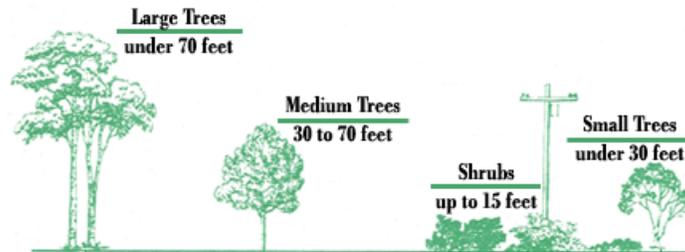




## Street Tree Species for the Village of Perry



### Introduction

The Village of Perry Tree Board is tasked with establishing lists of trees which we believe are capable of growing and surviving in the village. We have two categories: "recommended" varieties which are encouraged and "undesirable" varieties which are discouraged (some of which may be "approved with reservations" and some of which are, as a rule, "prohibited" as street trees). We also value flexibility and openness to any other climate-appropriate varieties that have "desirable" qualities delineated in that section below.

A tree is defined as having a single central trunk and acquiring a minimum height of ten (10) feet at maturity. The categories of small, medium, and large are based on the anticipated size at maturity, as illustrated in the diagram above. The first consideration in picking a tree variety is the location in relation to power lines--small trees should be planted here. But trees also need to be tall enough to protect an 8 foot clearance above sidewalks and 12 feet above streets (16 feet over arterial streets). Shrubs, which have more than one stem emerging from the ground, are not approved to be planted on the street terrace, the area between the sidewalk and the pavement, in order to maintain visibility and protect the primary goal of a clear way for pedestrians and vehicles to pass.

Trees are integral to the beauty and character of our village. We appreciate their shade, their muffling of noise, and their marking of our seasons and years. Trees give us memories, enhance property values, increase business, and provide habitats for our songbirds. With diligence and cooperative efforts of the village and property owners, we can keep our streets lined with healthy attractive beloved trees of countless varieties which complement and enhance their individual locations. The tree board welcomes you to submit for its evaluation suggestions you may have for inclusion in the lists of "recommended" and "undesirable" trees.

## Recommended

These are trees we believe will improve the variety in our village forest. Some may not be perfect street trees but have some value or beauty that we expect will enhance our street terraces (the area between the sidewalk and the street). For example, serviceberry provides flowers and edible berries that feed birds (and even humans), but may tend to grow suckers at the base that would need to be pruned to keep it in the required tree form. If your street is named after a tree species, we recommend choosing a street-friendly disease-resistant variety of that species. Here are some tree varieties recommended by the Tree Board that residents have specifically requested as well as many others.

### Small (under 30')

- Trident Maple (*Acer buergerianum*)
- Coral Bark Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum* 'Sangokaku')
- Erythrocladum Striped Maple (*Acer pensylvanicum erythrocladum*)
- Cumulus Serviceberry (*Amelanchier laevis* 'Cumulus') or other serviceberries pruned to be trees, such as Snowy Mespil, (*Amelanchier lamarckii*), or Apple Serviceberry (*Amelanchier x grandiflora* 'Autumn Brilliance')
- Katsura Tree (*Cercidiphyllum japonicum* 'Pendulum')
- Eastern Redbud, Rosebud (*Cercis canadensis*)
- Chinese Fringetree (*Chionanthus retusus*)
- Kousa Dogwood, Japanese or Chinese Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*)
- Cornelian Cherry Dogwood (*Cornus mas*)
- American Smoketree (*Cotinus obovatus*)
- Winged Euonymus: (*Euonymus alatus*)
- Pee Gee Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata* 'Grandiflora') requires pruning
- Longstalked Holly (*Ilex pedunculosa* male and female)
- Tolleson's Weeping Blue Juniper, Rocky Mountain Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum* 'Tolleson's Blue Weeping')
- Golden Chain Tree (*Laburnum anagyroides*)
- Amur Maackia (*Maackia amurensis*)
- Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangeana*)
- Prairie Fire Flowering Crab (*Malus* 'Prairie Fire')
- Amur Chokecherry: (*Prunus mackii*)
- Paperbark Cherry, Birchbark Cherry, Tibetan Cherry (*Prunus serrula* 'Tibetica')
- Weeping Higan Cherry (*Prunus subhirtella* 'Pendula')
- American Mountainash (*Sorbus americana*)
- Japanese Stewartia (*Stewartia pseudocamellia*)
- Japanese Tree Lilac (*Syringa reticulata* ssp. *reticulata* 'Ivory Silk')

