

F-0045

Controlling Undesirable Trees, Shrubs, and Vines in Your Woodland

Table 1. A list of some ring-porous, diffuse-porous, and semi ring-porous species. When girdling and/or frilling diffuse-porous trees, the cuts need to be deeper to be effective.

Ring-porous species	Diffuse-porous species	Semi ring-porous species
Oaks (<i>Quercus</i> spp.)	American beech (<i>Fagus grandidentata</i>)	Black walnut (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)
Catalpa (<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>)	Birches (<i>Betula</i> spp.)	Black cherry (<i>Prunus serotina</i>)
Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.)	Maples (<i>Acer</i> spp.)	Hickories (<i>Carya</i> spp.)
Chestnuts (<i>Castanea</i> spp.)	American sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)	
Black locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	Sweet gum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	
Honeylocust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>)	Sour gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	
Elms (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.)	Aspens (<i>Populus</i> spp.)	
Ailanthus (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	Willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.)	
Hackberry (<i>Celtis</i> spp.)	Dogwoods (<i>Cornus</i> spp.)	
Kentucky coffeetree	Tulip-poplar (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	