

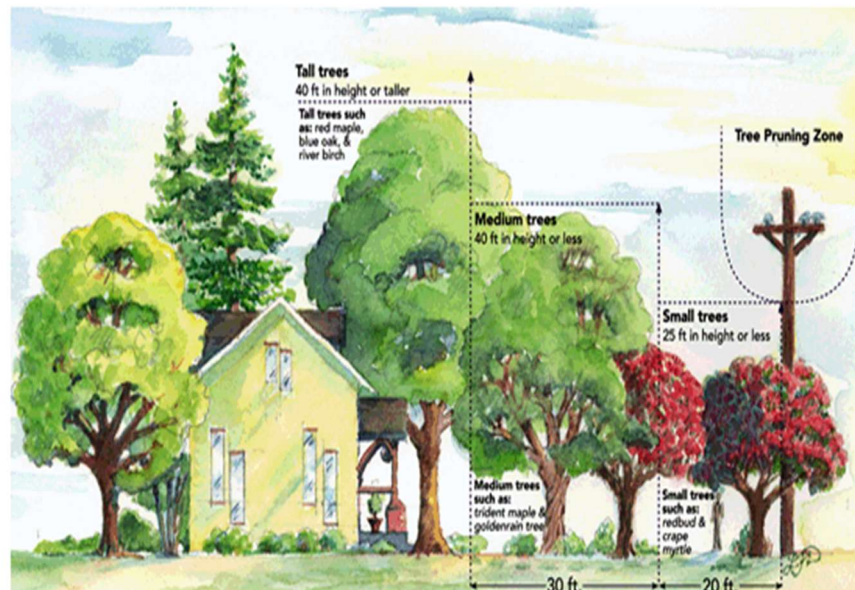
BRADLEY BEACH

New Jersey

Shade Tree Commission

Guidelines

1. Required Tree List for Planting Strips
2. Suggested Tree List for Private Property
3. Tree Planting Guide & Maintenance

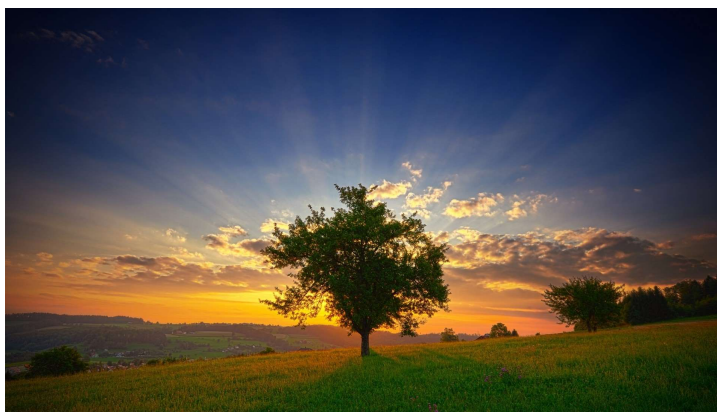


1. Required Tree List for Planting Strips

Group A: Trees to be planted in Planting Strips 18" – 24" wide

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Notes
Apple Serviceberry- 'Robin Hill'	<i>Amelanchier x Grandiflora</i>	1-1¼' caliper BR	Pink flowers (Native)
Allegheny Serviceberry- 'Shadblow', 'Cumulus'	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	1-1¼' caliper BR	White flowers (Native)
Carolina Silverbell- 'Rosea'	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	1-1¼' caliper BR	Pink flowers (Native)
Eastern Redbud- 'Forest Pansy'	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	1-1¼' caliper BR	Same purple flowers, red leaves in summer (Native)
Amanogawa Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	1-1¼' caliper BR	Pink flowers
Cornelian Cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>	1-1¼' caliper BR	Yellow flowers

Group A. Trees selected for planting shall be Bare Root (BR) 1-1^{1/4}" caliper, only. These trees may be planted on either side of the road with the same planting width of 18-24". Due to the limited mature height of these trees, utility lines conflicts will be minimized and therefore not a condition for tree selection.