### Medium (30'-70')

- Hedge Maple (*Acer campestre* 'Queen Elizabeth')

- Scarlet Flame Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
- Ruby Red Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus x carnea* 'Briotii')
- Upright European Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus* 'Fastigiata')
- Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*)
- Japanese Birch (*Betula platyphylla*)
- Whitebarked Himalayan Birch (*Betula utilis Jacquemontii*)
- Hardy Cedar of Lebanon, Turkish cedar, Taurus cedar (*Cedrus libani* subsp. *stenocoma*)
- Turkish filbert (*Corylus colurna*)
- Ginko Princeton Sentry Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba* 'Princeton Sentry')
- Common Honeylocust, esp. Thornless Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Inermis')
- American Holly (*Ilex opaca* 1 male/ 3 female)
- Eastern Red Cedar, Upright Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- Goldenrain (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)
- Larch (*Larix laricina* or *kaempferi*)
- Upright European Aspen (*Populus tremula* 'Erecta')
- Autumn Cherry Tree (*Prunus subhirtella* 'Autumnalis')
- Aristocrat Callery Pear (*Pyrus calleyana* 'Aristocrat')
- Shumard Oak (*Quercus shumardii*)
- Purple Robe Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Purple Robe')
- Japanese Pagodatree (*Sophora japonica*)
- Redbird Korean Mountain Ash (*Sorbus alnifolia* 'Redbird')
- Shawnee Brave Baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum* 'Shawnee Brave')
- Littleleaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*)
- Western Redcedar, Arborvitae, Canoe-cedar, Shinglewood (*Thuja plicata*)
- Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)
- Princeton Elm (*Ulmus americana* 'Princeton')
- 'Drake' Chinese Elm, Lacebark Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia* 'Drake')
- Illinois Hardy Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata* 'Illinoise Hardy')

#### Large (over 70')

- Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera* L.)
- White Oak (*Quercus alba*)
- Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
- Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
- 'Green Vase' Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata* 'Green Vase')

## Desirability Considerations

As a rural community that values preferences of owners and residents of property adjacent to the right-of-way, the Tree Board would like to honor whenever possible the requests for other specific varieties they would like to see on the terrace in front of their property. There is more

latitude in this regard if you as an adjacent property owner or resident are purchasing and agreeing to care for the tree yourself, even if it may not be considered a highly recommended street tree. The following are considerations that make a tree variety more desirable:

