



# 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  
NATURAL  
RESOURCES



**American  
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← BIG TREE

*For us and for our  
grandchildren's  
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.

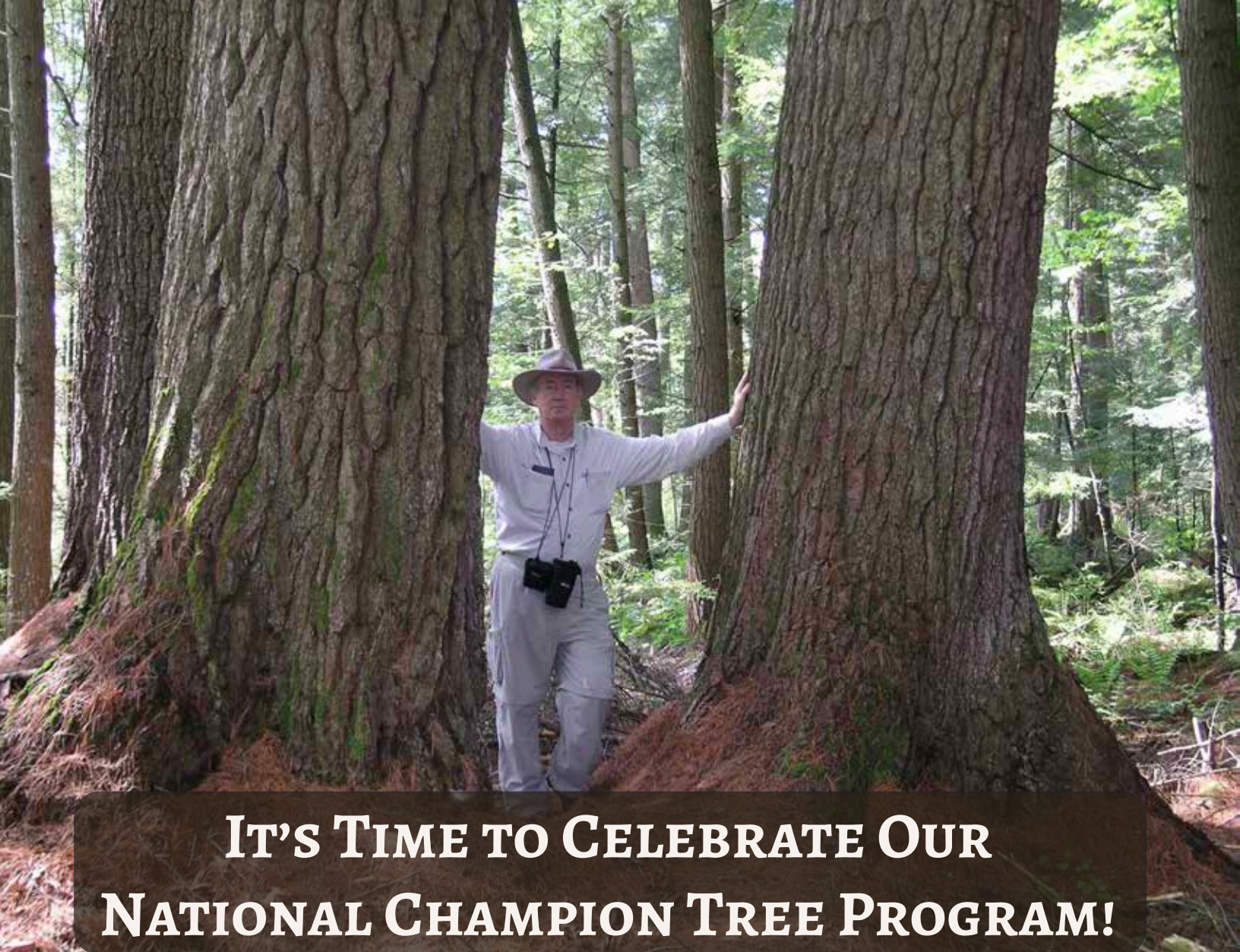
Often viewed as a program that only documents the biggest trees, the National Champion Tree Program's impact extends beyond data collection. The program raises vital awareness of the vast biodiversity of tree species found within the United States and provides an avenue for people, who otherwise wouldn't, 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 Bertolette. 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 Bertolette, 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).

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!

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*)



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*)



Blue Gum Eucalyptus  
(*Eucalyptus globulus*)



Rocky Mountain Juniper  
(*Juniperus scopulorum*)

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

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

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 ft<sup>3</sup>**. The tree on the right is called the "**Queets Fir**" and has a Champion Score of **846**, but a volume of **11,670 ft<sup>3</sup>**.

