



CITY OF OREGON CITY NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE AGENDA

Virtual

Wednesday, September 08, 2021 at 6:00 PM

This meeting will be held online via Zoom; please contact planning@orccity.org for the meeting link.

CALL TO ORDER

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Committee members have the opportunity to move items to New Business/Discussion Items from Communications if they are interested in discussion. The Committee may also add an item to the agenda with the consensus of the Committee.

PRESENTATIONS

1. Community Tree Plotter Inventory Project Presentation by Kristin Ramstad, Manager, Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program, Oregon Department of Forestry

PUBLIC COMMENT

Citizens are allowed up to 3 minutes to present information relevant to the City but not listed as an item on the agenda. The Chair has the discretion to waive limitations. Prior to speaking, citizens shall complete a comment form and deliver it to the Staff Member. The Natural Resources Committee does not generally engage in dialog with those making comments but may refer the issue to the City Manager.

OLD BUSINESS

2. Street Tree List Update

COMMUNICATIONS

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

ADJOURNMENT

PUBLIC COMMENT GUIDELINES

Complete a Comment Card prior to the meeting and submit it to the City Recorder. When the Mayor/Chair calls your name, proceed to the speaker table, and state your name and city of residence into the microphone. Each speaker is given three (3) minutes to speak. To assist in tracking your speaking time, refer to the timer on the table.

As a general practice, the City Commission does not engage in discussion with those making comments.

Electronic presentations are permitted but shall be delivered to the City Recorder 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

ADA NOTICE

The location is ADA accessible. Hearing devices may be requested from the City Recorder prior to the meeting. Individuals requiring other assistance must make their request known 48 hours preceding the meeting by contacting the City Recorder's Office at 503-657-0891.

Agenda Posted at City Hall, Pioneer Community Center, Library, City Website.

Video Streaming & Broadcasts: The meeting is streamed live on the Oregon City's website at www.orcity.org and available on demand following the meeting. The meeting can be viewed on Willamette Falls Television channel 28 for Oregon City area residents as a rebroadcast. Please contact WFMC at 503-650-0275 for a programming schedule.

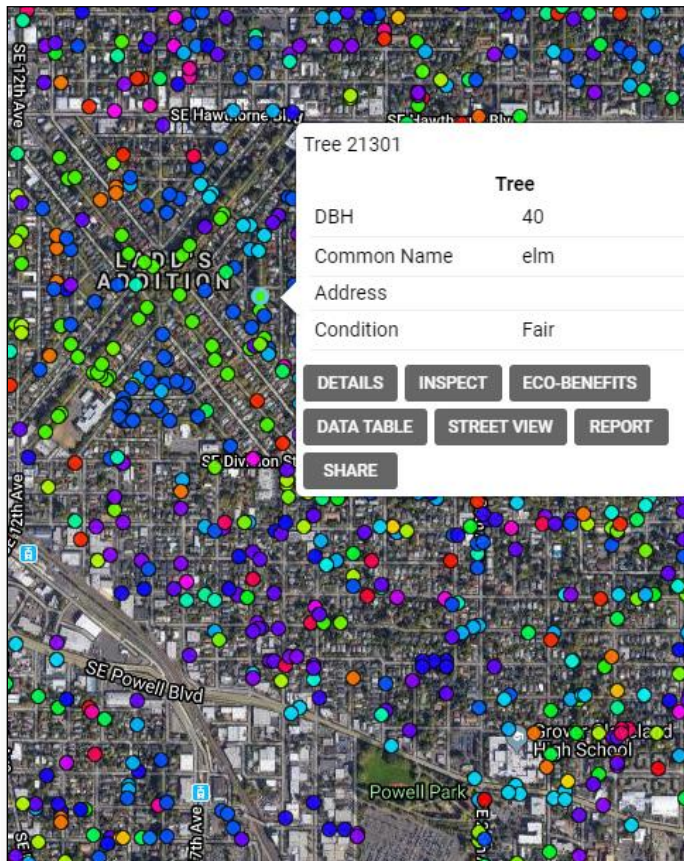
Oregon Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program 2020 Statewide Community Tree Plotter Inventory® Project FAQ

Beginning Your Tree Inventory Journey

This document will help your community or group decide if it wants to map and inventory its public trees using the Tree Plotter Inventory® application. This software will be available statewide for free starting in 2020. In approximately three years, ODF will evaluate its use and effectiveness across the state, and determine if it should continue.

While the software is relatively easy and intuitive to learn, your community will benefit from addressing some preliminary questions which this document can help answer. For example:

- What does your community/group want to do with the data?
- How much training will your city staff need?
- What are the necessary technical resources required?
- Who will manage the data once it's collected?



The first questions address WHY to inventory your community's trees and WHAT the tree mapping platform -- or software -- is, and the types of information your city will be able to collect.

The next section pertains to the technical requirements of the project and what to do if your city already has an inventory.

The following section has answers to questions about who will and can participate in collecting tree data, and how to train staff and volunteer tree data collectors.

Finally, the last section answers questions not answered elsewhere. Also, at the end of the document, there is a link to the PlanIT Geo website with additional resources.

NOTE: The required software is not so sophisticated that only the newest computers can use it, but neither can it be expected to run effectively on older computers.

Still have questions not answered in this document?

Contact Kristin Ramstad, Urban and Community Forestry Program Manager: kristin.ramstad@oregon.gov

Oregon Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program 2020 Statewide Community Tree Plotter Inventory® Project FAQ

Item #1.

Tell Me More about the Project...

What is this tree mapping “platform,” I keep hearing about?

Last summer, after an extensive review process, and funded through a Landscape Scale Restoration grant from the USDA Forest Service, the ODF Urban and Community Forestry (UCF) program subscribed to the Tree Plotter Inventory (TPI) platform offered by PlanIT Geo.

Oregon is one of only a handful of states with a system like this. Available to cities for the next three years, this platform, or software, will allow cities, using tablets and smart phones, to inventory and map their trees. Additionally, in the areas of the state that have LiDAR coverage, LiDAR tree data can be combined with the TPI platform, to show the location and size of the trees in a city. This can then be augmented by the information collected in the Tree plotter platform. Data collected can be as minimal as tree species and diameter at breast height (DBH), or can include more location data (such as tree cutout size), and work order information.

Why should my city inventory and map its trees?

At its heart, a tree inventory is a management tool for your community forest. Whether you are managing a specific population of trees, or all the street trees in your city, it helps to know what you have and where it is. PlanIT Geo’s Tree Plotter Inventory® software will allow users to map and capture tree DBH, species, location, condition and many other aspects of your city’s trees so that your tree managers can make optimal management and funding decisions about tree care.

Why should my city participate?

Not only will a participating city be able to use its own tree inventory data to make its own UCF management decisions, but its tree data will also be part of a statewide aggregated tree database that can calculate things such as:

- rainfall interception of the mapped trees and other ecological services
- the percentages of the “top 10” most common species planted
- the average condition/age class of mapped trees in Oregon communities, (in all cities, or just a specific city), etc.

Additionally, for cities that would like to discuss their tree management options with ODF, the department’s urban foresters can view their city’s tree data online, and help cities think through their options. That said, each city will be in complete control of its tree data. Unless your city decides to grant ODF UCF staff limited access, Urban Forestry staff can’t and won’t change any of the data you collect.

Can nonprofit – or other – groups participate and/or use the software?

Still have questions not answered in this document?

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If your group is committed to inventorying publicly owned trees, such as those on school/university grounds or in a county or state park, has a designated project leader, and is willing to become trained on how best to use this software, then it can access the software. In some cases, a memorandum of understanding with the school district, university, or county or state park manager may be required. If your group wants to inventory a city neighborhood, or other city trees, make sure you clear the project with the city first.

What type of information will we be able to collect?

This tool can be used by people who know relatively little about trees, or by trained professionals. The quality of the “output,” as always, relies on the quality (and quantity) of the “input.” **Users do not have to fill all the data fields for each tree.** Portions of the data collection/input screens, and an example of *part* of the eco-benefits screen (for one tree) are included here.

For each tree, users will be able to collect, change, and/or update:

- Location information: Land use, address, location on site, growing space size/planting strip width, etc.

Still have questions not answered in this document?

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- Tree details: botanical name and common name, Genus, cultivar, “status” (e.g. alive, proposed, stump), year planted (if known), DBH actual and range; single stem multi stem; estimated tree height, condition, percent dieback, crown class, clearance conflicts, other observations, and users can upload photos of the tree.

The screenshot displays the 'MANAGEMENT NEEDS' tab of the software. It features two main sections: 'Primary Maintenance' and 'Secondary Maintenance', each with a 'Clear' button and a list of checkboxes for various tree care tasks. To the right, a 'TREE INFORMATION' sidebar shows 'Eco-Benefits' for a selected tree, including 'Overall Monetary Benefit' (\$187), 'Stormwater Management' (Runoff Prevention: \$1023, Stormwater Monetary Benefit: \$167), and 'Property Value' (Property Value Total: \$2.0B).

- Management needs – Primary maintenance, secondary maintenance, overhead wires, monitor tree, user data, and Inspection history.
- One can also view the “eco-benefits” provided by each individual tree, a portion of your city’s urban forest, or your whole urban forest. Eco-benefits include stormwater management, property values effects, energy conservation estimates, air-quality gains, etc.
- The software also generates reports, schedules tree inspections, and can design a tree walk. Users can select color-coded attributes to display on their maps: e.g. all ashes; all trees above xx” DBH; all trees of a specific genus; all trees in an area of your city; or all trees in your city...

Technology Needs



What type of technology do we need to participate?

Tree inventory data is most easily collected in the field on a tablet interface, such as an iPad or Surface, but smart phones can also be utilized. In the office, the cloud-based platform can be accessed through desk top/laptop computers. Tablet, computers, etc. will need to be the property of the participating city/group.

Is the Tree Plotter inventory platform downloaded to a computer/tablet or is it Cloud based?

The platform is Cloud-based so it is accessible from just about anywhere. When you are in the field with your tablet or phone, users will have several options to map a tree – you can locate a tree in the field, you can use the platform to map the tree for you, or you can preload the tree placement with LiDAR data, if available in your area. If users notice that the tree is not placed on the map where the actual tree is located, you can drag/tap the point to the appropriate position. If you cannot access data, or have other connection issues in the field, Tree Plotter Inventory can be used offline in the field to collect data and then synced online with a desktop/laptop computer.

Still have questions not answered in this document?

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Oregon Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program 2020 Statewide Community Tree Plotter Inventory® Project FAQ

Item #1.

How can I find out if my city has access to LiDAR data?

If you have a GIS section/division in your city/county, you can ask them. Also, ODF-UCF can help you find and work with this data if necessary.

What if my city already has a tree inventory?

For cities that already have tree inventories and are happy with their system, ODF UCF is asking that they share their tree data with us to add to the statewide tree database. No city will need to “adopt” the TPI platform to manage their tree inventory if it does not want to.

How will our existing street tree and park tree inventories interface with Tree Plotter?

The TPI platform allows us to create a “crosswalk” to upload your city’s trees from the inventory software it is using. **If you can share a copy of your tree data as CSV or shapefile including the X/Y coordinates, it can be uploaded into Tree Plotter.** Please contact the UCF Program manager, Kristin Ramstad, for instructions on how to do this. This will not in any way “corrupt” the tree data you use, since you will only need to provide a COPY of your tree data.

Still have questions not answered in this document?

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How Will We Get it Done?

This is a new and exciting technology, but it is important for cities to ask themselves some preliminary questions: Who in your city staff will “own” this project – become trained in inventorying trees, manage the data, and interact with the ODF urban and community forestry staff? You may find that your city is not yet ready to take this on, or you may want to have some preliminary meetings with your city decision-makers.

Will the grant cover the cost of our city doing the inventory?

This project is currently funded through a grant to ODF’s UCF program, so *it will not cost the cities anything to access the software for the duration of the three year grant period*. However, the grant will **not** be providing people to actually conduct the tree inventory in your town. This is because tree inventories done by hired consultants tend not to engage the community/city staff in the inventory process, which is usually important for the ongoing use of the inventory by the city staff and other users. That said, your city can still hire a consultant to conduct the inventory, but that expense will not covered by the ODF-UCF grant. In fact, PlanIT Geo offers this [service](#).

So, this project will “cost” your city some “time” -- to essentially go through the process of planning and preparing to do an inventory of your city’s trees as if your city was purchasing inventory software, itself. Upon reflection, your city may realize that it is not yet ready to participate in this project in 2020, but it may be ready in 2021. *(See options for training and assistance in the questions below.)* **For grant reporting purposes, ODF-UCF will require participating cities to report on the amount of time they are spending using the platform, and may request that cities try to meet a minimum number of hours of usage.**

What if none of our city staff or volunteers know nothing about trees and tree ID?

The skills needed to conduct a basic tree inventory are quite easy to learn. As those skills and comfort with using the software improve, users can add to the collected tree inventory information. There will be a variety of face-to-face, online, training, and other resources available to cities to help them use the platform and write management plans, *but the onus will be on the cities themselves to commit time and staff to inventorying their own trees*.

How will our city’s staff/volunteers be trained? What type of assistance will ODF provide to cities?

ODF-UCF will be offering training sessions, webinars from the software company, Zoom video-conferencing sessions, and some onsite visits to help cities get up to speed. We will be available to help with tree ID, and troubleshoot any issues with the software. Anything ODF UCF cannot handle can be referred to the support people at PlanIT Geo. As the project progresses, we are exploring grant-funded opportunities for city staff to train other city staff to learn the software and how to inventory trees.

Still have questions not answered in this document?

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Oregon Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program 2020 Statewide Community Tree Plotter Inventory® Project FAQ

Item #1.

Can the grant be used to provide internships to OSU UF students to help with the inventories?

ODF UCF is also looking into hiring a summer intern to help cities with conducting inventories. ODF UCF is also planning to provide additional inventory assistance during the summer through a part-time ODF staff member.

Can our city use volunteers to conduct our inventory?

Yes, you can use trained volunteers (recommended they be at least high-school age) to collect basic tree information. To collect tree management information that relates to tree risk, for example, you will probably want to leave that task to city staff.

Can our city hire a consultant to inventory our trees?

Yes. See the answer above under “Will the grant cover the cost of our city doing the inventory?” If your city is willing to contract with a consultant to collect tree data it is free to do so at its own expense. ODF-UCF staff believe it is important for cities to engage with the inventory process to help them make their best UCF management decisions, but we understand that staff and volunteer time can be limited or unavailable to do this work.

Still have questions not answered in this document?

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Other Questions

How is a tree inventory different from an urban tree canopy assessment?

A tree inventory collects individual tree information, tree care needs, etc. An urban tree canopy assessment uses aerial and/or satellite data to determine canopy coverage over a specified land area and bases its analyses on the type and distribution of tree canopy and land use.

Can we inventory just a portion of our trees?

Every city can determine how many trees and which trees they want to inventory. It could be trees in a certain section of town (e.g. a downtown shopping district), or just trees of a certain genus (e.g. just the ash trees so that a city can determine its emerald ash borer risk level). The software also has a function that will allow users to create “tree walks” to guide targeted audiences to walk and view specific features of trees along a walkable map. (This can be used for things such as creating a “Volkswalk” to see a town’s most interesting trees or a walk for city councilors to see where trees are cracking infrastructure.)

Which trees should we plan to inventory?

This is the type of thing you might want to discuss with ODF Urban Forestry staff, if you don’t already have a clear picture. The basic guideline for which trees to inventory are the ones that

- your city/school/group has jurisdiction over -- so you can make management decisions about them, or
- are in relatively well-defined groups or areas, such as along streets in a neighborhood or downtown designation, but not in stands or densely growing groups. Or,
- you have a reason to be concerned about regarding safety risk or susceptibility to invasive insects, such as emerald ash borer (EAB).

In the second year of this project, ODF UCF will be developing templates for brief tree management reports. The type of management report you are needing will in part determine the trees you want to inventory.

What exactly will we need to “report” to the ODF Urban Forestry Program?

For grant reporting purposes, ODF UCF needs to show how much time participating groups and communities are spending using this software. This helps us “match” the grant dollars that were awarded for this project. ODF UCF will ask cities/groups to simply keep basic track of how many people are using the software, and the amount of time they are spending with it – either on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Will this software help my city develop management plans?

Yes. In Phase II of the project, the ODF-UCF will develop a few simple management plan templates into which your city can “plug” its inventoried tree data.

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Oregon Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program 2020 Statewide Community Tree Plotter Inventory® Project FAQ

Item #1.

Can I view the Oregon tree map on my computer?

Yes! Please contact the Urban and Community Forestry program manager directly for login info. ODF UCF is currently working on a “landing page” that should be ready later in March.

Does PlanIT Geo and Tree Plotter Inventory have other “add-on” attributes that my city can buy, or additional software for tree canopy analysis?

Yes. There are other “bells and whistles” your city may be interested in obtaining from PlanIT Geo. These will need to be negotiated between your city and the people at PlanIT Geo, and will need to be paid for by your city.

What happens after the grant funding/grant period has finished?

The Tree Plotter Inventory software is provided as a “Service as Subscription” through PlanIT Geo, and is priced according to the number of trees in the database. Presuming there has been a fairly strong engagement with the software during the three year grant period, the ODF-UCF program is committed to help keep the subscription for PlanIT Geo’s service running. This may take the form of cost-sharing the costs of the software with larger cities, or if affordable, covering the cost through its program budget. Additionally, cities will have the option of working with PlanITGeo to purchase and customize additional software for their own purposes.

In the worst case scenario, if PlanIT Geo no longer supports the ODF-UCF project after the grant funding runs out, your city will still be able to keep the tree data it collected using the Tree Plotter software. You can then use it as is, or “cross-walk” it into another application/software, or work directly with PlanIT Geo to support your city via a subscription with them. ODF-UCF will also keep the tree data in the statewide tree database.

Where can I find more information?

For an excellent set of FAQs about the Tree Plotter Software head to the Tree Plotter FAQ page at the PlanIT Geo website. Here you will find a software overview, a technology overview, data management and functionality information, pricing structure (for future reference), and information on platform security and privacy. The Tree Plotter website is at <https://treeplotter.com/faq/>.

Still have questions not answered in this document?

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CITY OF OREGON CITY

Staff Report

625 Center Street
Oregon City, OR 97045
503-657-0891

To: Natural Resources Committee **Agenda Date:** 08/11/2021
From: Community Development Director Laura Terway

SUBJECT:

Street Tree List Update

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Discussion

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Oregon City Street Tree List was last updated in 2013 and the Natural Resources Committee is updating the list to address climate change as well as review the appropriateness of the species associated with each planter strip size.

BACKGROUND:

The Oregon City Street Tree List was last updated in 2013 and the Natural Resources Committee is updating the list to address climate change as well as review the appropriateness of the species associated with each planter strip size.

Street Trees

All trees provide benefits such as stormwater retention, wildlife habitat, and reduced energy consumption. A street tree is a community-owned tree that grows on City property, generally located within a planter strip between the sidewalk and the street. Oregon City Municipal Code Chapter 12.08 – *Public and Street Trees*¹ like most agencies, identifies the abutting property owner as the responsible party for sidewalk repairs and maintenance and replacement of abutting street trees. Having a code that regulates the care of public trees is one of the four requirements set forth by the Arbor Day Foundation for being a Tree City USA (regulation of trees on private property is not a Tree City USA requirement)². The most significant factors contributing to the longevity of a street tree include:

- planting the right species,

¹https://library.municode.com/or/oregon_city/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=TIT12STSIPUPL_CH12.08PUSTTR

²<https://www.arborday.org/programs/treecityusa/standards.cfm>

- in the right location,
- with the right method,
- with proper maintenance of the tree over time.

Though trees provide benefits, they can cause damage to abutting sidewalks when tree roots lift sidewalk panels. This in turn may create tripping hazards, for which the abutting property owner is potentially liable if they do not repair the sidewalk. Trees and their roots will grow wherever there is sufficient soil, space, water, air and nutrients. If the wrong tree is planted in the wrong place, or constraints exist such as clay soils and insufficient space, the life of the street tree, and the sidewalk, may be foreshortened considerably.

Since the City began consistently requiring street trees to be installed with land divisions in the 1980s, development standards have evolved significantly. Today, these standards specify minimum planter strip widths, minimum sidewalk width, curb and gutter sections, tree planting requirements, and pavement thickness have evolved to improve and extend the life of these amenities. The code has changed to require larger planting areas, review of tree species, and installation of root barriers.

