisture and winter desiccation risks are low. I suspect this tree established, along with a number of other seedlings, just downwind of the stump or log of a prior tree. What we see today is a fusion of several seedlings.

In 2001, I had the opportunity to spend a couple weeks with Chris exploring northeast and northcentral Nevada. One of our goals was to visit the current **Nevada State Champion** bristlecone pine, which was in the White Pine Range, just west of Ely. It was reported to be nearly 12 feet in diameter and 50 feet tall, which would make it by far the largest bristlecone either of us had ever seen.

Many people don't realize how amazing Nevada is – they drive 400 miles across the state of Nevada on US Hwy 50 (which is known as '**The Loneliest Road in the US**') without realizing what is above them. That is because another fact most people don't realize is that Nevada has over 200 mountain ranges. Of course, many of these are small, but 30 of these reach elevations >9500 feet, and two dozen of these support bristlecone pine woodlands. I've seen Aspen and spruce-covered mountain landscapes in Nevada that rival anything found in Colorado or Wyoming!

Among the most impressive are the **Ruby Mountains** in far northeast Nevada. It is unique in that it is the only place where the three high-elevation Great Basin/Rocky Mountains pines occur – whitebark, limber, and bristlecone. During our explorations of **Lamoille Canyon**, we found and measured a new **Nevada State Champion** whitebark pine. We also did some exploring in the **Schell Creek Range**, where we ended up discovering and measuring a new **Nevada State Champion** limber pine and a new **National Champion** curl-leaf mountain mahogany.

We next made it to the **White Pine Range**, which held our goal. This tree was remote – 15 air miles from the nearest paved road and at 10,100 feet elevation. There was an old 4WD road that, if we could follow it, would take us within a mile or so of the tree. In the American West, what is called a 4WD road is in a class by itself. They are often barely a road, and only the most serious 4x4 vehicles – with equally intense drivers – can navigate. We were proceeding well and were within a few miles of our destination when we hit a very steep section with a large, cobble-filled swale. The 1988 Toyota 4-Runner is an amazing piece of engineering, but we were stuck. After about 15 minutes of failed attempts to cross this cobblefield, we realized that we would be walking from here. We packed up and started walking. After about ¼ mile, the road looked to be in great shape over relatively gentle ground. Upon seeing this, a determined Chris wanted to return to the truck to give it one more shot. This time, he tried a slightly different tactic that miraculously worked! We were then able to drive all the way to the base of the canyon where the tree was located.

Within a couple hours we located the tree, which was at the bottom of an amphitheater-shaped basin (**Figure 2**). The Champion was in a grove that had many other giants – one of which was also over 11 feet in diameter. After measuring the two trees, we climbed up to the ridge above, where gnarly bristlecones were everywhere. Above us was **Duckwater Peak** (11,175 feet), which we climbed. Curiously, after hiking through acres of bristlecones to get to the summit, the tree growing right out of the highest point was a limber pine!

Once we made it back to the truck, we continued forward on the 4WD road down the mountain, but this section was even worse than the one we came up on. We both agreed that we would not have made it if we had driven in the reverse direction. Our trip to expand our knowledge of Great Basin conifers had few initial expectations, but we ended up finding two new Nevada State Champions, and one National Champion!

Two years later, in 2003, my older brother Bruce, who is a professional photographer, received the first of his two **Master of Photography** awards from the Professional Photographers of America (PPA). The ceremony

was to be held in Las Vegas. Bruce and I had previously gone on dozens of hikes together throughout the mountains of the Pacific Northwest, but since he lives near Chicago, and I am in Seattle, we don't see each other very often. Upon hearing that Bruce was going to Vegas, my first thought was that the Spring Mountains are right outside of Vegas and have probably the most extensive bristlecone pine woodlands of any mountain range – this would be a great chance to spend time with my brother and see some new trees as well. The event



Figure 2. The largest bristlecone pine I had ever seen (up to that point) measured 37'3" in circumference, 48' in height, and a crown spread of 43'. Another tree, just 100 feet away, was nearly the same size.

was huge, and spanned several days. The award ceremony was on the last day of the conference.

It turns out that the Spring Mountains have over 12 square miles of land above 10,000 feet, and much of it is covered with bristlecones. Charleston Peak is just shy of 12,000 feet and is just above the highest bristlecone pines. The 57,000-acre **Mount Charleston Wilderness Area** encompasses nearly all of the bristlecone pine occurrence in the Spring Mountains.

There are two primary access points to the bristlecone pine woodlands – Lee Canyon and Kyle Canyon. Lee Canyon drains Charleston Peak to the northeast, and Kyle Canyon drains Charleston Peak to the east. Lee Canyon contains the **Lee Canyon Ski Area**, which dates from 1964 and is a popular winter destination. Following the conference in Vegas, we went up Lee Canyon to do some day hiking. At the end of the paved road is a wonderful, 5-mile loop trail called Bristlecone Trail, which we wanted to do. I had

never been here before, but was immediately impressed with the pines, which here are the **Rocky Mountain yellow pine** (*Pinus scopulorum*). We were less than a mile from the trailhead when I spotted a huge pine and pulled the car over. For this species, I

knew this was a huge tree. I had measured several others of this species, which grows throughout Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. This was larger any I had seen – and I had just measured the Colorado State Champion a month earlier (**Figure 3**).

We measured it, and got **353 Points**, which was 18 more than the Colorado Champion had. The current road was built in 1937 and has carried tens of thousands of cars over the years – filled with folks who were going hiking, skiing, or snowboarding. Yet here were two folks from far away cities, who had never been here before, finding a new Champion tree right along a major state highway!

Actually, this was not an unusual occurrence for me, nor was this the most extreme example. I first learned of the National Big Tree Program in 1982, moved to Seattle from the Chicago area shortly thereafter, and by 1987 I was the Washington State Coordinator for the National Big Tree Program. I nominated three new National Champion trees in 1987, and since then have found 96 trees that are or were National Champion trees. When I first moved out west, I was an avid hiker – I hiked everywhere – especially in old-growth forests, where I occasionally found new Champions. Many of



Figure 3. Bruce with the new Nevada State Champion Rocky Mountain yellow pine, which measured 16'11" in circumference, 136' tall, and a crown spread of 57'. Note the shoulder of Nevada State Route 156 actually touches the tree!

these were near roads or trails, so I assumed these trees would be *'placeholders'*, as larger trees would eventually be found. In many cases, however, these trees are still Champions. Thousands of people had obviously seen some of these trees, but did not know what they were seeing. After measuring thousands of trees, I am a good judge of size, can readily identify tree species, but probably most important – I know what the current records are, so know right away if a tree may be a Champion.

The next day we had planned a much longer hike up Kyle Canyon, which would be an overnigher. This canyon also has a loop trail, but a much longer one. Our goal was not to do the full loop, which was 17 miles, but to introduce Bruce to these amazing trees, and to see the Spring Mountain bristlecones for myself for the first time. We were just going to spend one night up on the mountain and see whatever we could. Finding a Champion tree was not really on my mind, as I had already seen the nearly 12 foot diameter Nevada State Champion bristlecone two years earlier, and had not heard anything about exceptional trees in the Spring Mountains.

We parked far up Kyle Canyon and started on the **Trail Canyon Trail** at 7800 feet elevation, which climbs steeply up to the ridgeline. After 2 miles we intersected the **North Loop Trail** at 9300 feet. Another 1.5 miles on this trail would take us up to the ridgeline, at 10,800 feet.

All during this time the sky grew increasingly ominous. Clouds had engulfed the peaks above us, and then the dark skies began to rain. The was soon followed by thunder and lightning! We quickly realized that being on an exposed ridge above 10,000 feet during such conditions was foolish. Near one of the switchbacks, we found a small cave where we could hunker down while the storm passed. While we waited, I noticed a huge Rocky Mountain white fir near the cave entrance – we measured it and later found out that this was a new Nevada State Champion tree (**Figure 4**).

It was a Champion for several years until a slightly larger tree was discovered – also in Kyle Canyon.

We waited, the rain continued, and it did not seem that conditions were improving. Eventually, we called it and began retracing our steps back to the car (**Figure 5**). On the way down I kept looking back towards Charleston Peak to see if conditions were changing. We had not hiked very far when I looked again and a blue hole suddenly appeared above the summit, and rays of sunlight were streaming through the foggy mist. It was like a scene from a Biblical epic, which we took as a good omen, so we turned around again to resume our hike! The clouds continued to dissipate, and we had nice weather from then on. From many spots on the trail, the giant hotels of Vegas were easily visible – particularly the 1150-foot-tall Stratosphere Tower (**Figure 6**).

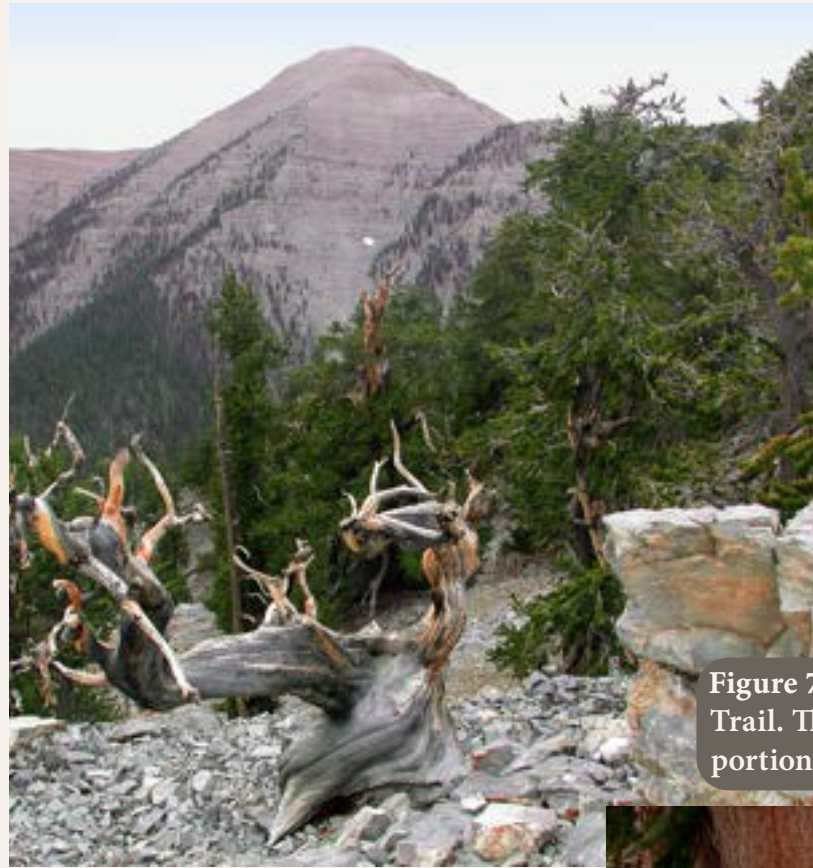
Figure 4. Bruce up on a rock admiring what would become the new Nevada State Champion Rocky Mountain white fir (*Abies concolor*). The tree measured 13'4" in circumference, 95' tall, and had a crown spread of 33'. Photo taken from near cave opening.



Figure 5. Rain-soaked roots of a fallen bristlecone appear as some form of abstract art. We came upon this while initially hiking back to the trailhead. These exposed roots have been naturally weathering for perhaps centuries.



Figure 6. Slowly thinning clouds revealing a very sunny downtown Las Vegas, 30 miles away.



We soon reached the ridge and saw that the bristlecone woodland extended for miles (Figure 7). In addition, these bristlecones were not like the ones I was familiar with in the White Mountain groves – these were legit big trees (Figure 8). Since we had no specific goal, we worked our way up the trail toward the peak, and when we saw something interesting, we would take off our packs and wander around for a while. Over the past two days, without really looking, we had just found the new Nevada State Champion Rocky Mountain yellow pine and white fir trees, and now I was realizing that the Spring Mountain bristlecones were both huge and extensive, my mind began to think there really could be something giant up ahead.

Figure 7. View of Charleston Peak from the North Loop Trail. The trees visible in the foreground, and the upper portion of the far distant view, are all bristlecone pines.

As it was getting dark, we had some dinner and found a spot to sleep. There wasn't much flat ground, but we found a fairly gentle spot and laid our sleeping pads right on the trail. Once it got dark, there was a huge glow to the southeast from the Vegas city lights. It never really got dark – I remember waking up in the middle of the night and being able to clearly read the label on my sleeping bag. Bruce also had the same experience.

I was up at first light. Bruce was still sleeping, so I wandered up the trail a bit. I then saw, way downslope, the tops of what looked like very gnarly trees. It was a very steep slope, with no vegetation other than the big pines growing right out of the scree. And these were big – huge! Many of them! I found one that looked larger than the Nevada State Champion I had seen two years earlier and scrambled back up the slope to get Bruce – and my measuring equipment.



Figure 8. Bruce is dwarfed by trailside bristlecones on the North Loop Trail.

We were both amazed by this grove, as it was far beyond anything we had seen up to this point. Even the dead trees were huge (Figure 9). The largest tree was absolutely massive, and obviously a single tree. Taking a photo that included both of us was a challenge. We did not have a remote trigger, so Bruce had to quickly scurry across the scree slope to get in the photo before the 10 second timer went off (Figure 10, next page).

Chris Earle finally made it to visit this tree just recently, in October of 2024. The tree grew 1.9 inches in diameter over a span of 21 years, which may seem small, but many ancient bristlecones often grow much more slowly. So, while extremely gnarly and the largest of all bristlecones, this tree is probably only *half* the age of the 4–5000-year-old trees in the White Mountains of California (Figure 11, next page).

Bruce and I had two more nice days before we separated. We headed on to do some hiking in Utah, including **Cedar Breaks National Monument**, which also has bristlecone pines >10 feet in diameter. Great Basin bristlecones are certainly one of the outlier species on the planet, and are relatively easy to see at places like the White Mountains or Great Basin National Park, but are arguably at their best in places few humans ever get to see.



Figure 9. The grove has many giant trees that are obviously very old. In this environment, trees can only get super-old if they are free from wildfire. Since these trees are only surrounded by rock, wildfire cannot carry. These dead trees are almost certainly dead due to lightning strikes.

This tale is just one of a great many amazing stories of finding these champion trees, but each of these are exceeded by the trees themselves. As the oldest, tallest, and largest of all living things, trees keep me both humble and enthusiastic. I've had the privilege of seeing amazing trees from all over the world, and the Great Basin bristlecone pine is certainly an endpoint tree in many respects – especially in their amazing ability to survive for millennia in ridiculously harsh environments, often resulting in massive trees that are extremely gnarled and often beautifully grotesque.

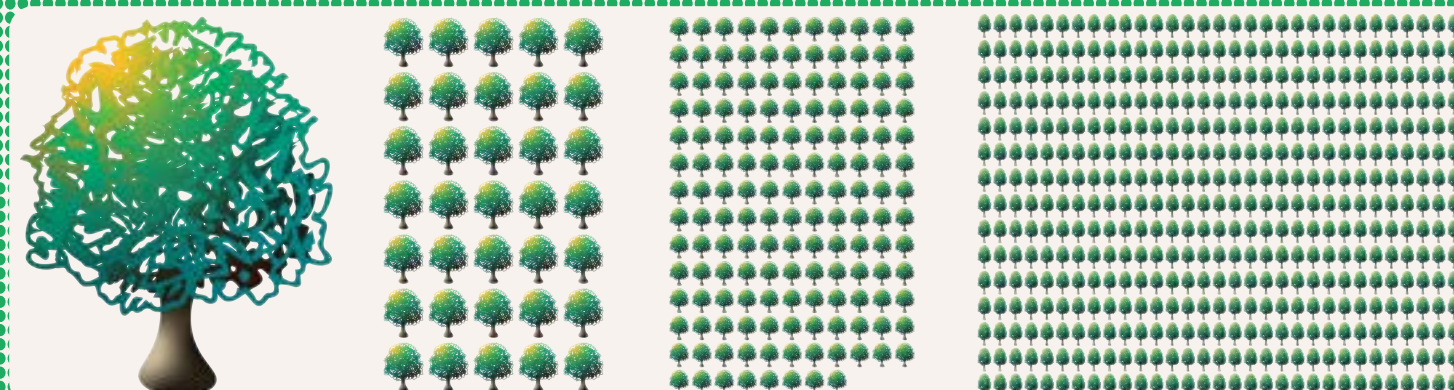
Figure 10. The new Champion from downslope. The tree originally measured 37'11" in circumference, 52' tall, with a crown spread of 44'. Bruce (center) and I were in awe, and to this day I have never seen an alpine tree as impressive as this.



Figure 11. Ancient trees such as this new giant (left) have been struck by lightning hundreds to perhaps thousands of times during their long lives. Many alpine trees can survive as a strip bark tree – a feature that has allowed this tree to maintain a surprisingly full crown. The below photo was taken by Chris in October of 2024. Even though the photos were taken 21 years apart, every branch and nearly every twig are identical!



MATURE TREES — UNSUNG CARBON HEROES



| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 1 (one) Mature Canopy Tree 100' tall x 54" diameter | = | 35 Young Canopy Trees 50' tall x 12" diameter | = | 151 Typical Street Trees 40' tall x 6" diameter | = | 465 New Large Landscape Trees 25' tall x 4" diameter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|

“A large Northern Red Oak [(*Quercus rubra*)] measures 14 feet in circumference [54 inches diameter at breast height (dbh)]. Its height is 100 feet. Approximately 50% of this dry weight is carbon, or 7.7 tons. This amount of carbon has a CO2 equivalency of 28.2 tons.

Let's say we have a 12-inch dbh, 50-foot tall, young Northern Red Oak. It would take **35** young trees to match the carbon of the one large oak. Using a 6-inch dbh, 40-foot tall oak, the number of young trees needed to match the one big tree soars to **151!**

Finally, let's drop to a 4-inch DBH and 25-foot height. The number of oaks required skyrockets to **465!** It takes 10 or more years to get a young red oak up to this [4-inch dbh] size.

Let's take a young, newly planted tree from nursery stock. Its diameter is 1 inch and it is 4.5 feet tall. It would take **61,364** newly planted trees to match the carbon in our one large oak, and they would be three years old! Assuming each 1-inch diameter seedling controls only 5 ft² of ground space, then the total area needed to hold the seedlings becomes 7.0 acres.

The lesson is clear: **Save big trees where possible.**”

- Robert T. Leverett, Cofounder, Native Tree Society

Source: Leverett R.T. 2021. *Carbon Storage in Large vs Small Trees - an Example*. Unpublished Text.
Also See: Leverett R.T., Masino S.A, and Moomaw W.R. 2021. *Older eastern white pine trees and stands accumulate carbon for many decades and maximize cumulative carbon*. *Frontiers in Forests and Global Change* 4: 620450. doi: 10. 3389/ffgc. 2021. 620450

Director's note: The background of this page features approximately 22,000 dots - a mere 35% of the total newly planted Northern Red Oak seedlings needed to equal the carbon stored by one large, mature Northern Red Oak! We can no more plant our way out of the climate crisis than we can fix a leaking dam by pouring more water into the reservoir - we must act to preserve what currently stands.

Director's Note: Starting in 2025, the Puerto Rico Champion Tree Program (*Árboles Campeones de Puerto Rico*) will officially be a part of the National Champion Tree Program! We are thrilled to welcome their passion, energy, and wonderful trees into the competition. Their Champions will be eligible for the official 2026 Register of National Champion Trees, but for now please enjoy:

PUERTO RICO — THE LAND OF CHAMPIONS

BY ALVIN G. RODRÍGUEZ SOSA



Puerto Rico is a vibrant archipelago known for its champions, being home to gold-medalist athletes, brilliant scientists, and award-winning artists. We also have many lesser-known champions all around us helping us breathe cleaner air and beautifying our landscape – the majestic trees that grace our forests!

In the early 1990s, inspired by the mission of the National Champion Tree Program, John K. Francis, a researcher for the International Institute of Tropical Forestry (IITF) of the U.S. Forest Service, teamed up with passionate IITF personnel and volunteers to create a database that celebrated 156 extraordinary Champion Trees, the biggest of each tree species. This pioneer database helped increase appreciation and awareness for trees in urban settings that provide many benefits for those living in our cities.

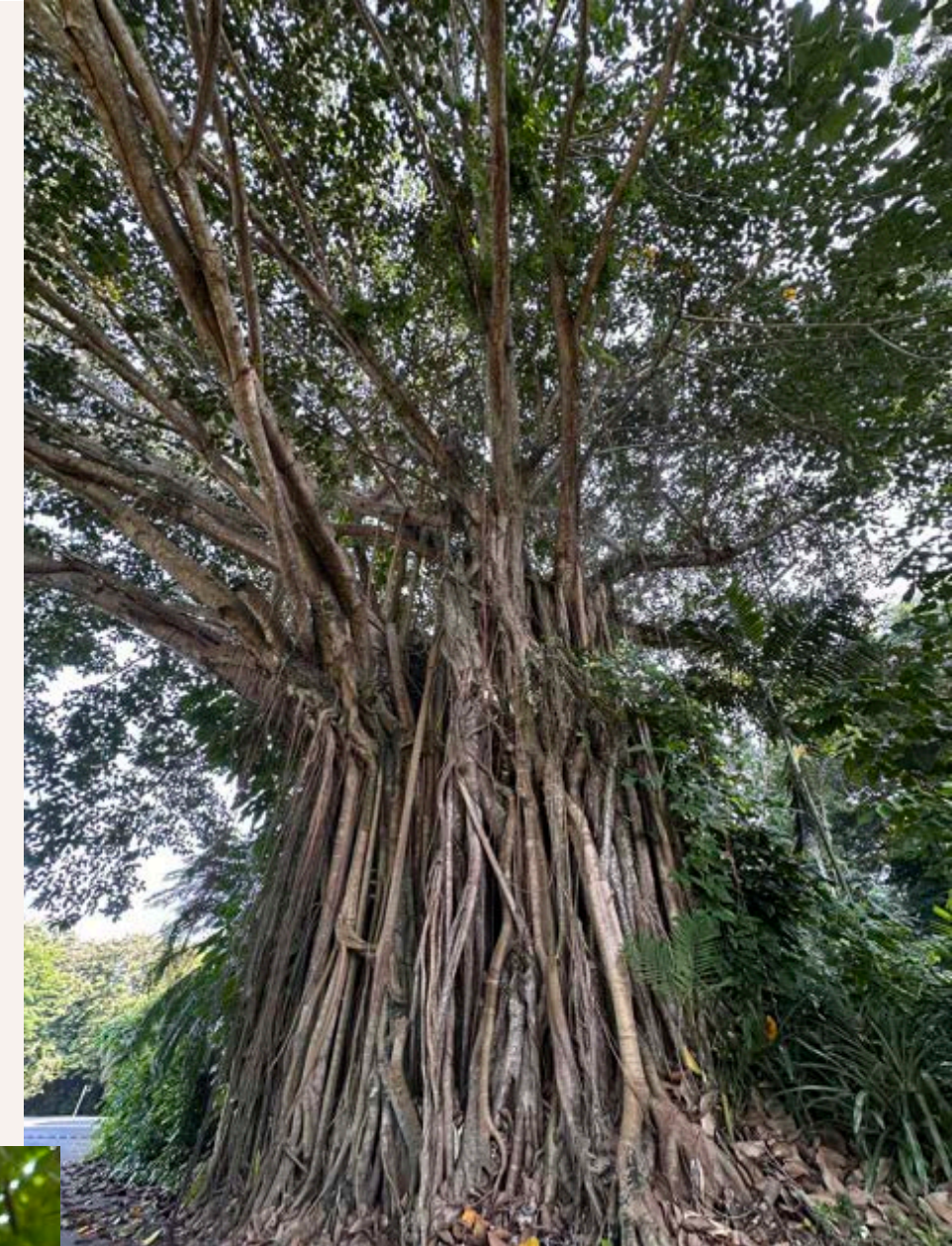
Today we continue John's legacy, striving to expand Puerto Rico's Champion Tree registry. By incorporating innovative technologies and delivering an approach focused on diversity and inclusion, we are breathing new

life into the Champion Tree Program and making it accessible for everyone to enjoy.

Currently, the Puerto Rico Champion Tree Program boasts 108 registered champions – and this number is bound to grow! Our stunning archipelago is home to over 750 tree species, with 547 native species contributing to our rich biodiversity. This means that, with your help, we can find the remaining 642 champions waiting to be recognized.

Puerto Rico's tree diversity was fueled by its historically agricultural roots. In the 1950s, agricultural expansion caused forest cover to dip to around 10%, forest cover rebounded to over 60%. This led to naturalized tree species used in agriculture, like *Spathodea campanulata* (African tulip tree), to flourish across the landscape alongside our native species.

Among our champions, the *Ficus elastica* (India rubber fig) found in Barranquitas reigns supreme with an impressive Champion Score of 1,135.52 points. This tree is also our girthiest champion with



a circumference of 972.22 inches, which equals to a diameter of 25 feet, or about half the size of a basketball court! Meanwhile, the *Bucida buceras* (Black olive) Champion in the town of Manatí soars to a height of 225 feet, claiming the title of Puerto Rico's tallest Champion.

