

Guide to selecting the most suitable tree type for your area.

Factor	Wet	Dry	High altitude	Frost pockets	Exposure to wind	Near to the sea	Lime-rich (high pH)	Acid (low pH)
	Waterlogging (permanent or temporary) prevents proper root functioning.	Drought, lack of essential water (sites without extremes of pH)	Cold, shorter growing season, frost and snow damage, high winds often wet and acidic sites	Susceptibility to frost damage, especially to late spring frosts causing bud and leaf damage	Drought, dessication caused by rapid transpiration, physical damage, often cold	Salt in wind and spray affecting tree functioning, high winds	Rich in calcium (and less commonly other elements, usually on or near limestone or chalk, often dry).	Poor in essential nutrients commonly (a) wet, poorly drained moorland (b) very, dry, freely drained, sandy heathland
Suitable species	<p>Permanently waterlogged:</p> <p>Alder</p> <p>Other wet sites:</p> <p>Ash Aspen Downy birch Bird cherry Sessile oak Black poplar Willows</p>	<p>Ash Beech Silver birch Crab apple Hawthorn Holly Juniper Sessile oak Scots pine Rowan Whitebeam Yew</p>	<p>Alder Ash Downy Birch Aspen Bird cherry (if sheltered) Holly Juniper Pedunculate oak Sessile oak Scots pine Rowan</p>	<p>Ash Downy birch Silver birch Bird cherry Hornbeam Juniper Scots pine</p> <p>Avoid: Beech</p>	<p>Ash Aspen Beech Downy birch Silver birch Hawthorn Juniper Small-leaved lime Sessile oak Scots pine Rowan Whitebeam Willows Yew</p>	<p>Ash Aspen Hawthorn Holly Juniper Rowan Whitebeam Willows</p>	<p>Ash Beech Box Crab apple Wild cherry Hawthorn Holly Hornbeam Juniper Large-leaved lime Small-leaved lime Field maple Whitebeam Yew</p>	<p>Wet: Alder Ash Aspen Downy birch Bird cherry Pedunculate oak Sessile oak Scots pine Rowan</p> <p>Dry: Ash Beech Silver birch Hawthorn Holly Juniper Sessile oak Scots pine Rowan Whitebeam Goat willow</p>