City staff is currently reviewing our process for review and inspection of street trees that are planted by developers.

Street Tree List - Current

The last time the street tree list was updated was in 2013, also in response to widespread concerns about sidewalk damage. Starting in 2011, public outreach was extensive. In addition to the NRC, Planning Commission and City Commission, planning staff gave presentations to and sought input from the Barclay Hills, Caufield, Gaffney Lane, South End, Tower Vista, and McLoughlin Neighborhood Associations, the Citizen Involvement Committee, and the Transportation Advisory Committee. At that time, NRC – Tree Subcommittee member Erik Carr, a Certified Arborist working for Clackamas Soil and Water District, and NRC member Bryon Boyce, an avid naturalist and botanist, were particularly helpful reviewing the street tree list and providing advice on appropriate tree species for the list. Staff also reviewed current street tree lists from around the region including Gresham, Lake Oswego, Milwaukie, Gladstone, Tualatin, Beaverton, Hillsboro, West Linn, Tigard, and Metro, and talked to City of Portland tree inspectors about their procedures. The City Commission adopted the revised street tree by Resolution 13-27 in December 2013 (attached).

Climate change and street trees

Some cities are modifying their recommended street tree lists so that tree species are chosen which are more resilient to climate change. For example, the City of Portland has included “climate forward” species such as southern magnolia and live oaks in their updated list, since these species do well in extended droughts but can also manage cooler, wetter winters when they occur³.

³<https://www.portland.gov/trees/tree-planting/street-tree-planting-lists>

The City Commission is appreciative that the Natural Resources Committee has been proactive in reviewing the Oregon City Street Tree list⁴ in preparation for climate change. Additional considerations include the tree species hardiness and ability to withstand events such as the recent ice storm, although proper planting, maintenance and structural pruning is just as important to the long-term resilience of a tree than just choosing the right species. The City of Portland evaluated tree species for their list based on the following criteria:

- tree dimensions and growing habit to ensure that it is the “Right Tree, Right Place”
- site dimensions, soil volume, presence or absence of high voltage power lines
- status on the Portland Plant List (no nuisance trees)
- resistance to pests and disease
- ability to thrive in Portland’s current and future climate
- current canopy diversity to ensure no tree types are overplanted
- good structure for a street tree to avoid conflicts with buildings, sidewalks, roads, cars, bikes, and people
- good strength to survive storms
- potential for wildlife habitat or pollinator attraction
- showy flowers and/or fall color
- minimal fruit or seed drop
- representation of trees native to the Willamette Valley
- local availability at nurseries or growers

Summary of Request from City Commission

While the NRC is reviewing the list for climate change, the City Commission would like the NRC’s advice on the following items related to the street tree list:

- Street trees have caused significant damage to adjacent sidewalks. Though the City has adopted a street tree list and updated that list to address issues such as this, the City Commission requests that the NRC review the list with particular attention to tree species that will not cause damage to the adjacent sidewalk.
- The street tree list identifies replacement species for planter strips as narrow as 2.5 feet. The City Commission requests that the NRC identify the minimum width of a planter strip sufficient for planting.
- The City has a standard planting detail⁵ which includes installation of a root barrier, but owners who are replacing trees are not required to install the barrier. The City Commission requests the NRC review the planting detail and assemble a list of planting tips to ensure that all trees have the best possible opportunity for success.

⁴https://www.oregoncity.org/sites/default/files/fileattachments/planning/page/4264/adopted_street_tree_list_12.4.2_013_0.pdf

⁵<https://mccmeetingspublic.blob.core.usgovcloudapi.net/oregoncity-meet-4fb1cd78cb8b4246a2314647384c1ff1/ITEM-Attachment-001-672cf0f5f1ac4fbf90c42af8cd9ca2d6.pdf>

- The Planning Division maintains the following webpages under our “How Do I...?”⁶ section to assist residents who are seeking information about street trees and the permitting process. Staff welcomes the NRC’s suggestions for how to improve and better publicize this information.
 - [How to Remove and Replace a Public / Street Tree](#)
 - [What is the Process to Plant a Street Tree In Front of My House?](#)
 - [How to Know if You Need a Tree Removal Permit](#)

This discussion will continue the discussions from the April, June, and July meetings regarding the street tree species list.

OPTIONS:

1. Discussion and direction to City staff

BUDGET IMPACT:

Amount: N/A

FY(s):

Funding Source(s):

⁶ <https://www.orcity.org/planning/how-do-i>

OREGON CITY STREET TREE LIST (Reso. 13-27, Adopted 12/04/2013)

Remove/Hiatus	Why Change to Status	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?	Notes
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES FOR 2.5' TO 3' PLANTING STRIP											
		Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	<i>Cornus mas</i>	15	20	Yes	upright rounded to upright spreading	medium to dark green			
		Eddie's White Wonder Dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i> x <i>Cornus florida</i>	40	15	Yes	Dense horizontal drooping habit.	Good fall color	White flowers		
Remove	Prone to getting a fungal disease called anthracnose in our (normally) wet climate.	Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	20	25	Yes	Upright	Bright green, lighter underside turning glowing	Small clusters before leaves appear in May		
Relocated	planting size	Japanese Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	25	25	Yes	Vine shaped	Lustrous medium green turning yellow to scarlet	Small clusters with raspberry like fruit, blooms later than most		
		Starlight Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i> X <i>Cornus nuttallii</i>	30	20	Yes	Upright, oval	Deep green, Fall red	Large, creamy white flower, fruit 3/4" , orange		
		Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	25	15'	Yes	Rounded, often low branched	yellow to yellow green autumn color.	White, bell-shaped flowers in spring offer mild interest.		
		Tschonoskii Crabapple	<i>Malus tschonoskii</i>	30	15'	yes	Upright	foliage	flowers, fruit, fall foliage		
Add		Bigleaf Snowbell Tree	<i>Styrax obassia</i>	35	25'	Yes	upright and pyramidal-oval when young, rounded with age.	dark green above, pubescent beneath	Flowers white, fragrant		
		Blireiana Plum	<i>Prunus x blireiana</i>	20	20'	Yes	has large bumps.	first purple but fade to green	Blooms early spring, Flowers pink, fragrant. Fruit purplish red		Weak wood, not drought tolerant
		Chinese Fringetree	<i>Chionanthus reusus</i>	20	25'	yes	Upright, oval	frangrant white "fringe-like" flowers	white fluffy flowers at branch tips		
		Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	25	25'	Yes	Oval, Rounded or Umbrella	Green. Red, Gold, Orange or Multicolored in Fall.	Blue Drupe.		
Hiatus	new maples for	Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia cultivars</i>	20	20'	Yes	Oval, Rounded, Umbrella or Vase	Dark green, usually with a slight gloss.	Showy, Lavender, Pink, Red, Rose or White. Flowers in Summer.		
		Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	20	20	Yes	Round	Medium green turning orange to scarlet red	Bright red, winged fruit		
		Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	35	30	Yes	Round to oval	Dark green turning yellow	Corky bark that is striking in winter		
		Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	25	25	Yes	Upright, low branching	yellow			
Hiatus	new maples for	Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	25	20	Yes	Narrow to rounded	red	thin strips		
Hiatus	new maples for	Roughbark Maple	<i>Acer triflorum</i>	25	20'	Yes	Oval	scarlet in fall;	Flower yellow.		
Hiatus		Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	25	10	Yes	Upright, spreading	Medium green turning orange to bright red	Winged fruit resembling bow ties, thrives in shade	Native	
		Japanese Snowbell	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	25	25'	Yes	Rounded, horizontal	Medium to dark green, glabrous above.	stamens		
		Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	25	20'	Yes	Pyramidal	Green	White panicles and yellow brown fruit		
		Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	35	30	Yes	Round	Rich green, heart shaped turning yellow	Small rosy pink flowers with 4-6 dried pods		
Hiatus		Lavelle Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	30	20	Yes	Upright, open	Glossy green turning bronze to copper red	White cluster flowers, showy orange-red fruit		
Remove	sticky sap drop below	Summer Sprite Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Halka'	20	15'	Yes	appearance	Yellow fall color	JF Schmidt small varietal		

Remove/Hiatus	Why Change to Status	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?	Notes
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES FOR PLANTING IN 3' TO 4' PLANTING STRIP											
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for biodiversity	Trident Maple	<i>Acer buergeranum</i>	25	20	Yes	Oval to Round	Glossy green turning yellow orange red	Exfoliating bark, adaptable to varied conditions	Native	medium sized tree
		Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	35	15'	Yes	Rounded, often low branched	yellow to yellow green autumn color.	White, bell-shaped flowers in spring offer mild interest;		
		Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	25	10	Yes	Upright Spreading	Medium green turning bright orange and red	Northwest native maple, open delicate form, thrives in shade		
		Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	20	20	Yes	Upright Round	Green turning yellow to scarlet red	Small fragrant flowers followed by winged fruit		
Hiatus	new maples for	Rocky Mountain Glow Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum "schmidt"</i>	25	15	Yes	Oval	Dark green turning bright red	Requires well drained soil	Native	Weak wood, not drought tolerant
Hiatus	new maples for	Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	30	20	Yes	Round	Green w/silver under, bright red orange in fall	Interesting cinnamon brown under exfoliating bark		
Hiatus	new maples for	Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	25	25	Yes	Upright, low branching	yellow	Many varieties including dwarf species		
Hiatus	new maples for	Roughbark Maple	<i>Acer triflorum</i>	25	20	Yes	Dense and rounded	scarlet in fall			
Remove	Not drought tolerant	Pyramidal Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis pyramidalis</i>	30	20	Yes	Very Upright	Dark green turning brilliant red and orange	White flowers in spring, dark purple fruit attract birds		
Remove	Not drought tolerant	Allegheny Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	25	15	Yes	Upright and Oval	Green turning orange in fall	White flowers in spring, blue purple fruit attract birds		
Remove	Not drought tolerant	Western serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	25	25	Yes	Vertical, dense		Metro Green Street Tree**		
Remove	Not drought tolerant	Eddies White Wonder Dogwood	<i>Cornus nutalli X florida</i>	40	15	Yes	Dense horizontal drooping	Good fall color,	White flowers		
Remove	Not drought tolerant	Starlight Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa X nuttallii</i>	30	20	Yes	Upright, oval	Deep green, Fall red	Large, creamy white flower, fruit 3/4" , orange		
		Crimson Cloud Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata "Crimson Cloud"</i>	25	18		Oval	Glossy green	Flowers are bright red with white center, bright red fruit		
		Columnar Goldenrain	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata fastigiata</i>	30	16		Narrow Fastigate	Green turning yellow	poor conditions		
		Goldenrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	30	20		Round, Open	Green turning yellow	poor conditions		
		Newport Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	20	20		Oval to Round	Purplish Red	Single pink flowers		
		Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	25	15	Yes	Pyramidal	Green	White panicles and yellow brown fruit		
		Ivory Silk Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk'</i>	25	15	Yes	Pyramidal	Green	White panicles and yellow brown fruit		
		Skyrocket Oak	<i>Quercus robur "Fastigiata"</i>	45	15		Fastigate	Dark green turning yellow brown	Interesting oak for very narrow spaces		
Remove	Prone to aphids and sticky sap drop below canopy										
		Summer Sprite Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Halka'</i>	20	15'	yes	oval	Med. Dark green leaves, excellent flowers for pollinators	drought tolerant, low maintenance, easy to transplant. Semi-dwarf growth habit		
		Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	30	20'		Oval	summer	fragrant flower, excellent for honey, small oval fruit		

Remove/Hiatus	Why Change to Status	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?	Notes
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES FOR PLANTING IN 4 ½' TO 5 ½' PLANTING STRIPS											
Hiatus	new maples for	Queen Elizabeth Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i> “Queen Elizabeth”	35	30	Yes	Upright, Oval	Dark green turning yellow			
Hiatus	new maples for	Rocky Mountain Glow Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i> 'Schmidt'	25	15		Oval	dark green, orange/yellow in fall			
Hiatus	new maples for	Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	30	20	Yes	Round	Green w/silver under, bright red orange in fall	Interesting cinnamon brown under exfoliating bark		
		Pyramidal European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulas</i> “Fastigiata”	35	20		Dense, Upright, Pyramid to Oval	Dark green turning yellow	Retains leaves into winter, small hard nutlets in clusters		strong wood, drought tolerant
		Frans Fontaine Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulas</i> “Frans Fontaine”	35	15		Broadly oval	Dark green turning yellow			strong wood, drought tolerant
		Chinese Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa chinensis</i>	30	30		Round	Green turning red	White flowers and red pink fruit		not drought tolerant
Add	not drought tolerant	Cascara, chitum	<i>Frangula purshiana</i>	30	25	yes	Upright	green turn yellow	black berries ok for humans but not tasty, good for wildlife		
		Lavelle Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus x lavelle</i>	30	20		Upright	Dark glossy green turning bronze red	White flowers, red persistent fruit		
		Saratoga Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> “Saratoga”	30	30	Yes	Round	Greenish gold turning yellow	Avoid female plants, fruit is extremely messy and malodorous		strong wood, drought tolerant, pest/disease resistant.
		Chitalpa	<i>xChitalpa tashkentensis</i>	30	30	Yes	Upright	pale pink flowers	tough and drought tolerant		Beware stinky fruit on female trees
Add		Amur Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	30	25'	yes		golden fall color	small white flower clusters, lovely fall color		Weak wood, not drought tolerant
		Autumn Gold Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> "Autumn Gold"	45	35		Narrow broadening in age	Medium green turning gold/yellow	Seedless clone		
		Princeton Sentry Gingko	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> "Princeton Sentry"	40	15		Narrowly pyramidal	Light green turning bright yellow			
Add		Osage organge	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	30	35	yes	oval	fruitless/thornless varieties, leaves turn orange in the fall	heat and drought tolerant once established		Avoid the female varieties because they produce large fruits; a cultivated variety called "Whiteshield" that features the strong wood without the fruits.
		American Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	35	25		Oval	Medium green turning yellow	Male catkins visible in winter, greenish white nutlets		
Remove	drought tolerant	Columnar Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i> ‘Columnaris’	35	15		Columnar	Green turning orange red	Deep pink flowers		
Remove	drought tolerant	Pink Flair Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i> ‘JFSKW58’	25	15		Narrow / Upright	Bright orange, red fall	gives winter appeal		
Remove		Capital Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> ‘Capital’	35	12		Columnar	Medium green turning reddish purple	White flowers in clusters, good for narrow spaces		
Remove		Chanticleer Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> ‘Glens Form’	40	15		Pyramidal	Glossy green turning orange red	White flowers in clusters, good for narrow spaces		
Remove		Flowering Pear 'Cleveland Select'	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Cleveland Select"	40	15		Upright, pyramidal	Glossy, dark green turning wine red to scarlet	White cluster flowers, early bloomer		
		Skyrocket Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i> ‘Fastigiata’	45	15		Fastigiate	Dark green turning yellow brown	Interesting oak for very narrow spaces		
Remove	not drought tolerant	Japanese Stewartia	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	40	20		Pyramidal	Dark green turning dark red	White camellia like flowers, mottled bark		
Remove	sticky sap drop below	Chancellor Linden	<i>Tillia cordata</i> ‘Chancole’	45	20		Pyramidal, upright	Dark green turning yellow	Yellow fragrant flowers attractive to bees		
		"WirelessTM" Zelkova"	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> ‘Schmidtlow’	24	36	Yes	Broadly spreading vase	Medium green turning red			
		Mushshino Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> "Musashino"	45	20		Very narrow upright vase	Medium green	ideal for narrow street, good canopy clearance		

Remove/Hiatus	Why Change to Status	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?	Notes
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES FOR PLANTING IN 6' TO 8' PARKING STRIPS											
Hiatus	new maples for	State Street™ Maple	<i>Acer miyabei 'Morton'</i>	45	30		Upright, oval	Dark green turning yellow	Native to Japan, endangered		
		European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	50	35		Oval to Round	Dark green to golden yellow	Holds leaves into winter		
		Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	40	30		Oval	Dark green turning yellow	**Metro Green Street Tree		
Remove	not drought tolerant	Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	40	35		Oval	Blue green turning yellow scarlet			
Add		Persian Ironwood	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	35	20'	yes	Upright	orange/red fall colors, interesting bark mosaic of green, white, brown	lovely fall color and mosaic colored bark		strong wood, drought tolerant
		Yellowwood	<i>Cladastris lutea</i>	40	35		Round	Yellow to bright green, orange/yellow fall	White fragrant flower clusters		
Remove	drought tolerant, prone	Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nutallii</i>	60	30		Broad upright	Deep green, bright fall color.		Native	
		Tricolor Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Roseo-Marginata'</i>	40	30		Broad Oval	Purple with light pink border			
		Saratoga Ginko	<i>Ginkgo biloba 'Saratoga'</i>	30	30		Round	Green gold to yellow	Avoid female plants, fruit is extremely messy and malodorous		
		Autumn Gold Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba "Autumn Gold"</i>	45	35		Narrow broadening in age	Medium green turning gold/yellow	Seedless clone		
		Princeton Sentry Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba "Princeton Sentry"</i>	40	15		Narrowly pyramidal	Light green turning bright yellow			
		Shademaster Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster'</i>	45	35		Vase	Dark green turning yellow			
		Skyline Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Skyline'</i>	50	30		Broad pyramidal	Medium green turning golden			
		Halka Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Christie'</i>	55	40		Upright	Green, yellow fall			
		Kobus Magnolia	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	40	30		Round	Dark green	Evergreen leaves and flowers		
Remove		Royal Burgandy Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Royal Burgandy'</i>	30	20		Vase	Purple red to red and orange	Pink flowers		
Remove		Rancho Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Rancho'</i>	35	30		Narrow upright		White flowers		
Remove		Trinity Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Trinity'</i>	30	25		Broadly oval to round	Glossy green, orange/red fall	White flowers		
		Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	50	40		Broad Oval	Glossy green turning scarlet			
		Skymaster Oak	<i>Quercus robur 'Pyramich'</i>	50	25		Pyramidal	Dark green turning yellow			
		Forest Green Oak	<i>Quercus frainetto 'Schmidt'</i>	50	30		Upright w/ strong central leader	Glossy deep green			
		Glenleven Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Glenleven'</i>	45	30		Pyramidal	Medium green turning yellow			
		Greenspire Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'</i>	40	30		Pyramidal, symmetrical	Dark green, yellow fall			
		Redmond Bigleaf Linden	<i>Tillia americana x euchlora "Redmond"</i>	35	25		Pyramidal	light green, yellow fall			
		Rancho Linden	<i>Tillia cordata 'Rancho'</i>	40	30		Vigorous pyramidal	Small leaves			
		Frontier Elm	<i>Ulmus 'Frontier'</i>	40	30		Broadly oval	Glossy green, burgundy fall	Disease tolerant		
		Accolade Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica x wilsonia</i>	70	60		Vase shaped w/ arching limbs	Glossy green, yellow fall	Resistant to elm leaf beetle and dutch elm disease		
		Triumph Elm	<i>Ulmus 'Morton Glossy'</i>	70	60		Upright oval to vase shaped	Glossy dark green, yellow fall			
		Green Vase Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'</i>	50	40		Vase shaped w/ upright arching limbs	Green, yellow fall			
		Halka Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Halka'</i>	45	30		Vase	Medium green turning yellow	Cultivar		
	Village Green Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Village Green'</i>	40	38		Vase to round	Deep green / rusty red fall	Not recommended for high wind areas			
	"Wireless™" Zelkova"	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Schmidtlow'</i>	24	36		Broadly spreading vase	Medium green turning red	Cultivar			
	Musashino Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Musashino'</i>	45	20		Very narrow upright vase	Medium green	Good for narrower street, clearance beneath canopy			
Add		Hardy rubber tree	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	45	40		Round	dark green, elm like leaves	“rubbery”		
Add		Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	40	50		Upright, vase, rounded	Semi-evergreen	Exfoliating bark, adaptable to varied conditions	No	strong wood