Other interesting Champions include the mighty *Ceiba* (*Ceiba pentandra*), which is located in Ponce and has a Champion Score of 577.13 points. This tree species was revered by the Taínos as a sacred tree and associated with strength, protection, and spirituality in Puerto Rican folklore. The picturesque Flamboyán (*Delonix regia*), located in Río Grande with a Champion Score 302.02 points, a staple of the Puerto Rican landscape; and Guánica's historic Guayacán (*Guaiaicum officinale*), a longstanding tree dated to over 700 years that has a Champion Score of 160.10 points. Every tree in our registry tells a story of resilience, beauty, and the spirit of our land. Visit <https://research.fs.usda.gov/iitf/> and join us in celebrating the champions of Puerto Rico!

THE PUERTO RICO CHAMPION TREE REGISTER (2016)

The 2016 Puerto Rico Champion Tree Register was a partnership between Para La Naturaleza and the USFS International Institute of Tropical Forestry. The current stewards of the program at the International Institute of Tropical Forestry are hard at work refreshing the Puerto Rico Champion Tree Register and updating outdated measurements! We are glad to present the most recent version of these records available and look forward to the inclusion of Puerto Rico's updated Champion Trees as part of the 2026 National Champion Tree Register.

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Circ. (in) | Height (ft) | Crown Spread (ft) | Total Points | Municipality | Year Measured |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <i>Acrocomia aculeata</i> | Palma de Corozo | 42.88 | 82.37 | 10.00 | 127.75 | Arecibo | 2012 |
| <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> | Peronía | 76.62 | 73.40 | 41.06 | 160.28 | Isabela | 2013 |
| <i>Agathis robusta</i> | Kauri | 178.67 | 111.00 | 29.50 | 297.04 | Rio Grande | 2012 |
| <i>Aiphanes minima</i> | Palma de Coyor | 17.58 | 52.90 | 11.50 | 73.36 | Arecibo | 2012 |
| <i>Aleurites moluccanus</i> | Nuez de la India | 103.62 | 62.90 | 57.00 | 180.77 | Canovanas | 2015 |
| <i>Anadenanthera peregrina</i> | Cojoba | 62.80 | 53.00 | 17.50 | 120.18 | Arecibo | 2012 |
| <i>Andira inermis</i> | Moca | 201.27 | 82.50 | 7.40 | 285.62 | San Juan | 2015 |
| <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> | Pino norfolk | 65.35 | 110.00 | 24.00 | 181.35 | San Juan | 2015 |
| <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> | Jaca | 111.42 | 53.10 | 47.00 | 176.27 | Mayaguez | 2015 |
| <i>Artocarpus odoratissimus</i> | Marang | 33.46 | 53.20 | 36.25 | 95.72 | Mayaguez | 2015 |
| <i>Bauhinia monandra</i> | Mariposa | 81.00 | 26.00 | 37.50 | 116.38 | Barranquitas | 2015 |
| <i>Buchenavia tetraphylla</i> | Granadillo | 292.65 | 67.90 | 35.55 | 369.44 | Corozal | 2014 |
| <i>Bucida buceras</i> | Úcar | 346.97 | 225.00 | 55.00 | 585.72 | Manati | 2013 |
| <i>Bursera simaruba</i> | Almácigo | 109.90 | 51.40 | 49.54 | 173.69 | Ponce | 2015 |
| <i>Byrsonima spicata</i> | Maricao | 123.40 | 49.00 | 33.05 | 180.66 | Cidra | 2012 |
| <i>Calophyllum antillanum</i> | María | 439.20 | 59.47 | 25.00 | 504.92 | San German | 2013 |
| <i>Cananga odorata</i> | Ylang-ylang | 56.69 | 15.00 | 33.00 | 79.94 | San Juan | 2015 |
| <i>Capparis amplissima</i> | Burro blanco | 120.95 | 48.50 | 26.50 | 176.08 | Coamo | 2012 |
| <i>Casearia guianensis</i> | Palo Blanco | 105.24 | 75.20 | 25.50 | 186.82 | San Juan | 2015 |
| <i>Castilla elastica</i> | Caucho | 184.25 | 148.80 | 90.00 | 355.55 | Utua | 2015 |
| <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> | Pino australiano | 155.91 | 72.00 | 68.00 | 244.91 | San Juan | 2015 |
| <i>Catalpa longissima</i> | Roble dominicano | 37.80 | 95.00 | 29.50 | 140.18 | Mayaguez | 2012 |
| <i>Cavanillesia platanifolia</i> | Quipo | 108.50 | 125.00 | 81.50 | 253.88 | Mayaguez | 2012 |
| <i>Cedrela odorata</i> | Cedro | 194.68 | 224.00 | 52.50 | 431.81 | Ciales | 2013 |
| <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> | Ceiba | 489.84 | 62.25 | 100.15 | 577.13 | Ponce | 2015 |
| <i>Ceiba speciosa</i> | Chorisia | 68.11 | 20.80 | 30.50 | 96.54 | San Juan | 2015 |
| <i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> | Caimito | 95.77 | 57.20 | 40.28 | 163.04 | San Juan | 2012 |
| <i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> | Péndula colorada | 122.40 | 46.50 | 32.85 | 177.11 | Vega Baja | 2015 |
| <i>Clusia rosea</i> | Cupey | 193.90 | 60.00 | 72.90 | 272.13 | Barranquitas | 2015 |
| <i>Coccoloba rugosa</i> | Ortegón | 32.34 | 40.07 | 12.50 | 75.54 | Florida | 2014 |
| <i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> | Uva de Playa | 142.87 | 73.00 | 34.25 | 224.43 | San Juan | 2014 |
| <i>Cocos nucifera</i> | Palma de Coco | 51.50 | 77.90 | 7.05 | 131.16 | Loiza | 2012 |
| <i>Cojoba arborea</i> | Cojoba | 112.73 | 83.03 | 43.03 | 206.51 | Isabela | 2013 |
| <i>Couroupita guianensis</i> | Bala de cañón | 177.17 | 153.00 | 102.50 | 355.80 | Mayaguez | 2015 |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Circ. (in) | Height (ft) | Crown Spread (ft) | Total Points | Municipality | Year Measured |
|--|----------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Crescentia cujete</i> | Higüero | 82.47 | 42.10 | 19.00 | 129.32 | Coamo | 2015 |
| <i>Dacryodes excelsa</i> | Tabonuco | 132.03 | 76.60 | 34.75 | 217.32 | Orocovis | 2013 |
| <i>Delonix regia</i> | Flamboyán | 211.71 | 70.00 | 81.25 | 302.02 | Rio Grande | 2015 |
| <i>Dendropanax arboreus</i> | Muñeca | 109.27 | 51.40 | 28.40 | 167.77 | Ciales | 2013 |
| <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> | Guanacastle | 439.60 | 162.00 | 90.00 | 624.10 | Arecibo | 2013 |
| <i>Erythrina corallodendron</i> | Piñón espinoso | 144.49 | 15.50 | 32.35 | 168.08 | Mayaguez | 2015 |
| <i>Erythrina poeppigiana</i> | Bucayo gigante | 180.00 | 105.00 | 41.50 | 295.38 | Villalba | 2016 |
| <i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i> | Eucalipto | 118.69 | 116.00 | 48.32 | 246.77 | San Juan | 2015 |
| <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> | Eucalipto | 153.86 | 170.00 | 13.50 | 327.24 | Canovanas | 2013 |
| <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> | Eucalipto de pantano | 204.08 | 120.00 | 32.25 | 332.14 | Orocovis | 2014 |
| <i>Eugenia fajardensis</i> | Guayabota de Fajardo | 15.70 | 55.90 | 14.80 | 75.30 | Fajardo | 2015 |
| <i>Eugenia haematocarpa</i> | Uvillo | 10.24 | 10.00 | 8.50 | 22.37 | Cayey | 2016 |
| <i>Ficus benjamina</i> | Laurel Benjamín | 565.95 | 59.10 | 107.05 | 651.81 | Comerio | 2015 |
| <i>Ficus drupacea</i> | Laurel de Mysore | 330.64 | 76.75 | 31.65 | 415.30 | San Juan | 2013 |
| <i>Ficus elastica</i> | Palo de Goma | 972.22 | 51.70 | 104.80 | 1135.52 | Barranquitas | 2015 |
| <i>Ficus trigonata</i> | Jagüey | 636.00 | 93.50 | 155.00 | 768.25 | Guaynabo | 2015 |
| <i>Gaussia attenuata</i> | Palma de Lluvia | 16.64 | 55.00 | 3.40 | 72.49 | Arecibo | 2012 |
| <i>Grevillea robusta</i> | Roble de Seda | 96.00 | 65.00 | 68.50 | 178.13 | Villalba | 2016 |
| <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> | Guayacán | 111.60 | 40.50 | 32.00 | 160.10 | Guanica | 2014 |
| <i>Guapira fragrans</i> | Palo de Corcho | 152.37 | 51.08 | 27.75 | 210.38 | Adjuntas | 2015 |
| <i>Guarea guidonia</i> | Guaraguao | 161.02 | 28.00 | 7.50 | 190.89 | Ciales | 2013 |
| <i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i> | Campeche | 495.60 | 32.00 | 21.50 | 532.98 | Sabana Grande | 2012 |
| <i>Hura crepitans</i> | Molinillo | 291.24 | 84.40 | 38.50 | 385.26 | Arecibo | 2012 |
| <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> | Algarrobo | 129.05 | 91.50 | 43.00 | 231.30 | Ponce | 2014 |
| <i>Laetia procera</i> | Talantrón | 77.56 | 54.50 | 15.25 | 135.87 | Luquillo | 2012 |
| <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> | Reina de flores | 37.24 | 73.00 | 29.00 | 117.49 | San Juan | 2012 |
| <i>Laplacea portoricensis</i> | Maricao verde | 73.79 | 37.20 | 9.88 | 113.46 | Rio Grande | 2012 |
| <i>Magnolia portoricensis</i> | Jagüilla | 175.21 | 222.00 | 79.50 | 417.09 | Isabela | 2014 |
| <i>Magnolia splendens</i> | Laurel sabino | 158.57 | 109.00 | 23.00 | 273.32 | Rio Grande | 2012 |
| <i>Mammea americana</i> | Mamey | 90.43 | 83.64 | 19.25 | 178.88 | Naranjito | 2015 |
| <i>Mangifera indica</i> | Mango | 154.17 | 77.90 | 78.35 | 251.66 | Maunabo | 2014 |
| <i>Manilkara bidentata subsp. Surinamensis</i> | Asubo | 240.00 | 142.00 | 69.50 | 399.38 | Rio Grande | 2013 |
| <i>Matayba domingensis</i> | Negra Lora | 114.00 | 34.00 | 37.50 | 157.38 | Canovanas | 2015 |
| <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> | Cajeput | 152.29 | 31.30 | 15.10 | 187.37 | San Juan | 2012 |
| <i>Melicoccus bijugatus</i> | Quenepa | 272.48 | 84.30 | 51.00 | 369.53 | Juana Diaz | 2012 |
| <i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> | Kadam | 130.31 | 156.00 | 29.00 | 293.56 | Canovanas | 2013 |
| <i>Ochroma pyramidale</i> | Balsa | 75.00 | 84.06 | 67.40 | 175.91 | Ciales | 2013 |
| <i>Parmentiera cereifera</i> | Palo de Vela | 144.00 | 30.60 | 41.00 | 184.85 | Villalba | 2016 |
| <i>Persea americana</i> | Aguacate | 113.98 | 32.06 | 18.00 | 150.54 | Isabela | 2013 |
| <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> | Dátiles | 143.00 | 47.90 | 30.45 | 198.51 | San Juan | 2015 |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Circ. (in) | Height (ft) | Crown Spread (ft) | Total Points | Municipality | Year Measured |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>Pimenta racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i> | Malagueta | 17.20 | 80.00 | 22.80 | 102.90 | Mayaguez | 2012 |
| <i>Pisonia albida</i> | Corcho | 89.81 | 31.70 | 18.00 | 126.01 | Guanica | 2012 |
| <i>Podocarpus coriaceus</i> | Caobilla | 51.97 | 28.77 | 20.00 | 85.74 | San German | 2013 |
| <i>Pouteria multiflora</i> | Almendrón | 75.36 | 61.90 | 24.55 | 143.40 | Ciales | 2013 |
| <i>Prosopis pallida</i> | Mesquite | 144.49 | 50.60 | 71.00 | 212.84 | Lajas | 2016 |
| <i>Prunus occidentalis</i> | Almendrón | 199.08 | 93.40 | 43.05 | 303.24 | Ciales | 2013 |
| <i>Pseudobombax ellipticum</i> var. <i>album</i> | Alba | 49.20 | 16.90 | 19.65 | 71.01 | San Juan | 2015 |
| <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> | Padauk | 39.31 | 97.80 | 45.90 | 148.59 | San Juan | 2012 |
| <i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> | Burma padauk | 252.00 | 154.00 | 133.50 | 439.38 | San Juan | 2015 |
| <i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i> | Palo de pollo | 247.24 | 100.00 | 35.50 | 356.12 | Rio Grande | 2015 |
| <i>Quararibea turbinata</i> | Garrocho | 110.53 | 105.00 | 43.10 | 226.30 | Arecibo | 2012 |
| <i>Roseodendron donnell-smithii</i> | Primavera | 153.86 | 12.40 | 28.15 | 173.30 | Rio Grande | 2013 |
| <i>Roystonea borinquena</i> | Palma real | 76.77 | 84.50 | 15.00 | 165.02 | San Juan | 2012 |
| <i>Sabal causiarum</i> | Palma de sombrero | 97.83 | 55.23 | 8.50 | 155.19 | San german | 2013 |
| <i>Samanea saman</i> | Samán | 215.09 | 100.07 | 127.25 | 346.97 | Florida | 2015 |
| <i>Senna siamea</i> | Casia siamea | 130.31 | 105.00 | 30.50 | 242.94 | Arecibo | 2012 |
| <i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i> | Tortugo Amarillo | 108.33 | 56.00 | 28.20 | 171.38 | Vega Baja | 2014 |
| <i>Sideroxylon portoricense</i> | Tabloncillo | 216.03 | 92.30 | 53.00 | 321.58 | Ciales | 2013 |
| <i>Sloanea amygdalina</i> | Motillo | 66.88 | 65.50 | 18.00 | 136.88 | Sabana Grande | 2013 |
| <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> | Meaito | 213.65 | 105.00 | 37.50 | 328.02 | Isabela | 2013 |
| <i>Spondias mombin</i> | Jobo | 180.96 | 80.50 | 40.75 | 271.64 | Ponce | 2014 |
| <i>Sterculia apetala</i> | Anacagüita | 265.61 | 98.80 | 52.00 | 377.41 | Ponce | 2012 |
| <i>Sterculia foetida</i> | Java Olive | 163.39 | 101.00 | 66.50 | 281.02 | Mayaguez | 2015 |
| <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> | Caoba hondureña | 72.99 | 198.00 | 36.00 | 279.99 | Mayaguez | 2012 |
| <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> | Caoba dominicana | 133.76 | 80.60 | 41.06 | 224.63 | Ponce | 2015 |
| <i>Syzygium malaccense</i> | Manzana de Malaya | 112.74 | 52.03 | 28.50 | 171.89 | San German | 2013 |
| <i>Tabebuia haemantha</i> | Roble Cimarrón | 39.37 | 26.40 | 10.00 | 68.27 | San Juan | 2016 |
| <i>Tamarindus indica</i> | Tamarindo | 170.06 | 69.60 | 33.00 | 247.91 | Juana Diaz | 2012 |
| <i>Tectona grandis</i> | Teca | 106.81 | 117.00 | 29.13 | 231.09 | Arecibo | 2012 |
| <i>Terminalia catappa</i> | Almendra | 192.80 | 74.50 | 45.00 | 278.55 | San Juan | 2012 |
| <i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> | Terminalia | 102.00 | 59.00 | 54.00 | 174.50 | Barranquitas | 2015 |
| <i>Tetrazygia elaeagnoides</i> | Camasey | 34.56 | 27.46 | 14.00 | 65.52 | Adjuntas | 2015 |
| <i>Thespesia populnea</i> | Emajagüilla | 118.00 | 30.00 | 49.00 | 160.25 | Guanica | 2016 |

2024 CHAMPIONS: BY THE NUMBERS

38 months since the last register was published (November 2021 - January 2025)

3,339 number of records transferred from the old database

~982 records updated in the new database

61 new Champions nominated since 2021

39 National Champions passed away between 2021-2024

548 total National Champion Trees for 2024 (up from 526 National Champions in 2021)

Tallest Champion: A Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) in California at 321 ft tall (the equivalent of 64.2 Dolly Partons standing on top of each other), around 15 feet taller than the Statue of Liberty from the ground to the tip of her torch.

Shortest Champion: A Jumping Cholla (*Cylindropuntia fulgida*), a Cholla Cactus in Florida at 9 feet tall (1.8 Dolly Partons tall), around 1 foot longer than the Statue of Liberty's index finger.

Widest Champion: General Sherman, a Giant Sequoia, (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) in California is 1,231 inches in circumference, or 32.7 feet wide (diameter). The width of a standard car is, on average, 5.8 feet, which means 5 cars could comfortably drive side-by-side through its trunk.

Thinnest Champion: Our two Southern Bayberry trees (*Morella caroliniensis*) are 6 inches and 7 inches in circumference, or 1.9 inches and 2.3 inches in diameter, respectively, approximately a quarter of the width of the rearview mirror inside a car.

Largest Crown: Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*) in Georgia with a crown spread diameter of 161 feet, which works out to approximately 20,000 square feet or nearly half of an acre.

Smallest Crown: Soaptree Yucca (*Yucca elata*) in Arizona with a crown spread diameter of 4 feet, about as wide as a 7-year-old child is tall.

Most Prolific Measurer: Byron Carmean with 55 National Champions on record

Most Prolific Nominators: Byron Carmean and Gary Williamson with 62 National Champions on record

State with the most National Champion Trees: Virginia with 95 National Champions on record

NOTES ON THE CREATION OF THE 2024 REGISTER OF CHAMPION TREES

Like a great disturbance altering the landscape of a forest, the transition of the National Champion Tree Program from American Forests to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, was a time of upheaval and change. In order to complete one final register according to the American Forests official Champion Tree Guidelines, we gave our current Champions some grace.









- For National Champion Trees that were confirmed to be standing and alive (either via satellite image or eyewitness statement) but had not been re-measured in the past 10 years, the 10-year remeasurement rule was temporarily waived in order to allow them to retain their title. They were ranked according to the most recent set of measurements on record, so some were dethroned and some remain the Champion.
- The 6-photo requirement was temporarily waived, given how unusual this cycle was with the program's transition and the technological challenges of converting all users to a new Data Management System.
- These Champions were crowned according to the 2021 Eligible Species List and the most current edition of the American Forests Tree Measuring Guidelines Handbook. The Eligible Species List will change in the 2025-2026 cycle and will be available on our website, <https://nationalchampiontree.org>.
- We did our best to request updated records from all states, but there are many State Big Tree Programs that are either severely underfunded, defunct, or exist in name only. Much of the work over the coming years will be to restore and strengthen these programs and fully update all our records.
- This list was compiled using the new NCTP Data Management System developed by the University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture ITS team. The system automatically calculates the point totals (using the Champion Tree Points formula, see pages 8-9) from the measurements uploaded by users, and then the records were individually reviewed by the National Director.
- Any mistakes made in this register are most certainly an oversight by me, and I welcome the opportunity to correct any errors present in this document for future digital and print publication. Please send any corrections, comments, or feedback to contact@nationalchampiontree.org.




With gratitude,
Jaquelyn Payne
National Director

THE 2024 NATIONAL CHAMPION TREE REGISTER



| Scientific Name | Common Name (Year Nominated) | Circ. (in) | Height (ft) | Crown Spread (ft) | Total Points | County/City, State | Nominator(s) | Year Last Measured | NCTME Verified |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|
| <i>Abies amabilis</i> | Pacific Silver Fir (2024) | 262.2 | 170.5 | 35 | 441 | Clallam County, WA | Chris Earle | 2024 | |
| <i>Abies balsamea</i> | Balsam Fir (1992) | 160 | 104 | 53 | 277 | Adams County, PA | C. Keeran, R.O. Brooks | 2018 | |
| <i>Abies bracteata</i> | Bristlecone Fir (2006) | 150 | 127 | 36 | 286 | Monterey County, CA | Alan R. Washburn | 2016 | |
| <i>Abies concolor</i> | White Fir (2020) | 251 | 227 | 42 | 489 | Mariposa County, CA | Carl Casey, Martin Crawford | 2020 | |
| <i>Abies fraseri</i> | Fraser Fir (2009) | 119 | 96 | 45 | 226 | Harrisonburg City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Joe Murray | 2022 | |
| <i>Abies grandis</i> | Grand Fir (1997) | 254 | 257 | 37 | 520 | Humboldt County, CA | Dale Thornburg, Robert Van Pelt | 2022 | |
| <i>Abies grandis</i> | Grand Fir (2013) | 269 | 228.5 | 48 | 509 | Clallam County, WA | Robert Van Pelt | 2023 | |
| <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> | Subalpine Fir (1965) | 252 | 125 | 26 | 383 | Jefferson County, WA | Stephen Arno, Oscar Sedergren | 2018 | |
| <i>Abies magnifica</i> | California Red Fir (2021) | 260 | 197 | 42 | 468 | Tuolumne County, CA | Martin Crawford, Carl Casey, Rick Messier | 2021 | |
| <i>Abies procera</i> | Noble Fir (2018) | 316 | 251.67 | 44 | 578 | Cowlitz County, WA | Robert Van Pelt | 2017 | |
| <i>Acer barbatum</i> | Florida Maple (2024) | 202 | 69 | 80 | 291 | York County, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2022 | |
| <i>Acer glabrum</i> | Rocky Mountain Maple (1997) | 121 | 62 | 51 | 195 | Island County, WA | Robert Van Pelt, Ron Brightman | 2019 | |
| <i>Acer grandidentatum</i> | Bigtooth Maple (2007) | 213 | 62 | 59 | 289 | Coconino County, AZ | David Thornburg | 2023 | |
| <i>Acer leucoderme</i> | Chalk Maple (2019) | 37.5 | 65.08 | 41 | 113 | Gaston County, NC | Robert K. Peet | 2019 | |
| <i>Acer negundo</i> | Boxelder Maple (2014) | 265 | 33 | 34 | 307 | Essex County, VA | Warren Coburn | 2016 | |
| <i>Acer negundo</i> | Boxelder Maple (2019) | 222 | 69 | 83.5 | 312 | Frederick County, MD | Amber Martinez | 2018 | |
| <i>Acer nigrum</i> | Black Maple (2017) | 170 | 85 | 98 | 280 | York County, ME | Cory French | 2017 | |
| <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> | Striped Maple (2016) | 43 | 51 | 31 | 102 | Grayson County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Jeff Kirwan | 2020 | |
| <i>Acer rubrum</i> | Red Maple (2020) | 264 | 75 | 80 | 359 | Salem County, NJ | Alfonso Smica | 2016 | |