Group B: Trees to be planted in Planting Strips 24" – 30" wide

Common Name	Scientific Name	Size	Notes
Howthorne- 'Winter King'	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	20 gal. pot	White flowers (Native)
Apple Serviceberry- 'Robin Hill'	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	20 gal. pot	Pink flowers (Native)
Carolina Silverbell- 'Rosea'	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	20 gal. pot	Pink flowers (Native)
Eastern Redbud- 'Forest Pansy'	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20 gal. pot	Purple flowers (Native)
Allegheny Serviceberry- 'Shadblow'	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	20 gal. pot	White flowers (Native)
Amanogawa Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulate</i>	20 gal. pot	Pink flowers
Cornelian Cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>	20 gal. pot	Yellow flowers
Japanese Lilac- 'Ivory Silk'	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	20 gal. pot	White flowers - June
Trident Maple	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	20 gal. pot	Compact maple
Amur Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	20 gal. pot	White flowers

Group B. See Following Page- Trees selected for planting shall be in 20-gallon containers only. These trees may be planted on either side of the road with the same planting width of 24-30". Due to the limited height of these trees, utility lines conflicts will be minimized and therefore not a condition for tree selection.

Group C: Trees to be planted in Planting Strips 31" – 48" wide ♂

Medium Trees – Mature Tree Height 30 – 50'

(See following page for Explanation)

Suitable for planting strips 4 feet wide on the side without utility lines. These are designed to minimize line conflicts across the street and reduce sidewalk raising on wider tree planting strips.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Oval crown with good shade
River Birch ↑	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Shade tree with reddish peeling bark for winter interest (Native)
Hedge Maple ↑ 'Metro Gold', 'Queen Elizabeth'	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Improved uniformity, Upright narrow crown
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Profusion of gold flowers in early summer
Japanese Zelkova- 'Green Vase' or 'Village Green'	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Upright vase shaped crown
Sargent Flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	White-pink flowering cherry

↑ Salt tolerant

Group D: Trees to be planted in Planting Strips over 4 feet wide ☼

Large Trees – Mature Tree Height 60' plus

Suitable for planting strips > 4 feet wide, along streets on the side without utility lines. These large tree heights and statures are designed to minimize utility line conflicts across the street and reduce sidewalk raising on very wide tree planting strips.

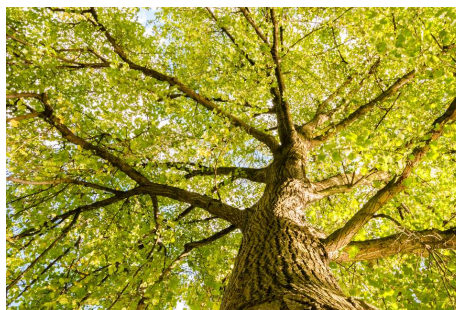
Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
London Planetree- Bloodgood or Yarwood (LOOKS LIKE A SYCAMORE)	<i>Platanus × Acerifolia</i>	“Bloodgood” shows anthracnose resistance “Yarwood” shows the highest resistance
Red Maple- ‘October Glory’, ‘Red Sunset’, ‘Autumn Flame’	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Brilliant red fall color: October Glory in November, Red Sunset and Autumn Flame in October (Native)
Swamp White Oak 🌿	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Hardy with glossy leaves and corky bark (Native)
American Basswood Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Oval crown & uniform shape. Fast Growing (Native)
Thornless Honey Locust 🌿 Shademaster, Skyline, Halka	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Spreading crown habit, small leaves allow grass to grow underneath crowns (Native)

🌿 Salt tolerant

☼ **Groups C and D.** All street trees to be a minimum of 2-2.5” caliper, balled and burlapped.

Tree staking is mandatory at the discretion of the DPW or Borough Forester. Tree staking is ‘loose’ to not lock the tree and prevent some movement. All tree stakes are to be removed after 1 year.

Tree wrap is to be removed at time of planting.



New Jersey Native Nurseries-

http://www.npsnj.org/pages/nativeplants_Sources.html

2. Suggested Tree List for Private Property

Large Shade Trees (Mature Height- 60+ feet)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Hackberry 🌳	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Urban hardy (Native butterfly host plant)
American Basswood- 'Redmond'	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Linden with oval crown (Native)
Red Maple- 'October Glory', 'Red Sunset', 'Autumn Flame'	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Brilliant red color: October Glory in Nov., Red Sunset and Autumn Flame in Oct.
Swamp White Oak 🌳	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Hardy oak w/ glossy leaves and corky bark
Silver Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Fine leaf hairs on underside of leaf give the silver appearance. Stately tree
Thornless Honey Locust 🌳 'Shademaster', 'Skyline'	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	Spreading crown habit, small leaves allow grass to grow underneath crowns
Blackgum- 'Wildfire' 🌳	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Brilliant red fall color
Sweetgum 🌳	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Bright red fall color. Drops circular fruits