Remove/Hiatus Why Change to Status		COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?	Notes
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES FOR PLANTING IN 8 ½' AND LARGER PARKING STRIPS											
Please Note: Species with a ** are from Metro's Illustrated Guide "Trees for Green Streets". They should be planted in an 8' or larger planter strip, or if in a tree well, at least 5' by 5' with removable pavers to make room for the tree as it grows.											
		Grand fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	100	40		Upright, vertical, dense	Needles	Metro Green Street Tree**	Native	
Hiatus	new maples for	Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	60	50		Wide spread	Green turning yellow			
Hiatus	new maples for	Wineleaf Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus 'Spathii'</i>	30	50		Pyramidal	Dark green			
Remove		Red Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea 'Briotii'</i>	60	45		Round	Dark green turning yellow	Red flowers		
Remove	not drought tolerant	Globe Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis oblongifolia</i>	60	40		Round	Green turning bright yellow red	White flowers		
		Canoe or Paper Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	50	35		Oval	Dark green, yellow fall	The most permanent of the birches	Native	Weak wood, not drought tolerant
Remove	not drought tolerant	Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	40	35		Oval	Blue green turning yellow to scarlet			
Remove	not drought tolerant	Red Bud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20	25		Open spreading	Medium green turning yellow	Pink flowers		
		Deodar cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	80	60		Horizontal, dense		Metro Green Street Tree**		
		Atlas cedar	<i>Cedrus libani</i> ssp. <i>Atlantica</i>	60	60				Metro Green Street Tree**		
		Purple Rivers Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'</i>	60	40		Oval	Deep purple turning bronze			strong wood, drought tolerant
		Tricolor Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Roseo-Marginata'</i>	40	30		Broad Oval	Purple with light pink border			strong wood, drought tolerant
Remove	Ash Borer (pest)	Flame Ash	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Flame'</i>	35	30		Round	Green turning purple and red			
Remove	Ash Borer (pest)	Urbanite Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica 'Urbanite'</i>	50	40		Broad pyramidal	Lustrous green turning bronze			
Remove	Ash Borer (pest)	Summit Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata</i>	45	25		Pyramidal	Medium green turning yellow			
		Saratoga Ginko	<i>Ginko biloba 'Saratoga'</i>	30	30		Round	Green gold to yellow			Beware stinky fruit on female trees
		Halka Honeylocust	<i>Gledisia triacanthos 'Christie'</i>	55	40		Upright	Green turning yellow			drought tolerant
		Kentucky Coffee Tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	70	40		Open	Green			strong wood, drought tolerant
		Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	70	25		Pyramidal to oval	Green, yellow fall	Decidious conifer, looks like a redwood in summer		
		Black Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	40	20	Yes	age	Dark green glossy, copper/red in fall			
		Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	50	25		Pyramidal	Green to brilliant scarlet	White flowers		
		Chinese scholar tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	50	40		Oval	Green, yellow in fall	Metro Green Street Tree**,		
Remove	issues	Yoshino Cherry	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	30	30		Spreading	Green turning yellow	Pink or white flowers		
		London plane	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	100	65		Spreading	Green turning red in fall	Metro Green Street Tree**,		
		Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	50	40		Broad oval	Glossy green turning scarlet			
		Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	80	40		Horizontal, dense	Glossy green above and paler below	to disease and pests		
		Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	70	50		Horizontal, open	Glossy, dark green, turning brown to red in fall	Large acorns, tolerates drought and seasonal flooding		
		Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	60	45		Vertical, dense	below.	some tolerance to drought and urban conditions		tolerant
		Oregon White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	65	45		Vertical, dense	Dark green, round lobed	Autumn color is saddle brown, wildlife tree, Needs ample space	Native	drought tolerant, tough to transplant
		English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	60	40		Vertical, dense	Dark green above, bluish green below,	drained soil		
		Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	70	50		Round	Green turning red			
		Western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	100	60		Pyramidal	Persistent, green	Metro Green Street Tree**, Does not like direct sun	Native	
		Accolade Elm	<i>Ulmus hybrids</i>	60	40		Vase	lustrous dark green and smooth	disease, elm leaf miner and elm leaf beetle		
		Halka Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Halka'</i>	45	30		Vase	Medium green turning yellow			

OREGON NATIVE TREE SPECIES

Please Note: In general, native trees are NOT recommended as Street Trees within parking strips due to the large planting area required (at least 10' wide). There are some exceptions, which are listed above. Large native trees are appropriate behind the sidewalk in a yard or park area. The city encourages the planting of native plants and trees where appropriate. For further information, please refer to the following resources:

OSU Extension Service Landscape Plants website	http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/native-or.htm#native
Oregon City Native Plant List	http://www.orcity.org/sites/default/files/Native%20Plant%20List.pdf
Portland Plant List	http://www.portlandonline.com/auditor/index.cfm?&a=322280&c=34460
Metro Trees for Green Streets	http://www.oregonmetro.gov/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=26337

OTHER LARGE TREES

Please Note: Many species of large trees are NOT recommended as Street Trees within parking strips due to the large planting area required (at least 10' wide) or because they have certain characteristics that make them unsuitable as street trees (e.g. intolerance of clay soils, dust, or weaker structure or wood). There are some exceptions, which are listed above. Large trees may be appropriate behind the sidewalk in a yard or park area. The city encourages the planting of large trees where appropriate. For further information, please refer to the following resources:

Portland Plant List	http://www.portlandonline.com/auditor/index.cfm?&a=322280&c=34460
Metro Trees for Green Streets	http://www.oregonmetro.gov/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=26337

OREGON CITY STREET TREE LIST (Reso. 13-27, Adopted 12/04/2013)

Remove/Hiatus/Add	Why Change to Status	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?	Notes
These trees can be planted in 4'-5' planter strips near, not under, overhead lines.											
		Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	<i>Cornus mas</i>	15	20	Yes	upright rounded to upright spreading	medium to dark green	tiny yellow flowers in late winter		Most dogwoods do best in indirect afternoon sun
		Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	20	20	Yes	Round	Medium green turning orange to scarlet red	Bright red, winged fruit		
		Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	20	20	Yes	Upright Round	Green turning yellow to scarlet red	Small fragrant flowers followed by winged fruit		
Remove	not drought tolerant	Red Bud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20	25	Yes	Open spreading	Medium green turning yellow	Pink flowers		
Add		Chinese Fringetree	<i>Chionanthus reusus</i>	20	25'	yes	Upright, oval	fragrant white “fringe-like” flowers	white fluffy flowers at branch tips		
		Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	20	25	Yes	Upright	Bright green, lighter underside turning glowing	Small clusters before leaves appear in May		Most dogwoods do best in indirect afternoon sun
		Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia cultivars</i>	20	20'	Yes	Oval, Rounded, Umbrella or Vase	Dark green, usually with a slight gloss.	Snowy, lavender, pink, red, rose or white. Flowers in Summer.		
		Newport Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	20	20	Yes	Oval to Round	Purplish Red	Single pink flowers		Weak wood, not drought tolerant
		Blireiana Plum	<i>Prunus x blireiana</i>	20	20'	Yes	rounded, dense branching, trunk often has large bumps.	first purple but fade to green	Blooms early spring. Flowers pink, fragrant. Fruit purplish red		Weak wood, not drought tolerant
Remove	Prone to aphids and sticky sap drop below	Summer Sprite Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Halka'</i>	20	15'	yes	oval	wied. Dark green leaves, excellent flowers for pollinators	drought tolerant, low maintenance, easy to transplant. semi-dwarf growth habit		
Remove	Prone to aphids and sticky sap drop below	Summer Sprite Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Halka'</i>	20	15'	Yes	dense compact crown, sneared appearance	Yellow fall color	JF Schmidt small varietal		
Trees taller than 20' will interfere with overhead lines. They may be planted in 5'-6' planter strips.											
		"WirelessTM" Zelkova"	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Schmidtlow'</i>	24	36	No	Broadly spreading vase	Medium green turning red			
		"WirelessTM" Zelkova"	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Schmidtlow'</i>	24	36	No	Broadly spreading vase	Medium green turning red	Cultivar		
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for	Trident Maple	<i>Acer buergeranum</i>	25	20	No	Oval to Round	Glossy green turning yellow orange red	Exfoliating bark, adaptable to varied conditions		
		Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	25	10	No	Upright, spreading	Medium green turning orange to bright red	Winged fruit resembling bow ties, thrives in shade	Native	mult-stemmed shrub
		Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	25	10	No	Upright Spreading	Medium green turning bright orange and red	Northwest native maple, open delicate form, thrives in shade	Native	
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for biodiversity	Rocky Mountain Glow Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum "schmidt"</i>	25	15	No	Oval	Dark green turning bright red	Requires well drained soil		
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for biodiversity	Rocky Mountain Glow Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum 'Schmidt'</i>	25	15	No	Oval	dark green, orange/yellow in fall			
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for biodiversity	Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	25	20	No	Narrow to rounded	Dark green above, silvery below turning brilliant red	thin strips		Good to limit maples, but I am not sure I would limit these particular species
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for biodiversity	Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	25	25	No	Upright, low branching	Green, yellow or red turning scarlet, orange or yellow			Good to limit maples, but I am not sure I would limit these particular species
Hiatus	new maples for biodiversity	Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	25	25	No	Upright, low branching	Green, yellow or red turning scarlet, orange or yellow	Many varieties including dwarf species		Good to limit maples, but I am not sure I would limit these particular species
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for	Roughbark Maple	<i>Acer triflorum</i>	25	20	No	Dense and rounded	Dark green, becoming yellow, orange and/or scarlet in fall			
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for	Roughbark Maple	<i>Acer triflorum</i>	25	20'	No	Oval	dark green, becoming yellow, orange and/or scarlet in fall;	Flower yellow.		
Remove	Not drought tolerant	Western serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	25	25	No	Vertical, dense		Metro Green Street Tree**	Native	
Remove	Not drought tolerant	Allegheny Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	25	15	No	Upright and Oval	Green turning orange in fall	White flowers in spring, blue purple fruit attract birds		
		Japanese Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	25	25	No	Vine shaped	Lustrous medium green turning yellow to scarlet	Small clusters with raspberry like fruit, blooms later than most		Most dogwoods do best in indirect afternoon sun
		Crimson Cloud Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata "Crimson Cloud"</i>	25	18	No	Oval	Glossy green	Flowers are bright red with white center, bright red fruit		

Remove/Hiatus/Add	Why Change to Status	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?	Notes
		Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	25	25'	No	Oval, Rounded or Umbrella	Green: Red, Gold, Orange or Multicolored in Fall.	Inconspicuous: flowers in Spring. Fruit Prolific, Red or mostly Blue Drupe.		
Remove	weak wood, not drought tolerant	Pink Flair Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i> 'JFSKW58'	25	15	No	Narrow / Upright	Bright orange, red fall	pink clusters, blooms later (avoids frost), upright symmetry gives winter appeal		Ornamental cherries tend to be disease prone
		Japanese Snowbell	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	25	25'	No	Rounded, horizontal	Medium to dark green, glabrous above.	Flowers perfect, bell-shaped, 2 cm wide, white with yellow stamens		
		Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	25	20'	No	Pyramidal	Green	White panicles and yellow brown fruit		
		Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	25	15	No	Pyramidal	Green	White panicles and yellow brown fruit		
		Ivory Silk Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i> 'Ivory Silk'	25	15	No	Pyramidal	Green	White panicles and yellow brown fruit		
Powerline incompatible. Plant in 6'-8' planting strips											
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for	Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	30	20	No	Round	Green w/silver under, bright red orange in fall	Interesting cinnamon brown under exfoliating bark		Good to limit maples, but I am not sure I would limit these particular species
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for biodiversity	Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	30	20	No	Round	Green w/silver under, bright red orange in fall	Interesting cinnamon brown under exfoliating bark		
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for biodiversity	Wineleaf Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Spaithii'	30	50	No	Pyramidal	Dark green			
Remove	Not drought tolerant	Pyramidal Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis pyramidalis</i>	30	20	No	Very Upright	Dark green turning brilliant red and orange	White flowers in spring, dark purple fruit attract birds		
		Chinese Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa chinensis</i>	30	30	No	Round	Green turning red	White flowers and red pink fruit		not drought tolerant
Remove	Not drought tolerant	Starlight Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i> X <i>nuttallii</i>	30	20	No	Upright, oval	Deep green, Fall red	Large, creamy white flower, fruit 3/4" , orange		
		Starlight Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i> X <i>nuttallii</i>	30	20	No	Upright, oval	Deep green, Fall red	Large, creamy white flower, fruit 3/4" , orange		Most dogwoods do best in indirect afternoon sun
		Lavelle Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus x lavelle</i>	30	20	No	Upright	Dark glossy green turning bronze red	White flowers, red persistent fruit		
		Lavelle Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus x lavelleii</i>	30	20	No	Upright, open	Glossy green turning bronze to copper red	White cluster flowers, showy orange-red fruit		
Add	not drought tolerant	Cascara, chitum	<i>Frangula purshiana</i>	30	25	No	Upright	green turn yellow	black berries ok for humans but not tasty, good for wildlife		understory native species that does well in afternoon shade
		Saratoga Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Saratoga'	30	30	No	Round	Green gold to yellow	Avoid female plants, fruit is extremely messy and malodorous		
		Saratoga Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> "Saratoga"	30	30	No	Round	Greenish gold turning yellow	Avoid female plants, fruit is extremely messy and malodorous		strong wood, drought tolerant, pest/disease resistant. Beware stinky fruit on female trees
		Saratoga Ginko	<i>Ginko biloba</i> 'Saratoga'	30	30	No	Round	Green gold to yellow			strong wood, drought tolerant, pest/disease resistant. Beware stinky fruit on female trees
		Goldenrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	30	20	No	Round, Open	Green turning yellow	yellow flowers in summer, brown persistent fruits, tolerant or poor conditions		
		Columnar Goldenrain	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata fastigiata</i>	30	16	No	Narrow Fastigate	Green turning yellow	yellow flowers in summer, brown persistent fruits, tolerant or poor conditions		
Add		Amur Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	30	25'	No		golden fall color fruitless/thornless varieties, leaves turn orange in the fall	small white flower clusters, lovely fall color		
Add		Osage orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	30	35	No	oval		heat and drought tolerant once established		
Add		Tschonoskii Crabapple	<i>Malus tschonoskii</i>	30	15'	No	Upright	white flowers followed by crabapples, lovely fall foliage	flowers, fruit, fall foliage		
		Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	30	20'	No	Oval	fall color yellow to crimson/red, dark green in summer	fragrant flower, excellent for honey, small oval fruit		resilient tree, drought resistant Hard to find in nursery trade in good form
Remove		Royal Burgandy Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Royal Burgandy'	30	20	No	Vase	Purple red to red and orange	Pink flowers		

Remove/Hiatus/Add	Why Change to Status	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE? Notes
Remove	sidewalk conflict issues	Yoshino Cherry	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	30	30	No	Spreading	Green turning yellow	Pink or white flowers	
Remove		Trinity Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Trinity'	30	25	No	Broadly oval to round	Glossy green, orange/red fall	White flowers	
		Chitalpa	<i>xChitalpa tashkentensis</i>	30	30	No	Upright	pale pink flowers	tough and drought tolerant	Weak wood, not drought tolerant
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for biodiversity	Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	35	30	No	Round to oval	Dark green turning yellow	Corky bark that is striking in winter	
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for biodiversity	Queen Elizabeth Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i> "Queen Elizabeth"	35	30	No	Upright, Oval	Dark green turning yellow		
		Pyramidal European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulas</i> "Fastigiata"	35	20	No	Dense, Upright, Pyramid to Oval	Dark green turning yellow	Retains leaves into winter, small hard nutlets in clusters	strong wood, drought tolerant
		Frans Fontaine Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulas</i> "Frans Fontaine"	35	15	No	Broadly oval	Dark green turning yellow		strong wood, drought tolerant
Hiatus		Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	35	30	No	Round	Rich green, heart shaped turning yellow	Small rosy pink flowers with 4-6 dried pods	
Remove	vulnerable to Emerald Ash Borer (pest)	Flame Ash	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Flame'	35	30	No	Round	Green turning purple and red		
Relocated	Moved to larger planting size	Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	25'	15'	No	Rounded, often low branched	yellow to yellow green autumn color.	White, bell-shaped flowers in spring offer mild interest;	
		Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	35	15'	No	Rounded, often low branched	yellow to yellow green autumn color.	White, bell-shaped flowers in spring offer mild interest;	medium sized tree
		American Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	35	25	No	Oval	Medium green turning yellow	Male catkins visible in winter, greenish white nutlets	
Add		Persian Ironwood	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	35	20'	No	Upright	orange/red fall colors, interesting dark mosaic of green, white, brown	lovely fall color and mosaic colored bark	strong wood, drought tolerant
Remove	Weak wood, not drought tolerant	Columnar Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i> 'Columnaris'	35	15	No	Columnar	Green turning orange red	Deep pink flowers	Ornamental cherries tend to be disease prone
Remove		Capital Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Capital'	35	12	No	Columnar	Medium green turning reddish purple	White flowers in clusters, good for narrow spaces	AVOID planting pears
Remove		Rancho Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Rancho'	35	30	No	Narrow upright		White flowers	
		Bigleaf Snowbell Tree	<i>Styrax obassia</i>	35	25'	No	upright and pyramidal-oval when young, rounded with age.	dark green above, pubescent beneath	Flowers white, fragrant	
		Redmond Bigleaf Linden	<i>Tillia americana x euchlora</i> "Redmond"	35	25	No	Pyramidal	light green, yellow fall		Lindens planted singly or in groups of 2-3 tend not to attract aphids, especially if they are not drought-stressed. AVOID planting lindens as long lines of street trees
Powerline incompatible. Plant in planting strips >7' wide.										
		Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	40	30	No	Oval	Dark green turning yellow	**Metro Green Street Tree	
Remove	not drought tolerant	Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	40	35	No	Oval	Blue green turning yellow to scarlet		
Remove	not drought tolerant	Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	40	35	No	Oval	Blue green turning yellow scarlet		Katsura trees are OK in N sides of buildings
		Yellowwood	<i>Cladastris lutea</i>	40	35	No	Round	Yellow to bright green, orange/yellow fall	White fragrant flower clusters	
Remove	Not drought tolerant	Eddies White Wonder Dogwood	<i>Cornus nutalli</i> X <i>florida</i>	40	15	No	Dense horizontal drooping	Good fall color,	White flowers	
		Eddie's White Wonder Dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i> x <i>Cornus florida</i>	40	15	No	Dense horizontal drooping habit.	Good fall color	White flowers	Most dogwoods do best in indirect afternoon sun
										strong wood, drought tolerant Good for north and east sides of structures, avoid south/western exposure. Gets aphids and other pests when stressed.
		Tricolor Beech	<i>Fagus slyvatica</i> 'Roseo-Marginata'	40	30	No	Broad Oval	Purple with light pink border		Best planted in afternoon shade. When stressed it will attract aphids.
		Tricolor Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Roseo-Marginata'	40	30	No	Broad Oval	Purple with light pink border		
		Princeton Sentry Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> "Princeton Sentry"	40	15	No	Narrowly pyramidal	Light green turning bright yellow		
		Princeton Sentry Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> "Princeton Sentry"	40	15	No	Narrowly pyramidal	Light green turning bright yellow		