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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| <i>Acer saccharinum</i> | Silver Maple (2021) | 381.6 | 96 | 95 | 501 | Houston County, MN | Douglas Mullen | 2021 | |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple (2006) | 236 | 77 | 101 | 338 | Fairfield County, CT | Glenn Dreyer | 2016 | |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple (2024) | 239 | 78 | 61 | 332 | Hillsborough County, NH | Gary Samuels | 2020 |  |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple (2012) | 220 | 90 | 96 | 334 | New London County, CT | Glenn Dreyer | 2021 | |
| <i>Acoelorrhaphes wrightii</i> | Everglades Palm (1995) | 10 | 31 | 6 | 43 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Don Evans, Daniel B. Ward | 2014 | |
| <i>Aesculus californica</i> | California Buckeye (2001) | 176 | 46 | 60 | 237 | Santa Cruz County, CA | Walter Mark, Jeff Reimer | 2015 | |
| <i>Aesculus flava</i> | Yellow Buckeye (2024) | 209 | 103 | 50 | 324 | Tazewell County, VA | <Not Identified> | 2024 |  |
| <i>Aesculus glabra</i> | Ohio Buckeye (2007) | 191.5 | 75.5 | 71.5 | 284 | DuPage County, IL | Thomas L. Green | 2024 | |
| <i>Aesculus pavia</i> | Red Buckeye (2019) | 72 | 48 | 37 | 129 | St. Louis County, MO | Donna Baldwin | 2017 | |
| <i>Aesculus sylvatica</i> | Painted Buckeye (2009) | 49 | 62 | 48 | 123 | Sussex County, VA | Byron Carmean, Bobby Clontz, Gary Williamson, Robin Beldenbaugh | 2021 | |
| <i>Alnus alnobetula</i> | Green Alder (2016) | 15 | 26 | 6 | 43 | Flathead County, MT | Mark Lewing | 2015 | |
| <i>Alnus oblongifolia</i> | Arizona Alder (2024) | 185 | 72 | 69 | 274 | Yavapai County, AZ | John Richardson | 2023 | |
| <i>Alnus rubra</i> | Red Alder (2016) | 165 | 98 | 68 | 280 | Benton County, OR | Ralph E. Anderson | 2013 | |
| <i>Alnus serrulata</i> | Hazel Alder (2021) | 11 | 23 | 18.5 | 39 | Caroline County, MD | James Bardsley Jr | 2021 | |
| <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> | Common Serviceberry (2010) | 105 | 44 | 54 | 163 | Pocahontas County, WV | John Rossell | 2019 | |
| <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> | Common Serviceberry (2020) | 66 | 88 | 36 | 163 | Upshur County, WV | Dan Cooley | 2020 |  |
| <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> | Canadian Serviceberry (2020) | 11 | 17 | 7 | 30 | Caroline County, MD | James Bardsley | 2020 | |
| <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> | Allegheny Serviceberry (2014) | 113 | 69 | 47 | 194 | Smyth County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Jeff Kirwan | 2020 |  |
| <i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i> | Roundleaf Serviceberry (2016) | 61 | 44 | 36 | 114 | Rutland County, VT | Danielle Fitzko | 2024 | |
| <i>Amyris elemifera</i> | Sea Torchwood (2009) | 22 | 30 | 16 | 56 | Monroe County, FL | Bob Showler | 2018 | |


| Scientific Name | Common Name (Year Nominated) | Circ. (in) | Height (ft) | Crown Spread (ft) | Total Points | County/City, State | Nominator(s) | Year Last Measured | NCTME Verified |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| <i>Annona glabra</i> | Pond Apple (2009) | 130 | 41 | 40 | 181 | Palm Beach County, FL | Norman Masencup | 2017 | |
| <i>Aralia spinosa</i> | Devil's Walkingstick (2020) | 31 | 28 | 24 | 65 | Baltimore County, MD | Lawrence Hunter | 2020 | |
| <i>Arbutus arizonica</i> | Arizona Madrone (2011) | 134 | 32 | 37 | 175 | Santa Cruz County, AZ | Mike Hallen | 2020 | |
| <i>Arbutus xalapensis</i> | Texas Madrone (2011) | 162 | 46 | 61 | 223 | Brewster County, TX | Charles Stair | 2016 | |
| <i>Arctostaphylos pringlei</i> | Pringle's Manzanita (2011) | 56 | 22 | 27 | 84 | Yavapai County, AZ | Andy Allgood, David Thornburg | 2022 | |
| <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> | Big Sagebrush (1995) | 32 | 16 | 18 | 53 | Jefferson County, OR | Mark Corbet | 2017 | |
| <i>Asimina triloba</i> | Pawpaw (2024) | 71 | 32 | 35 | 111 | Charlottesville City, VA | <Not Identified> | 2023 | |
| <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> | Eastern Baccharis (2024) | 30 | 22 | 18 | 56 | Suffolk City, VA | <Not Identified> | 2024 | |
| <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> | Yellow Birch (2009) | 240 | 65 | 62.5 | 321 | Kennebec County, ME | Cathy Cook, Douglas Stevenson | 2019 | |
| <i>Betula cordifolia</i> | Mountain Paper Birch (2020) | 74 | 66 | 48 | 152 | Oxford County, ME | Mackenzie Federico | 2019 | |
| <i>Betula lenta</i> | Sweet Birch (2020) | 138 | 100 | 65 | 254 | Mercer County, NJ | Evan Dilluvio | 2016 | |
| <i>Betula nigra</i> | River Birch (2024) | 238 | 65 | 105 | 329 | James City, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2022 | |
| <i>Betula nigra</i> | River Birch (2024) | 202 | 92 | 105 | 320 | Appomattox County, VA | Jason Fisher, Adam Downing | 2023 | |
| <i>Betula papyrifera</i> | Paper Birch (2024) | 111.5 | 104 | 49 | 227 | Grafton County, NH | <Not Identified> | 2024 |  |
| <i>Bourreria succulenta</i> | Bodywood (2020) | 31 | 36 | 34.5 | 76 | Miami-Dade County, FL | David King | 2020 | |
| <i>Bourreria tomentosa</i> | Rough Strongbark (2020) | 13 | 24 | 16.5 | 41 | Miami-Dade County, FL | David King | 2020 | |
| <i>Bursera microphylla</i> | Elephant Tree (2012) | 40 | 16 | 22 | 62 | Yuma County, AZ | Jim Malusa, Pete Sundt, Doug Whitbec | 2012 | |
| <i>Bursera simaruba</i> | Gumbo Limbo (2020) | 94 | 48 | 43.5 | 153 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Dallas Hazelton | 2020 | |
| <i>Byrsonima lucida</i> | Long Key Locustberry (2014) | 57 | 17 | 17 | 78 | Monroe County, FL | Mark Torok | 2018 | |
| <i>Callitropsis nootkatensis</i> | Alaska Cedar (1979) | 457 | 124 | 31 | 588 | Jefferson County, WA | John Aho, Robert L. Wood | 2022 |  |







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|---|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> | Incense Cedar (1969) | 472 | 157.42 | 57.42 | 644 | Siskiyou County, CA | Jack Herr, D. McHardy, Melissa Van Scoyoc, D. Wright | 2016 | |
| <i>Canella winterana</i> | Wild Cinnamon (1998) | 29 | 38 | 27.5 | 74 | Monroe County, FL | Joseph Nemece | 2018 | |
| <i>Canotia holacantha</i> | Crucifixion Thorn (2005) | 90 | 32 | 20 | 127 | Mohave County, AZ | John Carr, David Thornburg | 2013 | |
| <i>Carnegiea gigantea</i> | Saguaro (2014) | 119 | 30 | 9 | 151 | Maricopa County, AZ | Joe Orman | 2018 | |
| <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> | American Hornbeam (2017) | 181 | 55 | 72 | 254 | Essex County, NJ | <Not Identified> | 2016 | |
| <i>Cartrema americana</i> | Devilwood (2022) | 31 | 41 | 28 | 79 | Virginia Beach County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2017 | |
| <i>Carya aquatica</i> | Water Hickory (2022) | 196 | 115 | 77 | 330 | Surry County, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2022 | |
| <i>Carya caroliniae-septentrionalis</i> | Southern Shagbark Hickory (2021) | 106 | 140 | 71 | 264 | Etowah County, AL | Larry Brasher | 2021 | |
| <i>Carya cordiformis</i> | Bitternut Hickory (2013) | 199 | 111 | 101 | 335 | Brunswick County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2022 |  |
| <i>Carya floridana</i> | Scrub Hickory (2012) | 72 | 61 | 34.5 | 142 | Lake County, FL | Ralph Risch | 2020 | |
| <i>Carya glabra</i> | Pignut Hickory (2009) | 193 | 113 | 126.5 | 338 | Hamilton County, FL | Allen B. Tyree Jr. | 2020 | |
| <i>Carya glabra</i> | Pignut Hickory (1991) | 168 | 149 | 74.5 | 336 | Allen County, KY | Bobby Reynolds, Arles Weaver, Glenn Conner, Larry Gerald | 2021 | |
| <i>Carya glabra</i> | Pignut Hickory (2017) | 169 | 145 | 76 | 333 | Guilford County, NC | Brian Beduhn | 2021 |  |
| <i>Carya illinoensis</i> | Pecan (2009) | 293 | 97 | 106 | 417 | Isle Of Wight County, VA | Abraham Bear | 2017 | |
| <i>Carya laciniata</i> | Shellbark Hickory (2018) | 190 | 109 | 112 | 327 | Culpeper County, VA | Albert B. Settle | 2015 | |
| <i>Carya myristiciformis</i> | Nutmeg Hickory (2012) | 109 | 98 | 54 | 220 | Red River County, TX | Gary Cheatwood | 2022 | |
| <i>Carya ovalis</i> | Red Hickory (2024) | 176 | 175 | 72.5 | 369 | Clay County, KY | John Hull | 2022 | |
| <i>Carya ovata</i> | Shagbark Hickory (2009) | 191 | 104 | 99 | 320 | Anne Arundel County, MD | James L. Suite | 2017 | |
| <i>Carya texana</i> | Black Hickory (2022) | 98 | 128 | 64 | 242 | Lonoke County, AR | Harold Fisher | 2022 | |
| <i>Carya tomentosa</i> | Mockernut Hickory (2021) | 173 | 140 | 85 | 334 | Caroline County, VA | Landon Webb, Beth Cantrell | 2019 | |
| <i>Castanea dentata</i> | American Chestnut (2018) | 237 | 93.5 | 94.67 | 354 | Thurston County, WA | Robert Van Pelt | 2018 |  |

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|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| <i>Castanea dentata</i> | American Chestnut (2018) | 237 | 86 | 97.92 | 347 | Thurston County, WA | Robert Van Pelt | 2018 |  |
| <i>Castanea pumila</i> | Allegheny Chinquapin (2024) | 49 | 46 | 35 | 103 | Smith County, TX | Daniel Devisscher | 2024 |  |
| <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> | Southern Catalpa (2008) | 284 | 69 | 57.5 | 367 | Dallas County, TX | Connie Chantilis | 2021 |  |
| <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> | Northern Catalpa (2020) | 274 | 71 | 71 | 363 | Lawrence County, OH | Marc DeWerth | 2020 |  |
| <i>Celtis laevigata</i> | Sugarberry (2021) | 227 | 78 | 79 | 325 | Caroline County, VA | Stan DeBoer | 2021 | |
| <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> | Common Hackberry (2013) | 286 | 90 | 89 | 398 | Hancock County, OH | Findlay Tree Commission | 2018 | |
| <i>Celtis tenuifolia</i> | Dwarf Hackberry (2009) | 70 | 36 | 61 | 121 | Alexandria City, VA | Rod Simmons, Greg Zell, Matt Barker | 2017 | |
| <i>Celtis tenuifolia</i> | Dwarf Hackberry (2018) | 66 | 42 | 50 | 121 | Arlington County, VA | Greg Huse, Stephen Vanhoven, Greg Zell | 2017 | |
| <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> | Common Buttonbush (1992) | 60 | 26 | 38 | 96 | Kern County, CA | Frank T. Callahan | 2015 | |
| <i>Cercis canadensis</i> | Eastern Redbud (2018) | 145 | 32 | 39 | 187 | Fairfax County, VA | Robert Vickers, Jeff Kirwan | 2020 | |
| <i>Cercis canadensis</i> | Eastern Redbud (2017) | 147 | 32 | 46 | 190 | Loudoun County, VA | Michelle Dowling, David Green, Robert Vickers | 2024 | |
| <i>Cercis occidentalis</i> | California Redbud (1980) | 71 | 45 | 38 | 126 | Sonoma County, CA | Robert McDaniel, E. Lagel | 2015 | |
| <i>Cercocarpus montanus</i> | Alderleaf Mountain Mahogany (2011) | 73 | 28 | 37 | 110 | Douglas County, OR | Brian French, Will Koomjian | 2015 | |
| <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> | Port Orford Cedar (1968) | 439.2 | 184.5 | 35 | 632 | Coos County, OR | Donald Denniston, | 2024 | |
| <i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> | Atlantic White Cedar (2009) | 205 | 63 | 28 | 275 | Muskingum County, OH | Brian P. Riley, Alistair Reynolds | 2019 |  |
| <i>Chilopsis linearis</i> | Desert Willow (1976) | 184 | 45 | 49 | 241 | Gila County, AZ | Mitchell Holder | 2024 | |
| <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> | White Fringetree (2014) | 73 | 36 | 47 | 121 | Salt Lake County, UT | Art Scott, Shirley Hawkins | 2020 | |
| <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> | Coco Plum (2011) | 21 | 19 | 19.5 | 45 | Broward County, FL | Mark Torok | 2017 | |
| <i>Chrysobalanus icaco</i> | Coco Plum (2011) | 24 | 18 | 25 | 48 | Broward County, FL | Mark Torok | 2017 | |

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| <i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i> | Giant Chinquapin (2016) | 199 | 130 | 74 | 348 | Humboldt County, CA | Tyler Williams | 2016 | |
| <i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> | Spiny Fiddlewood (2015) | 52 | 35 | 36 | 96 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Ryan Vogel | 2015 | |
| <i>Citharexylum spinosum</i> | Spiny Fiddlewood (2012) | 50 | 35 | 31 | 93 | Miami-Dade County, FL | David King, Louise King | 2020 | |
| <i>Cladrastis kentukea</i> | Yellowwood (2024) | 253 | 37 | 64 | 306 | Cheshire County, NH | Vickie Gohl | 2023 |  |
| <i>Clethra acuminata</i> | Mountain Sweetpepperbush (2022) | 9 | 18 | 16 | 31 | Wise County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Jon Rockett | 2017 | |
| <i>Cliftonia monophylla</i> | Buckwheat Tree (2008) | 48 | 47 | 29 | 102 | Wakulla County, FL | Ace Haddock | 2015 | |
| <i>Clusia rosea</i> | Scotch Attorney (1995) | 32 | 17 | 14 | 53 | Broward County, FL | Jim Higgins | 2019 | |
| <i>Colubrina elliptica</i> | Soldierwood (1998) | 33 | 47 | 26 | 87 | Monroe County, FL | Joseph Nemecek | 2018 | |
| <i>Condalia hookeri</i> | Brazilian Bluewood (2018) | 72 | 26 | 30 | 106 | Hidalgo County, TX | Wayne Shiflet | 2018 | |
| <i>Conocarpus erectus</i> | Button Mangrove (2009) | 226 | 38 | 69 | 281 | Monroe County, FL | Stephen Hodges | 2018 | |
| <i>Cordia boissieri</i> | Anacahuita (2019) | 126 | 27 | 46.5 | 164 | Cameron County, TX | Andre Houle, Beryl Stovell | 2024 |  |
| <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> | Alternatleaf Dogwood (2011) | 75 | 30 | 45 | 116 | Morris County, NJ | Joseph Kunkel | 2016 | |
| <i>Cornus drummondii</i> | Roughleaf Dogwood (2016) | 39 | 30 | 34 | 78 | Tunica County, MS | Todd Matthews | 2016 | |
| <i>Cornus florida</i> | Flowering Dogwood (2024) | 110.4 | 31.5 | 37.63 | 151 | Hamilton County, TN | Dolores Okeefe | 2024 | |
| <i>Cornus foemina</i> | Stiff Dogwood (2009) | 30 | 23 | 22 | 59 | Isle Of Wight County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2017 | |
| <i>Cornus sericea</i> | Red-Osier Dogwood (2018) | 10 | 15 | 9 | 27 | Ravalli County, MT | Mark Lewing and Corey Mertins | 2018 | |
| <i>Cotinus obovatus</i> | American Smoketree (2012) | 150 | 33 | 47 | 195 | Windham County, CT | Ed Richardson | 2012 | |
| <i>Crataegus calpodendron</i> | Pear Hawthorn (2015) | 26 | 17 | 28 | 50 | Alexandria City, VA | Rod Simmons, Greg Zell | 2015 | |
| <i>Crataegus castlegarensis</i> | Castlegar Hawthorn (2016) | 43.4 | 42 | 23 | 91 | Flathead County, MT | Mark Lewing | 2016 | |
| <i>Crataegus coccinea</i> | Scarlet Hawthorn (2017) | 36 | 26 | 25 | 68 | Portage County, OH | Brian P. Riley | 2018 | |
| <i>Crataegus coccinioides</i> | Kansas Hawthorn (2003) | 37 | 17.5 | 30 | 62 | DuPage County, IL | Kunso Kim, Edith Makra | 2024 | |

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> | Cockspur Hawthorn (2024) | 61 | 28.8 | 41 | 100 | King County, WA | Robert Van Pelt | 2024 |  |
| <i>Crataegus erythropoda</i> | Cerro Hawthorn (2018) | 26.69 | 14 | 17 | 45 | Larimer County, CO | Molly Roche, David Wallace | 2016 | |
| <i>Crataegus flabellata</i> | Fanleaf Hawthorn (2019) | 38 | 28 | 22 | 72 | Greene County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Jeff Kirwan | 2019 | |
| <i>Crataegus iracunda</i> | Stolon-Bearing Hawthorn (2018) | 33 | 28 | 24 | 67 | Wood County, OH | Brian P. Riley | 2016 | |
| <i>Crataegus marshallii</i> | Parsley Hawthorn (2012) | 23 | 25 | 20 | 53 | Southampton County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2016 | |
| <i>Crataegus marshallii</i> | Parsley Hawthorn (2020) | 21 | 30 | 15 | 55 | Clarke County, VA | Jared Manzo, Chris Schmidt, Sabrina Hartley | 2020 | |
| <i>Crataegus pennsylvanica</i> | Pennsylvania Hawthorn (2021) | 23 | 35 | 19 | 63 | Montgomery County, VA | Tom Weiboldt, Gary Williamson, Byron Carmean, Jeff Kirwan | 2019 | |
| <i>Crataegus punctata</i> | Dotted Hawthorn (2011) | 73 | 33 | 47 | 118 | Grayson County, VA | Byron Carmean, Jeff Kirwan, Gary Williamson | 2020 | |
| <i>Crataegus punctata</i> | Dotted Hawthorn (2011) | 80 | 29 | 44 | 120 | Grayson County, VA | Jeff Kirwan, Gary Williamson, Byron Carmean | 2020 | |
| <i>Crataegus spathulata</i> | Littlehip Hawthorn (2021) | 38 | 27 | 25 | 71 | Clarke County, VA | Jared Manzo | 2020 | |
| <i>Crataegus succulenta</i> | Fleshy Hawthorn (2016) | 41 | 20 | 40 | 71 | Monroe County, NY | Douglas Bassett, Richard Cook | 2019 |  |
| <i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i> | Suksdorf's Hawthorn (2018) | 50.1 | 29.2 | 33.9 | 87 | King County, WA | Robert Van Pelt | 2024 |  |
| <i>Crataegus viridis</i> | Green Hawthorn (2008) | 66 | 44 | 41 | 120 | Southampton County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2019 | |
| <i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> | Jumping Cholla (2019) | 19.5 | 9 | 12 | 32 | Pinal County, AZ | Jon Orona | 2019 | |
| <i>Damburneya coriacea</i> | Florida Nectandra (2012) | 35 | 34 | 22 | 75 | Miami-Dade County, FL | David King, Louise King | 2020 | |
| <i>Dermatophyllum secundiflorum</i> | Texas Mountain-Laurel (2012) | 68 | 30 | 18 | 102 | Comal County, TX | Kelly Eby | 2024 | |
| <i>Dermatophyllum secundiflorum</i> | Texas Mountain-Laurel (2009) | 74 | 25 | 14 | 102 | Bexar County, TX | Alan B. Curtis | 2024 | |
| <i>Diospyros sandwicensis</i> | Lama (2017) | 15.5 | 53 | 30 | 76 | Hawai'i County, HI | Ann Kobsa | 2016 | |
| <i>Diospyros texana</i> | Texas Persimmon (2018) | 59 | 24 | 32 | 91 | Refugio County, TX | Beverly Fletcher | 2018 | |
| <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> | Common Persimmon (2016) | 152 | 85 | 68 | 254 | Suffolk City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2015 | |

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> | Florida Hopbush (2017) | 32 | 38 | 28 | 77 | Hawai'i County, HI | Karl Magnacca | 2017 | |
| <i>Drypetes diversifolia</i> | Milkbark (2009) | 42 | 37 | 22.5 | 85 | Monroe County, FL | Jeanne Parks, Jeanne Parks | 2018 | |
| <i>Ebenopsis ebano</i> | Texas Ebony (1991) | 198 | 38 | 79 | 255 | Hidalgo County, TX | Joe Ideker | 2024 | |
| <i>Ehretia anacua</i> | Knockaway (2013) | 156 | 50 | 47 | 217 | Karnes County, TX | John Greve | 2024 | |
| <i>Erythrostemon mexicanus</i> | Mexican Holdback (2020) | 41 | 24 | 29 | 72 | Pima County, AZ | Jackie Lyle, Jackie Lyle | 2020 | |
| <i>Esenbeckia berlandieri</i> | Berlandier's Jopoy (1995) | 56 | 29 | 28 | 92 | Cameron County, TX | Guy Huddleston | 2024 | |
| <i>Eugenia foetida</i> | Boxleaf Stopper (2020) | 20 | 36 | 13.5 | 59 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Dave King | 2020 | |
| <i>Eugenia rhombea</i> | Red Stopper (1999) | 19 | 26 | 9 | 47 | Monroe County, FL | Joseph Nemecek | 2018 | |
| <i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> | Burningbush (2002) | 107 | 38 | 40 | 155 | St. Louis County, MO | Lorri Grueber | 2015 | |
| <i>Exostema caribaeum</i> | Caribbean Princewood (2013) | 24 | 30 | 18 | 59 | Monroe County, FL | Bob Showler | 2018 | |
| <i>Exothea paniculata</i> | Butterbough (2007) | 50 | 58 | 33.5 | 116 | Monroe County, FL | Bob Showler | 2018 | |
| <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> | American Beech (2019) | 241 | 91 | 110 | 359 | New Kent County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2024 | |
| <i>Ficus aurea</i> | Florida Strangler Fig (2020) | 131 | 58 | 55 | 203 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Dallas Hazelton | 2020 | |
| <i>Ficus citrifolia</i> | Wild Banyantree (1986) | 244 | 42 | 83 | 307 | Monroe County, FL | Dave M. Sinclair, Frank L. Zickar | 2018 | |
| <i>Forestiera acuminata</i> | Eastern Swampprivet (2024) | 47.4 | 32.5 | 44.01 | 90 | Shelby County, TN | Ryan Hall | 2024 | |
| <i>Forestiera segregata</i> | Florida Swampprivet (2020) | 15 | 22 | 17.5 | 41 | Miami-Dade County, FL | David King | 2020 | |
| <i>Franklinia alatamaha</i> | Franklin Tree (2018) | 44.1 | 39.08 | 21.67 | 89 | Kings County, NY | Joseph Charap | 2018 |  |
| <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | White Ash (2012) | 255 | 115 | 111 | 398 | Morris County, NJ | Madison Borough Shade Tree Commission, Evan Dilluvio | 2016 | |
| <i>Fraxinus anomala</i> | Singleleaf Ash (2011) | 55.3 | 30 | 17 | 90 | Mesa County, CO | Vince Urbina | 2020 | |
| <i>Fraxinus berlandieriana</i> | Mexican Ash (1995) | 246 | 54 | 69 | 317 | Cameron County, TX | Brian Sichel | 2024 | |
| <i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> | Carolina Ash (2006) | 63 | 80 | 31 | 151 | Southampton County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2016 | |






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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| <i>Fraxinus cuspidata</i> | Fragrant Ash (2004) | 106 | 35 | 48 | 153 | Coconino County, AZ | David Thornburg | 2020 | |
| <i>Fraxinus gooddingii</i> | Goodding's Ash (1995) | 25 | 22 | 16 | 51 | Santa Cruz County, AZ | Josh Tewksbury | 2020 | |
| <i>Fraxinus greggii</i> | Gregg's Ash (2019) | 12 | 24 | 23 | 42 | Pima County, AZ | Scott Roederer | 2019 | |
| <i>Fraxinus greggii</i> | Gregg's Ash (2024) | 17 | 25 | 7 | 43 | Brewster County, TX | Doug Bidlack | 2024 |  |
| <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> | Black Ash (2021) | 143 | 114.67 | 66.5 | 274 | Gogebic County, MI | Justin Miller | 2021 | |
| <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | Green Ash (2019) | 230 | 92 | 106 | 349 | Logan County, OH | Jennifer Bowman | 2019 |  |
| <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | Green Ash (2017) | 245 | 82 | 90 | 350 | Hartford County, CT | Frank Kaputa | 2020 | |
| <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | Green Ash (2020) | 245 | 82 | 89.5 | 349 | Hartford County, CT | Frank Kaputa | 2020 | |
| <i>Fraxinus profunda</i> | Pumpkin Ash (1995) | 196 | 104.5 | 78 | 320 | Mississippi County, MO | Bruce Palmer, Donna Baldwin | 2015 | |
| <i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i> | Blue Ash (2009) | 223.5 | 80 | 85 | 324 | Jefferson County, KY | Carl Suk, John Swintosky | 2020 | |
| <i>Fraxinus texensis</i> | Texas Ash (2001) | 86 | 85 | 63.6 | 186 | Travis County, TX | Cody Goldman | 2024 | |
| <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> | Velvet Ash (2007) | 256 | 78 | 76 | 353 | Yavapai County, AZ | Andy Andy Allgood, David Thornburg | 2024 | |
| <i>Gleditsia aquatica</i> | Water Locust (1993) | 132 | 74 | 63 | 222 | Montgomery County, PA | Maurice E. Hobaugh | 2020 | |
| <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> | Honeylocust (2011) | 257 | 103 | 106 | 386 | Botetourt County, VA | William S. Hubbard | 2024 |  |
| <i>Guaiacum angustifolium</i> | Texas Lignum-Vitae (1974) | 42 | 22 | 7.75 | 65 | Hidalgo County, TX | Terry Fears | 2024 | |
| <i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> | Hollywood (2014) | 48 | 24 | 27.5 | 79 | Monroe County, FL | Aldin T. Mathews | 2018 | |
| <i>Guettarda scabra</i> | Wild Guave (2018) | 22 | 27 | 17.5 | 53 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Jennifer Possley | 2017 | |
| <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> | Kentucky Coffeetree (2007) | 223 | 73 | 84 | 317 | Washington County, MD | Carl & Leslie Rutherford | 2015 | |
| <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> | Kentucky Coffeetree (2009) | 198 | 106 | 77 | 323 | Montgomery County, MD | Nicholas Weber, Nicholas Weber | 2018 |  |
| <i>Halesia carolina</i> | Carolina Silverbell (2013) | 133.5 | 39.5 | 58.8 | 187 | Cheshire County, NH | Henry Taves | 2024 |  |
| <i>Halesia diptera</i> | Two-Wing Silverbell (2011) | 68 | 70 | 36 | 147 | Buncombe County, NC | Will Blozan | 2021 | |
| <i>Halesia tetraptera</i> | Mountain Silverbell (2016) | 99 | 118 | 52.5 | 230 | Sevier County, TN | Steve Roark | 2016 |  |
| <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> | American Witchhazel (2017) | 34 | 34 | 29 | 75 | Russell County, VA | Byron Carmean, Jeff Kirwan, Gary Williamson | 2016 | |