🌳 Salt tolerant

Medium Shade Trees (Mature Height- 30-50 feet)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
River Birch 🌳	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Shade tree with reddish peeling bark for winter interest (Native)
American Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	Clusters of fragrant white flowers (Native)
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Oval crown with good shade
Hedge Maple 🌳 'Queen Elizabeth, 'Metro Gold'	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Improved uniformity
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Profusion of gold flowers in early summer
Japanese Zelkov- 'Green Vase'. 'Village Green'	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Upright vase shaped crown

🌳 Salt tolerant

Small Understory and Flowering Trees (Mature Height-20-35 feet)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Eastern Redbud- 'Forest Pansy'	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Same purple flowers, red leaves in summer (Native)
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Comes in white, pink or reddish flowers (Native)
Cornelian Cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Yellow flowers
Carolina Silverbell- 'Rosea'	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Pink flowers (Native)
Allegheny Serviceberry- 'Shadblow' 'Cumulus'	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	White flowers (Native)
Apple Serviceberry- 'Robin Hill'	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	Pink flowers (Native)
Amanogawa Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Pink flowers, columnar shape
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa paniculata</i>	Clusters of white flowers in June
Amur Maackia	<i>Mackia amurensis</i>	Small tree white/yellow flowers

Evergreen Trees for Screening

Common Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Eastern Arborvitae 🌿 Green Giant	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Stately, upright columnar shaped evergreen for screening in narrow spaces. Deer resistant. 30-40' tall (Native)
Colorado Blue Spruce 🌿	<i>Picea pungens</i>	Smaller, tighter shape with tough sharp needles. Stately evergreen Height 50-60' (Native)
Leland Cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Fast-growing evergreen that needs lots of room. Do not plant in limited space. Mature height 70' (Native)
'Nellie R. Stevens' Holly	<i>Ilex</i>	Upright, fast growing, pyramid shaped holly that sets fruits without nearby male hollies. 25-35' tall (Native)
Cherry or English Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Fast growing wide leaved evergreen. Requires little fertilizer, tolerates pruning, somewhat salt tolerant. 6-10' tall

🌿 Salt tolerant

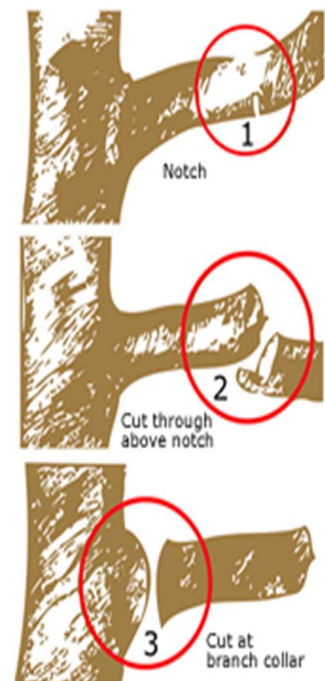
3. Tree Planting Guide & Maintenance

Pruning

Proper pruning removes the parts of the tree that are not required or effective. By removing unnecessary parts, the tree's energy goes to the healthy limbs. However, be careful to use the proper techniques and tools because improper pruning can injure or kill a tree. Prune as few branches as possible, as even proper pruning stresses the tree.

Three steps to pruning a branch:

1. Make a small wedge-shaped cut on the underside of the branch just on the branch side of the branch collar. This will break the bark at that point and prevent a tear from running along the bark and stem tissue.
2. Somewhat farther along the branch, starting at the top of the branch, cut all the way through the branch leaving a stub end.
3. Finally, make a third cut parallel to and just on the branch side of the branch collar to reduce the length of the stub as much as possible.



When to Prune

The best time to prune is in the dormant season, after leaf drop in fall until bud break in spring. However, limbs broken in a storm or dead branches can be removed at any time. Flowering trees are best pruned immediately after flowering occurs.

Reasons to Prune:

Safety, removal of dead wood or weak branches
Health, to remove diseased or insect infested limbs
Structure, to improve or correct structural defects
Repair damage caused by storms
Training young trees Promote flower and fruit

Mulching

Mulch should never be piled up against the tree trunk. Mulching in a “volcano” shape can make the tree more susceptible to fungus, insects, and rodents. Instead mulch in a “donut” shape. Keep mulch 6 inches from the trunk and mulch out as far as the branches extend above. Keep the mulch 2-4” thick. Every spring break up old mulch and add new to maintain a 2-4” layer.