Remove/Hiatus/Add	Why Change to Status	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE? Notes
		Kobus Magnolia	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	40	30	No	Round	Dark green	Evergreen leaves and flowers	
		Black Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	40	20	No	Pyramidal when young, spreading w/ age	Dark green glossy, copper/red in fall		Select male cultivars
Remove		Flowering Pear 'Cleveland Select'	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Cleveland Select"	40	15	No	Upright, pyramidal	Glossy, dark green turning wine red to scarlet	White cluster flowers, early bloomer	AVOID planting pears
Remove		Chanticleer Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Glens Form'	40	15	No	Pyramidal	Glossy green turning orange red	While flowers in clusters, good for narrow spaces	AVOID planting pears
Remove	not drought tolerant	Japanese Stewartia	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	40	20	No	Pyramidal	Dark green turning dark red	White camellia like flowers, mottled bark	Stewartias are OK on N sides of buildings
		Greenspire Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Greenspire'	40	30	No	Pyramidal, symmetrical	Dark green, yellow fall		Lindens planted singly or in groups of 2-3 tend not to attract aphids, especially if they are not drought-stressed. AVOID planting lindens as long lines of street trees
		Rancho Linden	<i>Tillia cordata</i> 'Rancho'	40	30	No	Vigorous pyramidal	Small leaves		Lindens planted singly or in groups of 2-3 tend not to attract aphids, especially if they are not drought-stressed. AVOID planting lindens as long lines of street trees
		Frontier Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> 'Frontier'	40	30	No	Broadly oval	Glossy green, burgundy fall	Disease tolerant	
Add		Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	40	50	No	Upright, vase, rounded	Semi-evergreen	Exfoliating bark, adaptable to varied conditions	No resistant to Dutch Elm disease and pollution, strong wood [KR note: young Chinese elm did not hold up well in Feb 2021 icestorm in Salem]
		Village Green Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> "Village Green"	40	38	No	Vase to round	Deep green / rusty red fall	Not recommended for high wind areas	
Powerline incompatible. Plant in planting areas >9' wide										
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for biodiversity	State Street™ Maple	<i>Acer miyabei</i> 'Morton'	45	30	No	Upright, oval	Dark green turning yellow	Native to Japan, endangered	
Add		Hardy rubber tree	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>	45	40	No	Round	dark green, elm like leaves	drought tolerant, low maintenance, sap is stringy latex "rubbery"	
Remove	vulnerable to Emerald Ash Borer (pest)	Summit Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata</i>	45	25	No	Pyramidal	Medium green turning yellow		
		Autumn Gold Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> "Autumn Gold"	45	35	No	Narrow broadening in age	Medium green turning gold/yellow	Seedless clone	
		Autumn Gold Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> "Autumn Gold"	45	35	No	Narrow broadening in age	Medium green turning gold/yellow	Seedless clone	
		Shademaster Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Shademaster'	45	35	No	Vase	Dark green turning yellow		Gall midges and cankers tend to disfigure and defoliate the tree prematurely
		Skyrocket Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i> 'Fastigiata'	45	15	No	Fastigiate	Dark green turning yellow brown	Interesting oak for very narrow spaces	
		Skyrocket Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i> "Fastigiata"	45	15	No	Fastigate	Dark green turning yellow brown	Interesting oak for very narrow spaces	
		Glenleven Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'Glenleven'	45	30	No	Pyramidal	Medium green turning yellow		Lindens planted singly or in groups of 2-3 tend not to attract aphids, especially if they are not drought-stressed. AVOID planting lindens as long lines of street trees
Remove	prone to aphids and sticky sap drop below canopy	Chancellor Linden	<i>Tillia cordata</i> 'Chancole'	45	20	No	Pyramidal, upright	Dark green turning yellow	Yellow fragrant flowers attractive to bees	Lindens planted singly or in groups of 2-3 tend not to attract aphids, especially if they are not drought-stressed. AVOID planting lindens as long lines of street trees
		Mushshino Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> "Musashino"	45	20	No	Very narrow upright vase	Medium green	ideal for narrow street, good canopy clearance	
		Halka Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Halka'	45	30	No	Vase	Medium green turning yellow	Cultivar	
		Halka Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Halka'	45	30	No	Vase	Medium green turning yellow		
		Musashino Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Musashino'	45	20	No	Very narrow upright vase	Medium green	Good for narrower street, clearance beneath canopy	
		Canoe or Paper Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	50	35	No	Oval	Dark green, yellow fall	The most permanent of the birches	Native Weak wood, not drought tolerant
		European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	50	35	No	Oval to Round	Dark green to golden yellow	Holds leaves into winter	Several cultivars available now
Remove	vulnerable to Emerald Ash Borer (pest)	Urbanite Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Urbanite'	50	40	No	Broad pyramidal	Lustrous green turning bronze		
		Skyline Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Skyline'	50	30	No	Broad pyramidal	Medium green turning golden		Gall midges and cankers tend to disfigure and defoliate the tree prematurely
		Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	50	25	No	Pyramidal	Green to brilliant scarlet	White flowers	Hard to find in trade
		Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	50	40	No	Broad oval	Glossy green turning scarlet		
		Forest Green Oak	<i>Quercus frainetto</i> 'Schmidt'	50	30	No	Upright w/ strong central leader	Glossy deep green		
		Skymaster Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i> 'Pyramich'	50	25	No	Pyramidal	Dark green turning yellow		
		Scarlet Oak	<i>Querus coccinea</i>	50	40	No	Broad Oval	Glossy green turning scarlet		
		Chinese scholar tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	50	40	No	Oval	Green, yellow in fall	Metro Green Street Tree**,	Change in botanical name to Styphnolobium not Sophora
		Green Vase Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> 'Green Vase'	50	40	No	Vase shaped w/ upright arching limbs	Green, yellow fall		
		Halka Honeylocust	<i>Gledisia triacanthos</i> 'Christie'	55	40	No	Upright	Green turning yellow		drought tolerant
		Halka Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Christie'	55	40	No	Upright	Green, yellow fall		Gall midges and cankers tend to disfigure and defoliate the tree prematurely
Hiatus	Reduce abundance of new maples for	Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	60	50	No	Wide spread	Green turning yellow		

Remove/Hiatus/Add	Why Change to Status	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?	Notes
Remove		Red Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea ‘Briotii’</i>	60	45	No	Round	Dark green turning yellow	Red flowers		
Remove	not drought tolerant	Globe Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis oblongifolia</i>	60	40	No	Round	Green turning bright yellow red	White flowers		
	weak wood, not drought tolerant, prone to diseases	Atlas cedar	<i>Cedrus libani ssp. Atlantica</i>	60	60	No			Metro Green Street Tree**		
Remove		Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nutallii</i>	60	30	No	Broad upright	Deep green, bright fall color.		Native	Prone to dogwood anthracnose
		Purple Rivers Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica ‘Riversii’</i>	60	40	No	Oval	Deep purple turning bronze			strong wood, drought tolerant
		Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	60	45	No	Vertical, dense	Glossy green above, gray / white pubescent below.	some tolerance to drought and urban conditions		easy to transplant, good for tree wells, heat/drought tolerant
		English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	60	40	No	Vertical, dense	Dark green above, bluish green below,	Tolerates drought / seasonal flooding, poor soils, prefers well-drained soil		
		Accolade Elm	<i>Ulmus hybrids</i>	60	40	No	Vase	lustrous dark green and smooth	resembles American elm, reportedly tolerant of Dutch elm disease, elm leaf miner and elm leaf beetle		
		Oregon White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	65	45	No	Vertical, dense	Dark green, round lobed	Autumn color is saddle brown, windier tree, needs ample space	Native	drought tolerant, tough to transplant
		Kentucky Coffee Tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	70	40	No	Open	Green			strong wood, drought tolerant MALE cultivars
		Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	70	25	No	Pyramidal to oval	Green, yellow fall	Decidious conifer, looks like a redwood in summer		Deciduous conifer
		Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	70	50	No	Round	Green turning red			
		Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	70	50	No	Horizontal, open	Glossy, dark green, turning brown to red in fall	Large acorns, tolerates drought and seasonal flooding		
		Accolade Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica x wilsonia</i>	70	60	No	Vase shaped w/ arching limbs	Glossy green, yellow fall	Resistant to elm leaf beetle and dutch elm disease		
		Triumph Elm	<i>Ulmus ‘Morton Glossy’</i>	70	60	No	Upright oval to vase shaped	Glossy dark green, yellow fall			
		Deodar cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	80	60	No	Horizontal, dense		Metro Green Street Tree** not shade tolerant, needs ample space, somewhat susceptible to disease and pests		Weak wood
		Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	80	40	No	Horizontal, dense	Glossy green above and paler below			
		Grand fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	100	40	No	Upright, vertical, dense	Needles	Metro Green Street Tree**	Native	Fir engraver
		London plane	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	100	65	No	Spreading	Green turning red in fall	Metro Green Street Tree**,		
		Western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	100	60	No	Pyramidal	Persistent, green	Metro Green Street Tree**, Does not like direct sun	Native	
Please Note: Species with a ** are from Metro's Illustrated Guide "Trees for Green Streets". They should be planted in an 8' or larger planter strip, or if in a tree well, at least 5' by 5' with removable pavers to make room for the tree as it grows.											

OREGON NATIVE TREE SPECIES

Please Note: In general, native trees are NOT recommended as Street Trees within parking strips due to the large planting area required (at least 10' wide). There are some exceptions, which are listed above. Large native trees are appropriate behind the sidewalk in a yard or park area. The city encourages the planting of native plants and trees where appropriate. For further information, please refer to the following resources:

OSU Extension Service Landscape Plants website	http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/native-or.htm#native
Oregon City Native Plant List	http://www.oregoncity.org/sites/default/files/Native%20Plant%20List.pdf
Portland Plant List	http://www.portlandonline.com/auditor/index.cfm?&a=322280&c=34460
Metro Trees for Green Streets	Booklet (For Purchase) http://www.oregonmetro.gov/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=26337

OTHER LARGE TREES

Please Note: Many species of large trees are NOT recommended as Street Trees within parking strips due to the large planting area required (at least 10' wide) or because they have certain characteristics that make them unsuitable as street trees (e.g. intolerance of clay soils, dust, or weaker structure or wood). There are some exceptions, which are listed above. Large trees may be appropriate behind the sidewalk in a yard or park area. The city encourages the planting of large trees where appropriate. For further information, please refer to the following resources:

Portland Plant List	http://www.portlandonline.com/auditor/index.cfm?&a=322280&c=34460
Metro Trees for Green Streets	Booklet (For Purchase) http://www.oregonmetro.gov/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=26337

OREGON CITY STREET TREE LIST (Reso. 13-27, Adopted 12/04/2013)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES FOR 2.5' TO 3' PLANTING STRIP								
Cornelian Cherry Dogwood	<i>Cornus mas</i>	15	20	Yes	upright rounded to upright spreading	medium to dark green		
Eddie's White Wonder Dogwood	<i>Cornus nuttallii x Cornus florida</i>	40	15	Yes	Dense horizontal drooping habit.	Good fall color	White flowers	
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	20	25	Yes	Upright	Bright green, lighter underside turning glowing	Small clusters before leaves appear in May	
Japanese Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	25	25	Yes	Vine shaped	Lustrous medium green turning yellow to scarlet	Small clusters with raspberry like fruit, blooms later than most	
Starlight Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa X nuttallii</i>	30	20	Yes	Upright, oval	Deep green, Fall red	Large, creamy white flower, fruit 3/4" , orange	
Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>	35	15'	Yes	Rounded, often low branched	yellow to yellow green autumn color.	White, bell-shaped flowers in spring offer mild interest;	
Bigleaf Snowbell Tree	<i>Styrax obassia</i>	35	25'	Yes	upright and pyramidal-oval when	dark green above, pubescent beneath	Flowers white, fragrant	
Blireiana Plum	<i>Prunus x blireiana</i>	20	20'	Yes	rounded, dense branching, trunk often	first purple but fade to green	Blooms early spring, Flowers pink, fragrant. Fruit purplish red	
Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistachia chinensis</i>	25	25'	Yes	Oval, Rounded or Umbrella	Green. Red, Gold, Orange or Multicolored in Fall.	Inconspicuous. Flowers in Spring. Fruit Prolific, Red or Mostly	
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia cultivars</i>	20	20'	Yes	Oval, Rounded, Umbrella or Vase	Dark green, usually with a slight gloss.	Showy, Lavender, Pink, Red, Rose or White. Flowers in Summer.	
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	20	20	Yes	Round	Medium green turning orange to scarlet red	Bright red, winged fruit	
Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	35	30	Yes	Round to oval	Dark green turning yellow	Corky bark that is striking in winter	
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	25	25	Yes	Upright, low branching	Green, yellow or red turning scarlet, orange or		
Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	25	20	Yes	Narrow to rounded	Dark green above, silvery below turning brilliant	thin strips	
Roughbark Maple	<i>Acer triflorum</i>	25	20'	Yes	Oval	dark green, becoming yellow, orange and/or	Flower yellow.	
Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	25	10	Yes	Upright, spreading	Medium green turning orange to bright red	Winged fruit resembling bow ties, thrives in shade	Native
Japanese Snowbell	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	25	25'	Yes	Rounded, horizontal	Medium to dark green, glabrous above.	Flowers perfect, bell-shaped, 2 cm wide, white with yellow	
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	25	20'	Yes	Pyramidal	Green	White panicles and yellow brown fruit	
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	35	30	Yes	Round	Rich green, heart shaped turning yellow	Small rosy pink flowers with 4-6 dried pods "	
Lavelle Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	30	20	Yes	Upright, open	Glossy green turning bronze to copper red	White cluster flowers, showy orange-red fruit	
Summer Sprite Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Halka'</i>	20	15'	Yes	Dense compact crown, sheared	Yellow fall color	JF Schmidt small varietal	

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES FOR PLANTING IN 3' TO 4' PLANTING STRIP								
Trident Maple	<i>Acer buergeranum</i>	25	20	Yes	Oval to Round	Glossy green turning yellow orange red	Exfoliating bark, adaptable to varied conditions	Native
Vine Maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>	25	10	Yes	Upright Spreading	Medium green turning bright orange and red	Northwest native maple, open delicate form, thrives in shade	
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	20	20	Yes	Upright Round	Green turning yellow to scarlet red	Small fragrant flowers followed by winged fruit	
Rocky Mountain Glow Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum "schmidt"</i>	25	15	Yes	Oval	Dark green turning bright red	Requires well drained soil	
Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	30	20	Yes	Round	Green w/silver under, bright red orange in fall	Interesting cinnamon brown under exfoliating bark	
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	25	25	Yes	Upright, low branching	Green, yellow or red turning scarlet, orange or	Many varieties including dwarf species	Native
Roughbark Maple	<i>Acer triflorum</i>	25	20	Yes	Dense and rounded	Dark green, becoming yellow, orange and/or		
Pyramidal Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis pyramidalis</i>	30	20	Yes	Very Upright	Dark green turning brilliant red and orange	White flowers in spring, dark purple fruit attract birds	
Allegheny Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	25	15	Yes	Upright and Oval	Green turning orange in fall	White flowers in spring, blue purple fruit attract birds	
Western serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	25	25	Yes	Vertical, dense		Metro Green Street Tree**	
Eddies White Wonder Dogwood	<i>Cornus nutalli X florida</i>	40	15	Yes	Dense horizontal drooping	Good fall color,	White flowers	
Starlight Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa X nuttallii</i>	30	20	Yes	Upright, oval	Deep green, Fall red	Large, creamy white flower, fruit 3/4" , orange	
Crimson Cloud Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata “Crimson Cloud”</i>	25	18		Oval	Glossy green	Flowers are bright red with white center, bright red fruit	
Columnar Goldenrain	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata fastigiata</i>	30	6		Narrow Fastigate	Green turning yellow	Yellow flowers in summer, brown persistent fruits, tolerant of	
Goldenrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	30	20		Round, Open	Green turning yellow	Yellow flowers in summer, brown persistent fruits, tolerant of	
Newport Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	20	20		Oval to Round	Purplish Red	Single pink flowers	
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	25	15	Yes	Pyramidal	Green	White panicles and yellow brown fruit	
Ivory Silk Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk'</i>	25	15	Yes	Pyramidal	Green	White panicles and yellow brown fruit	
Skyrocket Oak	<i>Quercus robur “Fastigiata”</i>	45	15		Fastigate	Dark green turning yellow brown	Interesting oak for very narrow spaces	
Summer Sprite Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Halka'</i>							

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES FOR PLANTING IN 4 ½' TO 5 ½' PLANTING STRIPS								
Queen Elizabeth Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i> “Queen Elizabeth”	35	30	Yes	Upright, Oval	Dark green turning yellow		
Rocky Mountain Glow Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i> 'Schmidt'	25	15		Oval	dark green, orange/yellow in fall		
Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	30	20	Yes	Round	Green w/silver under, bright red orange in fall	Interesting cinnamon brown under exfoliating bark	
Pyramidal European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulas</i> “Fastigiata”	35	20		Dense, Upright, Pyramid to Oval	Dark green turning yellow	Retains leaves into winter, small hard nutlets in clusters	
Frans Fontaine Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulas</i> “Frans Fontaine”	35	15		Broadly oval	Dark green turning yellow		
Chinese Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa chinensis</i>	30	30		Round	Green turning red	White flowers and red pink fruit	
Lavelle Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus x lavelle</i>	30	20		Upright	Dark glossy green turning bronze red	White flowers, red persistent fruit	
Saratoga Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> “Saratoga”	30	30	Yes	Round	Greenish gold turning yellow	Avoid female plants, fruit is extremely messy and malodorous	
Autumn Gold Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> "Autumn Gold"	45	35		Narrow broadening in age	Medium green turning gold/yellow	Seedless clone	
Princeton Sentry Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> "Princeton Sentry"	40	15		Narrowly pyramidal	Light green turning bright yellow		
American Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	35	25		Oval	Medium green turning yellow	Male catkins visible in winter, greenish white nutlets	
Columnar Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i> ‘Columnaris’	35	15		Columnar	Green turning orange red	Deep pink flowers	
Pink Flair Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i> ‘JFSKW58’	25	15		Narrow / Upright	Bright orange, red fall	pink clusters, blooms later (avoids frost), upright symmetry	
Capital Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> ‘Capital’	35	12		Columnar	Medium green turning reddish purple	White flowers in clusters, good for narrow spaces	
Chanticleer Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> ‘Glens Form’	40	15		Pyramidal	Glossy green turning orange red	White flowers in clusters, good for narrow spaces	
Flowering Pear ‘Cleveland Select’	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> "Cleveland Select"	40	15		Upright, pyramidal	Glossy, dark green turning wine red to scarlet	White cluster flowers, early bloomer	
Skyrocket Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i> ‘Fastigiata’	45	15		Fastigiate	Dark green turning yellow brown	Interesting oak for very narrow spaces	
Japanese Stewartia	<i>Stewartia pseudocamellia</i>	40	20		Pyramidal	Dark green turning dark red	White camellia like flowers, mottled bark	
Chancellor Linden	<i>Tillia cordata</i> ‘Chancole’	45	20		Pyramidal, upright	Dark green turning yellow	Yellow fragrant flowers attractive to bees	
"WirelessTM" Zelkova"	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> ‘Schmidtlow’	24	36	Yes	Broadly spreading vase	Medium green turning red		
Mushshino Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> "Musashino"	45	20		Very narrow upright vase	Medium green	ideal for narrow street, good canopy clearance	

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES FOR PLANTING IN 6' TO 8' PARKING STRIPS								
State StreetTM Maple	<i>Acer miyabei 'Morton'</i>	45	30		Upright, oval	Dark green turning yellow	Native to Japan, endangered	
European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	50	35		Oval to Round	Dark green to golden yellow	Holds leaves into winter	
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	40	30		Oval	Dark green turning yellow	**Metro Green Street Tree	
Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	40	35		Oval	Blue green turning yellow scarlet		
Yellowwood	<i>Cladastris lutea</i>	40	35		Round	Yellow to bright green, orange/yellow fall	White fragrant flower clusters	
Pacific Dogwood	<i>Cornus nutallii</i>	60	30		Broad upright	Deep green, bright fall color.		Native
Tricolor Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Roseo-Marginata'</i>	40	30		Broad Oval	Purple with light pink border		
Saratoga Ginko	<i>Ginkgo biloba 'Saratoga'</i>	30	30		Round	Green gold to yellow	Avoid female plants, fruit is extremely messy and malodorous	
Autumn Gold Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba "Autumn Gold"</i>	45	35		Narrow broadening in age	Medium green turning gold/yellow	Seedless clone	
Princeton Sentry Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba "Princeton Sentry"</i>	40	15		Narrowly pyramidal	Light green turning bright yellow		
Shademaster Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster'</i>	45	35		Vase	Dark green turning yellow		
Skyline Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Skyline'</i>	50	30		Broad pyramidal	Medium green turning golden		
Halka Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Christie'</i>	55	40		Upright	Green, yellow fall		
Kobus Magnolia	<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	40	30		Round	Dark green	Evergreen leaves and flowers	
Royal Burgandy Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata 'Royal Burgandy'</i>	30	20		Vase	Purple red to red and orange	Pink flowers	
Rancho Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Rancho'</i>	35	30		Narrow upright		White flowers	
Trinity Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Trinity'</i>	30	25		Broadly oval to round	Glossy green, orange/red fall	White flowers	
Scarlet Oak	<i>Querus coccinea</i>	50	40		Broad Oval	Glossy green turning scarlet		
Skymaster Oak	<i>Quercus robur 'Pyramich'</i>	50	25		Pyramidal	Dark green turning yellow		
Forest Green Oak	<i>Quercus frainetto 'Schmidt'</i>	50	30		Upright w/ strong central leader	Glossy deep green		
Glenleven Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Glenleven'</i>	45	30		Pyramidal	Medium green turning yellow		
Greenspire Linden	<i>Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'</i>	40	30		Pyramidal, symmetrical	Dark green, yellow fall		
Redmond Bigleaf Linden	<i>Tillia americana x euchlora "Redmond"</i>	35	25		Pyramidal	light green, yellow fall		
Rancho Linden	<i>Tillia cordata 'Rancho'</i>	40	30		Vigorous pyramidal	Small leaves		
Frontier Elm	<i>Ulmus 'Frontier'</i>	40	30		Broadly oval	Glossy green, burgundy fall	Disease tolerant	
Accolade Elm	<i>Ulmus japonica x wilsonia</i>	70	60		Vase shaped w/ arching limbs	Glossy green, yellow fall	Resistant to elm leaf beetle and dutch elm disease	
Triumph Elm	<i>Ulmus 'Morton Glossy'</i>	70	60		Upright oval to vase shaped	Glossy dark green, yellow fall		
Green Vase Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'</i>	50	40		Vase shaped w/ upright arching limbs	Green, yellow fall		
Halka Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Halka'</i>	45	30		Vase	Medium green turning yellow	Cultivar	
Village Green Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Village Green'</i>	40	38		Vase to round	Deep green / rusty red fall	Not recommended for high wind areas	
"WirelessTM" Zelkova"	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Schmidtlow'</i>	24	36		Broadly spreading vase	Medium green turning red	Cultivar	
Musashino Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Musashino'</i>	45	20		Very narrow upright vase	Medium green	Good for narrower street, clearance beneath canopy	