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|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|
| <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> | American Witchhazel (2017) | 31 | 32 | 38 | 73 | Smyth County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Jeff Kirwan | 2016 | |
| <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> | American Witchhazel (2020) | 25 | 37 | 45 | 73 | Philadelphia County, PA | Aaron Greenberg | 2020 | |
| <i>Hesperocyparis abramsiana</i> | Santa Cruz Cypress (2018) | 79 | 58.5 | 37.67 | 147 | Contra Costa County, CA | Theo Fitanides | 2016 | |
| <i>Hesperocyparis arizonica</i> | Arizona Cypress (1955) | 244 | 106 | 48 | 362 | Pima County, AZ | James Mielke | 2014 | |
| <i>Hesperocyparis glabra</i> | Smooth Arizona Cypress (2003) | 240 | 78 | 56 | 332 | Yavapai County, AZ | David Thornburg, Harry Untiedt | 2018 | |
| <i>Hesperocyparis goveniana</i> | Gowen Cypress (1996) | 66 | 40 | 52 | 119 | Monterey County, CA | Alan R. Washburn | 2015 | |
| <i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> | Monterey Cypress (1994) | 588 | 102 | 111 | 718 | San Mateo County, CA | R. Huntington & Fiesta Garden School | 2017 | |
| <i>Hesperocyparis nevadensis</i> | Paiute Cypress (2016) | 115 | 75 | 65 | 206 | Kern County, CA | Loren Ross, Alex Ross | 2016 | |
| <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> | Toyon (2019) | 59 | 28.5 | 15.75 | 91 | Santa Barbara County, CA | Brian Kelley | 2018 | |
| <i>Hibiscus brackenridgei</i> | Brackenridge's Rosemallow (2017) | 29 | 16 | 15.5 | 49 | Honolulu County, HI | Karl Magnacca | 2017 | |
| <i>Hilairanthus germinans</i> | Black Mangrove (2003) | 86 | 52 | 34 | 147 | Monroe County, FL | Vincent Condon, Niko Reisinger | 2018 | |
| <i>Hypelate trifoliata</i> | Inkwood (2007) | 56 | 37 | 26 | 100 | Monroe County, FL | Joseph Nemecek | 2018 | |
| <i>Ilex anomala</i> | Hawai'i Holly (2017) | 96 | 50 | 21 | 151 | Hawai'i County, HI | Karl Magnacca | 2017 | |
| <i>Ilex cassine</i> | Dahoon (2020) | 77 | 41 | 29 | 125 | Orange County, FL | Keith Addison | 2018 | |
| <i>Ilex coriacea</i> | Large Gallberry (2004) | 16 | 35 | 23 | 57 | Vernon Parish County, LA | Charles Allen | 2015 | |
| <i>Ilex decidua</i> | Possumhaw (2022) | 35 | 32 | 36 | 76 | Southampton County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, | 2017 | |
| <i>Ilex krugiana</i> | Tawnyberry Holly (2012) | 43 | 40 | 18.5 | 88 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Dallas Hazelton, Jennifer Possley | 2020 | |
| <i>Ilex longipes</i> | Georgia Holly (2024) | 12 | 19 | 15 | 34 | Giles County, TN | <Not Identified> | 2024 | |
| <i>Ilex montana</i> | Mountain Holly (2019) | 28 | 29 | 32 | 65 | Giles County, VA | Byron Carmean, Jeff Kirwan, Gary Williamson | 2015 | |
| <i>Ilex opaca</i> | American Holly (2018) | 182 | 64 | 63 | 262 | White County, AR | Kenny Coley | 2018 | |
| <i>Ilex verticillata</i> | Common Winterberry (2009) | 28 | 13 | 10 | 44 | Chesapeake City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2019 | |







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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> | Yaupon (2008) | 42 | 35 | 34 | 86 | Virginia Beach County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2017 | |
| <i>Illicium floridanum</i> | Florida Anisetree (2020) | 12 | 18 | 17 | 34 | Williamsburg City, VA | Charles Gardner | 2018 | |
| <i>Jacquinia keyensis</i> | Joewood (2009) | 48 | 18 | 16 | 70 | Lee County, FL | Jenny Evans | 2017 | |
| <i>Juglans cinerea</i> | Butternut (2023) | 270 | 58 | 104.42 | 354 | Watauga County, NC | Jim Hamilton, Will Beauchamp | 2023 | |
| <i>Juglans nigra</i> | Black Walnut (2019) | 246 | 104 | 56 | 364 | Westmoreland County, VA | Virginia Brown | 2017 | |
| <i>Juglans nigra</i> | Black Walnut (2020) | 242.2 | 102.42 | 124.83 | 376 | Kalamazoo County, MI | Robert A. Kavelman | 2020 | |
| <i>Juniperus ashei</i> | Ashe's Juniper (1999) | 139 | 54 | 47 | 204 | Comal County, TX | Mark Peterson | 2024 | |
| <i>Juniperus californica</i> | California Juniper (2007) | 65 | 25 | 38 | 99 | Yavapai County, AZ | John Carr, David Thornburg | 2019 | |
| <i>Juniperus coahuilensis</i> | Redberry Juniper (2018) | 144 | 28 | 34 | 181 | Brewster County, TX | Frank Callahan | 2018 |  |
| <i>Juniperus communis</i> | Common Juniper (2021) | 90 | 44 | 33 | 142 | Leavenworth County, KS | Rick Spurgeon | 2018 | |
| <i>Juniperus deppeana</i> | Alligator Juniper (2007) | 324 | 52 | 70 | 394 | Yavapai County, AZ | Mickey Contreras, Richard Contreras | 2015 | |
| <i>Juniperus flaccida</i> | Drooping Juniper (2018) | 118 | 34 | 31 | 159 | Brewster County, TX | Oscar Mestas | 2024 |  |
| <i>Juniperus grandis</i> | Western Juniper (1940) | 481 | 78 | 56 | 573 | Tuolumne County, CA | J.R. Hall | 2015 | |
| <i>Juniperus monosperma</i> | Oneseed Juniper (2021) | 140 | 32 | 41 | 182 | Arizona County, AZ | LoriAnne Barnett Warren | 2021 | |
| <i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> | Western Juniper (2021) | 281 | 84.33 | 48.42 | 377 | Sierra County, CA | Janelle Thompson | 2020 | |
| <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i> | Utah Juniper (2019) | 203 | 40 | 53 | 256 | Mohave County, AZ | Douglas H. Page, Al Hendricks | 2020 | |
| <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> | Rocky Mountain Juniper (1940) | 284 | 40 | 29 | 331 | Cache County, UT | R.P. McLaughlin | 2014 | |
| <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | Eastern Redcedar (1989) | 251 | 56 | 88 | 329 | Coffee County, GA | Richard Johnston | 2020 | |
| <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> | Mountain Laurel (2024) | 37 | 22 | 40 | 69 | Newport News City, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2023 | |
| <i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i> | Leadwood (1986) | 77 | 32 | 27.5 | 116 | Monroe County, FL | Vince Cordon, David M. Sinclair, Frank L. Zickar | 2018 | |
| <i>Larix laricina</i> | Tamarack (2016) | 118 | 82 | 46 | 212 | Carroll County, NH | Gabrielle Watson | 2015 | |
| <i>Larix lyallii</i> | Subalpine Larch (1993) | 268 | 104 | 75 | 390 | Chelan County, WA | Robert Van Pelt, Chris Earle | 2018 |  |
| <i>Larix occidentalis</i> | Western Larch (2011) | 267 | 154 | 34 | 430 | Missoula County, MT | Micha Krebs, Helen Smith | 2021 | |



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| <i>Leucaena pulverulenta</i> | Great Leadtree (2011) | 91 | 47 | 58.5 | 152 | Hidalgo County, TX | Thomas Williams | 2024 | |
| <i>Lindera benzoin</i> | Northern Spicebush (2015) | 27 | 17 | 23 | 50 | Montgomery County, MD | Keith Sanderson | 2015 |  |
| <i>Lindera benzoin</i> | Northern Spicebush (2017) | 29 | 16 | 26 | 52 | Washington County, MD | Aaron Cook | 2016 | |
| <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> | Sweetgum (2020) | 228 | 132 | 112 | 388 | Burlington County, NJ | George Klinger, Joe Aufiero | 2016 | |
| <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> | Tuliptree (2021) | 362 | 139 | 78 | 521 | Bedford County, VA | Dan Miles, Eric Wiseman, Brendan Fitzgerald | 2021 |  |
| <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> | Tuliptree (2008) | 393 | 108 | 83 | 521 | Chesapeake City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2023 | |
| <i>Lyonia ferruginea</i> | Rusty Staggerbush (2020) | 36.96 | 35 | 29 | 79 | Marion County, FL | Keith Addison | 2019 | |
| <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> | False Tamarind (2003) | 184 | 48 | 82 | 253 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Susan Formento, R. Hammer, R.F. Mulgrew | 2020 | |
| <i>Lysiloma watsonii</i> | Littleleaf False Tamarind (2005) | 101 | 38 | 48 | 151 | Maricopa County, AZ | Ken Morrow, Kathy Morrow | 2018 | |
| <i>Maclura pomifera</i> | Osage Orange (2011) | 328 | 65 | 93 | 416 | Charlotte County, VA | Mabel O. Bellwood, John McCormick | 2017 |  |
| <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> | Cucumber Tree (2003) | 309 | 91 | 35.42 | 409 | Stark County, OH | Jeremy R. Felland | 2019 | |
| <i>Magnolia ashei</i> | Ashe's Magnolia (2021) | 28 | 23 | 28 | 58 | Wakulla County, FL | David Roddenberry | 2021 | |
| <i>Magnolia fraseri</i> | Fraser's Magnolia (2015) | 124 | 88 | 53 | 225 | Carroll County, VA | Will Cook | 2015 | |
| <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> | Southern Magnolia (2024) | 284 | 82 | 91 | 388 | Newport News City, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2022 | |
| <i>Magnolia macrophylla</i> | Bigleaf Magnolia (2011) | 90 | 70 | 56 | 174 | Baltimore County, MD | Sam Jones, Cassandra Naylor Brooks | 2017 |  |
| <i>Magnolia pyramidata</i> | Pyramid Magnolia (1999) | 56 | 88 | 33 | 152 | Gadsden County, FL | Dan Rault, Mary Rault | 2015 | |
| <i>Magnolia tripetala</i> | Umbrella Magnolia (2013) | 131 | 70 | 50 | 214 | New Haven County, CT | Connecticut's Notable Trees | 2013 | |
| <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> | Sweetbay Magnolia (2010) | 140 | 60 | 57.5 | 214 | Hillsborough County, FL | Jason Zysk | 2017 | |
| <i>Malus angustifolia</i> | Southern Crab Apple (2017) | 112 | 45 | 40 | 167 | Montgomery County, MD | Tighe Holden | 2016 |  |
| <i>Malus coronaria</i> | Sweet Crab Apple (2007) | 16.3 | 18 | 24.5 | 40 | Vanderburgh County, IN | Thomas Westfall | 2015 | |
| <i>Malus fusca</i> | Oregon Crab Apple (2018) | 89.7 | 49.8 | 71.3 | 157 | King County, WA | Robert Van Pelt, Arthur Lee Jacobson | 2024 |  |






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| <i>Manilkara jaimiqui</i> | Wild Dilly (2017) | 50 | 31 | 47.5 | 93 | Monroe County, FL | Cissy Thompson | 2018 | |
| <i>Morella caroliniensis</i> | Southern Bayberry (2015) | 7 | 14 | 10 | 24 | Newport News City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2015 | |
| <i>Morella caroliniensis</i> | Southern Bayberry (2015) | 6 | 14 | 14 | 24 | Newport News City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2015 | |
| <i>Morella cerifera</i> | Wax Myrtle (2021) | 43 | 29 | 31 | 80 | Virginia Beach City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2021 | |
| <i>Morella cerifera</i> | Wax Myrtle (2014) | 40 | 34 | 30 | 81 | Suffolk City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2023 | |
| <i>Morus microphylla</i> | Texas Mulberry (2017) | 228 | 48 | 112 | 304 | Yavapai County, AZ | George Tallent | 2015 | |
| <i>Morus rubra</i> | Red Mulberry (2024) | 333.6 | 43.5 | 68 | 394 | Fentress County, TN | <Not Identified> | 2016 | |
| <i>Morus rubra</i> | Red Mulberry (2018) | 305 | 75 | 71 | 398 | Ashley County, AR | J.T. Simmons | 2018 | |
| <i>Myrcia neopallens</i> | Pale Lidflower (2012) | 11 | 19 | 14 | 34 | Miami-Dade County, FL | David King, Louise King | 2020 | |
| <i>Myrcia zuzygium</i> | Myrtle Of The River (2012) | 17 | 33 | 14 | 54 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Louise King, David King | 2020 | |
| <i>Myrcia zuzygium</i> | Myrtle Of The River (2012) | 20 | 32 | 9.5 | 54 | Miami-Dade County, FL | David King, Louise King | 2020 | |
| <i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i> | Twinberry (2017) | 43 | 27 | 16 | 74 | Broward County, FL | Justin Freedman | 2017 | |
| <i>Myrsine lessertiana</i> | Kōlea Lau Nui (2017) | 66 | 59 | 22 | 131 | Hawai'i County, HI | Karl Magnacca | 2017 | |
| <i>Nyssa aquatica</i> | Water Tupelo (2009) | 463 | 108 | 53 | 584 | Greensville County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Mike Rasnake, Kevin Kessler | 2017 | |
| <i>Nyssa aquatica</i> | Water Tupelo (2006) | 425 | 127 | 94 | 576 | White County, AR | Don C. Bragg | 2021 |  |
| <i>Nyssa biflora</i> | Swamp Tupelo (2014) | 206 | 105 | 45 | 322 | Chesapeake City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2023 | |
| <i>Nyssa biflora</i> | Swamp Tupelo (2018) | 209 | 92 | 72 | 319 | Suffolk City, VA | Tim McCormic, Gary Williamson, Byron Carmean | 2024 |  |
| <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> | Blackgum (2001) | 247 | 78 | 95 | 349 | Wood County, TX | William Godwin | 2018 | |
| <i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i> | Indian Plum (2016) | 20 | 26 | 18 | 51 | Marion County, OR | Ralph Anderson | 2016 | |
| <i>Olneya tesota</i> | Desert Ironwood (2011) | 196 | 45 | 62 | 257 | Maricopa County, AZ | Julie Plath, Steve Plath | 2018 | |
| <i>Ostrya chisosensis</i> | Chisos Hophornbeam (1983) | 27 | 16 | 12 | 46 | Brewster County, TX | James E. Liles | 2024 |  |

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> | Eastern Hophornbeam (2020) | 112.3 | 70.33 | 67.08 | 199 | Washtenaw County, MI | Ron Fricke, Ron Fricke | 2020 | |
| <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> | Sourwood (1998) | 130 | 74 | 47 | 216 | Amelia County, VA | John Anderson, Joseph Humphreys | 2018 | |
| <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> | Jerusalem Thorn (2018) | 90 | 26 | 42 | 127 | Maricopa County, AZ | Ed White, Volney White | 2018 | |
| <i>Parkinsonia florida</i> | Blue Paloverde (2018) | 86 | 45 | 48 | 143 | Yuma County, AZ | Brian Jansen | 2019 | |
| <i>Parkinsonia microphylla</i> | Yellow Paloverde (2020) | 88 | 33 | 48.5 | 133 | Pima County, AZ | Jackie Lyle, Nick Shipley | 2020 | |
| <i>Persea borbonia</i> | Redbay (2020) | 157 | 23 | 42.5 | 190 | Montgomery County, TX | John Warner | 2024 | |
| <i>Persea palustris</i> | Swamp Bay (2017) | 138 | 52 | 57 | 204 | Virginia Beach City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2019 | |
| <i>Picea engelmannii</i> | Engelmann Spruce (2024) | 221 | 223 | 36 | 453 | Skagit County, WA | Robert Van Pelt | 2023 |  |
| <i>Picea glauca</i> | White Spruce (1975) | 133 | 126 | 40 | 269 | Koochiching County, MN | Richard Stapleton, Casey Cloeter | 2021 | |
| <i>Picea mariana</i> | Black Spruce (2020) | 104 | 91 | 24 | 201 | Aroostook County, ME | Brian Kelley | 2020 | |
| <i>Picea pungens</i> | Blue Spruce (1991) | 200 | 129 | 41 | 339 | Wasatch County, UT | A.J Frandsen, Sherel Goodrich | 2020 | |
| <i>Picea rubens</i> | Red Spruce (2019) | 136 | 117 | 37 | 262 | Giles County, VA | Youth Conservation Camp, Jim Clark | 2024 |  |
| <i>Picea sitchensis</i> | Sitka Spruce (1987) | 754 | 191 | 82.9 | 965 | Grays Harbor County, WA | Robert Van Pelt | 2024 |  |
| <i>Pinus aristata</i> | Bristlecone Pine (2007) | 178 | 59 | 24 | 243 | Huerfano County, CO | Ed Biery | 2017 |  |
| <i>Pinus arizonica</i> | Arizona Pine (1998) | 150 | 108 | 60 | 273 | Pima County, AZ | Ken Porter, Glenda Zahner, Robert Zahner | 2018 | |
| <i>Pinus balfouriana</i> | Foxtail Pine (2018) | 323 | 71 | 45 | 405 | Tulare County, CA | Peter Wyckoff | 2019 |  |
| <i>Pinus banksiana</i> | Jack Pine (2018) | 82 | 73 | 39 | 165 | Saint Louis County, MN | Thomas Gable, Austin Homkes | 2018 | |
| <i>Pinus banksiana</i> | Jack Pine (2020) | 95 | 63.25 | 35.17 | 167 | Lake County, MN | Casey Cloeter | 2020 | |
| <i>Pinus cembroides</i> | Mexican Pinyon (2024) | 95 | 66 | 50 | 173 | Jeff Davis County, TX | Logan McMillan | 2021 | |
| <i>Pinus clausa</i> | Sand Pine (2011) | 91 | 82 | 58 | 188 | Alachua County, FL | Robert Simons | 2017 | |
| <i>Pinus contorta</i> | Lodgepole Pine (1963) | 252 | 136 | 11 | 391 | San Bernardino County, CA | Miles Gulick, Brian Kelley | 2018 | |



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|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| <i>Pinus discolor</i> | Border Pinyon (2005) | 61 | 46 | 28 | 114 | Chiricahua NM County, AZ | John Titus | 2024 | |
| <i>Pinus echinata</i> | Shortleaf Pine (2007) | 154 | 108 | 78 | 282 | Smith County, TX | Larry Jones | 2018 |  |
| <i>Pinus edulis</i> | Twoneedle Pinyon (2017) | 164 | 53 | 45 | 228 | Santa Fe County, NM | William K. Jones | 2016 | |
| <i>Pinus elliotii</i> | Slash Pine (2022) | 159 | 91 | 64 | 266 | Virginia Beach City, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2022 | |
| <i>Pinus engelmannii</i> | Apache Pine (2018) | 123 | 139 | 55 | 276 | Cochise County, AZ | Scott Roederer, Scott Roederer | 2018 | |
| <i>Pinus flexilis</i> | Limber Pine (1968) | 302 | 61 | 48 | 375 | Utah County, UT | W. Crawford, T. Dietz, T.A. Walker | 2013 | |
| <i>Pinus flexilis</i> | Limber Pine (2016) | 287 | 73 | 52 | 373 | Cache County, UT | Justin DeRose | 2015 | |
| <i>Pinus glabra</i> | Spruce Pine (2015) | 179 | 122 | 76 | 320 | East Feliciana County, LA | Janet Tompkins | 2015 | |
| <i>Pinus glabra</i> | Spruce Pine (2016) | 136 | 117 | 51 | 266 | Alachua County, FL | Robert Steele | 2016 | |
| <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> | Jeffrey Pine (2018) | 298 | 184 | 69 | 499 | Fresno County, CA | Carl Casey, Martin Crawford | 2024 | |
| <i>Pinus lambertiana</i> | Sugar Pine (2024) | 326.9 | 236 | 70.8 | 580 | Mariposa County, CA | Michael Taylor, Carl Casey, Martin Crawford | 2024 |  |
| <i>Pinus lambertiana</i> | Sugar Pine (2015) | 343.1 | 241 | 48 | 596 | Tuolumne County, CA | Carl Casey | 2024 |  |
| <i>Pinus leiophylla</i> | Chihuahuan Pine (2009) | 124 | 76 | 32 | 208 | Cochise County, AZ | David Thornburg | 2024 | |
| <i>Pinus longaeva</i> | Great Basin Bristlecone Pine (2003) | 461 | 52 | 43 | 523 | Clark County, NV | Robert Van Pelt | 2024 |  |
| <i>Pinus monophylla</i> | Singleleaf Pinyon (2007) | 104 | 70 | 48 | 186 | Yavapai County, AZ | David Thornburg, Harry Untiedt, Andy Allgood | 2024 | |
| <i>Pinus monticola</i> | Western White Pine (2018) | 326 | 138 | 75 | 483 | Douglas County, NV | Susan Stead, Mike Owens | 2016 |  |
| <i>Pinus muricata</i> | Bishop Pine (2010) | 242 | 82 | 118.25 | 354 | Marin County, CA | Perry Brohmer | 2018 | |
| <i>Pinus palustris</i> | Longleaf Pine (2018) | 144 | 106.5 | 53 | 263 | Aiken County, SC | Bennett Tucker | 2024 | |
| <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | Ponderosa Pine (2008) | 324 | 235 | 66 | 576 | El Dorado County, CA | Don Errington | 2018 | |
| <i>Pinus pungens</i> | Table Mountain Pine (2021) | 91 | 128 | 57 | 233 | Union County, GA | Cliff Shaw | 2020 | |
| <i>Pinus pungens</i> | Table Mountain Pine (2019) | 109 | 118 | 47 | 239 | Stokes County, NC | Andy Whitaker | 2021 | |