Although the Queets Fir looks markedly smaller if you're judging on height alone, its massive, columnar trunk results in a volume **1,190 ft<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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 overnighter. 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.



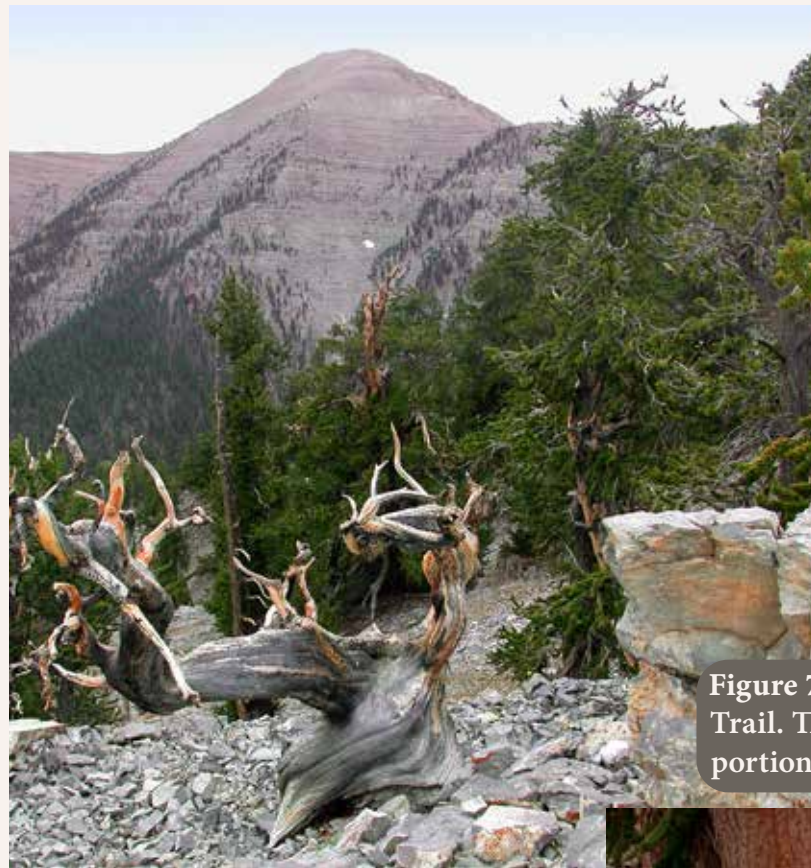


Figure 7. View of Charleston Peak from the North Loop Trail. The trees visible in the foreground, and the upper portion of the far distant view, are all bristlecone pines.

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 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.

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.



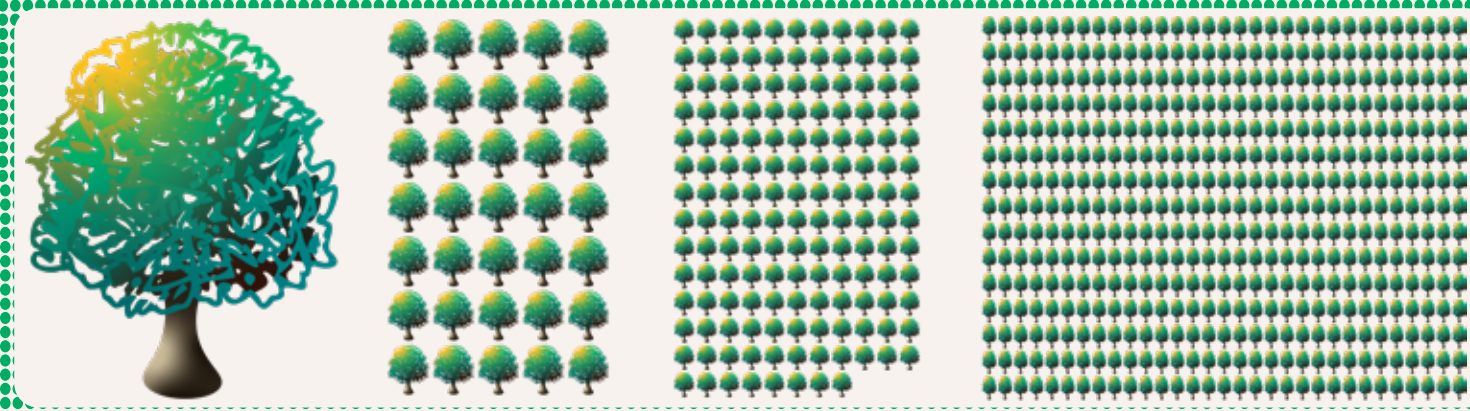
Figure 10. The new Champion from downslope. The tree originally measured 37'11" in circumference, 52' tall, with a crown spread of 44'. Bruce (center) and I were in awe, and to this day I have never seen an alpine tree as impressive as this.