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	MATURE HEIGHT (ft)	CANOPY SPREAD (ft)	POWER LINE OK?	STRUCTURE	FOLIAGE	FLOWERS, FRUIT, OTHER SPECIAL INTEREST	OREGON NATIVE?
RECOMMENDED STREET TREES FOR PLANTING IN 8 ½' AND LARGER PARKING STRIPS								
Metro's Illustrated Guide "Trees for								
Grand fir	<i>Abies grandis</i>	100	40		Upright, vertical, dense	Needles	Metro Green Street Tree**	Native
Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	60	50		Wide spread	Green turning yellow		
Wineleaf Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus ‘Spaithii’</i>	30	50		Pyramidal	Dark green		
Red Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea ‘Briotii’</i>	60	45		Round	Dark green turning yellow	Red flowers	
Globe Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis oblongifolia</i>	60	40		Round	Green turning bright yellow red	White flowers	
Canoe or Paper Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	50	35		Oval	Dark green, yellow fall	The most permanent of the birches	Native
Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	40	35		Oval	Blue green turning yellow to scarlet		
Red Bud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	20	25		Open spreading	Medium green turning yellow	Pink flowers	
Deodar cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	80	60		Horizontal, dense		Metro Green Street Tree**	
Atlas cedar	<i>Cedrus libani ssp. Atlantica</i>	60	60				Metro Green Street Tree**	
Purple Rivers Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica ‘Riversii’</i>	60	40		Oval	Deep purple turning bronze		
Tricolor Beech	<i>Fagus slyvatica ‘Roseo-Marginata’</i>	40	30		Broad Oval	Purple with light pink border		
Flame Ash	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa ‘Flame’</i>	35	30		Round	Green turning purple and red		
Urbanite Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica ‘Urbanite’</i>	50	40		Broad pyramidal	Lustrous green turning bronze		
Summit Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica lanceolata</i>	45	25		Pyramidal	Medium green turning yellow		
Saratoga Ginko	<i>Ginko biloba ‘Saratoga’</i>	30	30		Round	Green gold to yellow		
Halka Honeylocust	<i>Gledisia triacanthos ‘Christie’</i>	55	40		Upright	Green turning yellow		
Kentucky Coffee Tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	70	40		Open	Green		
Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	70	25		Pyramidal to oval	Green, yellow fall	Decidious conifer, looks like a redwood in summer	
Black Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	40	20	Yes	Pyramidal when young, spreading w/	Dark green glossy, copper/red in fall		
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	50	25		Pyramidal	Green to brilliant scarlet	White flowers	
Chinese scholar tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	50	40		Oval	Green, yellow in fall	Metro Green Street Tree**,	
Yoshino Cherry	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	30	30		Spreading	Green turning yellow	Pink or white flowers	
London plane	<i>Platanus × acerifolia</i>	100	65		Spreading	Green turning red in fall	Metro Green Street Tree**,	
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	50	40		Broad oval	Glossy green turning scarlet		
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	80	40		Horizontal, dense	Glossy green above and paler below	Not shade tolerant, needs ample space, somewhat susceptible	
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	70	50		Horizontal, open	Glossy, dark green, turning brown to red in fall	Large acorns, tolerates drought and seasonal flooding	
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	60	45		Vertical, dense	Glossy green above, gray / white pubescent	some tolerance to drought and urban conditions	
Oregon White Oak	<i>Quercus garryana</i>	65	45		Vertical, dense	Dark green, round lobed	Autumn color is saddle brown, wildlife tree, Needs ample space	Native
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	60	40		Vertical, dense	Dark green above, bluish green below,	Tolerates drought / seasonal flooding, poor soils, prefers well-	
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	70	50		Round	Green turning red		
Western red cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	100	60		Pyramidal	Persistent, green	Metro Green Street Tree**, Does not like direct sun	Native
Accolade Elm	<i>Ulmus hybrids</i>	60	40		Vase	lustrous dark green and smooth	Resembles American Elm, Reportedly tolerant of Dutch elm	
Halka Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata ‘Halka’</i>	45	30		Vase	Medium green turning yellow		

OREGON NATIVE TREE SPECIES

Please Note: In general, native trees are NOT recommended as Street Trees within parking strips due to the large planting area required (at least 10' wide). There are some exceptions, which are listed above. Large native trees are appropriate behind the sidewalk in a yard or park area. The city encourages the planting of native plants and trees where appropriate. For further information, please refer to the following resources:

OSU Extension Service Landscape Plants website

<http://oregonstate.edu/dept/ldplants/native-or.htm#native>

Oregon City Native Plant List

<http://www.orcity.org/sites/default/files/Native%20Plant%20List.pdf>

Portland Plant List

<http://www.portlandonline.com/auditor/index.cfm?&a=322280&c=34460>

Metro Trees for Green Streets

Booklet (For Purchase)

<http://www.oregonmetro.gov/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=26337>

OTHER LARGE TREES

Please Note: Many species of large trees are NOT recommended as Street Trees within parking strips due to the large planting area required (at least 10' wide) or because they have certain characteristics that make them unsuitable as street trees (e.g. intolerance of clay soils, dust, or weaker structure or wood). There are some exceptions, which are listed above. Large trees may be appropriate behind the sidewalk in a yard or park area. The city encourages the planting of large trees where appropriate. For further information, please refer to the following resources:

Portland Plant List

<http://www.portlandonline.com/auditor/index.cfm?&a=322280&c=34460>

Metro Trees for Green Streets

Booklet (For Purchase)

<http://www.oregonmetro.gov/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=26337>

Recommended
Street Tree

guide

PREPARED BY THE ASHLAND TREE COMMISSION

The Ashland Tree Commission wishes to thank past tree commissioners who have contributed to the preparation of the Recommended Street Tree List. They donated time, energy, and enthusiasm to the development of the list. The Commission is indebted to Sue Anne Frank, the University of Washington Center for Urban Horticulture, Puget Sound Power and Light Company, and the Washington State Department of natural Resources for the format of the tree profiles and for some of the information which was derived from their publication, "Urban Forestry Notebook", and adapted to this region.

A special acknowledgement goes to January Jennings, Donn Todt and Bryan Nelson for their professional contributions. They intrepidly guided the publication through its many drafts and with their passion for trees saw it through to its final form. Recognition and appreciation go to Robbin Pearce who, serving as an invaluable liaison between the City of Ashland Planning Department and the Tree Commission, has steadfastly worked with the list in its various drafts and stages of development.

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Donn Todt, Parks Department Liaison
Cameron Hanson, City Council Liaison

**Recommended Street Trees: A Guide to Selection,
Planting and Maintenance**

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The Urban Forest

Ashland enjoys a heritage of tree care dating back to the pioneers. In recent years, Ashland has consistently been named Tree City USA, a prestigious and gratifying award, by the National Arbor Day Foundation. The City of Ashland wishes to enhance and extend this heritage of tree care. The City wishes to encourage tree plantings that are functional as well as aesthetically pleasing. Appropriate tree selection today will assure a delightful and diverse urban forest tomorrow.

Diversity in an urban forest is an index to its health. Since arboreal diversity is a goal, the Ashland Tree Commission has created this guide to the many species and varieties that are best suited for planting along the City's streets or anywhere in the public right-of-way. These trees have been selected because they generally have a conservative, containable root system. In addition, they are less messy with less seed or fruit drop than many species. They also require limited care and pruning and have good resistance to most pests and diseases. Lastly, they provide shade and help create an attractive and healthy neighborhood environment.

The Recommended Street Tree List is not exhaustive. There are many additional trees that have great value as street trees. Many of these are described in the publications listed in the reference section. Trees other than those listed should be chosen to fit local conditions. The use of trees on the prohibited list for street trees is subject to approval by the Tree Commission.

Young Trees Need Special Care

The Recommended Street Tree List should be an aid to tree selection, but a healthy urban forest depends on more than correct selection. City trees depend on consistent care from the time they are planted.

Young trees are especially vulnerable under urban conditions. They are fragile and can be easily damaged. For protection, most newly-planted trees should be staked for only the first year. New trees should be deeply watered once a week for the first two summers and less often over the next two years. This will promote deep rooting as the tree will seek water further down in the soil. Fertilizers, too, should be phased out over a few years. Both over-fertilizing and over-watering lead to shallow-rooted trees which require regular "handouts" in order to survive.

Proper pruning of street trees when they are young is also important. City trees must co-exist with traffic, powerlines, buildings, and pedestrians. City ordinances require branches to be trimmed 8 feet above sidewalks and 14 feet above streets. Correct pruning is the best thing that can be done for a tree. Consult the references listed for more information about proper pruning techniques.

Site Design and Use Standards

APPROVAL STANDARDS: All development fronting on public or private streets shall be required to plant street trees in accordance with the following standards and chosen from the recommended list of street trees.

LOCATION FOR STREET TREES: Street trees shall be located behind the sidewalk except in cases where there is a designated planting strip in the right-of-way, or the sidewalk is greater than 8 feet wide. Street trees shall include irrigation, root barriers, and generally conform to the standards established by the Department of Community Development.

SPACING, PLACEMENT, AND PRUNING OF STREET TREES: All tree spacing may be made subject to special site conditions which may, for reasons such as safety, affect the decision. Any such proposed special condition shall be subject to the Staff Advisor's review and approval. The placement, spacing, and pruning of street trees shall be as follows:

1. Street trees shall be placed at the rate of one tree for every 30 feet of street frontage. Trees shall be evenly spaced, with variations to the spacing permitted for specific site limitations, such as driveway approaches.
2. Trees shall not be planted closer than 25 feet from the curb line of intersections of streets or alleys, and not closer than 10 feet from private driveways (measured at the back edge of the sidewalk), fire hydrants, or utility poles.
3. Street trees shall not be planted closer than 20 feet to light standards. Except for public safety no new light standard location shall be positioned closer than 10 feet to any existing street tree, and preferably such locations will be at least 20 feet distant.
4. Trees shall not be planted closer than 2 1/2 feet from the face of the curb except at intersections where it shall be 5 feet from the curb, in a curb return area.
5. Where there are overhead power lines, tree species are to be chosen that will not interfere with those lines.
6. Trees shall not be planted within 2 feet of any permanent hard surface paving or walkway. Sidewalk cuts in concrete for trees, or tree wells, shall be at least 25 square feet; however, larger cuts are encouraged because they allow additional air and water into the root system and add to the health of the tree. Tree wells shall be covered by tree grates in accordance with City specifications.
7. Trees, as they grow, shall be pruned to provide at least 8 feet of clearance above sidewalks and 14 feet above street roadway surfaces.
8. Existing trees may be used as street trees if there will be no damage from the development which will kill or weaken the tree. Sidewalks of variable width and elevation may be utilized to save existing street trees, subject to approval by the Staff Advisor.

REPLACEMENT OF STREET TREES: Existing street trees removed by development projects shall be replaced by the developer with those from the approved street tree list. The replacement trees shall be of size and species similar to the trees that are approved by the Staff Advisor.

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES: Street trees shall conform to the street tree list approved by the Ashland Tree Commission.

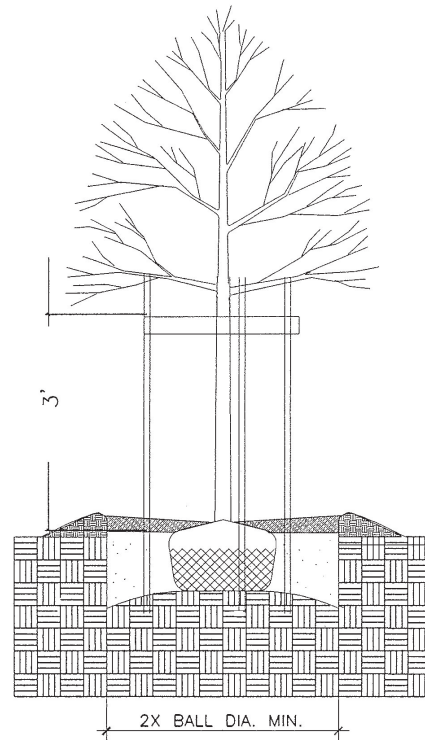
Planting Instructions

Proper planting of street trees will help assure their survival and get them off to a good start.

1. HOLE SIZE: Each hole should be about twice the diameter of the container or root ball. In soils that have good structure, the planting hole need only be deep enough to hold the root ball. Plant “high” or “proud” in all but sandy soils. The sides and bottom of the hole should be roughened with a shovel to intermingle the backfill and local native soil and to provide easier access for developing roots.

2. SOIL IMPROVEMENT: For most street tree planting, a back fill soil mix composed of 25% humus or soil amendment and 75% tree pit soil is recommended. In heavier clay soils, amendments are not recommended.

3. PLANTING: Place the tree in the hole with the roots spread in a natural position. The tree should stand at about the same depth that it grew in the nursery. Work the backfill soil firmly around the roots, watering it, if necessary, to settle and fill pockets. Fill the hole leaving a saucer-like depression to retain water. Handle balled and burlapped (B&B) plants by the ball only. The burlap should be untied from the tree trunk and tucked well below the soil level, but not completely removed. Remove all strings and tags from the trunk and branches. Wire cages should be flattened or clipped only after tree is in hole.



4. SELECTED PRUNING: Pruning may be necessary. B&B trees have often been pre-pruned by the nursery at the time of digging. Prune only to keep the normal shape of the tree. Cut just above a bud or close to a twig, branch, or trunk. Try to form a well developed crown with a strong leader and wide-angled branches.

5. FERTILIZER (OPTIONAL): When the hole for the tree is about 2/3 backfilled, slow-release fertilizer tablets may be evenly distributed around the rootball. The tablets should have an analysis of 20-5-10 N-P-K or similar balance.

6. STAKING: In many cases staking of new trees is unnecessary. Staking is beneficial in areas of potential vandalism, high winds and/or wet soil. Trees should be double staked with 7' long stakes having a minimum diameter of two inches. The stakes should extend four to five feet above the ground. Ties should be one inch canvas web belting or rubber, looped loosely around the trunk in a figure-eight pattern and nailed to the tree stakes. The tree should remain staked for no more than one year.

7. WATERING: Water new trees once a week for the first two summers and less often over the next two years. Deep waterings should be applied slowly within the area under the spread of the trees crown and just beyond. Short frequent waterings wet only the top few inches of soil and encourage roots to grow near the surface. Ask at your local nursery if you have questions about planting, pruning, feeding or watering your new trees.

Scientific Name	Common Name	PAGE
<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Trident Maple	18
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple	19
<i>Acer freemanii</i>	'Armstrong' Maple	20
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple	21
<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	Bigtooth Maple	22
<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paperbark Maple	23
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	24
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	25
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	26
<i>Acer truncatum</i>	Purplebow Maple, Shantung Maple	27
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Hybrid Serviceberry	28
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> var. 'Fastigata'	European Hornbeam var. 'Fastigata'	29
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam	30
<i>Carpinus japonica</i>	Japanese Hornbeam	31
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	32
<i>Chitalpa tashkentensis</i>	Pink Dawn, White Cloud	33
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	Yellowwood	34
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa Dogwood	35
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> var. 'Paul's Scarlet'	Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn	36
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Thorn	37
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	American Ash	38
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	39
<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> var. 'Raywood'	'Raywood' Narrowleaf Ash	40
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> var. 'Summit'	'Summit' Green Ash	41
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo/Maidenhair Tree	42
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Thornless Honeylocust	43
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree	44
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain Tree	45
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape myrtle	46
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	47
<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobus Magnolia	48

(Continued on page 8)

Scientific Name	Common Name	PAGE
<i>Malus spp.</i>	Ornamental Crabapples	49
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo/Sourgum	50
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood	51
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Parrotia	52
<i>Pistache chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache	53
<i>Prunus cerasifera vars.</i>	Flowering Plum	54
<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Sargent Cherry	55
<i>Prunus serrulata vars.</i>	Japanese Flowering Cherries	56
<i>Pyrus calleryana vars.</i>	Callery Pear	57
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	Canyon Live Oak	58
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	59
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	60
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	61
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak	62
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European Mountain Ash	63
<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	Japanese Snowbell	64
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Baldcypress	65
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden	66
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	67
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Zelkova	68

Tree Shapes and Sizes to Suit the Site

Consider the size and shape of trees for optimal placement in the landscape. The first consideration in selecting a tree is that the size and shape of the tree should suit the specific location in which it is planted. The following lists will help you select an appropriate tree for a particular circumstance.

PYRAMIDAL

Many trees that appear upright when young become pyramidal with age. As they mature, the lower branches get larger and begin to droop with weight. These lower branches should not interfere with vehicular or pedestrian traffic so pruning is sometimes needed. Although pruning may be required, some pyramidal trees nevertheless make good street trees. Medium to large pyramidal trees should not be planted under power lines.

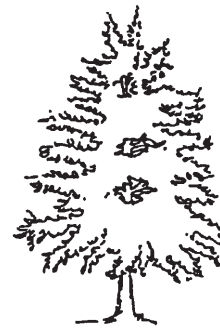
EXAMPLES OF TREES HAVING A PYRAMIDAL SHAPE

SMALL TO MEDIUM TREES

Sourwood
Kobus Magnolia

MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES

Ginkgo
Evergreen Magnolia
Tupelo or Sour Gum
Littleleaf Linden



ROUNDED TO SPREADING

Small, round trees are preferred for some sites under utility lines while large, round trees are preferred for sites needing a dramatic impact on the streetscape. Many large, round trees have multiple tops which can be pruned to form a "V-shape" around powerlines as the trees mature. Wide-spreading trees require more thought before they are chosen as street trees. They either need to be placed further back from the street or need to be pruned with care to secure clearance over the roadway.

EXAMPLES OF TREES HAVING A ROUNDED TO SPREADING SHAPE

SMALL TO MEDIUM TREES

Hedge Maple
Amur Maple
Eastern Redbud
Crapemyrtle
Ornamental Crabapple
Goldenrain Tree
Variegated Box Elder

MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES

Norway Maple
Flowering Ash
Thornless Honeylocust
Canyon Live Oak
Scarlet Oak



OVAL

An upright oval shape is a good shape for a street tree, reaching up toward the sky without too much competition with vehicular traffic. Some oval-shaped trees reach to a lofty height with a single center trunk and are therefore unsuitable for planting underneath powerlines. Others having multiple leaders may be pruned to a 'U-shape' around powerlines.

EXAMPLES OF TREES HAVING AN OVAL SHAPE**SMALL TO MEDIUM TREES**

Trident Maple
Kousa Dogwood
American Hornbeam
Washington Thorn
Paperbark Maple
Chinese Pistache

MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES

Red Maple
Sugar Maple
American Ash
'Raywood' Ash
Red Oak

**COLUMNAR**

Columnar trees are frequently used because there is not room enough for other tree types. Narrow branch angles result from branches that grow up instead of out. Branches of this type are structurally less strong than wider angled branches. Columnar trees should not be planted directly under powerlines.

EXAMPLES OF TREES HAVING A COLUMNAR SHAPE**SMALL TO MEDIUM TREES**

Upright Goldenrain
Flowering Crabapple vars.
Flowering Cherry vars.
Flowering Pear vars.

MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES

Upright English Oak
'Armstrong' Red Maple
'Olmsted' Norway Maple
'Columnar' Sugar Maple
Columnar Norway Maple
Carpinus betula 'Fastigiata'

**VASE-SHAPED**

A vase-shaped (or V-shaped) tree is a favored form because the branches arch to form a shady canopy over both streets and sidewalks while staying out of the way of traffic and powerlines. Note: Some of the trees listed below naturally develop an upright-oval shape. However, pruning the lower limbs gives a vase shaped form.