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Monterey Pine (2016) | 221 | 160 | 87 | 403 | Humboldt County, CA | Michael Kauffmann | 2016 | |
| <i>Pinus resinosa</i> | Red Pine (2020) | 119 | 118.58 | 41 | 247 | Gogebic County, MI | Andy Sawyer | 2020 | |
| <i>Pinus rigida</i> | Pitch Pine (1999) | 160 | 97.5 | 46 | 269 | Merrimack County, NH | William Weiler | 2024 |  |
| <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> | California Foothill Pine (2020) | 219 | 135 | 100.67 | 379 | Nevada County, CA | Barry Friesen | 2020 |  |
| <i>Pinus serotina</i> | Pond Pine (2017) | 114 | 102 | 46 | 228 | Virginia Beach City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2017 | |
| <i>Pinus serotina</i> | Pond Pine (2021) | 99 | 117 | 46 | 228 | Bladen County, NC | Joshua Johnston, Michael Hinson, Zach Hursey | 2021 | |
| <i>Pinus strobiformis</i> | Southwestern White Pine (2020) | 9.75 | 104 | 41 | 124 | Monroe County, NY | Douglas Bassett, Richard Cook | 2020 | |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern White Pine (2020) | 244 | 105 | 58 | 364 | Oxford County, ME | Thomas Standard | 2020 | |
| <i>Pinus taeda</i> | Loblolly Pine (2016) | 184 | 134 | 90 | 341 | Northampton County, VA | Raymond Nelling, Raymond Nelling | 2020 | |
| <i>Pinus torreyana</i> | Torrey Pine (1973) | 262 | 111 | 131 | 406 | Santa Barbara County, CA | Edward Scanlon, John Culbertson | 2015 | |
| <i>Pinus virginiana</i> | Virginia Pine (2022) | 94 | 116 | 53 | 223 | Baltimore County, MD | Marc Lipnick | 2022 | |
| <i>Pinus virginiana</i> | Virginia Pine (2008) | 103 | 104 | 55 | 220 | Arlington County, VA | Greg Zell, Long Branch Nature Center | 2024 | |
| <i>Piscidia piscipula</i> | Florida Fishpoison Tree (2008) | 137 | 48 | 71 | 203 | Monroe County, FL | David Shafer | 2018 | |
| <i>Pisonia brunoniana</i> | Australasian Catchbirdtree (2017) | 130 | 53 | 32 | 191 | Hawai'i County, HI | Karl Magnacca | 2017 | |
| <i>Pistacia mexicana</i> | American Pistachio (2003) | 37 | 21 | 29.5 | 65 | Val Verde County, TX | Mark Duff | 2024 |  |
| <i>Pistacia mexicana</i> | American Pistachio (2019) | 37 | 22 | 29.5 | 66 | Val Verde County, TX | Mickey Merritt | 2024 |  |
| <i>Planera aquatica</i> | Planertree (2009) | 219 | 68 | 69.5 | 304 | Gilchrist County, FL | Robert Heeke | 2017 | |
| <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> | American Sycamore (2007) | 432 | 124 | 88 | 578 | Ashland County, OH | Jack Basinger, Loren Latimer | 2013 |  |
| <i>Platanus racemosa</i> | California Sycamore (2011) | 363 | 112.5 | 149.2 | 512 | Stanislaus County, CA | Robert Van Pelt | 2024 |  |
| <i>Populus angustifolia</i> | Narrowleaf Cottonwood (2014) | 200.12 | 100 | 73 | 318 | Hinsdale County, CO | Tyler Schultz | 2024 | |

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| <i>Populus angustifolia</i> | Narrowleaf Cottonwood (2014) | 200 | 94 | 71 | 311 | Sweet Grass County, MT | Martin Flanagan, Mark Lewing | 2024 | |
| <i>Populus balsamifera</i> | Balsam Poplar (2008) | 202 | 117 | 69 | 336 | Cheshire County, NH | Adam Welch | 2019 |  |
| <i>Populus deltoides</i> | Eastern Cottonwood (2024) | 446.4 | 85 | 120 | 561 | Wheeler County, NE | <Not Identified> | 2024 | |
| <i>Populus fremontii</i> | Frémont's Cottonwood (2012) | 560 | 102 | 160.5 | 702 | Yavapai County, AZ | Andy Allgood, David Thornburg, Robert Pearson | 2018 | |
| <i>Populus grandidentata</i> | Bigtooth Aspen (2021) | 154 | 78.5 | 76 | 252 | Allegan County, MI | Don Carra | 2019 | |
| <i>Populus heterophylla</i> | Swamp Cottonwood (2019) | 148 | 120 | 51 | 281 | Dunklin County, MO | Donna Baldwin | 2016 | |
| <i>Populus tremuloides</i> | Quaking Aspen (2020) | 117.5 | 118.92 | 42.17 | 247 | Chippewa County, MI | Casey Cloeter | 2020 | |
| <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> | Black Cottonwood (2017) | 379 | 141 | 96 | 544 | Polk County, OR | Seth Crawford, Eric Crawford | 2017 | |
| <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> | Honey Mesquite (2017) | 182 | 41 | 65 | 239 | Riverside County, CA | Bill Otwell | 2017 | |
| <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> | Honey Mesquite (2018) | 188 | 43 | 61 | 246 | Tarrant County, TX | Larry Schaapveld | 2024 |  |
| <i>Prosopis pubescens</i> | Screwbean Mesquite (2020) | 35.52 | 23 | 23.5 | 64 | Brewster County, TX | Gretchen Riley | 2020 |  |
| <i>Prosopis velutina</i> | Velvet Mesquite (2020) | 151 | 39 | 75 | 209 | Pima County, AZ | Jana & Tim Burgess | 2020 | |
| <i>Prunus alabamensis</i> | Alabama Cherry (2011) | 44 | 59 | 38 | 113 | Tuscaloosa County, AL | Dexter Duren | 2020 | |
| <i>Prunus americana</i> | American Plum (2019) | 34 | 47 | 40 | 91 | Greenville County, SC | Victor Shelburne | 2024 | |
| <i>Prunus angustifolia</i> | Chickasaw Plum (2011) | 36 | 23 | 26 | 66 | Southampton County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2016 | |
| <i>Prunus angustifolia</i> | Chickasaw Plum (2018) | 43 | 20 | 25 | 69 | Alachua County, FL | Dave Conser | 2017 | |
| <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> | Carolina Laurelcherry (2024) | 102 | 39 | 50 | 153 | Richmond City, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2024 | |
| <i>Prunus hortulana</i> | Hortulan Plum (2017) | 37 | 30 | 35 | 76 | Boone County, MO | Ryan Russell | 2016 | |
| <i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> | Hollyleaf Cherry (2015) | 75 | 45.42 | 47 | 132 | Alameda County, CA | Jon Kanagy, Jennifer de Graaf | 2015 | |
| <i>Prunus mexicana</i> | Mexican Plum (2017) | 92 | 20 | 32.5 | 120 | Harris County, TX | Melanie Minick | 2024 | |
| <i>Prunus munsoniana</i> | Wild Goose Plum (2024) | 39.25 | 50 | 19.54 | 94 | McNairy County, TN | David Smith | 2024 | |

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| <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> | Pin Cherry (2022) | 47 | 65.75 | 31.5 | 121 | Grant County, WV | Jim Bowen | 2022 | |
| <i>Prunus serotina</i> | Black Cherry (2005) | 235 | 89 | 58 | 339 | Scioto County, OH | Ben Hamilton | 2018 | |
| <i>Prunus virginiana</i> | Chokecherry (2007) | 196 | 41 | 69 | 254 | Baltimore County, MD | Wendy L. Rurka | 2016 |  |
| <i>Prunus virginiana</i> | Chokecherry (2024) | 184.2 | 51.5 | 102 | 261 | Hamilton County, TN | Byron Smith | 2024 | |
| <i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i> | Bigcone Douglas-Fir (1945) | 269 | 165 | 94 | 458 | Los Angeles County, CA | William Maxwell | 2015 | |
| <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Douglas-Fir (2018) | 531.2 | 293.7 | 66.3 | 841 | Grays Harbor County, WA | Robert Van Pelt | 2018 |  |
| <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Douglas-Fir (2014) | 637.1 | 199.8 | 37 | 846 | Clallam County, WA | Preston P Macy | 2018 |  |
| <i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> | Common Hoptree (2022) | 17 | 11 | 18 | 33 | Page County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Charles Wilson | 2015 | |
| <i>Purshia mexicana</i> | Mexican Cliffrose (2007) | 41 | 21 | 15 | 66 | Coconino County, AZ | Mike Hallen | 2020 | |
| <i>Quadrella cynophallophora</i> | Jamaican Caper (2016) | 26 | 30 | 25 | 62 | Monroe County, FL | Bob Showler | 2018 | |
| <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> | California Live Oak (2014) | 338 | 65 | 114 | 432 | Riverside County, CA | Tina Kummerle | 2015 | |
| <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> | California Live Oak (2016) | 348 | 60 | 110 | 436 | San Luis Obispo County, CA | Hansjorg Wyss, Luca Pope | 2015 | |
| <i>Quercus alba</i> | White Oak (2018) | 308 | 100 | 131 | 441 | Somerset County, NJ | John Kitchell | 2018 | |
| <i>Quercus alba</i> | White Oak (2003) | 337 | 86 | 113 | 451 | Brunswick County, VA | Frank E. McKeever | 2022 | |
| <i>Quercus arizonica</i> | Arizona White Oak (2003) | 240 | 50 | 53 | 303 | Santa Cruz County, AZ | David Thornburg, Paul Thornburg | 2019 | |
| <i>Quercus bicolor</i> | Swamp White Oak (2008) | 268 | 105 | 102 | 399 | Sussex County, NJ | Dave Johnson | 2016 | |
| <i>Quercus buckleyi</i> | Texas Red Oak (2020) | 19.33 | 65 | 113 | 113 | Tarrant County, TX | Gretchen Riley | 2020 |  |
| <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> | Canyon Live Oak (2012) | 473 | 124 | 98 | 622 | San Bernardino County, CA | The Wildlands Conservancy | 2015 | |
| <i>Quercus coccinea</i> | Scarlet Oak (2009) | 240 | 72 | 114 | 341 | Lake County, OH | Brenda Piraino | 2020 |  |
| <i>Quercus coccinea</i> | Scarlet Oak (2024) | 226.8 | 83 | 95.5 | 333 | Davidson County, TN | <Not Identified> | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus douglasii</i> | Blue Oak (2020) | 145 | 70 | 79 | 235 | Mariposa County, CA | Martin Crawford, Carl Casey, Rick Messier | 2020 | |




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| <i>Quercus douglasii</i> | Blue Oak (2021) | 182 | 40 | 70 | 240 | Tuolumne County, CA | Carl Casey, Martin Crawford, Mark Salazar | 2021 | |
| <i>Quercus emoryi</i> | Emory Oak (2018) | 209 | 60 | 75 | 288 | Grant County, NM | Ryan Russell, Michael Melendrez | 2017 | |
| <i>Quercus engelmannii</i> | Engelmann Oak (1951) | 144 | 84 | 106 | 255 | Los Angeles County, CA | Woodbridge Metcalf | 2015 | |
| <i>Quercus falcata</i> | Southern Red Oak (2024) | 295 | 105 | 105 | 426 | Chesapeake City, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2022 | |
| <i>Quercus falcata</i> | Southern Red Oak (2022) | 284 | 112 | 146 | 433 | Suffolk City, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2022 | |
| <i>Quercus fusiformis</i> | Texas Live Oak (2002) | 363 | 35 | 67 | 415 | Young County, TX | Jay Burkett | 2015 | |
| <i>Quercus fusiformis</i> | Texas Live Oak (2015) | 342 | 62 | 87 | 425 | Bosque County, TX | Courtney Blevins | 2021 |  |
| <i>Quercus gambelii</i> | Gambel Oak (2003) | 147 | 114 | 43 | 272 | Coconino County, AZ | Scott Poppenberger, David Thornburg, Harry Untiedt | 2019 | |
| <i>Quercus geminata</i> | Sand Live Oak (2017) | 221 | 71 | 101 | 317 | Alachua County, FL | Robert Simmons | 2017 | |
| <i>Quercus georgiana</i> | Georgia Oak (2019) | 84 | 65 | 65 | 165 | Clarke County, GA | Seth Hawkins | 2019 | |
| <i>Quercus graciliformis</i> | Chisos Oak (2015) | 67 | 51 | 45 | 129 | Brewster County, TX | Eric Beckers | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus gravesii</i> | Chisos Red Oak (2009) | 97 | 70 | 58 | 181 | Brewster County, TX | Jim Liles | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus grisea</i> | Gray Oak (2018) | 203 | 60 | 72 | 281 | Hidalgo County, NM | Ryan Russell | 2017 | |
| <i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i> | Darlington Oak (2012) | 269 | 82 | 108 | 378 | Richmond City, VA | Peggy Singlemann | 2018 | |
| <i>Quercus hypoleuroides</i> | Silverleaf Oak (2019) | 143 | 52 | 35 | 203 | Pima County, AZ | Scott Roederer | 2019 | |
| <i>Quercus ilicifolia</i> | Bear Oak (2009) | 72 | 28 | 40 | 110 | Hartford County, CT | Dawn Morgan | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> | Shingle Oak (2014) | 214.7 | 94 | 83.5 | 330 | Gallia County, OH | Dot Harris | 2014 | |
| <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> | Shingle Oak (2020) | 189 | 115 | 125 | 335 | Jefferson County, KY | Sean Godbold, Sara Huffman | 2020 | |
| <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> | Shingle Oak (2024) | 190.8 | 119 | 90.3 | 332 | Shelby County, TN | Judi Shellabarger, Laurie Williams | 2023 | |
| <i>Quercus incana</i> | Bluejack Oak (2016) | 102 | 54 | 54 | 170 | Smith County, TX | Cody Goldman | 2016 | |
| <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | California Black Oak (2008) | 281 | 91 | 78 | 392 | Tuolumne County, CA | Carl Casey & Bob Huntington | 2016 | |

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| <i>Quercus laceyi</i> | Lacey Oak (1989) | 120 | 58 | 64 | 194 | Comal County, TX | David Vaughn | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus laevis</i> | Turkey Oak (2017) | 124 | 57 | 57 | 195 | Richmond County, GA | Leroy Simkins | 2017 | |
| <i>Quercus laevis</i> | Turkey Oak (2017) | 126 | 64 | 41 | 200 | Moore County, NC | J. H. Carter III | 2017 | |
| <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> | Laurel Oak (2012) | 346 | 86 | 101 | 457 | Chesapeake City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus lobata</i> | Valley Oak (2010) | 348 | 153 | 99 | 526 | Mendocino County, CA | Bryan McFadin | 2018 | |
| <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> | Bur Oak (2021) | 325 | 91.33 | 127 | 448 | Berrien County, MI | Elwood Ehrle | 2021 | |
| <i>Quercus margaretta</i> | Sand Post Oak (2024) | 96 | 75 | 23.75 | 176 | Fayette County, TN | David Smith | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus michauxii</i> | Swamp Chestnut Oak (2009) | 279 | 127 | 125 | 437 | Virginia Beach City, VA | Byron Carmean, Mike Lestyan, Gary Williamson | 2022 | |
| <i>Quercus michauxii</i> | Swamp Chestnut Oak (2022) | 268 | 133 | 120.5 | 431 | Jefferson County, KY | Marion Atkinson | 2023 | |
| <i>Quercus michauxii</i> | Swamp Chestnut (2011) | 318 | 95 | 118 | 442 | Jennings County, IN | Bob McGriff | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus mohriana</i> | Mohr Oak (2001) | 39 | 23 | 23 | 67 | Hudspeth County, TX | Tim Buchanan, Michael Melendrez & Guy St | 2021 | |
| <i>Quercus montana</i> | Chestnut Oak (2012) | 294 | 113 | 98.5 | 431 | Ward 3 County, DC | Maryland Native Plant Society | 2024 |  |
| <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> | Chinquapin Oak (2017) | 309 | 69 | 70.5 | 396 | Harrison County, KY | Bridgett Abernathy, R Allen, D. Olszowy | 2016 | |
| <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> | Chinquapin Oak (2020) | 273.96 | 90 | 109 | 391 | Fairfield County, OH | Marc DeWerth | 2020 |  |
| <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> | Chinquapin Oak (2024) | 271 | 86 | 117 | 386 | Clarke County, VA | Kate Brown | 2022 | |
| <i>Quercus myrtifolia</i> | Myrtle Oak (2016) | 70 | 41 | 38 | 121 | Collier County, FL | Ron Echols | 2016 | |
| <i>Quercus nigra</i> | Water Oak (2021) | 256 | 88 | 88 | 366 | Suffolk City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2021 | |
| <i>Quercus nigra</i> | Water Oak (2024) | 253.2 | 99 | 101 | 377 | Fayette County, TN | David Smith | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus nigra</i> | Water Oak (2024) | 250.8 | 97 | 112.07 | 375 | Shelby County, TN | Amanda Zom, Judi Shellabarger | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus oblongifolia</i> | Mexican Blue Oak (2018) | 161 | 48 | 54 | 223 | Lincoln County, NM | Ryan Russell, Michael Melendrez | 2018 | |
| <i>Quercus pagoda</i> | Cherrybark Oak (2009) | 331 | 114 | 138 | 480 | Portsmouth City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2018 | |









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| <i>Quercus palmeri</i> | Palmer Oak (1995) | 68 | 40 | 38 | 118 | Yavapai County, AZ | Lora Morrow, Lora Morrow | 2018 | |
| <i>Quercus palustris</i> | Pin Oak (2020) | 245 | 104 | 117 | 378 | Lake County, OH | Marc DeWerth | 2020 |  |
| <i>Quercus palustris</i> | Pin Oak (2024) | 239 | 112 | 105 | 377 | Charlottesville City, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2023 | |
| <i>Quercus phellos</i> | Willow Oak (2020) | 337 | 90 | 135 | 461 | Union County, NC | Brett Dupree | 2020 | |
| <i>Quercus phellos</i> | Willow Oak (2018) | 331 | 110 | 112 | 469 | Mathews County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2023 | |
| <i>Quercus phellos</i> | Willow Oak (2013) | 333 | 106 | 108 | 466 | Northampton County, VA | Jack Wilkins | 2023 | |
| <i>Quercus polymorpha</i> | Netleaf White Oak (2009) | 101 | 58 | 73 | 177 | Val Verde County, TX | Mark Duff | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus prinoides</i> | Dwarf Chinquapin Oak (2013) | 47 | 34 | 40 | 91 | Monroe County, NY | Richard Cook, Douglas Bassett | 2019 |  |
| <i>Quercus robusta</i> | Robust Oak (2017) | 119 | 54 | 74 | 192 | Jeff Davis County, TX | Lane Sumner | 2017 |  |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Northern Red Oak (2019) | 337 | 92 | 103 | 455 | Ashtabula County, OH | Marc DeWerth | 2020 | |
| <i>Quercus rugosa</i> | Netleaf Oak (2016) | 91.9 | 54 | 52.5 | 159 | Santa Cruz County, AZ | Scott Roederer | 2016 | |
| <i>Quercus shumardii</i> | Shumard Oak (2017) | 313 | 117 | 100 | 455 | Powell County, KY | KY Division of Forestry | 2016 | |
| <i>Quercus shumardii</i> | Shumard Oak (2014) | 306 | 135 | 103.5 | 466 | Powell County, KY | Kristy Whitaker | 2024 | |
| <i>Quercus similis</i> | Delta Post Oak (2012) | 165 | 63 | 91 | 251 | Red River County, TX | Gary Cheatwood | 2018 |  |
| <i>Quercus sinuata</i> | Durand White Oak (2020) | 180 | 90 | 95 | 294 | Greene County, AL | Steve Gardiner | 2020 | |
| <i>Quercus stellata</i> | Post Oak (2015) | 276 | 101 | 129 | 409 | Cherokee County, AL | Karen Smith | 2021 | |
| <i>Quercus texana</i> | Texas Red (2021) | 274 | 100 | 102 | 400 | Desha County, AR | Trey Franks | 2021 | |
| <i>Quercus tomentella</i> | Island Live Oak (2015) | 91 | 52.5 | 60 | 159 | Santa Barbara County, CA | Ken Knight, Randy Baldwin | 2015 | |
| <i>Quercus toumeyii</i> | Toumey Oak (2005) | 76 | 22 | 35 | 106 | Santa Cruz County, AZ | Ken & Kathy Morrow | 2022 | |
| <i>Quercus turbinella</i> | Sonoran Scrub Oak (1993) | 214 | 51 | 48 | 277 | Clark County, NV | John Jones & Ray Richardson | 2021 | |
| <i>Quercus vaseyana</i> | Sandpaper Oak (2020) | 52 | 39 | 31 | 99 | Brewster County, TX | Gretchen Riley | 2020 |  |
| <i>Quercus velutina</i> | Black Oak (1989) | 355 | 85 | 82 | 461 | Hartford County, CT | Edward A. Richardson | 2021 | |

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|
| <i>Quercus velutina</i> | Black Oak (2024) | 324 | 118 | 82 | 462 | Virginia Beach City, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2023 | |
| <i>Quercus virginiana</i> | Live Oak (2019) | 440 | 78 | 161 | 558 | Ware County, GA | Seth Hawkins | 2019 | |
| <i>Quercus wislizeni</i> | Interior Live Oak (2019) | 289 | 54 | 61 | 358 | Calaveras County, CA | Carl Casey, Martin Crawford | 2019 | |
| <i>Reynosa septentrionalis</i> | Darlingplum (1975) | 24 | 37 | 15 | 65 | Monroe County, FL | Charlotte Niedhauk | 2018 | |
| <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> | Hollyleaf (2007) | 75.74 | 16 | 21 | 96 | Yavapai County, AZ | D. Thornburg, Harry Untiedt, A. Allgood | 2022 | |
| <i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> | Catawba Rosebay (2020) | 13 | 19 | 11 | 35 | Richmond City, VA | Ben Blankenship, Stuart Blankenship, Peggy Singlemann | 2020 | |
| <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> | Great Laurel (2022) | 32 | 14 | 15 | 50 | Grayson County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Jeff Kirwan | 2021 | |
| <i>Rhus copallinum</i> | Winged Sumac (2024) | 29 | 29 | 26.03 | 64 | Shelby County, TN | David Smith | 2024 | |
| <i>Rhus lanceolata</i> | Prairie Sumac (2016) | 48 | 28 | 24.5 | 82 | Gillespie County, TX | Robert Edmonson | 2021 | |
| <i>Rhus ovata</i> | Sugar Sumac (1995) | 76 | 41 | 35 | 126 | Pinal County, AZ | Ken Morrow | 2019 | |
| <i>Rhus sandwicensis</i> | Neneleau (2017) | 20 | 19 | 26 | 46 | Hawai'i County, HI | Karl Magnacca | 2017 | |
| <i>Rhus typhina</i> | Staghorn Sumac (2023) | 56 | 24 | 32 | 88 | Grand Isle County, VT | Kristopher Dulmer | 2024 | |
| <i>Rhus virens</i> | Evergreen Sumac (2006) | 37 | 13 | 10 | 53 | Uvalde County, TX | Bill Graves | 2018 | |
| <i>Rhus virens</i> | Evergreen Sumac (2011) | 33 | 21 | 28 | 61 | Travis County, TX | Eric Beckers | 2019 | |
| <i>Robinia neomexicana</i> | New Mexico Locust (2018) | 71 | 38 | 22 | 115 | Gila County, AZ | Jon Orona | 2018 | |
| <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> | Black Locust (1974) | 326 | 99 | 72 | 443 | Livingston County, NY | G. Weidman | 2012 | |
| <i>Robinia viscosa</i> | Clammy Locust (2017) | 27 | 27 | 25 | 60 | Lake County, MT | Mark Lewing & Trevor Mertins | 2015 | |
| <i>Sabal mexicana</i> | Rio Grande Palmetto (1989) | 59 | 50 | 17 | 113 | Hidalgo County, TX | Joe Ideker | 2024 | |
| <i>Sabal mexicana</i> | Rio Grande Palmetto (1995) | 59 | 48 | 16 | 111 | Cameron County, TX | Sue Griffin | 2024 | |
| <i>Sabal palmetto</i> | Cabbage Palmetto (2018) | 35 | 92 | 11 | 130 | Levy County, FL | Joe MacKenzie | 2017 | |
| <i>Salix amygdaloides</i> | Peachleaf Willow (2013) | 230 | 51 | 58 | 296 | Hennepin County, MN | Riley Smith | 2018 | |