- Hardiness: Our USDA hardiness zone is 5b, but planting for 5a may reduce the risk of injury from colder-than-usual years in less-sheltered areas.
- Size: Only plant small trees within 10' of power lines or within 5' of water or sewer lines or in terraces less than 4' wide.
- Spacing: Maintain adequate spacing for the size of tree.
  - minimum distance from other trees by size:
    - small 30', medium 40', large 50'
  - minimum distance from curbs & sidewalks:
    - small 2', medium 3', large 4'
  - Other minimum distances:
    - stop signs 35', hydrants 10', driveways 10', intersections 20'
- Winter appearance: evergreens (without low obstructing branches) and interesting bark on deciduous trees add value with our long winters.
- Fall color
- Flowering
- Seeds and Fruit: Large fruit varieties are discouraged close to the road and over sidewalks due to mess and potential for odor. Smaller fruits may also be messy, but are more likely to be taken care of by birds.
- Road Salt: Tends to raise the soil pH. Mulching especially with pine needles or soil acidifiers may help counteract this for acid-loving varieties but would require adjacent property owner care.
- Cost: Trees costing over \$100 are less likely to be approved, unless there is special value or uniqueness to the variety. Property owners may offer to pay for the tree.
- Liability: The village is not able to guarantee that any tree will survive, and replacement will generally be with a different variety if a tree dies or is removed because of lack of health.
- Roots: some varieties are more likely to invade sewer lines, heave sidewalks, or to be shallow and risk toppling.
- Wood strength. We frequently have high winds which may break soft wood varieties or cause branches to drop with risk to cars or pedestrians.
- Pruning: some varieties require more work to shape them into a tree form with a single trunk and may depend on adjacent property owner involvement. Shrubs are not permitted in the right-of-way (A trunk should generally be free of branches for at least the bottom 5 feet to promote visibility once the tree reaches 15 feet in height, and branches should be anticipated to not hang lower than 8 feet over sidewalks, 12 feet over side streets, and 16 feet over arterial streets.)
- Disease resistance: as invasive insects and blights emerge, resistant species may be developed and currently desirable species may become undesirable. Part of the value in

promoting a large variety of street trees is that new threats will have less effect on our total tree population.

## Undesirable

### Trees "Approved with Reservations"

- Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) May break in storms, salt can damage.
- White Birch, Weeping White Birch (*Betula alba*) Regular aphid infestations - probably will not kill the tree, but sticky "honeydew" drips and makes a mess. Do not plant where people park their cars. Note: Many trees get aphids, birch is always more heavily attacked.
- Chinese Chestnut (*Castanea mollissima*) 1" edible nuts could be considered a nuisance by some.
- *Catalpa*. Brittle wood. Roots are tough on sidewalks.
- Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) Thorny - select only named cultivars, such as "Shademaster", "Skyline" or "Imperial". Plant in wide planting strips.
- Black Walnut, English Walnut (*Juglans nigra*, *J. regia*) Messy fruit. *J. nigra* roots are destructive.
- Sweetgum. (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) Roots are particularly destructive to sidewalks. They need an especially wide planting strip.
- Amur Corktree (*Phellodendron amurense*) Branches can be low spreading.
- Poplars, Aspen (*Populus spp.*) Tops are brittle and break up easily in storms.
- Pin Oak (*Quercus paulustris*. ) Lower limbs keep growing downward, and require lots of pruning when used as street trees. 'Crownright' is a variety that should be used to avoid this problem.
- American Elm, Siberian Elm (*Ulmus americana*, *U. pumila*). American elm is highly vulnerable to Dutch elm disease. This disease is expected to kill the elms in this area. Newer disease resistant varieties may be approved for street planting. Siberian elms have brittle wood, and are prone to storm damage.
- *Conifer trees* are not generally recommended for street planting. The lower limbs can cause visibility/safety problems at driveways, alleys, intersections, signs, and signals. They may be approved for street planting if the site is deemed appropriate.

### Trees "Prohibited for Street Planting"

- Boxelder, Silver Maple, and Big Leaf Maple (*Acer negundo*, *Acer macrophyllum*) Break badly in storms.
- Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) Roots are invasive, brittle wood, suckers freely (produces new trees off of the root system, which may create a maintenance problem in the yard).

- Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*) Brittle wood. Favorite of tent caterpillars.
- Fruiting Fig (*Ficus carica*) Fruit on sidewalks – aggressive root system.
- Fruiting Apples (*Malus*) Fruit on walks (if near a sidewalk).
- Fruiting Plums, Peach, Apricot. (*Prunus*) Fruit on walks.
- Fruiting Pears (*Pyrus*) Fruit on walks.
- Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) Thorny, brittle.
- Willows, including Weeping (*Salix spp.*) Soft, roots are particularly hard on sewers.