EXAMPLES OF TREES HAVING A VASE SHAPE**SMALL TO MEDIUM TREES**

European Hornbeam
'Kwanzan' Flowering Cherry
Eastern Redbud

MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES

Sargent Cherry
Chinese Elm
Zelkova
American Yellowwood
Kentucky Coffee Tree
Persian Parrotia
California Black Oak



Trees for Urban Conditions

City trees must contend with tremendous biological, physical, and chemical stresses: too much water or too little; hot summer temperatures; polluted air, water and soil; physical damage from vehicles and vandalism. Listed below are species that the Tree Commission recommends for withstanding the stress of urban conditions in downtown locations.

Red Maple	Hedge Maple
Norway Maple	Amur Maple
Ginkgo	Goldenrain Tree
Thornless Honeylocust	Red Oak
Littleleaf Linden	Flowering Pear
European Hornbeam	Kentucky Coffee Tree
	'Raywood' Ash

Drought Tolerant Trees

The following is a list of trees on the Recommended Street Tree List that are somewhat drought tolerant **once they are well established in the landscape.**

Trident Maple	Norway Maple
Hedge Maple	'Green Mountain' Sugar Maple
Amur Maple	'Autumn Purple' Ash
Washington Thorn	Flowering Ash
'Raywood' Ash	'Rosehill' Ash
Goldenrain Tree	Chinese Pistache
Crapemyrtle	Canyon Live Oak
Flowering Crabapple	Chinese Elm
Flowering Pear	Zelkova
Littleleaf Linden	

Solar Friendly Trees

These trees allow the maximum amount of solar radiation during the late autumn, winter and early spring.

Trident Maple	Amur Maple variety 'Flame'
American Ash	Crapemyrtle
Flowering Ash	Zelkova
Paperbark Maple	Eastern Redbud
'Autumn Flame' Red Maple	American Hornbeam
'Crimson King' Norway Maple	'October Glory' Red Maple
'Schlesinger' Red Maple	'Green Mountain' Sugar Maple
'Legacy' Sugar Maple	Sargent Cherry
Honeylocust	'Raywood' Ash
Sourgum	Ginkgo
Sourwood	

Trees with Seasonal Interest

BROADLEAF EVERGREEN TREES

Southern Magnolia

Canyon Live Oak

TREES WITH CONSPICUOUS FLOWERS

Eastern Redbud

Flowering Pears

Kousa Dogwood

Flowering Plums

Flowering Ash

Flowering Cherries

Washington Hawthorne

American Yellowwood

Goldenrain Tree

Southern Magnolia

Crapemyrtle

Chitalpa 'Pink Dawn', 'White Cloud'

Flowering Crabapples

TREES THAT USUALLY HAVE GOOD AUTUMN COLOR

(R - Red, Y - Yellow, O - Orange, P - Purple)

Trident Maple

RYO

'Rosehill' Ash

YP

Washington Hawthorn

Y

'Sunburst' Honeylocust

Y

Hedge Maple

Y

Ginkgo

Y

Amur Maple

RO

Chinese Pistache

RYP

Norway Maple

Y

Sargent Cherry

O

Eastern Redbud

Y

Scarlet Oak

RP

Kousa Dogwood

YO

Red Oak

RY

'Flame' Ash

P

Baldcypress

O

'Raywood' Ash

P

Paperbark maple

R

Crapemyrtle

RY

Chinese Elm

Y

Flowering Pear

RY

American Hornbeam

YO

Red Maple

RY

Tupelo

YO

Sugar Maple

RO

'Autumn Purple' Ash

P

Sourwood

OR

Trees And Powerlines

Many power outages are caused by trees. The City performs line clearance where tree limbs are in close proximity to live wires. You may assist the utility workers and the community by planting trees that cause the least interference with wires. One solution is to plant smaller trees that top out at or below the height of the lowest live electrical wire. These live wires are 18 feet or more above the ground. Another solution is to plant trees that naturally fork into a multi-trunked form. These trees may be easily pruned and shaped away from overhead wires. Avoid planting large, single trunked or pyramidal shaped trees directly under power lines. Select more appropriate trees by using this list.

SMALL STATURE TREES THAT USUALLY REMAIN BELOW POWER LINES:

Trident Maple
Kousa Dogwood
American Hornbeam
Washington Thorn
Sourwood
Hedge Maple
Amur Maple
Eastern Redbud
Goldenrain Tree
Crapemyrtle
Flowering Crabapple
Hybrid Serviceberry
Flowering Cherry
Flowering Plum

LARGER STATURE TREES WITH MULTILIMB STRUCTURE:

Norway Maple
Red Maple
Sugar Maple
European Hornbeam
American Ash
Flowering Ash
'Raywood' Ash
Thornless Honeylocust
Chinese Pistache
California Black Oak
Red Oak
Chinese Elm
Zelkova
Persian Parrotia
Chitalpa 'Pink Dawn', 'White Cloud'

Parking Lot Trees

Parking lots provide some the most challenging locations in which to grow trees. The following species perform better than most in these inhospitable situations. Consult the 'Site Design and Use Standards' for details as to the provision of adequate root room and protection from vehicles.

Red Oak
Canyon Live Oak
Amur Maple
Norway Maple
Red Maple
Hedge Maple
Sargent Cherry
Ornamental Pear
Zelkova

Goldenrain Tree
Chinese Pistache
'Flame' Ash
'Raywood' Ash
American Ash
European Hornbeam
Thornless Honeylocust
'Kwanzan' Flowering Cherry
Crapemyrtle

Lithia Way Recommended Street Trees

Japanese Zelkova 'Makino' (*Zelkova serrata*) — Upright variety, vase shaped in youth. Yellow, orangish brown, to reddish fall color. Drought, heat, wind, and urban condition tolerant.

Littleleaf Linden 'Corinthian' (*Tilia cordata*) — Compact pyramidal in youth, more rounded with age. Lacy cluster of fragrant cream flowers. Poor soil, drought and air pollution tolerant.

Trident Maple (*Acer buergerianum*) — Up-right rounded crown. New growth often bronze to purple; yellow, orange, red fall color. Drought, wind, soil compaction, and air pollution tolerant.

Bigtooth Maple 'Schmidt' (*Acer grandidentatum*) — Upright oval to rounded – dense foliage. Orange, red or yellow fall color. Moderate drought tolerance.

4 Foot Parkrow

Amur Maple (*Acer ginnala*)
 Serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*)
 Upright European Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus* var. 'Fastigata')
 Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)
 Kousa Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*)
 Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata*)
 Washington Thorn (*Crataegus phaenopyrum*)
 Goldenrain (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)
 Crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)
 Kobus Magnolia (*Magnolia kobus*)
 Ornamental Flowering Crabapples (*Malus* spp.)
 Sourwood (*Oxydenrum arboreum*)
 Japanese Snowbell (*Styrax japonicus*)

5 Foot Parkrow

Bigtooth Maple (*Acer grandidentatum*)
 Trident Maple (*Acer buergeranum*)
 Paperbark Maple (*Acer griseum*)
 Hedge Maple (*Acer campestre*)
 American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*)
 Raywood Ash (*Fraxinus oxycarpa*)
 Persian Parrotia (*Parrotia persica*)
 Chinese Pistache (*Pistache chinensis*)
 Flowering Cherries and Plums (*Prunus* spp.)
 Flowering Pears (*Pyrus calleryana*)
 European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

6 Foot Parkrow

'Armstrong' Maple (*Acer freemanii*)
 Yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*)
 Flowering Ash (*Fraxinus ornus*)
 Summit Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Summit')
 Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)
 Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*)
 Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*)
 Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
 Scarlet Oak (*Quercus coccinea*)
 Canyon Live Oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*)
 English Oak (*Quercus robur*)
 Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
 Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*)

7 Foot Parkrow and 8 Foot Parkrow

Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)
 Red Maple (*Acer rubrum* vars.)
 Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
 Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
 Oaks (*Quercus* spp.)
 Idaho Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia idahoensis*)
 Littleleaf Linden (*Tilia cordata*)
 Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)
 Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)
 American Ash (*Fraxinus americana*)

TRIDENT MAPLE
Acer buergerianum

Size & Rate of Growth
25 to 35 feet in height with a 20 to 30 foot spread. Moderate growth initially, becoming slower growing as it ages.

Ornamental Features
An attractive, oval, rounded form. Thick, shiny leaves. Good autumn color.

Use
Suitable for planting under power lines. Has been extensively used as street tree in Japan.

Culture
Full sun. Well drained soil. Fairly tolerant of urban conditions.

Drought Tolerance
Somewhat drought tolerant once established.

Pruning
Some pruning may be necessary to establish good structure.

Insects & Diseases
None noted.

Maintenance Issues
See pruning. Root system less invasive than larger maples. Fewer problems with sidewalk lifting.

Native Range
China and Japan.

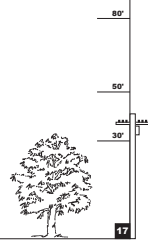
Varieties & Cultivars
Numerous varieties and cultivars are in existence but difficult to obtain.

Specimen Location
Upper duck pond turnaround near street, Lithia Park.

Notes
May be somewhat difficult to obtain.





RECOMMENDED STREET TREES
Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

Leaf Type – The generalized leaf shape.

Fruit Type – The generalized category.

Drought Tolerance

Exposure

Height – Shown in relationship to a telephone pole. Specific heights are listed in the SIZE AND RATE OF GROWTH category for each plant. Tree shape is generalized.

Leaf Type








simple untoothed simple toothed simple lobed compound needle-like scale-like

Fruit Type










balls & capsules cone winged pod nut acorn fleshy berry

Drought Tolerance





good/very good moderate poor/fair

Exposure




full sun partial shade

TRIDENT MAPLE

Acer buergerianum

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

25 to 35 feet in height with a 20 to 30 foot spread. Moderate growth initially, becoming slower growing as it ages.

Ornamental Features

An attractive, oval, rounded form. Thick, shiny leaves. Good autumn color.

Use

Suitable for planting under power lines. Has been extensively used as street tree in Japan.

Culture

Full sun. Well drained soil. Fairly tolerant of urban conditions.

Drought Tolerance

Somewhat drought tolerant once established.

Pruning

Some pruning may be necessary to establish good structure.

Insects & Diseases

None noted.

Maintenance Issues

See pruning. Root system less invasive than larger maples. Fewer problems with sidewalk lifting.

Native Range

China and Japan.

Varieties & Cultivars

Numerous varieties and cultivars are in existence but difficult to obtain.

Specimen Location

Upper duck pond turnaround near street, Lithia Park.

Notes

May be somewhat difficult to obtain.



80'

50'

30'

18

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

HEDGE MAPLE

Acer campestre

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 40 feet in height with a spread of 30 to 35 feet. Moderate growth rate.

Ornamental Features

Rounded and dense. Leaves appear healthy throughout summer and early fall. Yellow autumn color.

Use

A good choice for planting under utility wires. One of the most adaptable small trees.

Culture

Full sun or light shade. Easily transplanted. pH adaptable. Air pollution tolerant.

Drought Tolerance

Tolerant of dry soils and compaction.

Pruning

Will tolerate severe pruning. Good compartmentalization of wounds. Pruning in winter or spring results in loss of sap. This should be avoided.

Insects & Diseases

Less subject to insects than many maple species.

Maintenance Issues

Pruning required to keep branches well above roadways.

Native Range

Europe, Near East, North Africa.

Varieties & Cultivars

Numerous varieties recognized. 'Postelense' is a shrub form with leaves that are golden yellow when young. 'Evelyn' has improved branch angles for street tree planting.

Specimen Location

Near bleachers of SOU ball fields on Iowa Street.



80'

50'

30'



19

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

'ARMSTRONG', 'AUTUMN BLAZE' MAPLE

Acer x freemanii vars

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

35 to 50 feet tall and variable spread. Moderate to rapid growth.

Ornamental Features

Hybrid between Red and Silver Maple. Combines the drought tolerance of the Silver Maple with the fall color and superior branching habit of the Red Maple.

Use

Root system is adapted to urban conditions.

Culture

Prefers full sun but will adapt to partial shade.

Drought Tolerance

Moderate. Requires summer water.

Pruning

Requires pruning to develop strong structure.

Insects & Diseases

Cottony scale.

Maintenance Issues

Strong root systems may heave sidewalks.

Native Range

Hybrid.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Armstrong' has an upright columnar habit. 'Autumn Blaze' is broadly oval. Both have outstanding orange-red fall foliage.

Specimen Locations

'Armstrong' Lithia Park shop area, between nursery and greenhouse.

'Armstrong Blaze' South of intersection of Pioneer and Winburn Way in Lithia Park.



80'

50'

30'

20'

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

AMUR MAPLE

Acer ginnala

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

15 to 20 feet tall with an equal spread; moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Dense shrub or small multi-stemmed tree with a rounded crown. Glossy green leaves have three small lobes. Fall color will vary depending on plant. Small yellow flowers are fragrant in early spring; followed by red winged seeds.

Use

Small specimen. Suitable for planting under wires.

Culture

Needs full sun to exhibit best fall color but will tolerate light shade. Adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions. Easily transplanted.

Drought Tolerance

Very good.

Pruning

Tolerates heavy pruning. May require pruning to maintain single-stemmed habit. Nurseries are growing single trunk specimens for street tree use.

Insects & Diseases

None serious.

Maintenance Issues

See pruning.

Native Range

China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan.

Varieties & Cultivars

Acer ginnala var. *semenowii* - a shrubbier type which does well as a screen or barrier. Lustrous, dark green leaves turn red-purple in fall. 'Flame' - consistently good autumn color.

Specimen Location

In front of 199 East Main.



80'

50'

30'



21

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

BIGTOOTH MAPLE

Acer grandidentatum

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet; slow to moderate growth rate.

Ornamental Features

Good autumn color.

Use

As a small street tree. Good branch structure for arching over sidewalks and roadways.

Culture

Full sun to part-shade. Needs good drainage. Adaptable to many soil types.

Drought Tolerance

Drought tolerant once established.

Pruning

Minimal pruning needed.

Insects & Diseases

Occasional leaf spot. Not seriously damaging. Possible sun scald on South and West sides of young trees if in sufficiently irrigated during establishment.

Maintenance Issues

None.

Native Range

South Idaho to Mexico. Most common is North Utah.

Varieties and Cultivars

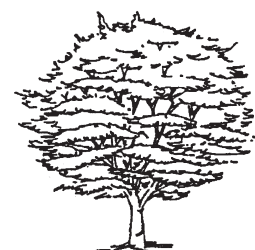
'*Rocky Mt. Glow*' selected for good orange-red autumn color.

Specimen Location

Species on the East side of the Second Street parking lot. *Var. Rocky Glow*: through the downtown area on Main Street.

Note

A smaller, western version of the Eastern Sugar maple.



80'

50'

30'

22

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

PAPERBARK MAPLE

Acer griseum

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet in height with a 10 to 20 foot spread.

Ornamental Features

Upright oval or rounded form. Small trifoliate leaves turn red in autumn. Extremely attractive, peeling, reddish-brown bark.

Use

Small street tree.

Culture

Full sun. Prefers well drained, moist soil but performs well in clay soils also.

Drought Tolerance

Moderate. Does not tolerate extended drought especially in poor soil.

Pruning

Often needs pruning to encourage a central leader for street tree use.

Insects & Diseases

Possible sun scald damage to young trees if not consistently irrigated.

Maintenance Issues

See pruning.

Native Range

China.

Specimen Location

Within planter beds on E. Main and Pioneer St. and E. Main and 1st St. downtown.



80'

50'

30'

23

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

NORWAY MAPLE

Acer platanoides

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

Normally 40 to 50 feet tall, with a spread 2/3 of, or equal to, its height; moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Large tree with dense, rounded crown. Leaves are four to seven inches wide. Individual flowers are small but form showy clusters. Purple foliated varieties may be used as accents along the streetscape. Should be used cautiously due to aggressive surface root habit and frequent aphid infestations.

Use

Large street tree.

Culture

Prefers full sun. Tolerant of wide range of soil types and urban conditions.

Drought Tolerance

Moderate.

Pruning

Needs little pruning, except to keep lower branches clear of street right-of-way.

Insects & Diseases

Aphid infestations, especially in the spring, and verticillium wilt.

Maintenance Issues

This tree has dense surface rooting. Aphid infestations produce honeydew which can drip onto cars and sidewalks. May be suitable in the proper location. Other trees should be considered. Varieties are better suited than the species. Produces abundant seedlings – nuisance.

Native Range

Europe, northern Turkey, northern Iran.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Columnare' - smaller foliage, slower growing with narrow outline. 'Crimson King' - slower growing and maintains purple foliage throughout the growing season. 'Emerald Queen' - glossy dark green foliage, upright-oval outline. 'Schwedleri' - wide spreading with purplish-red spring foliage, turning dark green in summer.

Specimen Location

Species - in front of the High School at 885 Siskiyou.
'Crimson King' - Helman School playground.



80'

50'

30'

24



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

RED MAPLE

Acer rubrum

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

40 to 60 feet tall in cultivation with a variable spread; height may reach 120 feet in the wild; moderate to fast growth.

Ornamental Features

Upright oval habit develops with age. Red dominates the features of this tree. Twigs have a reddish cast. Buds are red, as are the emerging leaves. Fall color is variable from tree to tree, but is generally a rich scarlet color. Flowers on female trees are showy for maples - appearing red in March before the leaves emerge. Winged fruit is often red, maturing to brown.

Use

Root system is adapted to urban conditions.

Culture

Prefers full sun but will adapt to partial shade. Tolerates a variety of soil conditions, including wet soils.

Drought Tolerance

Poor to moderate. Requires summer water.

Pruning

Corrective pruning needed to remove narrow branch angles.

Insects & Diseases

Cottony Scale.

Maintenance Issues

Strong root system may heave sidewalks.

Native Range

Eastern and central United States.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Columnare'. 'October Glory' - shiny leaves which show intense orange to red fall color.

'Red Sunset' - pyramidal to rounded outline. Brilliant orange to red fall color. 30 - 35'.

Specimen Location

'October Glory' - south of upper duck pond in Lithia Park.

'Red Sunset' - hillside west of tennis courts, Lithia park.

'Autumn Blaze' - intersection of Pioneer and Granite streets.
Lithia Park.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

SUGAR MAPLE

Acer saccharum

Item #2.

Size & Rate Of Growth

50 to 80 feet in height with a spread of from 30 to 50 feet. Slow to moderate growth rate.

Ornamental Features

Beautiful irregular oval form and excellent orange autumn color.

Use

A good street tree if given enough root room and protected from hot exposures.

Culture

Full sun to light shade. Moist well drained soil is best. Not suitable for highly urban conditions.

Drought Tolerance

Has some drought tolerance once established.

Pruning

Not usually required.

Insects & Diseases

Occasional aphid problems.

Maintenance Issues

Best if watered during summer. Strong roots may raise sidewalks.

Native Range

Eastern U.S.

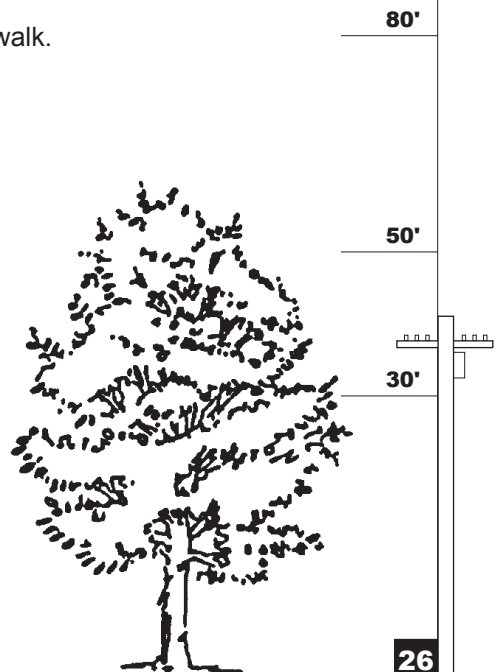
Varieties & Cultivars

Several varieties have better heat and drought tolerance than the species. 'Green Mountain' is noted for good form, leaf scorch resistance. 'Bonfire' has excellent orange-red autumn color.

Specimen Location

'Green Mountain' - Lithia Park entrance between street and sidewalk.