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--|--|--------------------|----------------|
| <i>Salix amygdaloides</i> | Peachleaf Willow (2021) | 226 | 61 | 66.5 | 304 | Aitkin County, MN | Denis Thompson | 2020 | |
| <i>Salix bebbiana</i> | Bebb's Willow (2019) | 52 | 35 | 24 | 93 | Ravalli County, MT | Mark Lewing | 2021 | |
| <i>Salix caroliniana</i> | Coastal Plain Willow (2016) | 116 | 36 | 52.5 | 165 | Alachua County, FL | Dave Conser, Bob Simons | 2016 | |
| <i>Salix discolor</i> | Pussy Willow (2016) | 120 | 30 | 45 | 161 | Page County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Charles Wilson | 2015 | |
| <i>Salix geeyeriana</i> | Geyer Willow (2019) | 10 | 31 | 13 | 44 | Beaverhead County, MT | Mark Lewing | 2018 | |
| <i>Salix gooddingii</i> | Goodding's Willow (2012) | 351 | 110 | 94.75 | 485 | Taos County, NM | Paul Bryan Jones | 2018 | |
| <i>Salix hookeriana</i> | Dune Willow (2015) | 23 | 33 | 38 | 66 | Washington County, OR | Jerry Black | 2015 | |
| <i>Salix interior</i> | Sandbar Willow (2012) | 34 | 25 | 28 | 66 | Ravalli County, MT | Mark Lewing | 2021 | |
| <i>Salix lucida</i> | Shining Willow (2018) | 31 | 14 | 17 | 49 | Portage County, OH | Brian P. Riley | 2018 | |
| <i>Salix lutea</i> | Yellow Willow (2019) | 14 | 18 | 17 | 36 | Beaverhead County, MT | Mark Lewing | 2018 | |
| <i>Salix melanopsis</i> | Dusky Willow (2016) | 12 | 25 | 9.5 | 39 | Marion County, OR | Jerry Black | 2016 | |
| <i>Salix nigra</i> | Black Willow (2018) | 315 | 91 | 75 | 425 | Washington County, MN | John Goodfellow | 2017 | |
| <i>Salix prolixa</i> | Mackenzie's Willow (2016) | 18 | 27 | 28 | 52 | Marion County, OR | Jerry Black | 2016 | |
| <i>Salix sericea</i> | Silky Willow (2011) | 85 | 30 | 26 | 122 | Morris County, NJ | John Kuser | 2016 | |
| <i>Salix sessilifolia</i> | Northwest Sandbar Willow (2016) | 29 | 42 | 21 | 76 | Marion County, OR | Jerry Black, Stephen Black | 2016 | |
| <i>Salix taxifolia</i> | Yewleaf Willow (1996) | 78 | 23 | 32 | 109 | San Rafael Valley, Santa Cruz County, AZ | Robert Zahner | 2022 | |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> | Black Elderberry (2016) | 122 | 39 | 35 | 170 | Linn County, OR | John Perry | 2016 | |
| <i>Sapindus oahuensis</i> | Lonomea (2017) | 56.4 | 60 | 27 | 123 | O'ahu County, HI | Karl Magnacca | 2017 | |
| <i>Sapindus saponaria</i> | Wingleaf Soapberry (2017) | 160.5 | 71 | 68 | 249 | Hawai'i County, HI | Karl Magnacca | 2017 | |
| <i>Sassafras albidum</i> | Sassafras (1954) | 287 | 60 | 60 | 362 | Daviess County, KY | Dr. O.W. Rash | 2022 | |
| <i>Schaefferia frutescens</i> | Florida Boxwood (2013) | 21 | 16 | 15.42 | 41 | Monroe County, FL | Robin Robinson | 2018 | |
| <i>Senegalia berlandieri</i> | Guajillo (2007) | 18 | 23 | 29 | 48 | Pima County, AZ | George Ferguson | 2019 | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name (Year Nominated) | Circ. (in) | Height (ft) | Crown Spread (ft) | Total Points | County/City, State | Nominator(s) | Year Last Measured | NCTME Verified |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| <i>Senegalia berlandieri</i> | Guajillo (2007) | 24 | 18 | 22 | 47 | Uvalde County, TX | John K. Berry | 2024 | |
| <i>Senegalia greggii</i> | Roundflower Catclaw (2020) | 111 | 25.5 | 44 | 148 | Pima County, AZ | Jackie Lyle, Nick Shipley | 2020 | |
| <i>Senegalia greggii</i> | Roundflower Catclaw (2006) | 103 | 33 | 39 | 145 | Uvalde County, TX | John K. Berry | 2024 | |
| <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> | Coast Redwood (1998) | 950 | 321 | 75 | 1290 | Del Norte County, CA | Ron Hildebrant, Michael Taylor, Steven Sillett | 2020 | |
| <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> | Giant Sequoia (1940) | 1231 | 275 | 107 | 1533 | Tulare County, CA | Isabelle F. Story | 2019 | |
| <i>Sideroxylon celastrinum</i> | Saffron Plum (2017) | 72 | 31 | 44 | 114 | Cameron County, TX | Rolando Garza | 2024 | |
| <i>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</i> | False Mastic (1973) | 110 | 86 | 42.5 | 207 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Albert H. Hertzell, Ron Smith | 2020 | |
| <i>Sideroxylon lanuginosum</i> | Gum Bully (2017) | 98 | 70 | 50 | 180 | Freestone County, TX | Jody Bonner | 2024 |  |
| <i>Sideroxylon lycioides</i> | Buckthorn Bully (2009) | 43 | 55 | 22 | 104 | Norfolk City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Johnny Townson | 2019 | |
| <i>Sideroxylon salicifolium</i> | White Bully (2020) | 56 | 49 | 30 | 113 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Jennifer Possley | 2020 | |
| <i>Sideroxylon tenax</i> | Tough Bully (2021) | 22 | 13 | 12 | 38 | Williamsburg City, VA | Charles Gardner | 2016 | |
| <i>Sophora chrysophylla</i> | Mamani (2015) | 295.16 | 24 | 45 | 330 | Hawai'i County, HI | Joe Kern | 2016 | |
| <i>Sorbus americana</i> | American Mountain-ash (2020) | 73 | 24 | 22 | 103 | Grayson County, VA | Eric Wiseman, John Peterson | 2019 |  |
| <i>Sorbus scopulina</i> | Greene's Mountain-ash (2016) | 10.6 | 23 | 14 | 37 | Ravalli County, MT | Mark Lewing | 2016 | |
| <i>Staphylea trifolia</i> | American Bladdernut (2022) | 16 | 31 | 19 | 52 | Montgomery County, MD | Ralph Buglass, Anne DeNovo | 2022 |  |
| <i>Stewartia malacodendron</i> | Virginia Stewartia (2015) | 26.4 | 30 | 34 | 65 | Gates County, NC | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2021 | |
| <i>Styphnolobium affine</i> | Texas Sophora (2007) | 82 | 42 | 42 | 134 | Real County, TX | Steven Cooke, Mike Weathers | 2024 | |
| <i>Styrax americanus</i> | American Snowbell (2009) | 11 | 21 | 21 | 37 | Isle Of Wight County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2017 | |
| <i>Styrax grandifolius</i> | Bigleaf Snowbell (2009) | 24 | 18 | 27 | 48 | Suffolk City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, Mike Lane | 2019 | |
| <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> | West Indian Mahogany (1992) | 176 | 63 | 110 | 267 | Monroe County, FL | William Hubbard, Beverlee Wang | 2018 | |
| <i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> | Common Sweetleaf (1986) | 46 | 48 | 32 | 102 | Chesapeake City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2013 | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name (Year Nominated) | Circ. (in) | Height (ft) | Crown Spread (ft) | Total Points | County/City, State | Nominator(s) | Year Last Measured | NCTME Verified |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| <i>Syzygium sandwicense</i> | 'Ohi'a Ha (2017) | 82 | 27 | 23 | 115 | Honolulu County, HI | Karl Magnacca | 2017 | |
| <i>Taxodium ascendens</i> | Pond Cypress (2011) | 158 | 104 | 37.5 | 271 | Montgomery County, MD | Montgomery County Forestry Board | 2020 |  |
| <i>Taxodium distichum</i> | Bald Cypress (2017) | 626 | 91 | 87 | 739 | West Feliciana County, LA | Brian Chandler, Jeff Hunt, Desmond Clapp | 2017 | |
| <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> | Montezuma Bald Cypress (1995) | 345 | 73 | 102.5 | 443 | Cameron County, TX | Sue Griffin | 2024 | |
| <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> | Pacific Yew (1959) | 182.5 | 60 | 30 | 250 | Lewis County, WA | L. Barnhouse, R. Levitt, B. Malcomb, A. Storkman | 2018 | |
| <i>Terminalia buceras</i> | Gregorywood (1997) | 158 | 64 | 71 | 240 | Miami-Dade County, FL | Alice Warren-Bradley | 2020 | |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | Arborvitae (2006) | 111 | 42 | 32 | 161 | Kingman County, KS | Mike Blair | 2015 | |
| <i>Thuja plicata</i> | Western Redcedar (2018) | 746 | 163.67 | 48 | 921 | Clallam County, WA | Ken Hoover, Robert Van Pelt | 2018 |  |
| <i>Tilia americana</i> | American Basswood (2012) | 283 | 102 | 78 | 404 | Fayette County, KY | Kent Slusher, Robert Wachs | 2021 | |
| <i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> | Poison Sumac (2024) | 21 | 23 | 26 | 50 | New Castle County, DE | William McAvoy | 2022 | |
| <i>Trema micrantha</i> | Jamaican Nettle tree (2019) | 40 | 37 | 33.5 | 85 | Broward County, FL | Margaret Pickholtz | 2020 | |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Eastern Hemlock (2011) | 194 | 175 | 49 | 381 | Macon County, NC | Will Blozan and Jess Riddle | 2021 | |
| <i>Tsuga caroliniana</i> | Carolina Hemlock (2022) | 78 | 67 | 27 | 152 | Montgomery County, VA | John Peterson | 2021 |  |
| <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> | Western Hemlock (1989) | 343 | 190 | 50 | 545 | Jefferson County, WA | Robert Van Pelt, Robert L. Wood | 2018 |  |
| <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> | Mountain Hemlock (1995) | 241.2 | 160.1 | 42 | 411 | Clallam County, WA | Robert Van Pelt | 2024 |  |
| <i>Ulmus alata</i> | Winged Elm (2009) | 180 | 95 | 83 | 296 | Hopewell City, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2018 | |
| <i>Ulmus americana</i> | American Elm (2007) | 260 | 112 | 84 | 393 | Baltimore County, MD | Anita Stapleton, Charles M. Stapleton | 2016 |  |
| <i>Ulmus americana</i> | American Elm (2020) | 252 | 110 | 116 | 391 | Chesapeake City, VA | Eric Wiseman, Richard Salzer | 2018 | |
| <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> | Cedar Elm (2024) | 164.76 | 160.8 | 105 | 351 | Shelby County, TN | David Smith | 2024 | |
| <i>Ulmus rubra</i> | Slippery Elm (2013) | 282 | 90 | 82.5 | 393 | Jefferson County, KY | Donna Hibbs, Jennifer L. Turner | 2017 | |

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| <i>Ulmus serotina</i> | September Elm (2021) | 138 | 77 | 74.99 | 233 | Williamson County, TN | City of Brentwood, Brentwood Tree Board, Erin Kiney, Patty Shultz, Tim Lawyer | 2022 | |
| <i>Ulmus serotina</i> | September Elm (2024) | 135.6 | 81.4 | 78.35 | 236 | Rutherford County, TN | Danielle Brown | 2024 | |
| <i>Ulmus thomasi</i> | Rock Elm (2019) | 196 | 79 | 76 | 294 | St. Louis County, MO | Donna Baldwin | 2015 | |
| <i>Ungnadia speciosa</i> | Mexican Buckeye (2019) | 21 | 33 | 28 | 61 | Victoria County, TX | Brent Ortego | 2021 | |
| <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> | Sparkleberry (2007) | 63 | 27 | 34 | 99 | Houston County, TX | Waymon Vest | 2021 |  |
| <i>Vachellia constricta</i> | Whitethorn Acacia (2020) | 35 | 26 | 27.5 | 68 | Pima County, AZ | Jackie Lyle, Nick Shipley | 2020 | |
| <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> | Sweet Acacia (2021) | 78 | 45 | 60 | 138 | Maricopa County, AZ | Meadow Orona, Jon Orona | 2021 | |
| <i>Vachellia rigidula</i> | Blackbrush Acacia (2019) | 34 | 21 | 30 | 63 | San Patricio County, TX | Orlando Carranco | 2019 |  |
| <i>Vauquelinia californica</i> | Arizona Rosewood (1993) | 78 | 47 | 40 | 135 | Pima County, AZ | Robert Zahner | 2014 | |
| <i>Vauquelinia corymbosa</i> | Slimleaf Rosewood (2024) | 23 | 22 | 12.5 | 48 | Brewster County, TX | Carlos Garcia Patlan | 2024 |  |
| <i>Viburnum lentago</i> | Nannyberry (2009) | 28 | 23 | 12 | 54 | Monroe County, NY | Douglas Bassett, Richard Cook | 2019 |  |
| <i>Viburnum obovatum</i> | Walter's Viburnum (2019) | 24 | 27 | 28 | 58 | Alachua County, FL | Robert W. Simons | 2017 | |
| <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> | Blackhaw (2015) | 90 | 30 | 33 | 128 | Charlotte County, VA | Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson | 2024 | |
| <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> | Rusty Blackhaw (2009) | 74 | 30 | 43 | 115 | Cherokee County, TX | Gregory Dean Stockton | 2020 |  |
| <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> | California Fan Palm (1991) | 141 | 67 | 18 | 213 | Sacramento County, CA | Robert Van Pelt, Arthur Jacobson | 2018 |  |
| <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> | California Fan Palm (1993) | 119 | 85.33 | 19.42 | 209 | Sacramento County, CA | Arthur Jacobson, Robert Van Pelt | 2018 |  |
| <i>Yucca brevifolia</i> | Joshua Tree (2019) | 101 | 20 | 25 | 127 | Washington County, UT | Jeran Farley, Alex Hoppus | 2020 | |
| <i>Yucca elata</i> | Soaptree Yucca (2016) | 33 | 29 | 4 | 63 | Pima County, AZ | Clive Probert | 2016 | |
| <i>Yucca faxoniana</i> | Eve's Needle (2007) | 76 | 26 | 13 | 105 | Brewster County, TX | Oscar Mestas | 2021 | |
| <i>Yucca gloriosa</i> | Moundlily Yucca (1998) | 118 | 32 | 38 | 160 | Orange County, CA | <Not Identified> | 2015 | |
| <i>Yucca thompsoniana</i> | Beaked Yucca (2018) | 50 | 14 | 6 | 66 | Brewster County, TX | Mickey Merritt | 2018 |  |

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|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|
| <i>Zanthoxylum clavaherculis</i> | Hercules' Club (2024) | 46 | 22 | 41 | 78 | Northampton County, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2023 | |
| <i>Zanthoxylum clavaherculis</i> | Hercules' Club (2024) | 47 | 20 | 33 | 75 | Northampton County, VA | Byron Carmean, Dylan Kania, Gary Williamson | 2023 | |
| <i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i> | West Indian Satinwood (2007) | 60 | 21 | 23.5 | 87 | Monroe County, FL | Key West Botanical Garden Society | 2018 | |



THE HUNT BEGINS

With the new NCTP Data Management System created by ITS at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Institute of Agriculture, we are able to greatly expand the NCTP Eligible Species List and are actively seeking nominations of the following species. This list includes those eligible for the 2025-2026 National Champion Tree Register that currently do not have a National Champion. The full NCTP Eligible Species List may include changes from this partial list of species and will be published on our website, <https://nationalchampiontree.org>.

NATIVE & NATURALIZED U.S. SPECIES WITHOUT A CHAMPION

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Abies lowiana</i> | (Gordon & Glend.) A. Murray bis |
| <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> | (L.) Willd. |
| <i>Acacia koa</i> | A. Gray |
| <i>Acacia koaia</i> | Hillebr. |
| <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> | De Wild. |
| <i>Acacia rigidula</i> | Benth. |
| <i>Acer circinatum</i> | Pursh |
| <i>Acer floridanum</i> | (Chapm.) Pax |
| <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | Pursh |
| <i>Acer spicatum</i> | Lam. |
| <i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i> | (Griseb. & H.Wendl.) H.Wendl. ex Becc. |
| <i>Acrocomia media</i> | O.F. Cook |
| <i>Adenostoma sparsifolium</i> | Torr. |
| <i>Aesculus parviflora</i> | Walter |
| <i>Aiphanes acanthophylla</i> | (Mart.) Burret |
| <i>Albizia lebeck</i> | (L.) Benth. |
| <i>Alchornea latifolia</i> | Sw. |
| <i>Alchorneopsis portoricensis</i> | Urb. |
| <i>Aleurites moluccanus</i> | (L.) Willd. |
| <i>Alnus incana</i> | (L.) Moench |
| <i>Alnus maritima</i> | (Marshall) Muhl. ex Nutt. |
| <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | Nutt. |
| <i>Alvaradoa amorphoides</i> | Liebm. |
| <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> | (Nutt.) Nutt. |
| <i>Amelanchier bartramiana</i> | (Tausch) M.Roem. |
| <i>Amelanchier cusickii</i> | Fernald |
| <i>Amelanchier interior</i> | E.L.Nielsen |
| <i>Amelanchier pallida</i> | Greene |
| <i>Amelanchier utahensis</i> | Koehne |
| <i>Amphitecna latifolia</i> | (Mill.) A.H.Gentry |
| <i>Amyris balsamifera</i> | L. |
| <i>Amyris madrensis</i> | S.Watson |
| <i>Amyris texana</i> | (Buckley) P.Wilson |
| <i>Anadenanthera peregrina</i> | (L.) Speg. |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Annona montana</i> | Macfad. |
| <i>Annona muricata</i> | L. |
| <i>Annona reticulata</i> | L. |
| <i>Annona squamosa</i> | L. |
| <i>Aralia humilis</i> | Cav. |
| <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> | (Salisb.) Franco |
| <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | Pursh |
| <i>Arctostaphylos andersonii</i> | A.Gray |
| <i>Arctostaphylos catalinae</i> | P.V. Wells |
| <i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i> | Piper |
| <i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i> | Lindl. |
| <i>Arctostaphylos hooveri</i> | P.V.Wells |
| <i>Arctostaphylos nortensis</i> | (P.V.Wells) P.V.Wells |
| <i>Arctostaphylos obispoensis</i> | Eastw. |
| <i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i> | Kunth |
| <i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i> | Parry |
| <i>Ardisia escallonioides</i> | Schltld. & Cham. |
| <i>Ardisia obovata</i> | Desv. ex Ham. |
| <i>Artocarpus altilis</i> | (Parkinson) Fosberg |
| <i>Asimina obovata</i> | (Willd.) Nash |
| <i>Asimina parviflora</i> | (Michx.) Dunal |
| <i>Asimina tetramera</i> | Small |
| <i>Atamisquea emarginata</i> | Miers ex Hook. & Arn. |
| <i>Avicennia germinans</i> | (L.) L. |
| <i>Baccharis dioica</i> | Vahl |
| <i>Barringtonia asiatica</i> | (L.) Kurz |
| <i>Bauhinia lunarioides</i> | A.Gray ex S.Watson |
| <i>Beilschmiedia pendula</i> | (Sw.) Hemsl. |
| <i>Betula murrayana</i> | B.V.Barnes & Dancik |
| <i>Betula occidentalis</i> | Hook. |
| <i>Betula populifolia</i> | Marshall |
| <i>Betula uber</i> | (Ashe) |
| <i>Bismarckia nobilis</i> | Hildebrandt & H.Wendl. |
| <i>Bontia daphnoides</i> | L. |
| <i>Bourreria cassinifolia</i> | (A.Rich.) Griseb. |
| <i>Bourreria radula</i> | (Poir.) G.Don |

NATIVE & NATURALIZED U.S. SPECIES WITHOUT A CHAMPION

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Brunellia comocladifolia</i> | Humb. & Bonpl. |
| <i>Buchenavia tetrphylla</i> | (Aubl.) Howard |
| <i>Bucida molinetii</i> | (M.Gómez) Alwan & Stace |
| <i>Buddleja sessiliflora</i> | Kunth |
| <i>Bursera fagaroides</i> | (Kunth) Engl. |
| <i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i> | (L.) Kunth |
| <i>Callaeum macropterum</i> | (Moc. & Sessé ex DC.) D.M.Johnson |
| <i>Calophyllum antillanum</i> | Britton |
| <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> | L. |
| <i>Calyptanthes krugii</i> | Kiaersk. |
| <i>Carica papaya</i> | L. |
| <i>Cartrema floridana</i> | (Chapm.) G.L.Nesom |
| <i>Carya pallida</i> | (Ashe) Engelm. & Graebn. |
| <i>Caryota mitis</i> | Lour. |
| <i>Casasia clusiifolia</i> | (Jacq.) Urb. |
| <i>Casearia arborea</i> | (Rich.) Urb. |
| <i>Casearia decandra</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Casearia guianensis</i> | (Aubl.) Urb. |
| <i>Casearia sylvestris</i> | Sw. |
| <i>Cassia fistula</i> | L. |
| <i>Cassia grandis</i> | L. |
| <i>Cassia javanica</i> | L. |
| <i>Castanea ozarkensis</i> | Ashe |
| <i>Castela emoryi</i> | (A.Gray) Moran & Felger |
| <i>Castela erecta</i> | Turpin |
| <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> | L. |
| <i>Ceanothus arboreus</i> | Greene |
| <i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i> | Torr. |
| <i>Ceanothus impressus</i> | Trel. |
| <i>Ceanothus oliganthus</i> | Nutt. |
| <i>Ceanothus spinosus</i> | Nutt. |
| <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> | Eschsch. |
| <i>Ceanothus velutinus</i> | Douglas ex Hook. |
| <i>Cecropia obtusifolia</i> | Bertol. |
| <i>Cecropia schreberiana</i> | Miq. |
| <i>Cedrela odorata</i> | L. |
| <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> | (L.) Gaertn. |
| <i>Celtis iguanaea</i> | (Jacq.) Sarg. |
| <i>Celtis lindheimeri</i> | Engelm. ex K.Koch |
| <i>Celtis pallida</i> | Torr. |
| <i>Cephalanthus salicifolius</i> | Humb. & Bonpl. |
| <i>Cercis orbiculata</i> | Greene |
| <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> | Nutt. ex Torr. & A.Gray |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Cercocarpus traskiae</i> | Eastw. |
| <i>Chionanthus domingensis</i> | Lam. |
| <i>Chionanthus pygmaeus</i> | Small |
| <i>Chrysophyllum argenteum</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Chrysophyllum cainito</i> | L. |
| <i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> | L. |
| <i>Citharexylum berlandieri</i> | S.Watson |
| <i>Citharexylum caudatum</i> | L. |
| <i>Citrus paradisi</i> | Macfad. (pro. sp.) |
| <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> | L. |
| <i>Clibadium erosum</i> | (Sw.) DC. |
| <i>Clidemia eggersii</i> | (Cogn.) F.S. Axelrod |
| <i>Clusia clusioides</i> | (Griseb.) D'Arcy |
| <i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Coccoloba pubescens</i> | L. |
| <i>Coccoloba swartzii</i> | Meisn. |
| <i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> | (L.) L. |
| <i>Coccoloba venosa</i> | L. |
| <i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> | (Jacq.) L.H.Bailey |
| <i>Colubrina arborescens</i> | (Mill.) Sarg. |
| <i>Colubrina cubensis</i> | (Jacq.) Brongn. |
| <i>Colubrina greggii</i> | S.Watson |
| <i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> | (Parry) Greene |
| <i>Condalia globosa</i> | I.M.Johnst. |
| <i>Consolea corallicola</i> | Small |
| <i>Consolea rubescens</i> | (Salm-Dyck ex DC.) Lem. |
| <i>Cordia alliodora</i> | (Ruiz & Pav.) Oken |
| <i>Cordia borinquensis</i> | Urb. |
| <i>Cordia laevigata</i> | Lam. |
| <i>Cordia sebestena</i> | L. |
| <i>Cordia sulcata</i> | DC. |
| <i>Cornus asperifolia</i> | Michx. |
| <i>Cornus glabrata</i> | Benth. |
| <i>Cornus nuttallii</i> | Audubon ex Torr. & A.Gray |
| <i>Cornus rugosa</i> | Lam. |
| <i>Cornus sessilis</i> | Torr. |
| <i>Corylus cornuta</i> | Marshall |
| <i>Coursetia glandulosa</i> | A.Gray |
| <i>Crataegus aemula</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus aestivalis</i> | (Walter) Torr. & A.Gray |
| <i>Crataegus alabamensis</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus alleghaniensis</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus aprica</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus ashei</i> | Beadle |