Properly applied mulch provides these benefits:

- ◆ Prevents soil compaction Retains water in the soil for tree roots
- ◆ Keeps lawn equipment from damaging the trunk
- ◆ Moderates temperature
- ◆ Reduces competing vegetation

Provides nutrients to the tree as it breaks down

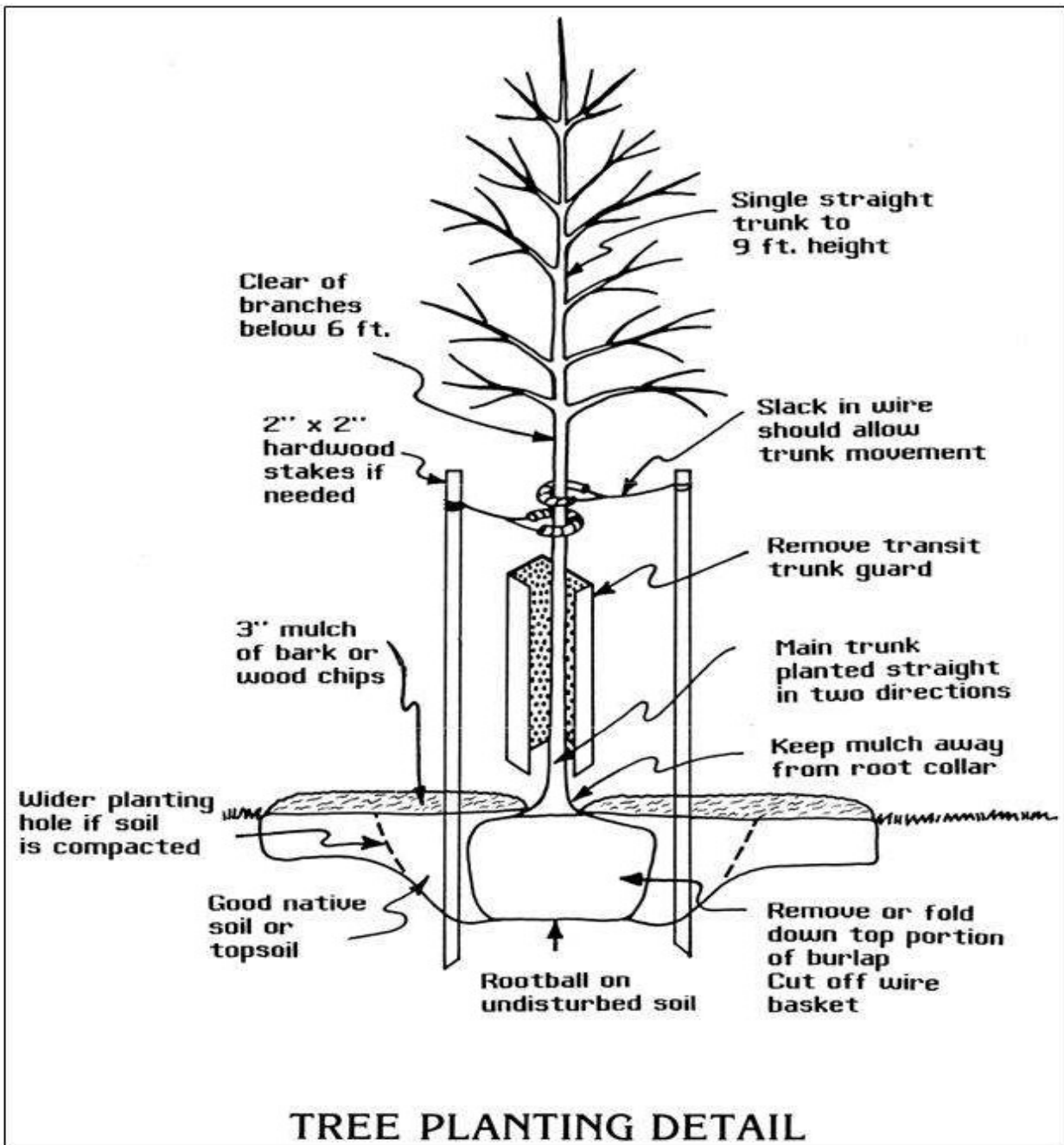
Water

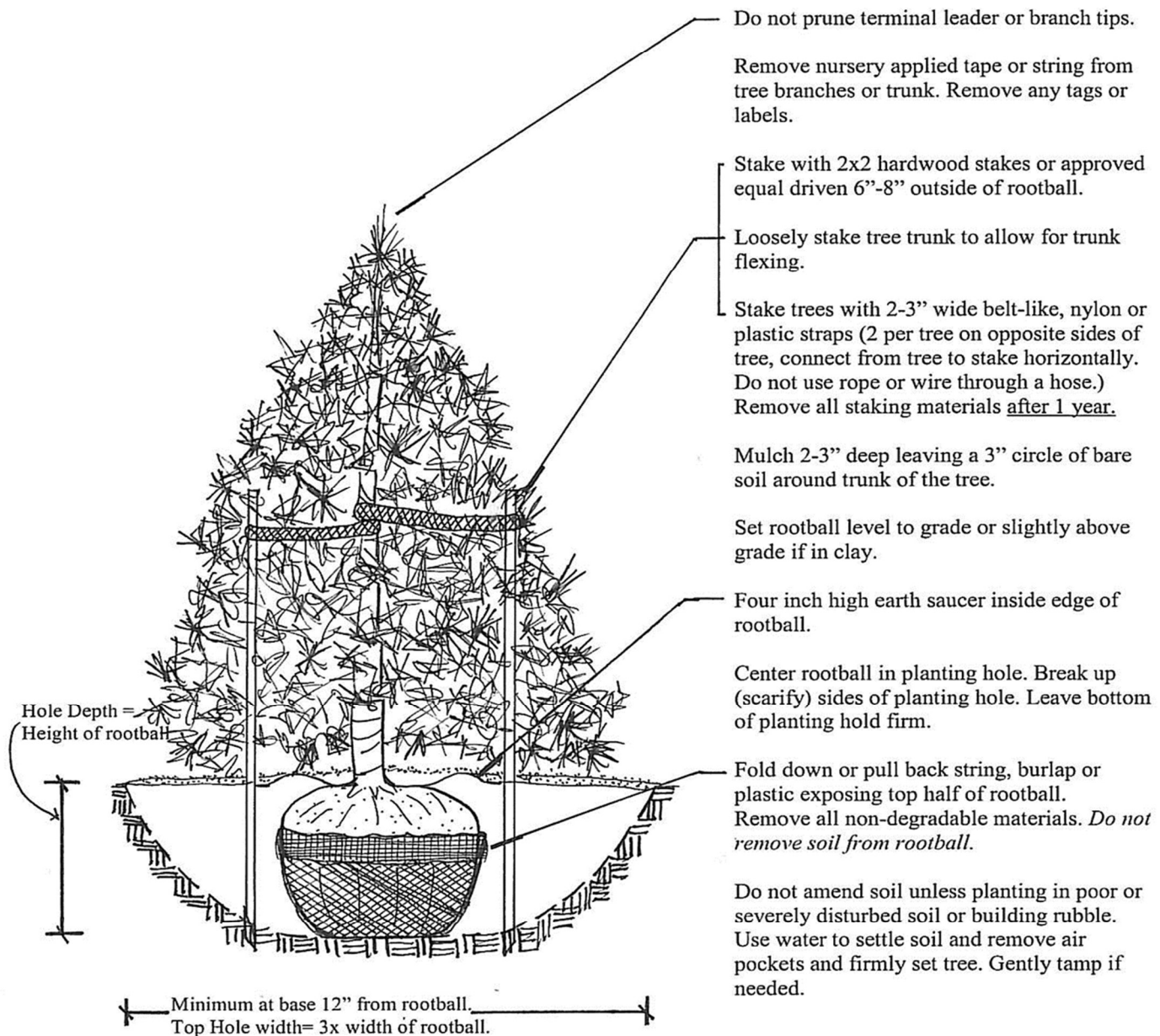
During drought, sufficiently water trees. Drought stressed trees are more susceptible to pests and diseases.

Inspect

Thoroughly inspect trees yearly for insects, diseases, and defects such as cracks and rot. Take action to prevent hazard trees.







Evergreen Tree Planting and Staking Detail

City of Farmington Hills - January 2009

Modified from Tree Planting Details of Dr. Bonnie Appleton, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign Illinois