'Bonfire' - Lithia Park at intersection of Granite and Pioneer.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

PURPLEBLOW MAPLE, SHANTUNG MAPLE

Item #2.

Acer truncatum

Size & Rate of Growth

Small, rounded, broad crown with regular branching. Slow growth rate, reaching 20' in height and spread.

Ornamental Features

Upon emerging, leaves are reddish-purple, changing to dark green leaves, glossy green on upper side and paler beneath. Fall color an excellent yellow-orange-red.

Use

The features of this tough maple make it an ideal candidate for urban settings and residential settings.

Culture

Adaptable to varied soils: prefers a well-drained site.

Drought Tolerance

Extremely drought tolerant. Full sun provides for best landscape development.

Insects & Diseases

None noted.

Maintenance Issues

Relatively problem free, based on limited data. Heavy fruiting suggests self sowing/volunteers within the landscape.

Native Range

Native to Northern China, Manchuria and Korea.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Akikaze Nishiki'-variegated leaves

'Fire Dragon'-bright fall color

Cultivar 'Keithsform' is a hybrid between *Acer truncatum* and *Acer plantanoides* (Norway Maple) Subsp. Mono-known as the Painted Maple, similar to *Acer truncatum* but more refined foliage, and form is vase-shaped with a dome canopy. Has more ornamental bark.

Specimen Location

Lithia Park Entrance prior to bridge, Calle Guanajuato planting strip parallel to Ashland Creek.



80'

50'

30'

27

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

HYBRID SERVICEBERRY

Amelanchier x grandiflora

Size & Rate of Growth

15 to 25' tall with a variable spread. Slow to moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Rounded multi-trunk, upright vase habit. Open to moderate density. White flower clusters in spring.

Use

A good street tree well adapted to planting beneath power lines.

Culture

Partial shade to full sun.

Drought Tolerance

Moderate drought tolerance. Good drainage is essential.

Pruning

Requires little pruning to develop strong structure.

Insects & Diseases

Susceptible to rust, fire blight and various insects.

Maintenance Issues

Basal suckers may require annual removal.

Native Range

Eastern U.S.

Varieties & Cultivars

There are many cultivars which are superior to the original cross.

Specimen Location

Upper duck pond turnaround.

Item #2.



80'

50'

30'



28

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

EUROPEAN HORNBEAM

Carpinus betulus

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

40 to 60 feet tall with a 30 to 40 foot spread; moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Young tree pyramidal, becoming rounded at maturity. Oval leaves dark green in summer, often turning yellow in late fall. Flowers are borne in clusters, each with a conspicuous three-lobed bract. The nut is borne at the base of the flower bract.



Use

Street tree. Upright form (see Fastigiata below) keeps branches away from street and sidewalks.



Culture

Prefers full sun but can tolerate light shade. Tolerates a wide variety of soil conditions but does best on well-drained sites. Tolerates the urban environment. Best if transplanted when young.

Drought Tolerance

Moderate.

Pruning

Withstands heavy pruning. Standard form would require pruning for street tree use.



Insects & Diseases

None serious.

Maintenance Issues

See pruning.

Native Range

Europe to Iran.

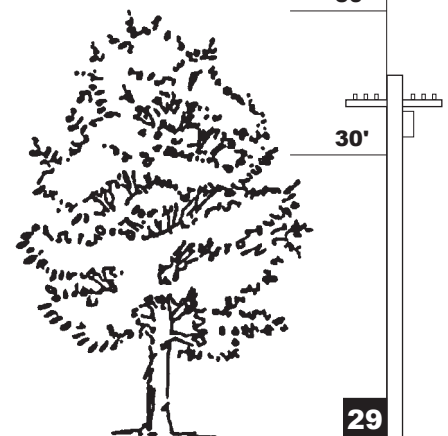


Varieties & Cultivars

'Fastigiata' - multi-stemmed form which is upright in habit. Narrow in youth, the tree forms a dense pyramid as it matures. This is the most common form found in nurseries.

Specimen Location

Water Street parking lot. More mature specimens located in landscaped area southeast of library. 'Fastigiata' - west side of SOU computer building adjacent to parking lot.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

AMERICAN HORNBEAM

Carpinus caroliniana

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet in height with a 20 foot spread. Slow rate of growth.

Ornamental Features

Rounded to oval upright multi-trunk form. Good, soft yellow to yellow-orange autumn color. Interesting 'muscular' trunk form.



Use

As a small street tree where shade and/or a high water table are factors.

Culture

Moist soil. Partial shade.



Drought Tolerance

Low.

Pruning

Some pruning necessary for street and sidewalk clearance.

Insects & Diseases

None noted.



Maintenance Issues

See pruning.

Native Range

Eastern U.S.

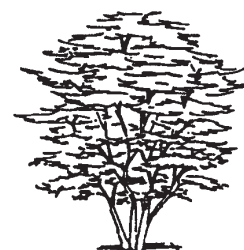
Varieties & Cultivars

Small specimen south of the upper duck pond, Lithia Park. 135 Oak St. on corner of Oak and Lithia Way.

80'

50'

30'



30

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

JAPANESE HORNBEAM

Item #2.

Carpinus japonica

Size and Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet tall with an equal spread; slow growth rate

Ornamental Features

It is noted for its graceful form, attractive foliage and ornamental fruiting catkins, lush dark green leaves with prominent veining. Handsome small tree with rounded shape and densely branched; birch-like evergreen leaves ; leaf density is moderate, allowing speckles of sunlight through canopies on sometimes cloudy Pacific Northwest days. The fruit are light green then brown-ish, seed-bearing, pendant-like, leafy bracted racemes approximately 2 inches (similar in appearance to hops).

Use

A small specimen that is suitable for planting under wires. Japanese Hornbeams like to branch low upon early growth, and nurseries must put some effort into developing a crown that begins above the pedestrian flow; therefore, if planting near a walkway or driveway, specify that the nursery choose a specimen with limbs on the trunk that begins no lower than 5' or 6'. An attractively shaped, low-maintenance understory tree for shady sites. May be grown in lawns or naturalized in woodland areas.

Culture

Japanese Hornbeam prefers partial shade but can tolerate full sun, in order to grow densely. Prefers moist well drained soil but tolerates a range of soil types, prefers organically rich soil. Transplants easily from containers.

Drought Tolerance

Moderately drought tolerant once established, quite wind tolerant.

Pruning

Accepts repeated pruning, quickly healing scars. Prune back to the first pair of leaves on new shoots. The best times for minor pruning are early spring and after flowering. Major developmental pruning should be done in late winter, before bud burst.

Insects and Diseases

Pests: Relatively few insects attack hornbeam. Maple phenacoccus forms white cottony masses on the undersides of the leaves. Diseases: None are normally very serious. Several fungi cause leaf spots on Carpinus. Leaf spots are not serious so control measures are usually not needed. Canker, caused by several fungi, causes infected branches to dieback and entire trees die if the trunk is infected and girdled.

Maintenance Issues

See pruning.

Native Range

Japan

80'

50'

30'



31

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

EASTERN REDBUD

Cercis canadensis

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet tall with equal spread: moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Often multi-stemmed but can be trained as a single-stemmed tree. Wide-spreading to rounded crown. Alternately arranged foliage is broad and heart-shaped at the base. Fall foliage color can be bright yellow. Flowers emerge before the foliage as clusters of rose colored blossoms borne directly on stems and the trunk. This tree often begins to flower at four to six years old. Fruits are brown pods two to three inches long.



Use

Street tree when trained to a single-stemmed habit. Container; parking lot island; buffer strip, small shade tree specimen; street tree.



Culture

Grows in full sun or light shade. Has the best development on moist, well-drained sites. Adaptable to acidic or alkaline soils. Benefits from some afternoon shade where hot.

Drought Tolerance

Low. Water in summer dry spells.



Pruning

May require pruning to establish single-stemmed habit. Regular pruning in the first few years improves form.

Insects & Diseases

Canker, leaf spot, and verticillium wilt. Usually not significant in this area.

Maintenance Issues

Trunks need some protection from mechanical damage.



Native Range

Eastern United States. Missouri to New Jersey south to Mexico and Florida.

80'

Varieties & Cultivars

'Alba' - a slower growing white flowering form. Exquisite in fall bloom. 'Forest Pansy' - attractive purple red leaves in the spring fading to green in the summer. 'Oklahoma' - prolific bloomer and drought tolerant.

Western Redbud *Cercis occidentalis*. Habit is more often a shrub or small tree.

Bright purplish-pink flowers in spring for three weeks. Much more drought tolerant than Eastern Redbud. Water well the first and second year to promote establishment; little will be required after that period. Native to California. Difficult to transplant.

50'

Specimen Location

235 Hillcrest.

30'



32

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

'PINK DAWN' AND 'WHITE CLOUD'

Chitalpa tashkentensis

Item #2.



Size and Rate of Growth

20-30' in height with equal spread. Fast growing, three feet per year in favorable conditions

Ornamental Features

Flowers late spring until late fall. New blooms everyday in summer. Semi-open breezy structure. Leaves lanceolate, grey/green about 4 – 5" long and 1" wide.

Use

An attractive street tree, size permits planting under overhead utilities

Culture

Partial to full sun. Prefers well drained, alkaline soil

Drought Tolerance

Somewhat drought tolerant once established with irrigation in the first few years

Pruning

May require initial pruning to promote healthy structure

Insects & Disease

Powdery mildew may occur with warm, wet spring. May be susceptible to anthracnose, aphids, and verticillium.

Maintenance Issues

None known

Native Range

Intergenera cross of southern Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*) and Desert Willow (*Chilopsis linearis*) Originally from USSR, adapted to southwestern US.

Varieties & Cultivars

Clone #1 "Pink Dawn" most common. Clone #2 "Morning Cloud" more pale pink to white flowers, more fastigate form & slightly larger size

Specimen Location

None locally

Notes

Wood strength listed as medium weak. Attractive to honeybees and hummingbirds.

80'

50'

30'



33

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

YELLOWWOOD

Cladrastus lutea

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 50 feet in height with a 40 to 50 foot spread. Slow growing when young, becoming moderate.

Ornamental Features

Broad, rounded crown. Fragrant, white, wisteria-like blossoms in early summer. Yellow autumn color.



Use

As a street tree under appropriate conditions. Should be set well back from street to accommodate branching pattern and some litter problem.



Culture

Full sun. Moist, well-drained soil.

Drought Tolerance

Somewhat drought tolerant once established.

Pruning

Prune when young to shorten lateral branches. Prune only in summer and fall. Prune to avoid poor branch unions. Should be pruned up for street tree use.



Insects & Diseases

None noted.

Maintenance Issues

See pruning.

Native Range

Eastern U.S.

Varieties & Cultivars

May be somewhat difficult to obtain.

Specimen Location

Small specimen on northeast side of Glenwood Park.

80'

50'

30'



34

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

KOUSA DOGWOOD

Cornus kousa

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 25 feet tall with variable spread; slow to moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

A multi-stemmed shrub or small tree, becoming rounded with maturity. Bark exfoliates with age, revealing a mosaic of gray, tan and brown. Leaves are dark green with deep venation. Flowers appear later than other flowering dogwoods. The flower bracts are creamy white, slender and pointed. The blossoms can last three weeks and may turn pinkish before falling. Fruit ripens in September and October and is reddish pink, resembling a raspberry. The fruit is edible, although mealy in texture.



Use

As a street tree where location isn't too exposed to hot sun. Suitable for planting under power lines.



Culture

Prefers light shade but will grow in full sun. Does best in acidic, well drained, consistently moist soil. Sometimes difficult to establish.

Drought Tolerance

Low to moderate. More drought tolerant than the Eastern Flowering Dogwood.



Pruning

May require pruning to establish single-stemmed habit.

Insects & Diseases

Less susceptible to Dogwood anthracnose than Pacific Dogwood or Eastern Flowering Dogwood.



Maintenance Issues

Pruning necessary for street and sidewalk clearance.

Native Range

Japan, Korea.

80'

Varieties & Cultivars

Cornus kousa var. *chinensis* - slightly larger flower bracts. 'Milky Way' - a broad, bushy form which blooms profusely.

Specimen Location

Lithia Park across Winburn Way from Perozzi fountain.

50'

30'



35

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

PAUL'S SCARLET HAWTHORN

Crataegus laevigata var. *Paul's Scarlet*

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

15 to 25 feet tall with a 15 to 20 foot spread. Moderate to rapid growth.

Ornamental Features

Oval irregular silhouette with fine texture. Double scarlet flowers. Deep red fruit is generally sparse.

Use

Good street tree

Culture

Tolerates most soils but prefers heavy dry loam. Grows best in full sun.

Drought Tolerance

Drought tolerant when established.

Pruning

Needs pruning to establish uniform habit and a single trunk. Suckers profusely.

Insects & Diseases

Susceptible to fire blight.

Maintenance Issues

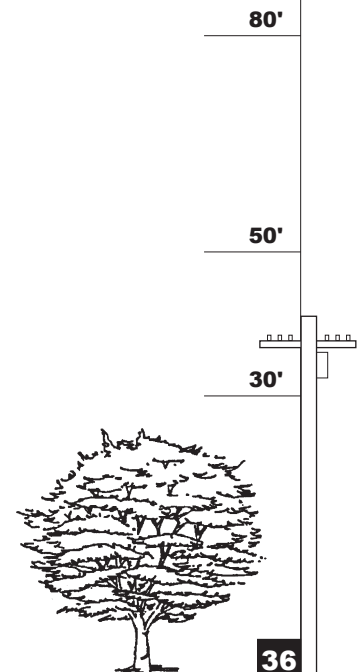
Presence of thorns makes pruning an unpleasant task.

Native Range

Parent species is native to Europe and North Africa.

Specimen Location

460 B St.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

WASHINGTON THORN

Crataegus phaenopyrum

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

25 to 30 feet. broadly oval to rounded habit.

Ornamental Features

Two-to three-inch leaves with three to five pointed lobes emerge reddish-purple, turning to dark green in the summer. Fall color usually in shades of orange to red. White flower clusters appear in June. Bright red fruits emerge in the fall and persist until mid-March.

Use

Street tree; suitable for planting under power lines.

Culture

Prefers full sun in a well-drained soil. Tolerates slightly acidic to alkaline soils. Because it develops a taproot, transplanting is most successful when plant is young.

Drought Tolerance

Very good.

Pruning

Some structural pruning may be necessary. Prune when dormant.

Insects & Diseases

Hawthorns are generally susceptible to many insect and disease problems. This particular species has shown more resistance to fire blight than other hawthorns.

Maintenance Issues

Slim, straight one-to three-inch thorns make this plant difficult to handle and it should not be used in high traffic areas. Thorny branches should be pruned above the height of small children.

Native Range

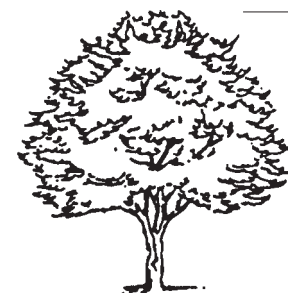
Eastern and central United States.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Fastigiata' - narrow, columnar form.

Specimen Location

North side upper duck pond, Lithia Park.
Corner of Euclid and Altamont.



80'

50'

30'

37

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

AMERICAN ASH

Fraxinus americana

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 65 feet in height with a spread of from 40 to 50 feet. Moderate to rapid growth rate.

Ornamental Features

Good oval shape. Usually good autumn color. Hue depends on variety. Colors early.

Use

A large stature street tree. Needs root room.

Culture

Full sun. Moist well drained soil best.

Drought Tolerance

Can tolerate some drought once established.

Pruning

May need some pruning to correct weak branch angles. Should be pruned in the fall.

Insects & Diseases

Many insects and diseases in native range. Less of a problem in the West.

Maintenance Issues

Strong lateral root system may heave sidewalks.

Native Range

Eastern U.S.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Autumn Purple' (seedless) - excellent autumn color. 'Rosehill' - dark green summer foliage, bronze-red fall color. 'Cimmaron' (seedless) - more upright than other varieties. Excellent autumn color.

Specimen Location

'Autumn Purple' - YMCA Park between parking lot and Tolman Creek Road.

80'

50'

30'



38



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

FLOWERING ASH

Fraxinus ornus

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

40 to 60 feet in height with an equal spread. Moderate growth rate. Slower than many ashes.

Ornamental Features

Fragrant, showy, creamy white flowers in May; thick glossy, bright green foliage; soft yellow to purple fall color. Rounded to oval canopy.



Use

A good medium sized street tree with multi-season interest.

Culture

Prefers fertile, moist, deep soil and full sun for best flowering and growth.



Drought Tolerance

Somewhat tolerant of drought once established.

Pruning

No special requirements. Lower, wide-spreading limbs should be kept clear of street right of way.

Insects & Diseases

Susceptible when stressed by wet soil. Bores may infest the trunk of young trees.



Maintenance Issues

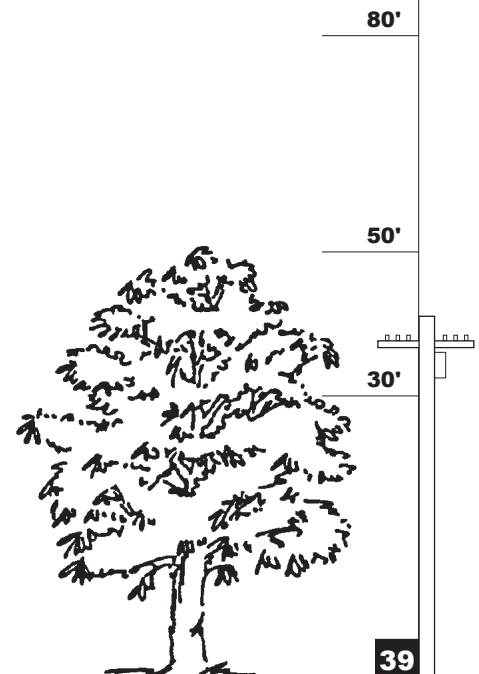
See 'Pruning'. Produces a heavy crop of seeds.

Native Range

Southeastern Europe and Western Asia.

Specimen Location

Hargadine Street above Main Street.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

'RAYWOOD' NARROWLEAF ASH

Fraxinus oxycarpa

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

To 50 feet tall; 30 to 50 feet wide, depending on variety. Moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Upright oval habit with an open, light-textured canopy. Compound leaves with small leaflets give the tree a delicate, lacy look. Fruit is one inch long including the wing.



Use

The species is not widely available but is known through its cultivars. The cultivars are commonly used as street trees.

Culture

A very adaptable tree. Prefers sunny locations. Transplants easily.



Drought Tolerance

Good.

Pruning

Early pruning may be needed to correct narrow branch angles; especially the variety 'Flame'.

Insects & Diseases

None serious.



Maintenance Issues

The cultivar 'Flame' has narrow branch angles which may result in weak limb attachments. The varieties are seedless.

Native Range

Southern Europe to western Asia.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Flame' - has the branch angle problem mentioned above but shows good pest resistance and red fall color. 'Raywood' - narrow in youth but opening with age. Fast growing to 30 to 40 feet. Has a reddish purple to yellow fall color and is seedless.

80'

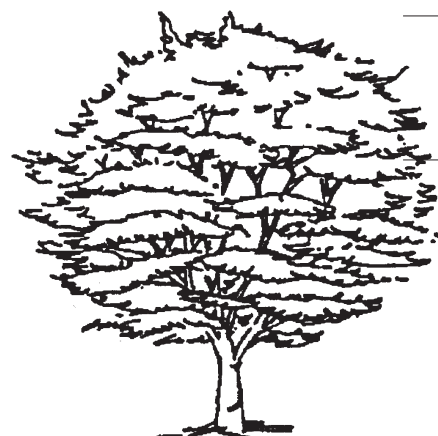
Specimen Location

'Raywood' - just below children's wading area in Lithia Park. 'Flame' - on North side of Iowa Street near SOU softball diamonds.

50'

30'

40'



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

'SUMMIT' GREEN ASH

Fraxinus pennsylvanica

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

40 to 50 feet tall and 40 feet wide with a rapid growth rate.

Ornamental Features

Very uniform branching in a symmetrical, broadly oval, upright habit with moderate density. Foliage is glossy medium green changing to a bright yellow in fall.



Use

Adapts well as a street tree in confined soil spaces. Once adapted will grow well in wet or dry areas.

Culture

Full sun.



Drought Tolerance

Tolerant.

Pruning

Prune when young to develop a strong central trunk. Remove upright aggressive branches.