NATIVE & NATURALIZED U.S. SPECIES WITHOUT A CHAMPION

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Crataegus austromontana</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus beata</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus berberifolia</i> | Torr. & A.Gray |
| <i>Crataegus brachyacantha</i> | Sarg. & Engelm. |
| <i>Crataegus brainerdii</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus brazoria</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus buckleyi</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus chrysocarpa</i> | Ashe |
| <i>Crataegus collina</i> | Chapm. |
| <i>Crataegus condigna</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus cupressocollina</i> | J.B.Phipps & R.O'Kennon |
| <i>Crataegus delawarensis</i> | Sargent |
| <i>Crataegus dispar</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus dodgei</i> | Ashe |
| <i>Crataegus douglasii</i> | Lindl. |
| <i>Crataegus exilis</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus extraria</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus fecunda</i> | Sargent |
| <i>Crataegus florifera</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus formosa</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus frugiferens</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus furtiva</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus gaylussacia</i> | A. Heller |
| <i>Crataegus greggiana</i> | Eggl. |
| <i>Crataegus harbisonii</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus holmesiana</i> | Ashe |
| <i>Crataegus intricata</i> | Lange |
| <i>Crataegus jesupii</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus jonesiae</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus lacrimata</i> | Small |
| <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> | (Poir.) DC. |
| <i>Crataegus lancei</i> | J.B.Phipps |
| <i>Crataegus lanuginosa</i> | Sargent |
| <i>Crataegus lassa</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus lumaria</i> | Ashe |
| <i>Crataegus macrosperma</i> | Ashe |
| <i>Crataegus margarettae</i> | Ashe |
| <i>Crataegus mendosa</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus mollis</i> | (Torr. & A.Gray) Scheele |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Crataegus nitida</i> | (Engelm. ex Britton & N.E.Br.) Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus okennonii</i> | J.B.Phipps |
| <i>Crataegus opaca</i> | Hook. & Arn. ex Hook. |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Crataegus ouachitensis</i> | E.J.Palmer |
| <i>Crataegus padifolia</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> | (L.f.) Medik. |
| <i>Crataegus phippsii</i> | O'Kennon |
| <i>Crataegus prona</i> | Ashe |
| <i>Crataegus pruinosa</i> | (H.L.Wendl.) K.Koch |
| <i>Crataegus pulcherrima</i> | Ashe |
| <i>Crataegus quaesita</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus reverchonii</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus rivularis</i> | Nutt. |
| <i>Crataegus sargentii</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus scabrida</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus schuettei</i> | Ashe |
| <i>Crataegus senta</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus sororia</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus submollis</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus suborbiculata</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Crataegus texana</i> | Buckley |
| <i>Crataegus tracyi</i> | Ashe ex Eggl. |
| <i>Crataegus triflora</i> | Chapm. |
| <i>Crataegus turnerorum</i> | Enquist |
| <i>Crataegus uniflora</i> | Münchh. |
| <i>Crataegus venusta</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Crataegus wootoniana</i> | Eggl. |
| <i>Crescentia cujete</i> | L. |
| <i>Crossopetalum rhacoma</i> | Crantz |
| <i>Crossosoma californicum</i> | Nutt. |
| <i>Croton cortesianus</i> | Kunth |
| <i>Croton poecilanthus</i> | Urb. |
| <i>Cupania americana</i> | L. |
| <i>Cupania glabra</i> | Sw. |
| <i>Cupressus bakeri</i> | Jeps. |
| <i>Cupressus guadalupensis</i> | S.Watson |
| <i>Cupressus macnabiana</i> | A.Murray bis |
| <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> | Hartw. ex Gordon |
| <i>Cupressus sargentii</i> | Jeps. |
| <i>Cyathea arborea</i> | (L.) Sm. |
| <i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i> | (Haw.) F.M.Knuth |
| <i>Cylindropuntia prolifera</i> | (Engelm.) F.M.Knuth |
| <i>Cylindropuntia spinosior</i> | (Engelm.) F.M.Knuth |
| <i>Cylindropuntia versicolor</i> | (Engelm. ex J.M.Coult.) F.M.Knuth |
| <i>Cynophalla amplissima</i> | (Lam.) Iltis & Cornejo |
| <i>Cynophalla flexuosa</i> | (L.) J.Presl |

NATIVE & NATURALIZED U.S. SPECIES WITHOUT A CHAMPION

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> | L. |
| <i>Cyrtostachys renda</i> | Becc. |
| <i>Dacryodes excelsa</i> | Vahl |
| <i>Daphnopsis philippiana</i> | Krug & Urb. |
| <i>Dendromecon harfordii</i> | Kellogg |
| <i>Dendromecon rigida</i> | Benth. |
| <i>Dendropanax arboreus</i> | (L.) Decne. & Planch. |
| <i>Drypetes glauca</i> | Vahl |
| <i>Drypetes lateriflora</i> | (Sw.) Krug & Urb. |
| <i>Duranta erecta</i> | L. |
| <i>Elliottia racemosa</i> | Muhl. ex Elliott |
| <i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i> | (Jacq.) Griseb. |
| <i>Erithalis fruticosa</i> | L. |
| <i>Erythrina flabelliformis</i> | Kearney |
| <i>Erythrina herbacea</i> | L. |
| <i>Erythrina sandwicensis</i> | O. Deg. |
| <i>Erythroxyllum areolatum</i> | L. |
| <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> | Sm. |
| <i>Eugenia axillaris</i> | (Sw.) Willd. |
| <i>Eugenia confusa</i> | DC. |
| <i>Eugenia eggertii</i> | Kiaersk. |
| <i>Eugenia fajardensis</i> | Krug & Urb. |
| <i>Eugenia haematocarpa</i> | Alain |
| <i>Eugenia stahlii</i> | (Kiaersk.) Krug & Urb. |
| <i>Euonymus occidentalis</i> | Nutt. ex Torr. |
| <i>Euphorbia petiolaris</i> | Sims |
| <i>Eysenhardtia orthocarpa</i> | (A.Gray) S.Watson |
| <i>Eysenhardtia texana</i> | Scheele |
| <i>Faramia occidentalis</i> | (L.) A. Rich. |
| <i>Ferocactus wislizeni</i> | (Engelm.) Britton & Rose |
| <i>Ficus americana</i> | Aubl. |
| <i>Ficus benjamina</i> | L. |
| <i>Ficus elastica</i> | Roxb. ex Hornem. |
| <i>Ficus trigonata</i> | L. |
| <i>Forestiera angustifolia</i> | Torr. |
| <i>Forestiera reticulata</i> | Torr. |
| <i>Forestiera shrevei</i> | Standl. |
| <i>Frangula betulifolia</i> | (Greene) Grubov |
| <i>Frangula californica</i> | (Eschsch.) A.Gray |
| <i>Frangula caroliniana</i> | (Walter) A.Gray |
| <i>Frangula purshiana</i> | Cooper |
| <i>Fraxinus albicans</i> | Buckley |
| <i>Fraxinus dipetala</i> | Hook. & Arn. |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> | Benth. |
| <i>Fremontodendron californicum</i> | (Torr.) Coult. |
| <i>Fremontodendron mexicanum</i> | Davidson |
| <i>Garcinia portoricensis</i> | (Urb.) Alain |
| <i>Garrya elliptica</i> | Douglas ex Lindl. |
| <i>Garrya flavescens</i> | S.Watson |
| <i>Garrya fremontii</i> | Torr. |
| <i>Garrya ovata</i> | Benth. |
| <i>Garrya veatchii</i> | Kellogg |
| <i>Garrya wrightii</i> | Torr. |
| <i>Gaussia attenuata</i> | (O.F. Cook) Becc. |
| <i>Genipa americana</i> | L. |
| <i>Gordonia lasianthus</i> | (L.) J.Ellis |
| <i>Gossypium thurberi</i> | Tod. |
| <i>Grevillea robusta</i> | A. Cunn. ex R. Br. |
| <i>Guaiacum officinale</i> | L. |
| <i>Guapira discolor</i> | (Spreng.) Little |
| <i>Guapira fragrans</i> | (Dum. Cours.) Little |
| <i>Guapira obtusata</i> | (Jacq.) Little |
| <i>Guarea guidonia</i> | (L.) Sleumer |
| <i>Guazuma ulmifolia</i> | Lam. |
| <i>Guettarda elliptica</i> | Sw. |
| <i>Gyminda latifolia</i> | (Sw.) Urb. |
| <i>Gymnanthes lucida</i> | Sw. |
| <i>Hamamelis vernalis</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Hamelia patens</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Havardia pallens</i> | (Benth.) Britton & Rose |
| <i>Hedyosmum arborescens</i> | Sw. |
| <i>Helietta parvifolia</i> | (A.Gray) Benth. |
| <i>Henriettea squamulosum</i> | (Cogn.) W.S. Judd |
| <i>Hernandia sonora</i> | L. |
| <i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i> | (Jeps.) Bartel |
| <i>Hesperocyparis pygmaea</i> | (Lemmon) Bartel |
| <i>Hesperocyparis stephensonii</i> | (C.B.Wolf) Bartel |
| <i>Heterosavia bahamensis</i> | (Britton) Petra Hoffm. |
| <i>Hieronyma clusioides</i> | (Tul.) Griseb. |
| <i>Hippomane mancinella</i> | L. |
| <i>Hirtella rugosa</i> | Pers. |
| <i>Homalium racemosum</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Hura crepitans</i> | L. |
| <i>Hymenaea courbaril</i> | L. |
| <i>Hypericum chapmanii</i> | P.B.Adams |

NATIVE & NATURALIZED U.S. SPECIES WITHOUT A CHAMPION

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Ilex ambigua</i> | (Michx.) Torr. |
| <i>Ilex amelanchier</i> | M.A.Curtis ex Chapm. |
| <i>Ilex collina</i> | Alexander |
| <i>Ilex cuthbertii</i> | Small |
| <i>Ilex laevigata</i> | (Pursh) A.Gray |
| <i>Ilex mucronata</i> | (L.) M.Powell, Savol. & S.Andrews |
| <i>Ilex myrtifolia</i> | Walter |
| <i>Illicium parviflorum</i> | Michx. ex Vent. |
| <i>Inga laurina</i> | (Sw.) Willd. |
| <i>Inga vera</i> | Willd. |
| <i>Ixora ferrea</i> | (Jacq.) Benth. |
| <i>Jatropha cinerea</i> | (Ortega) Müll.Arg. |
| <i>Juglans californica</i> | S.Watson |
| <i>Juglans hindsii</i> | Jeps. ex R.E.Sm. |
| <i>Juglans major</i> | (Torr.) A.Heller |
| <i>Juglans microcarpa</i> | Berland. |
| <i>Juniperus arizonica</i> | (R.P.Adams) R.P.Adams |
| <i>Juniperus pinchotii</i> | Sudw. |
| <i>Karwinskia humboldtiana</i> | (Willd. ex Schult.) Zucc. |
| <i>Koeberlinia spinosa</i> | Zucc. |
| <i>Laetia procera</i> | (Poepp.) Eichler |
| <i>Laguncularia racemosa</i> | (L.) C.F.Gaertn |
| <i>Leitneria floridana</i> | Chapman |
| <i>Leitneria pilosa</i> | J.A.Schrad. & W.R.Graves |
| <i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i> | (A.Gray) A.Gray |
| <i>Leucaena retusa</i> | Benth. |
| <i>Leucothrinax morrisii</i> | (H.Wendl.) C.Lewis & Zona |
| <i>Licaria parvifolia</i> | (Lam.) Kosterm. |
| <i>Licaria triandra</i> | (Sw.) Kosterm. |
| <i>Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus</i> | (Poir.) DC. |
| <i>Lyonothamnus floribundus</i> | A.Gray |
| <i>Magnolia portoricensis</i> | Bello |
| <i>Magnolia splendens</i> | Urb. |
| <i>Malosma laurina</i> | (Nutt.) Abrams |
| <i>Malpighia glabra</i> | L. |
| <i>Malus ioensis</i> | (Alph. Wood) Britton |
| <i>Mammea americana</i> | L. |
| <i>Manilkara bidentata</i> | (A. DC.) A. Chev |
| <i>Manilkara zapota</i> | (L.) P. Royen |
| <i>Margaritaria nobilis</i> | L. f. |
| <i>Mariosousa millefolia</i> | (S.Watson) Seigler & Ebinger |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Matayba domingensis</i> | (DC.) Radlk. |
| <i>Maytenus phyllanthoides</i> | Benth. |
| <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> | (Cav.) S.T. Blake |
| <i>Meliosma herbertii</i> | Rolfé |
| <i>Mespilus canescens</i> | J.B.Phipps |
| <i>Metopium toxiferum</i> | (L.) Krug & Urb. |
| <i>Metrosideros polymorpha</i> | Gaudich. |
| <i>Miconia prasina</i> | (Sw.) DC. |
| <i>Micropholis garciniifolia</i> | Pierre |
| <i>Micropholis guyanensis</i> | (A. DC.) Pierre |
| <i>Mimosa aculeaticarpa</i> | Ortega |
| <i>Morella californica</i> | (Cham.) Wilbur |
| <i>Morella inodora</i> | (W.Bartram) Small |
| <i>Morella pensylvanica</i> | (Mirb.) Kartesz |
| <i>Mosiera longipes</i> | (O.Berg) Small |
| <i>Myrcia deflexa</i> | (Poir.) DC. |
| <i>Myrcia splendens</i> | (Sw.) DC. |
| <i>Myrsine coriacea</i> | (Sw.) R. Br. ex Roem. & Schult. |
| <i>Myrsine cubana</i> | A.DC. |
| <i>Nectandra coriacea</i> | (Sw.) Griseb. |
| <i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i> | (Hook. & Arn.) Manos, Cannon & S.H.Oh |
| <i>Nyssa ogeche</i> | W.Bartram ex Marshall |
| <i>Nyssa ursina</i> | Small |
| <i>Ochroma pyramidale</i> | (Cav. ex Lam.) Urb. |
| <i>Ocotea cuneata</i> | (Griseb.) M. Gómez |
| <i>Ocotea floribunda</i> | (Sw.) Mez |
| <i>Ocotea leucoxylon</i> | (Sw.) Laness. |
| <i>Ocotea moschata</i> | (Meisn.) Mez |
| <i>Ocotea spathulata</i> | Mez |
| <i>Opuntia oricola</i> | Philbrick |
| <i>Ormosia krugii</i> | Urb. |
| <i>Ostrya knowltonii</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Parkinsonia texana</i> | (A. Gray) S.Watson |
| <i>Pavonia spinifex</i> | (L.) Cav. |
| <i>Persea americana</i> | Mill. |
| <i>Persea humilis</i> | Nash |
| <i>Petitia domingensis</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Peucephyllum schottii</i> | A.Gray |
| <i>Phaulothamnus spinescens</i> | A.Gray |
| <i>Phlebotanea cowellii</i> | Britton |
| <i>Picea breweriana</i> | S.Watson |
| <i>Picramnia pentandra</i> | Sw. |

NATIVE & NATURALIZED U.S. SPECIES WITHOUT A CHAMPION

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <i>Pictetia aculeata</i> | (Vahl) Urb. |
| <i>Pilosocereus polygonus</i> | (Lam.) Byles & G.D.Rowley |
| <i>Pilosocereus royenii</i> | (L.) Byles & G.D. Rowley |
| <i>Pimenta racemosa</i> | (Mill.) J.W. Moore |
| <i>Pinckneya bracteata</i> | (W.Batram) Raf. |
| <i>Pinus albicaulis</i> | Engelm. |
| <i>Pinus attenuata</i> | Lemmon |
| <i>Pinus contorta ssp. contorta</i> | Douglas ex Loudon |
| <i>Pinus contorta ssp. latifolia</i> | Engelm. ex S. Watson |
| <i>Pinus contorta ssp. murrayana</i> | (Balf.) Engelm. |
| <i>Pinus coulteri</i> | D.Don |
| <i>Pinus ponderosa ssp. Benthamiana</i> | (Hartw.) Silba |
| <i>Pinus ponderosa ssp. ponderosa</i> | Douglas ex Lawson |
| <i>Pinus ponderosa ssp. Washoensis</i> | (Mason & Stockwell) E. Murray |
| <i>Pinus quadrifolia</i> | Parl. ex Sudw. |
| <i>Pinus remota</i> | (Little) D.K. Bailey & Hawksw. |
| <i>Pinus scopulorum</i> | (Engelm.) Lemmon |
| <i>Piper aduncum</i> | L. |
| <i>Pisonia aculeata</i> | L. |
| <i>Pisonia albida</i> | (Heimerl) Britton ex Standl. |
| <i>Pisonia capitata</i> | (S.Watson) Standl. |
| <i>Pisonia rotundata</i> | Griseb. |
| <i>Pisonia subcordata</i> | Sw. |
| <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> | (Roxb.) Benth. |
| <i>Pithecellobium keyense</i> | Britton |
| <i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i> | (L.) Mart. |
| <i>Platanus wrightii</i> | S.Watson |
| <i>Pleradenophora bilocularis</i> | (S.Watson) Esser & A.L.Melo |
| <i>Pluchea carolinensis</i> | (Jacq.) G.Don |
| <i>Plumeria alba</i> | L. |
| <i>Plumeria obtusa</i> | L. |
| <i>Podocarpus coriaceus</i> | Rich. |
| <i>Porlieria angustifolia</i> | (Engelm.) A. Gray |
| <i>Pouteria multiflora</i> | (A. DC.) Eyma |
| <i>Pritchardia hillebrandii</i> | (Kuntze) Becc. |
| <i>Pritchardia maideniana</i> | Becc. |
| <i>Prosopis pallida</i> | (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Kunth |
| <i>Prunus emarginata</i> | (Douglas) Eaton |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Prunus eremophila</i> | Prigge |
| <i>Prunus fremontii</i> | S.Watson |
| <i>Prunus lyonii</i> | (Eastw.) Sarg. |
| <i>Prunus murrayana</i> | E.J.Palmer |
| <i>Prunus myrtifolia</i> | (L.) Urb. |
| <i>Prunus nigra</i> | Aiton |
| <i>Prunus occidentalis</i> | Sw. |
| <i>Prunus subcordata</i> | Benth. |
| <i>Prunus umbellata</i> | Elliott |
| <i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> | H.Wendl. ex Sarg. |
| <i>Psoralea spinosa</i> | (A.Gray) Barneby |
| <i>Psychotria nervosa</i> | Sw. |
| <i>Psydrax odorata</i> | (G. Forst.) A.C. Sm. & S. Darwin |
| <i>Ptelea crenulata</i> | Greene |
| <i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Purshia stansburiana</i> | (Torr.) Henrard |
| <i>Quadrella incana</i> | (Kunth) Iltis & Cornejo |
| <i>Quararibea turbinata</i> | (Sw.) Poir. |
| <i>Quercus acerifolia</i> | (E.J.Palmer) Stoyloff & Hess |
| <i>Quercus ajoensis</i> | C.H.Mull. |
| <i>Quercus arkansana</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Quercus austrina</i> | Small |
| <i>Quercus berberidifolia</i> | Liebm. |
| <i>Quercus boyntonii</i> | Beadle |
| <i>Quercus carmenensis</i> | C.H.Müll. |
| <i>Quercus cedrosensis</i> | C.H.Mull. |
| <i>Quercus chapmanii</i> | Sarg. |
| <i>Quercus chihuahuensis</i> | Trel. |
| <i>Quercus cornelius-mulleri</i> | Nixon & K.P.Steele |
| <i>Quercus dumosa</i> | Nutt. |
| <i>Quercus durata</i> | Jeps. |
| <i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i> | E.J.Hill |
| <i>Quercus garryana</i> | Douglas ex Hook. |
| <i>Quercus havardii</i> | Rydb. |
| <i>Quercus inopina</i> | Ashe |
| <i>Quercus john-tuckeri</i> | Nixon & C.H.Mull. |
| <i>Quercus lyrata</i> | Walter |
| <i>Quercus margarettae</i> | (Ashe) Small |
| <i>Quercus marilandica</i> | (L.) Münchh. |
| <i>Quercus minima</i> | (Sarg.) Small |
| <i>Quercus oglethorpensis</i> | W.H.Duncan |
| <i>Quercus pacifica</i> | Nixon & C.H.Müll. |

NATIVE & NATURALIZED U.S. SPECIES WITHOUT A CHAMPION

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Quercus parvula</i> | Greene |
| <i>Quercus pungens</i> | Liebman |
| <i>Quercus tardifolia</i> | C.H.Mull. |
| <i>Quercus viminea</i> | Trel. |
| <i>Randia aculeata</i> | L. |
| <i>Randia obcordata</i> | S.Watson |
| <i>Rauvolfia nitida</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i> | Kellogg |
| <i>Rhamnus lanceolata</i> | Pursh |
| <i>Rhamnus pirifolia</i> | Greene |
| <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> | L. |
| <i>Rhododendron arborescens</i> | (Pursh) Torr. |
| <i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i> | (Michx.) Torr. |
| <i>Rhododendron canescens</i> | (Michx.) Sweet |
| <i>Rhododendron eastmanii</i> | Kron & Creel |
| <i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i> | D.Don ex G.Don |
| <i>Rhododendron prunifolium</i> | (Small) Millais |
| <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i> | (L.) Torr. |
| <i>Rhus glabra</i> | L. |
| <i>Rhus integrifolia</i> | (Nutt.) W.H.Brewer & S.Watson |
| <i>Rhus kearneyi</i> | F.A. Barkley |
| <i>Rhus microphylla</i> | Engelm. |
| <i>Robinia hispida</i> | L. |
| <i>Rondeletia portoricensis</i> | Krug & Urb. |
| <i>Roseodendron donnell-smithii</i> | (Rose) Miranda |
| <i>Roystonea borinquena</i> | O.F. Cook |
| <i>Roystonea regia</i> | (Kunth) O.F. Cook |
| <i>Sabal causiarum</i> | (O.F. Cook) Becc. |
| <i>Sabal minor</i> | (Jacq.) Pers. |
| <i>Salix alaxensis</i> | (Andersson) Coville |
| <i>Salix arbusculoides</i> | Andersson |
| <i>Salix barclayi</i> | Andersson |
| <i>Salix bonplandiana</i> | Kunth |
| <i>Salix breweri</i> | Bebb |
| <i>Salix eriocephala</i> | Michx. |
| <i>Salix exigua</i> | Nutt. |
| <i>Salix famelica</i> | (C.R.Ball) Argus |
| <i>Salix floridana</i> | Chapm. |
| <i>Salix glauca</i> | L. |
| <i>Salix irrorata</i> | Andersson |
| <i>Salix laevigata</i> | Bebb |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Salix lasiandra</i> | Benth. |
| <i>Salix lasiolepis</i> | Benth. |
| <i>Salix ligulifolia</i> | (C.R.Ball) C.R.Ball ex C.K.Schneid. |
| <i>Salix maccalliana</i> | Rowlee |
| <i>Salix monticola</i> | Bebb |
| <i>Salix myricoides</i> | Muhl. |
| <i>Salix pellita</i> | (Andersson) Bebb |
| <i>Salix petiolaris</i> | Sm. |
| <i>Salix planifolia</i> | Pursh |
| <i>Salix pseudomyrsinites</i> | Andersson |
| <i>Salix pyrifolia</i> | Anderss. |
| <i>Salix richardsonii</i> | Hook. |
| <i>Salix scouleriana</i> | Barratt ex Hook. |
| <i>Salix serissima</i> | (Bailey) Fern. |
| <i>Salix sitchensis</i> | Sanson ex Bong. |
| <i>Salix thurberi</i> | Rowlee |
| <i>Salix tracyi</i> | C.R.Ball |
| <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> | L. |
| <i>Sapium glandulosum</i> | (L.) Morong |
| <i>Sapium laurocerasus</i> | Desf. |
| <i>Schefflera morototoni</i> | (Aubl.) Maguire, Steyerl. & Frodin |
| <i>Schoepfia schreberi</i> | J.F.Gmel. |
| <i>Senegalia roemeriana</i> | (Scheele) Britton & Rose |
| <i>Senegalia wrightii</i> | (Benth.) Britton & Rose |
| <i>Senna mexicana</i> | (Jacq.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby |
| <i>Senna pendula</i> | (Willd.) H.S.Irwin & Barneby |
| <i>Senna siamea</i> | (Lam.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby |
| <i>Serenoa repens</i> | (W.Bartram) Small |
| <i>Sesbania drummondii</i> | (Rydb.) Cory |
| <i>Shepherdia argentea</i> | (Pursh) Nutt. |
| <i>Sideroxylon alachuense</i> | L.C.Anderson |
| <i>Sideroxylon portoricense</i> | Urb. |
| <i>Simarouba glauca</i> | DC. |
| <i>Sloanea berteriana</i> | Choisy ex DC |
| <i>Solanum bahamense</i> | L. |
| <i>Solanum erianthum</i> | D. Don |
| <i>Solanum rugosum</i> | Dunal |
| <i>Sophora affinis</i> | Torr. & A.Gray |
| <i>Sophora leachiana</i> | M.Peck |
| <i>Sophora tomentosa</i> | L. |

NATIVE & NATURALIZED U.S. SPECIES WITHOUT A CHAMPION

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>Sorbus decora</i> | (Sarg.) C.K.Schneid. |
| <i>Sorbus sitchensis</i> | M.Roem. |
| <i>Spondias mombin</i> | L. |
| <i>Stahlia monosperma</i> | (Tul.) Urb. |
| <i>Staphylea bolanderi</i> | A.Gray |
| <i>Stenocereus thurberi</i> | (Engelm.) Buxb. |
| <i>Stenostomum obtusifolium</i> | (Urb.) Britton & P.Wilson |
| <i>Stenostomum resinolum</i> | (Vahl) Griseb. |
| <i>Stewartia ovata</i> | (Cav.) Weath. |
| <i>Styrax platanifolius</i> | Engelm. ex Torr. |
| <i>Suriana maritima</i> | L. |
| <i>Symplocos martinicensis</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Syzygium jambos</i> | (L.) Alston |
| <i>Syzygium malaccense</i> | (L.) Merr. & L.M. Perry |
| <i>Tabebuia haemantha</i> | (Bertol. ex Spreng.) DC. |
| <i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i> | (DC.) Britton |
| <i>Tabebuia rigida</i> | Urb. |
| <i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i> | (L.) Fryxell |
| <i>Tamarindus indica</i> | L. |
| <i>Taxus canadensis</i> | Marshall |
| <i>Taxus floridana</i> | Nutt. ex Chapman |
| <i>Tecoma stans</i> | (L.) Juss. ex Kunth |
| <i>Terminalia catappa</i> | L. |
| <i>Tetragastris balsamifera</i> | (Sw.) Oken |
| <i>Tetrazygia bicolor</i> | (Mill.) Cogn. |
| <i>Tetrazygia elaeagnoides</i> | (Sw.) DC. |
| <i>Theobroma cacao</i> | L. |
| <i>Thespesia grandiflora</i> | DC. |
| <i>Thevetia peruviana</i> | (Pers.) K. Schum. |
| <i>Thouinia striata</i> | Radlk |
| <i>Thrinax radiata</i> | Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f. |
| <i>Torreya californica</i> | Torr. |
| <i>Torreya taxifolia</i> | Arn. |
| <i>Trema lamarckiana</i> | (Roem. & Schult.) Blume |
| <i>Trichilia hirta</i> | L. |
| <i>Trichilia pallida</i> | Sw. |
| <i>Trichostigma octandrum</i> | (L.) H.Walter |
| <i>Triumfetta semitriloba</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Trixis inula</i> | Crantz |
| <i>Turpinia occidentalis</i> | (Sw.) G. Don |
| <i>Umbellularia californica</i> | (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt. |
| <i>Vachellia choriophylla</i> | (Benth.) Seigler & Ebinger |
| <i>Vachellia macracantha</i> | (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Seigler & Ebinger |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Vachellia tortuosa</i> | (L.) Seigler & Ebinger |
| <i>Vallesia antillana</i> | Woodson |
| <i>Varronia bahamensis</i> | (Urb.) Millsp. |
| <i>Viburnum alabamense</i> | (McAtee) Sorrie |
| <i>Vitex divaricata</i> | Sw. |
| <i>Weinmannia pinnata</i> | L. |
| <i>Ximenia americana</i> | L. |
| <i>Xylosma buxifolia</i> | A.Gray |
| <i>Xylosma flexuosa</i> | (Kunth) Hemsl. |
| <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> | L. |
| <i>Yucca baccata</i> | Torr. |
| <i>Yucca rostrata</i> | Engelm. ex Trel. |
| <i>Yucca schidigera</i> | Roehl ex Ortgies |
| <i>Yucca torreyi</i> | Shafer |
| <i>Yucca treculeana</i> | Carrière |
| <i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i> | Mill. |
| <i>Zanthoxylum coriaceum</i> | A.Rich. |
| <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> | (L.) Sarg. |
| <i>Zanthoxylum martinicense</i> | (Lam.) DC. |
| <i>Zanthoxylum monophyllum</i> | (Lam.) P. Wilson |
| <i>Ziziphus celata</i> | Judd & Hall |
| <i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i> | (Hooker ex Torrey & A. Gray) |
| <i>Ziziphus parryi</i> | Torrey |
| <i>Ziziphus reticulata</i> | (Vahl) DC. |



CULTURALLY IMPORTANT NON-NATIVE ELIGIBLE SPECIES

In addition to the updated and expanded NCTP Eligible Species List of native and naturalized U.S. tree species, we are including (for the first time in the history of the program) a secondary Eligible Species List of “Culturally Important Non-Native” tree species. These species may be the largest that an urban resident encounters - some are popular landscaping and ornamental species, some are remarkable for their pervasiveness throughout our developed areas, some are culturally important in our more tropical states and territories, and some are even considered “invasive”.