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
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“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 ft<sup>2</sup> 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

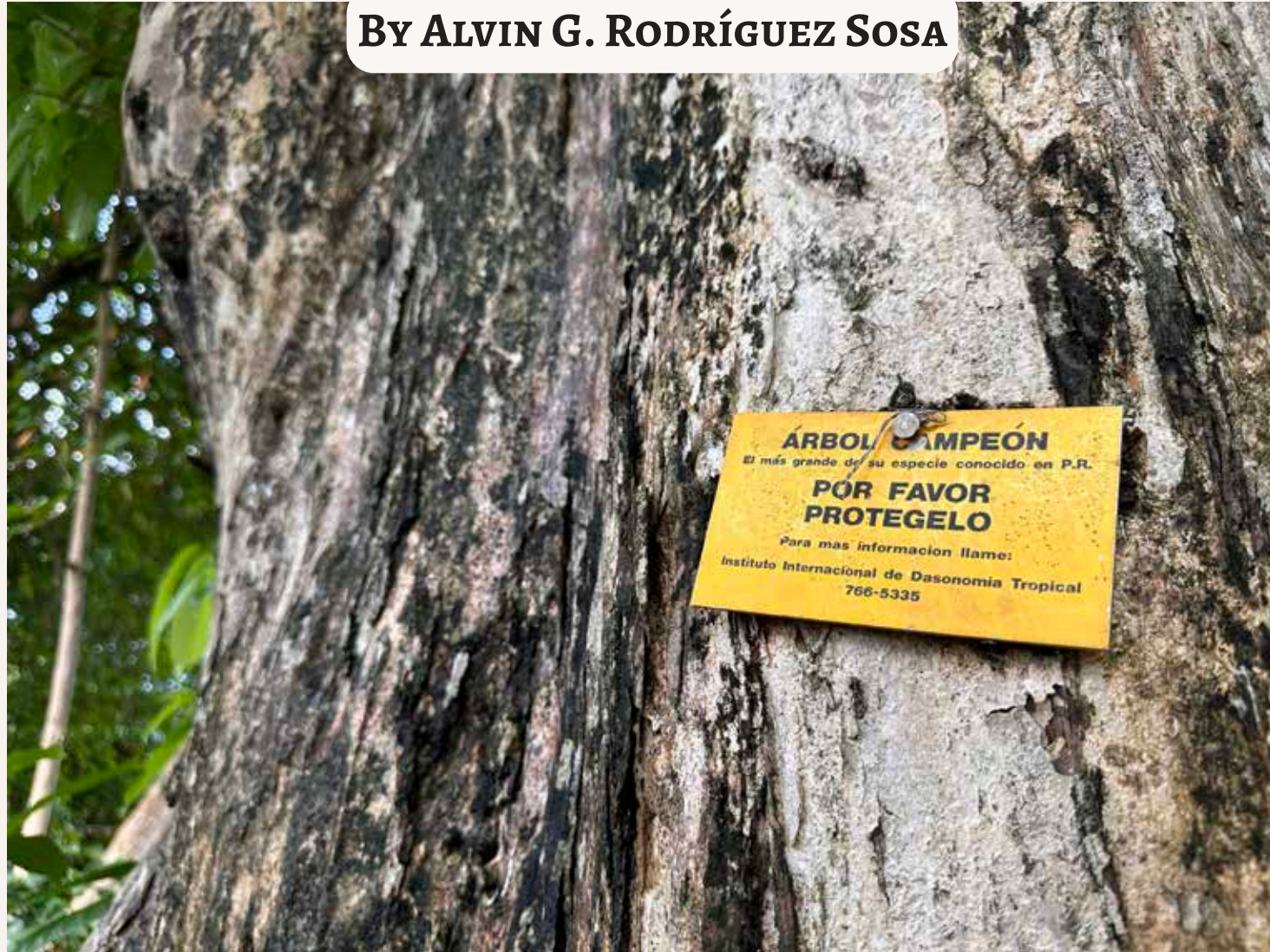
**Director’s note:** The background of this page features approximately 22,000 dots - a mere 35% of the total newly planted Northern Red Oak seedlings needed to equal the carbon stored by one large, mature Northern Red Oak! We can no more plant our way out of the climate crisis than we can fix a leaking 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 (*Guaiacum 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>Adenantha 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 tetrphylla</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>	Ausubo	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 1,026.6 inches in circumference, or 27.2 feet wide (diameter). The width of a standard car is, on average, 5.8 feet, which means 4 cars could comfortably drive side-by-side through its trunk with four feet to spare.