For future cycles, trees must be crowned as State Champion in order to be eligible for the National Championship. States that do not wish to incentivize the propagation/protection of introduced species will not be required to submit a potential National Champion, even if a remarkably large specimen has been found in their state. Given the size of the United States and the variety of climates, there are many species that are harmful in one ecosystem but harmless in another - in order to better educate the American public on introduced species and their impact, and to track their growth and presence from a scientific standpoint, we have created this Culturally Important Non-Native (CINN) Eligible Species List to accommodate those species.

The CINN list is presented here, in full, for feedback and comment by the public. Did we miss a species? Is there one that you believe shouldn't be included? Let us know at contact@nationalchampiontree.org!

CULTURALLY IMPORTANT NON-NATIVE ELIGIBLE SPECIES

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Acacia confusa</i> | Merr. |
| <i>Acer buergerianum</i> | Miq. |
| <i>Acer campestre</i> | L. |
| <i>Acer palmatum</i> | Thunb. |
| <i>Acer platanoides</i> | L. |
| <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> | L. |
| <i>Adonia merrillii</i> | (Becc.) Becc. |
| <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | L. |
| <i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i> | (Thunb.) C.N. Page |
| <i>Agathis robusta</i> | (C.Moore ex F.Muell.) F.M.Bailey |
| <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> | (Mill.) Swingle |
| <i>Albizia procera</i> | (Roxb.) Benth. |
| <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> | (L.) Gaertn. |
| <i>Anacardium occidentale</i> | L. |
| <i>Andira inermis</i> | (W.Wright) Kunth ex DC. |
| <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> | Hook. |
| <i>Araucaria columnaris</i> | (G. Forst.) Hook. |
| <i>Araucaria columnaris</i> | (G. Forst.) Hook. |
| <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i> | (Salisb.) Franco |
| <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i> | (F. Muell.) H. Wendl. & Drude |
| <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> | Lam. |
| <i>Artocarpus odoratissimus</i> | Blanco |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Bauhinia monandra</i> | Kurz |
| <i>Betula kenaica</i> | W.H. Evans |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | Roth |
| <i>Bixa orellana</i> | L. |
| <i>Bombax ceiba</i> | L. |
| <i>Bourreria tomentosa</i> | (Lam.) G. Don |
| <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> | (L.) L'Hér. ex Vent. |
| <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> | (L.) Sw. |
| <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> | J. Thomp. & L.A.S. Johnson |
| <i>Cananga odorata</i> | (Lam.) Hook. f. & Thomson |
| <i>Carica papaya</i> | L. |
| <i>Carpinus betulus</i> | L. |
| <i>Caryota obtusa</i> | Griff. |
| <i>Castanea mollissima</i> | Blume |
| <i>Castanea sativa</i> | Mill. |
| <i>Castilla elastica</i> | Sessé |
| <i>Catalpa longissima</i> | (Jacq.) Dum. Cours. |
| <i>Cavanillesia platanifolia</i> | (Humb. & Bonpl.) Kunth |
| <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> | (Endl.) Manetti ex Carrière |
| <i>Cedrus deodara</i> | (Roxb. ex D. Don) G. Don |
| <i>Ceiba speciosa</i> | (A. St.-Hil.) Ravenna |
| <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> | Siebold & Zucc. ex J.J. Hoffm. & J.H. Schult. bis |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> | (L.) J. Presl |
| <i>Cochlospermum vitifolium</i> | (Willd.) Spreng. |
| <i>Cocos nucifera</i> | L. |
| <i>Cocos nucifera</i> | L. |
| <i>Coffea arabica</i> | L. |
| <i>Cordia sebestena</i> | L. |
| <i>Cordia subcordata</i> | Lam. |
| <i>Corylus colurna</i> | L. |
| <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> | (Hook.) K.D. Hill & L.A.S. Johnson |
| <i>Couroupita guianensis</i> | Aubl. |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Delonix regia</i> | (Bojer) Raf. |
| <i>Dillenia indica</i> | L. |
| <i>Dimocarpus longan</i> | Lour. |
| <i>Dyopsis decaryi</i> | (Jum.) Beentje & J. Dransf. |
| <i>Dyopsis lutescens</i> | (H. Wendl.) Beentje & J. Dransf. |
| <i>Elaeocarpus angustifolius</i> | (Gaertn.) K. Schum. |
| <i>Elaeodendron orientale</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Erythrina berteroana</i> | Urb. |
| <i>Erythrina corallodendron</i> | L. |
| <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> | L. |
| <i>Erythrina fusca</i> | Lour. |
| <i>Erythrina poeppigiana</i> | (Walp.) O.F. Cook |
| <i>Eucalyptus deglupta</i> | Blume |
| <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> | Labill. |
| <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> | W. Hill ex Maiden |
| <i>Eugenia uniflora</i> | L. |
| <i>Fagraea berteroana</i> | A. Gray ex Benth. |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> | L. |
| <i>Falcataria falcata</i> | (L.) Greuter & R.Rankin |
| <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> | L. |
| <i>Ficus drupacea</i> | Thunb. |
| <i>Ficus lyrata</i> | Warb. |
| <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> | Desf. ex Pers. |
| <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> | L. f. |
| <i>Ficus religiosa</i> | L. |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> | Desf. ex Vent. |
| <i>Filicium decipiens</i> | (Wight & Arn.) Thwaites |
| <i>Firmiana simplex</i> | (L.) W. Wight |
| <i>Gardenia taitensis</i> | DC. |
| <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> | L. |
| <i>Gliricidia sepium</i> | (Jacq.) Kunth |
| <i>Haematoxylum campechianum</i> | L. |
| <i>Harpullia pendula</i> | Planch. ex F.Muell. |
| <i>Heliotropium arboreum</i> | (Blanco) Mabb. |
| <i>Heptapleurum actinophyllum</i> | (Endl.) Lowry & G.M.Plunkett |
| <i>Heritiera littoralis</i> | Aiton |
| <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> | L. |
| <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> | L. |
| <i>Hyophorbe lagenicaulis</i> | (L.H.Bailey) H.E.Moore |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | L. |
| <i>Inga nobilis ssp. quaternata</i> | (Poepp. & Endl.) T.D. Penn. |
| <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> | D. Don |
| <i>Juglans regia</i> | L. |
| <i>Kigelia africana</i> | (Lam.) Benth. |
| <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> | Laxm. |
| <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | L. |
| <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> | (L.) Pers. |
| <i>Larix decidua</i> | Mill. |
| <i>Latania loddigesii</i> | Mart. |
| <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> | (Lam.) de Wit |
| <i>Litchi chinensis</i> | Sonn. |
| <i>Livistona chinensis</i> | (Jacq.) R. Br. ex Mart. |
| <i>Lysiphyllum hookeri</i> | (F.Muell.) Pedley |
| <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> | Maiden & Betche |
| <i>Malus domestica</i> | (Suckow) Borkh. |
| <i>Mangifera indica</i> | L. |
| <i>Mangifera indica</i> | L. |
| <i>Melia azedarach</i> | L. |
| <i>Melicoccus bijugatus</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> | Hu & W.C. Cheng |
| <i>Monoon longifolium</i> | (Sonn.) B.Xue & R.M.K.Saunders |
| <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> | L. |

CULTURALLY IMPORTANT NON-NATIVE ELIGIBLE SPECIES

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Moringa oleifera</i> | Lam. |
| <i>Morus alba</i> | L. |
| <i>Morus nigra</i> | L. |
| <i>Murraya paniculata</i> | (L.) Jack |
| <i>Nerium oleander</i> | L. |
| <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> | Graham |
| <i>Noronhia emarginata</i> | (Lam.) Hook |
| <i>Olea europaea</i> | L. |
| <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> | (L.) Mill. |
| <i>Pachira aquatica</i> | Aubl. |
| <i>Pandanus tectorius</i> | Parkinson ex Zucc. |
| <i>Parmentiera cereifera</i> | Seem. |
| <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> | (Thunb.) Steud. |
| <i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> | (DC.) Backer ex K. Heyne |
| <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> | L. |
| <i>Phyllanthus acidus</i> | (L.) Skeels |
| <i>Picea abies</i> | (L.) Karst. |
| <i>Picea omorika</i> | (Pancic) Purk. |
| <i>Pimenta dioica</i> | (L.) Merr. |
| <i>Pinus nigra</i> | Arnold |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | L. |
| <i>Platanus acerifolia</i> | (Aiton) Willd. |
| <i>Platycladus orientalis</i> | (L.) Franco |
| <i>Plumeria rubra</i> | L. |
| <i>Pritchardia pacifica</i> | Seem. & H.Wendl. |
| <i>Pritchardia thurstonii</i> | F.Muell. & Drude |
| <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> | (Sw.) DC. |
| <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> | L. |
| <i>Prunus avium</i> | (L.) L. |
| <i>Prunus cerasus</i> | L. |
| <i>Prunus domestica</i> | L. |
| <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> | L. |
| <i>Prunus mahaleb</i> | L. |
| <i>Prunus persica</i> | (L.) Batsch |
| <i>Prunus serrulata</i> | Lindl. |
| <i>Pseudobombax ellipticum</i> | (Kunth) Dugand |
| <i>Psidium guajava</i> | L. |
| <i>Psidium guajava</i> | L. |
| <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> | Willd. |

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Pterocarpus macrocarpus</i> | Kurz |
| <i>Ptychosperma elegans</i> | (R.Br.) Blume |
| <i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i> | (Becc.) Becc. ex Martelli |
| <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> | Decne. |
| <i>Pyrus communis</i> | L. |
| <i>Quercus acutissima</i> | Carruth. |
| <i>Quercus robur</i> | L. |
| <i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i> | Sonn. |
| <i>Ricinus communis</i> | L. |
| <i>Roystonea oleracea</i> | (Jacq.) O.F.Cook |
| <i>Salix alba</i> | L. |
| <i>Salix babylonica</i> | L. |
| <i>Salix chilensis</i> | Molina |
| <i>Samanea saman</i> | (Jacq.) Merr. |
| <i>Sesbania grandiflora</i> | (L.) Pers. |
| <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> | P. Beauv. |
| <i>Spondias dulcis</i> | Parkinson |
| <i>Spondias purpurea</i> | L. |
| <i>Sterculia apetala</i> | (Jacq.) H. Karst. |
| <i>Sterculia foetida</i> | L. |
| <i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i> | L. |
| <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> | King |
| <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> | L. |
| <i>Tabebuia aurea</i> | (Silva Manso) Benth. & Hook.f. ex S.Moore |
| <i>Tabebuia berteroi</i> | (DC.) Britton |
| <i>Tabernaemontana litoralis</i> | Kunth |
| <i>Talipariti tiliaceum</i> | (L.) Fryxell |
| <i>Taxus baccata</i> | L. |
| <i>Tectona grandis</i> | L. f. |
| <i>Terminalia ivorensis</i> | A. Chev. |
| <i>Terminalia molinetii</i> | M.Gómez |
| <i>Thespesia populnea</i> | (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa |
| <i>Tilia cordata</i> | Mill. |
| <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> | Moench |
| <i>Trema orientalis</i> | (L.) Blume |
| <i>Triplaris americana</i> | L. |

CULTURALLY IMPORTANT NON-NATIVE ELIGIBLE SPECIES

| Scientific Name | Authority |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> | Jacq. |
| <i>Ulmus procera</i> | Salisb. |
| <i>Veitchia arecina</i> | Becc. |
| <i>Washingtonia robusta</i> | H.Wendl. |
| <i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i> | A.K.Irvine |
| <i>Zelkova serrata</i> | (Thunb.) Makino |
| <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> | Mill. |
| <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> | Lam. |

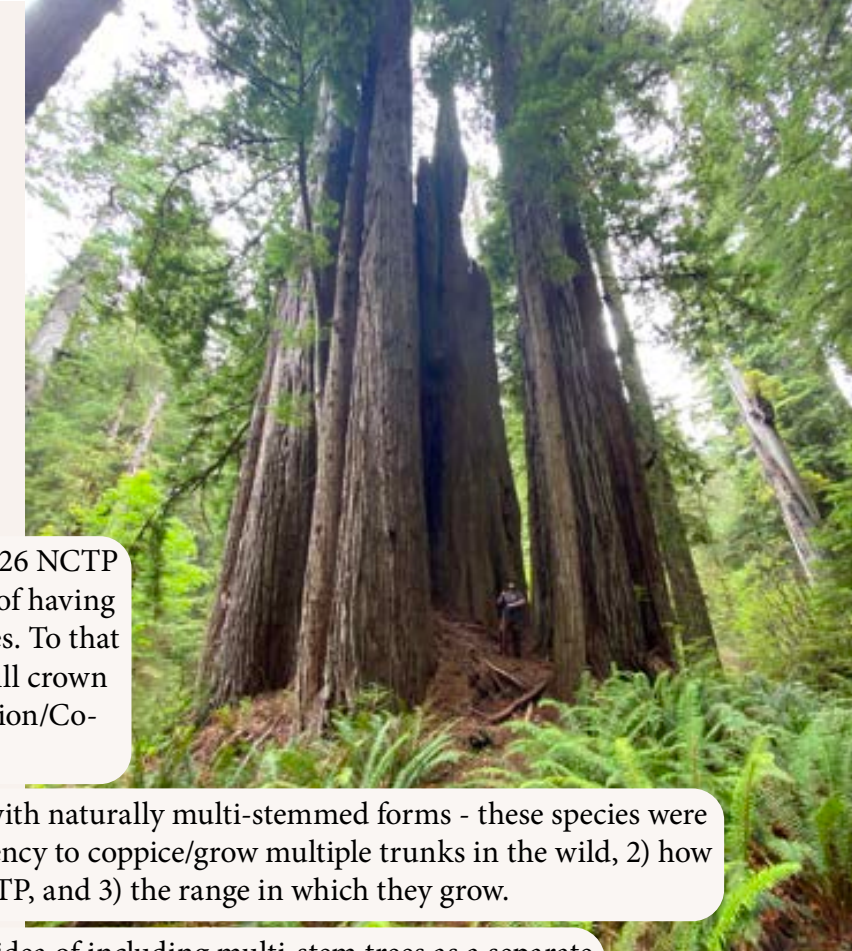
Finally, we're trying something new for the 2025-2026 NCTP Cycle - there's been much conversation about the idea of having separate categories for multi-stem and single-stem trees. To that end, we've created a trial list of species for which we will crown both a Multi-Stem and a Single-Stem National Champion/Co-Champions.

This list is not representative of all trees that grow with naturally multi-stemmed forms - these species were chosen based on 1) the species' natural form and tendency to coppice/grow multiple trunks in the wild, 2) how frequently multi-stem forms are nominated to the NCTP, and 3) the range in which they grow.

If you have feedback on this list or thoughts on the idea of including multi-stem trees as a separate Champion category, please email contact@nationalchampiontree.org!

MULTI-STEM CHAMPIONS TRIAL LIST

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Authority | Notes/Reason for proposed inclusion |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| <i>Acer circinatum</i> | Vine Maple | Pursh | Recommended by those familiar with tree species in the Northwestern U.S., as a species that commonly grows with multiple stems. |
| <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | Bigleaf Maple | Pursh | Recommended by those familiar with tree species in the Northwestern U.S., as a species that commonly grows with multiple stems. |
| <i>Acer saccharinum</i> | Silver Maple | L. | This species is commonly recognized as an "aggressive" and fast grower, much to the consternation of urban foresters trying to protect buildings and underground plumbing. However, it is widely recognized for how large it can get and most specimens nominated are multi-trunked behemoths. |
| <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> | Downy Serviceberry | (F.Michx.) Fernald | Often takes on a shrubby, multi-stem form, but many single-stem specimens have been nominated to the NCTP. |
| <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | Pacific Madrone | Pursh | Recommended by those familiar with tree species in the Northwestern U.S., commonly grows as a multi-stem tree. |
| <i>Betula nigra</i> | River Birch | L. | <i>Betula nigra</i> is found primarily in the Southeastern U.S. but is found as far north as Wisconsin and the middle New England states. Frequently grows with multiple trunks. |



MULTI-STEM CHAMPIONS TRIAL LIST

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Authority | Notes/Reason for proposed inclusion |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| <i>Betula papyrifera</i> | Paper Birch | Marshall | Birch species frequently take on multi-trunked forms, and <i>Betula papyrifera</i> is found in the Northern U.S. and isolated patches in high elevations throughout Appalachia as far south as North Carolina. |
| <i>Cercis canadensis</i> | Eastern Redbud | L. | Another commonly multi-stemmed tree found in the Southeast U.S. |
| <i>Cercis orbiculata</i> | Western Redbud | Torr. ex A. Gray | The Western cousin of the Eastern Redbud with a similar growth form; has a much smaller native range than <i>Cercis canadensis</i> but also commonly planted as an ornamental or garden species. |
| <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> | Fringe Tree | L. | Again, many multi-trunk nominations to the NCTP, frequently takes on a multi-stem, shrubby form but could still be considered “a tree”. |
| <i>Cornus florida</i> | Flowering Dogwood | L. | The <i>Cornus</i> species all tend to be small and multi-stemmed, but of all of them, the Flowering Dogwood has the most nominations and records in the database by far. Found in the Eastern United States. |
| <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | Crape Myrtle | L. | This species generally requires pruning to maintain a single stem and naturally grows with multiple stems. |
| <i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i> | Tanoak | (Hook. & Arn.) Manos, Cannon & S.H. Oh | Recommended by those familiar with tree species in the Northwestern U.S., as a species that commonly grows with multiple stems. |
| <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> | American Sycamore | L. | Multi-stemmed forms are fairly commonly nominated, but the single-stemmed specimens are so impressive that I believe separating out multi-stemmed forms would really give them their day in the sun! Covers a broad range of the Eastern U.S. |
| <i>Platanus racemosa</i> | California Sycamore | Nutt. | The Western cousin of the American Sycamore - similar growth form, but appearing mostly in California. |
| <i>Platanus wrightii</i> | Arizona Sycamore | S. Watson | The Southwestern cousin of the other Sycamores, found primarily in Arizona and New Mexico. Sometimes considered a subspecies of <i>Platanus racemosa</i> . |
| <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> | Canyon Live Oak | Liebm. | Included as a Western comparison to <i>Quercus virginiana</i> - can have similarly low-forking branches and complex structures. |
| <i>Quercus virginiana</i> | Southern Live Oak | Mill. | Massive, sprawling, found in the Southeast - its large limbs often fork low, touch the ground, and then start growing upward again, creating huge canopies. |
| <i>Salix nigra</i> | Black Willow | Marshall | <i>Salix nigra</i> has a large range, frequently forks near the base, and nominations often have multiple stems. |
| <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> | Coast Redwood | (D. Don) Endl. | Having witnessed a “cathedral” of redwoods in person (pictured on the previous page), their awe-inspiring nature and aboveground biomass should qualify them for this list. Functional Circumference or volumetric measurements would be preferred for this species. |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to personally thank the following people for their contributions to this Register and to the transition of the program from American Forests to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville (in no particular order):

The staff at American Forests who created and stewarded this program since 1940 (especially **Joseph Stearns** who penned the article first calling for recognition of these giants in 1940, **Lilian Cromelin** who edited the first Big Tree List in 1941, and **Ian Leahy** who oversaw the program’s transition in 2021); the administrative staff at the UTK’s School of Natural Resources (especially **Sharon Sexton**, **Erikka Jennings**, and **Lisa Widener**) who patiently responded to my neverending barrage of questions and requests; the University of Tennessee’s Institute of Agriculture and the School of Natural Resources for creating such a warm and welcoming home for the program (especially **Keith Carver** and **Don Hodges**, and Communications Specialist **Katie Donaldson**); the UTK School of Natural Resources ITS team: **Tammy McKinley**, **Billy Williams**, and **Riley Fox**, who, through their thoughtful and expert work, have created a world-class Data Management System that is user-friendly, responsive, and exactly what this program needs; former NCTP Director **Rose Tileston** who did a fantastic job preparing the program for transition and helping me get my feet underneath me in the early days and beyond; **Kayla Stuart** and **Mel Mount** for their continued support and guidance and many wonderful working lunches; **Robert Leverett**, **Jared Lockwood**, **Don Bertolette**, **Robert Van Pelt**, and **Eric Wiseman** whose expertise and experience measuring big trees has been invaluable - it is an honor and a joy to work with such esteemed colleagues; **Sharon Jean-Philippe** for the high-quality education she continues to provide for me and countless other students and members of the public, her belief and trust in my vision and capabilities, her unwavering support of learners from all walks of life, and the way she extends her compassionate care and inner strength to everyone she encounters; all the members of the Big Tree Community who took the time to talk to me so I could better understand their experience and the vision they hold for this program; each and every State Coordinator and tree measurer who has spent their time (almost always on a volunteer basis) to maintain and update these records; **Noah Clark** and **George Cutter**, the first cohort of National Champion Tree Interns, for their hard work and trust in my leadership in these early days; my love **Emmet Weaver** and our two beautiful dogs who keep me grounded when my mind starts climbing way high up in the redwood canopy; and finally, every nominator and tree owner who has provided us with the magnificent subjects of our study and documentation.

This Register is a work of collaboration and cooperation - this program would not exist at all without the long line of tree-lovers who began and stewarded this work, which started well before my parents were born. Without the grassroots support from big tree enthusiasts all over the country, there would be no Champion Trees and no National Champion Tree Program - the heart, soul, and roots of this program are in the folks within our communities who have decided that these trees are deserving of recognition. My gratitude is beyond measure, and I hope to further cement this program in the national consciousness so that the American children climbing trees today become the future guardians and stewards of our unique and precious natural wonders.

LONG LIVE OUR CHAMPION TREES!

-Jaq Payne, Director

National Champion Giant Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)
Photo Credit: Brian Kelley of the Gathering Growth Foundation,
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