**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](mailto:contact@nationalchampiontree.org).



With gratitude,  
Jaq 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	



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<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 laciniosa</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 Nemeč	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 Nemeč	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 alataamaha</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 Commision, 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 Fitantes	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 Nemeč	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>	Ashes 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, Sheryl 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>Quadralla 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 hypoleucoides</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>Reynosia 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 geyeriana</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 prolixia</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	



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<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)	1026.6	274.3	99.4	1325	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	



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>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	

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>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	



Photo Credit: George Cutter, National Champion Tree Program Intern (left); Jaq Payne (upper and lower right)



# 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>Acoelorrhaphis 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 lebeckii</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>	Liebman
<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>	Schltl. & 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 tetraphylla</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>Calyptanthus 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 thyrsoiflorus</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>Erythroxylum areolatum</i>	L.
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Sm.
<i>Eugenia axillaris</i>	(Sw.) Willd.
<i>Eugenia confusa</i>	DC.
<i>Eugenia eggersii</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>Faramea 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



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Scientific Name	Authority
<i>Ilex ambigua</i>	(Michx.) Torr.
<i>Ilex amelanther</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>	Rolfe
<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 leucoxydon</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>Phlebotaenia cowellii</i>	Britton
<i>Picea breweriana</i>	S.Watson
<i>Picramnia pentandra</i>	Sw.

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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. Benthiana</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>Quadrilla 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.



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Scientific Name	Authority
<i>Quercus parvula</i>	Greene
<i>Quercus pungens</i>	Liebm.
<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, Steyerm. & 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.

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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>	Roezl 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](mailto: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>Adenantha 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 berterioana</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 berterioana</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>	(Panic) Purk.
<i>Pimenta dioica</i>	(L.) Merr.
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Arnold
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	L.
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	(Aiton) Willd.
<i>Platyclusus 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.

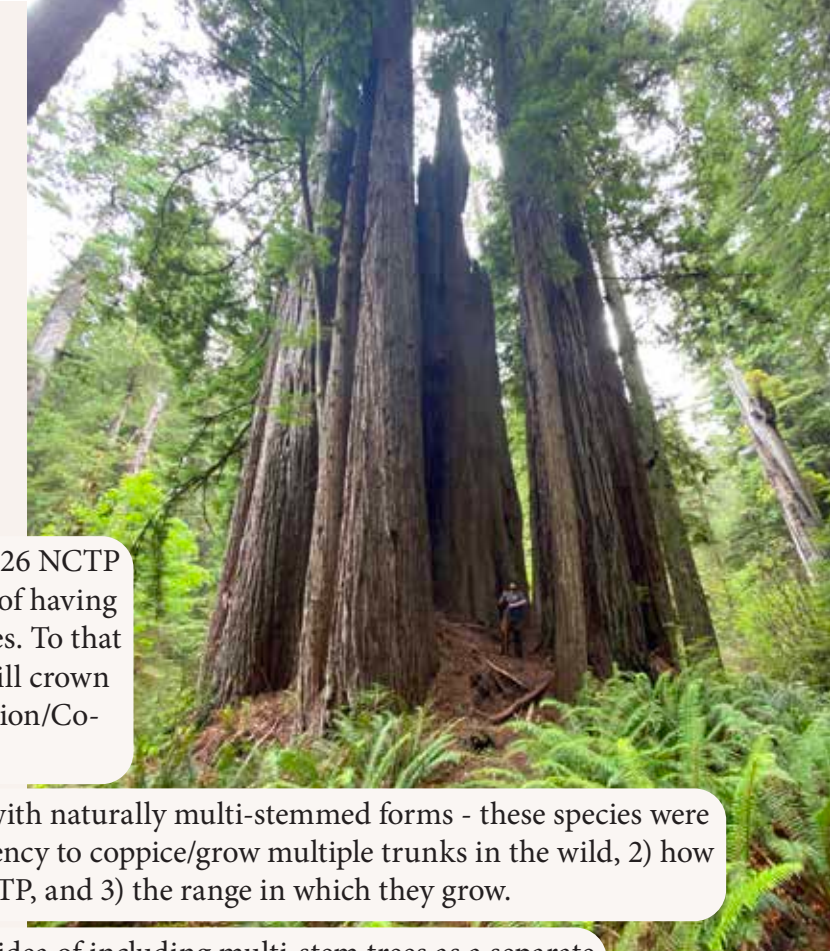
Finally, we're trying something new for the 2025-2026 NCTP Cycle - there's been much conversation about the idea of having separate categories for multi-stem and single-stem trees. To that end, we've created a trial list of species for which we will crown both a Multi-Stem and a Single-Stem National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