Insects & Diseases

Scale can be a problem.



Maintenance Issues

May lose branches in storms.

Native Range

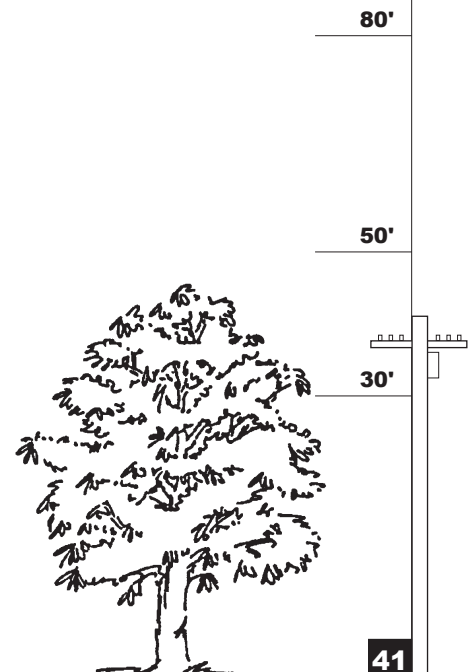
Parent species native to the east coast of the U.S.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Summit', many other varieties are available.

Specimen Location

'Summit' - YMCA Park between parking lot and street.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

GINKGO, MAIDENHAIR TREE

Ginkgo biloba

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 60 feet tall in cultivation, with a variable spread; may grow to 90 feet tall in very favorable locations. Moderate growth, but slow initially.

Ornamental Features

Open and narrowly conical when young but becomes a broad, well-proportioned tree with age. Leaf has a distinctive fan shape. Foliage color is light green in the spring and summer, becoming bright yellow-gold in the fall. Flowers are inconspicuous. The fruit, when produced on female trees, is a seed with a fleshy covering about 1 to 1 inches long with a disagreeable odor.

Use

As a street tree where plenty of root room is provided.

Culture

Adaptable to a wide variety of growing conditions. Prefers full sun and is tolerant of air pollution. Transplants easily.

Drought Tolerance

Moderate once established.

Pruning

Needs little pruning, except to correct poor branch unions. May be deep crotched when mature.

Insects & Diseases

None serious.

Maintenance Issues

The fleshy covering on the seed of female trees is extremely messy and foul-smelling. Seeds are not produced until the tree is 10 to 15 years old. To avoid the seeds, plant only male trees obtained from reliable sources. Brittle wood.

Native Range

Southeast China.

Varieties & Cultivars

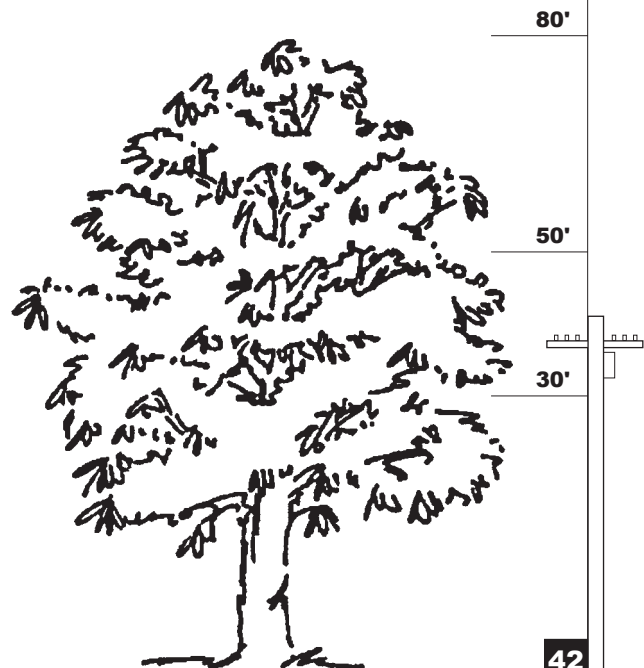
'Fastigiata' - a narrowly columnar type. 'Autumn Gold' - upright in youth, becoming broadly spreading with age. 'Fairmount' - fast growing with a pyramidal form.

Specimen Location

Younger and more mature specimens are located in the Japanese-style garden in Lithia Park.

Younger street tree planting on corner of Lithia Way and Second St.

Mature – intersection of B and Pioneer.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

THORNLESS HONEYLOCUST

Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 80 feet with comparable width; fast growth when young, slowing with maturity.

Ornamental Features

Open, spreading habit which casts light shade. Young bark is smooth and flecked with silver; older trunks become brown-black. Pinnately compound leaves are bright green in summer, turning yellow in the fall. Greenish-yellow flowers in May are not showy but are fragrant. Fruit is an eight-inch reddish brown pod. The entire pod is curved. Many varieties are fruitless.



Use

Street tree where broadly spreading fine textured canopy is desired.

Culture

Prefers full sun. This tree tolerates high pH, salt, air pollution and other adverse conditions.



Drought Tolerance

Very good.

Pruning

Remove dead wood.

Insects & Diseases

Pod gall midge, borers, webworms. Leaves are subject to extreme disfiguration due to pod gall midge.



Maintenance Issues

Roots on mature plants may heave pavement if planted near sidewalks. Fruit pods are messy though most varieties are fruitless. Brittle wood. Canopy needs frequent pruning to accomodate road clearance.

Native Range

Eastern United States.

Varieties & Cultivars

Many available, including: 'Moraine' - broad outline, 40 to 50 feet. Fruitless. Shows some resistance to webworm infestations. 'Shademaster' - upright growth habit, foliage dark green, fruitless or nearly so. 'Skyline' - pyramidal form, compact and symmetrical. 'Sunburst' - broad rounded head; new growth golden, changing eventually to light green.

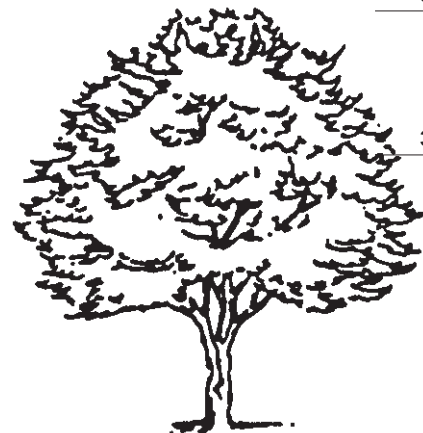
Specimen Location

'Sunburst' - just below Perozzi Fountain, Lithia Park.

80'

50'

30'



43

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

KENTUCKY COFFEETREE

Gymnocladus dioica

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 60 feet in height with a 15 to 30 foot spread. Slow growth rate.

Ornamental Features

Ascending branches develop a vase-like form with a globose crown. Rugged winter branch pattern. Large compound leaves. Interesting fruit pods remain on tree during winter.



Use

As a street tree under appropriate conditions. Should be given sufficient root room. Branches arch high over streets. Adaptable to urban conditions.

Culture

Full sun. Rich moist, well drained soil for best growth.



Drought Tolerance

Well adapted to drought once established.

Pruning

No special requirements.

Insects & Diseases

None noted.



Maintenance Issues

Pods may be messy.

Native Range

Eastern U.S.

Varieties & Cultivars

May be somewhat difficult to obtain.

Specimen Location

No known location.



80'

50'

30'

44

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

GOLDENRAIN TREE

Koelreuteria paniculata

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 40 feet tall with equal spread; slow to moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Rounded outline with branches spreading and ascending. Compound leaves have seven to fifteen leaflets with rich green summer color and yellow-brown fall color. Yellow flowers, in upright clusters, appear in summer. The fruits are papery, three-sided pods holding small, black seeds. The pods change from green to yellow to brown, often persistent through winter.



Use

Street tree suitable for planting under power lines.



Culture

Very adaptable tree. Thrives in full sun and withstands heat, wind and alkaline soils. Tolerates air pollution. Due to a deep root system, transplanting is most successful when plant is young.

Drought Tolerance

Good when becoming established, becoming very good at maturity.



Pruning

May require some pruning to establish a strong central leader and to direct low branches away from streets and sidewalks.

Insects & Diseases

None serious, although the coral spot fungus does appear occasionally.

Maintenance Issues

Some authors report weak wood problems. Fruit may also become messy. Sometimes reseeds in vicinity.



Native Range

China, Korea.

80'

Varieties & Cultivars

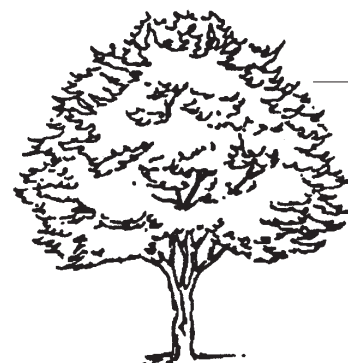
'Fastigiata' - narrowly upright habit, 25 feet tall, with a 4 to 6-foot spread. An unnamed variety with striking orange autumn color is being propagated in Ashland.

Specimen Location

299 Meade. Ashland Hospital property off Chestnut St., south of Maple St.

50'

30'



45'

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

CRAPEMYRTLE

Lagerstroemia indica

Size & Rate of Growth

15 to 25 feet in height with a 10 to 15 foot spread. Slow growing.

Ornamental Features

Multi-trunk form. Colorful flowers in late summer and early fall when very few trees and shrubs are blooming. Good orange to red autumn color. Attractive multi-colored bark.

Use

Under low power lines or as accents in combination with trees that don't have conspicuous flowers.

Culture

Full sun. Susceptible to powdery mildew in shaded areas. Well drained soil.

Drought Tolerance

Drought tolerant once established.

Pruning

May need pruning to develop a central leader for street tree use.

Insects & Diseases

Fungus problems that occur in other parts of the country are usually not a problem in this area. May occasionally have aphid problems.

Maintenance Issues

See pruning.

Native Range

China and Korea.

Varieties & Cultivars

Many varieties and cultivars based on growth habit and flower color.

Specimen Location

300 block of Helman and near the corner of Siskiyou and Sherman.

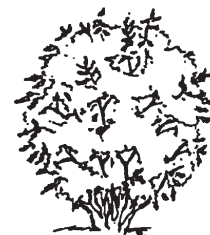
Item #2.



80'

50'

30'



46

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

60 to 70 feet tall with a spread of 30 to 40 feet; slow to moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Low-branching evergreen tree; dense, upright oval habit when young, spreading with age. Dark green leaves are five to ten inches long and drop at the end of their second year. Large, creamy-white flowers are very fragrant. Fruit is a rusty-brown cucumber-like pod which splits open to reveal red seeds.



Use

Large evergreen street tree.

Culture

Full sun to partial shade in moist, well-drained, neutral or slightly acidic soil. Magnolias in general prefer early spring transplanting.



Drought Tolerance

Low to moderate.

Pruning

Prune when young to avoid double leaders. Perform any needed pruning soon after flowering.



Insects & Diseases

None serious.

Maintenance Issues

A very beautiful but messy tree with leaves (which seem almost like plastic), flower parts, and seedheads littering the ground. The roots may lift nearby sidewalks. Surface rooting and dense year-round shade prevent healthy lawn growth beneath the tree. Should be located carefully.



Native Range

Southeastern United States.

80'

Varieties & Cultivars

'Majestic Beauty' - leaves very long, broad and heavy. Height to 50 feet. 'Samuel Sommer' - strong ascending habit to 40 feet. Leaves with heavy, rusty red fuzziness on underside. 'Victoria' - parent plant grown in Victoria, B.C. Tree to 20 feet with very dark green leaves.

50'

Specimen Location

153 Oak Street.

30'



47

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

KOBUS MAGNOLIA

Magnolia kobus

Size & Rate of Growth

Develops a pyramidal head 30-40 feet tall with an equal spread. Moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Slightly fragrant 4" white flowers followed by 2" red fruit. Bright yellow fall foliage.

Use

Small street tree.

Culture

Tolerant of all soil types.

Drought Tolerance

Moderate.

Pruning

Needs pruning when young to develop a strong central leader and discourage the tendency towards multiple trunks.

Insects & Diseases

None serious.

Maintenance Issues

Pruning necessary when young.

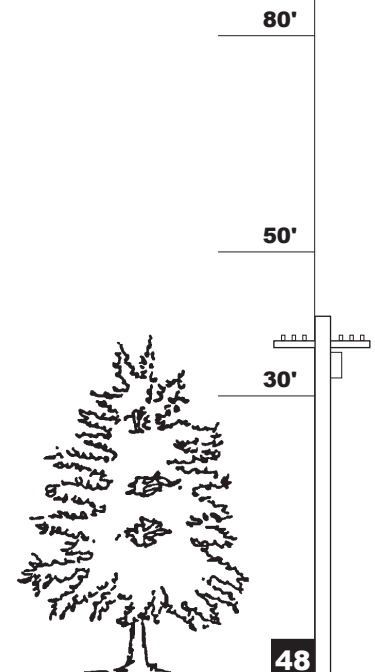
Native Range

Japan

Specimen Location

There is a strikingly beautiful grouped planting of this species in front of the BLM building in Medford (3040 Biddle Road).

Item #2.



80'

50'

30'

48

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

ORNAMENTAL CRABAPPLES

Malus spp.

Size & Rate of Growth

Generally less than 30 feet tall; moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Commonly small trees with a rounded to oval habit though the habit will vary depending on the species, variety, or cultivar. Foliage color is predominantly medium green with some plants having significant fall color. Most have beautiful flowers which bloom in May. Fruit is usually less than two inches, with the color ranging from pure red to pure yellow.

Use

A good tree for planting under power lines.

Culture

Full sun best for development of flowers. Generally prefer well-drained, moist, acidic soil.

Drought Tolerance

Most have moderate drought tolerance.

Pruning

Pruning may be necessary to keep wide-spreading branches clear of road right-of-way. Best done immediately after flowering since flower buds for the next season are initiated in mid-June to early July.

Insects & Diseases

Scale infestations or borers are the most serious insect problems. Some species and cultivars are more resistant to certain diseases than others. Consult local nursery professional or literature.

Maintenance Issues

Pruning must be performed regularly to ensure good structure. Should be located well away from curb. Some fruit may be messy on roads and sidewalks.

Native Range

Depends on species, variety, or cultivar.

Varieties & Cultivars

Many available, including: *Malus floribunda* - rounded, dense habit to 25 feet by 20 feet. Foliage dense, fine-textured. Flowers pink in bud, opening white. Fruit small, yellow and red, often not persistent. Good disease resistance. Good for wildlife. *Malus 'Dolgo'* - spreading to 40 feet by 40 feet. Needs pruning for good tree framework. Single white blossoms abundant in early spring. Bright red, oval fruit in August. Good disease resistance. *Malus 'Snowdrift'* - red buds open to white, abundant with long bloom period. Fruit orange-red, persistent. Scab resistant.

Specimen Location

Corner of Hillcrest and Iowa. Lithia Park south of the Rose Garden.



Item #2.



80'

50'

30'

49

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

TUPELO, SOURGUM

Nyssa sylvatica

Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 50 feet in height with a 15 to 20 foot spread. Long lived, slow growing.

Ornamental Features

A pyramidal form with pendulous lower branches. Clean dark green foliage. Beautiful copper-orange autumn color.

Use

As a street tree, parking lot island, buffer strip highway shade tree where conditions are appropriate.

Culture

Full sun to semi-shade. Moist well-drained soil best; will tolerate wet soil.

Drought Tolerance

Poor to moderate once established. Planted in dry site, needs occasional irrigation during drought.

Pruning

Lower descending branches should be pruned for street tree use. Needs little or no pruning to develop strong structure. Resistant to limb breakage.

Inects & Diseases

None noted.

Maintenance Issues

See pruning. Causes some litter.

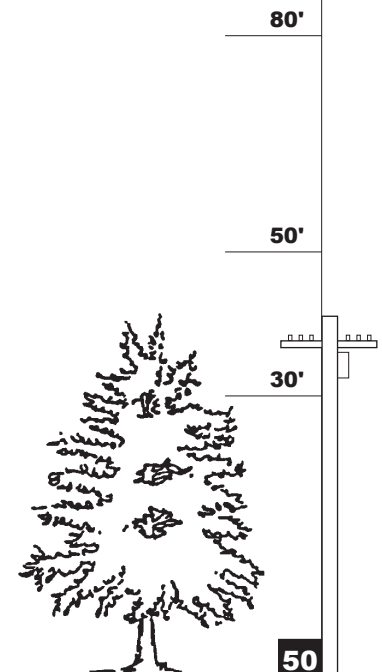
Native Range

Eastern U.S.

Specimen Location

Northeast side of Upper Duck Pond, Lithia Park, near water.

Item #2.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

SOURWOOD

Oxydendrum arboreum

Size & Rate of Growth

25 to 30 feet in height with a 15 to 20 foot spread. Possibly taller under ideal conditions. Slow growth rate.

Ornamental Features

Pyramidal form with a rounded top. Glossy green leaves in summer. Flowers in late summer. Beautiful orange autumn color in late October. A row of Sourwood in fall color are memorable.

Use

As a street tree under appropriate conditions. Suitable for planting under power lines.

Culture

Light shade to full sun. Should not be planted in especially hot locations. Best with moist, well-drained soil.

Drought Tolerance

Low initial drought tolerance. Better when well established.

Pruning

Usually not necessary.

Insects & Diseases

None noted.

Maintenance Issues

None.

Native Range

Eastern U.S.

Specimen Location

Adjacent to Winburn Way on north side of Upper Duck Pond in Lithia Park.

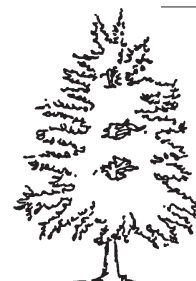
Item #2.



80'

50'

30'



51

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

PERSIAN PARROTIA

Parrotia persica

Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 30 feet in height, possibly higher, with a 15 to 20 foot spread. Slow to medium growth rate.

Ornamental Features

Deep lustrous green summer foliage. Multi-trunk form. Yellow orange, gold to orange to rosy pink, long lasting autumn color. Attractive mottled flaking bark. Flowers appear before leaves as red haze.

Use

As street tree under appropriate conditions. Upright branching pattern keeps limbs clear of street and sidewalks. Upright ascending vase-shaped form. May be an outstanding specimen tree.

Culture

Full sun to light shade. Moist sandy loam soil. Not tolerant of wet conditions.

Drought Tolerance

Not drought tolerant.

Pruning

Not usually necessary.

Insects & Diseases

None.

Maintenance Issues

Need protection from sun scald.

Native Range

Northwestern Iran.

Specimen Location

North end of small lawn in front of Parks Office, in Lithia Park. Along Wightman St. in front of student housing apts. Siskiyou Boulevard median in front of Omar's.

Item #2.



80'

50'

30'



52

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

CHINESE PISTACHE

Pistache chinensis

Item #2.



Size & Rate Of Growth

40 to 50 feet in height with a similar spread. Slow to moderate growth rate.

Ornamental Features

Nicely formed oval-shaped tree with compound ash-like foliage. Brilliant yellow, orange, and red coloration in autumn.



Use

A very suitable street tree.

Culture

Full sun. Good drainage. Will tolerate less-than-ideal soils.



Drought Tolerance

Good once established.

Pruning

Must be pruned to initially develop good tree form.

Insects & Diseases

None.



Maintenance Issues

See pruning. Staking often required on smaller trees. Fruit litter may be a problem on female trees.

Native Range

China.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Keith Davey' - male selection w/no fruit and having excellent autumn color.

Specimen Location

Center planting strip in parking lot of YMCA park. A mature specimen at the intersection of Bush and Almond.



80'

50'

30'

53

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

FLOWERING PLUM

Prunus cerasifera vars.

Size & Rate Of Growth

15 to 30 feet tall and 15 to 25 feet wide. Moderate growth rate.

Ornamental Features

Upright, dense rounded form. Very popular due to it's purple leaves. Light pink flowers in early spring.

Use

Good as a street tree.

Culture

Grows best in full sun to bring out the deep purple color of the leaves.

Drought Tolerance

Moderate drought resistance.

Pruning

Prune lightly at regular intervals to correct poor branching habits.

Insects & Diseases

Often succumbs to borers due to compacted soil.

Maintenance Issues

Fruit litter may be a problem with certain varieties.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Thundercloud' is the most commonly available but has fruit-bearing problems. 'Krauter Vesuvius' has darker purple leaves and bears less fruit. 'Newport' has reddish purple leaves, reddish fall color and no fruiting problems. The hybrid 'x Blireiana' has double flowers and seldom produces fruit.

Specimen Location

'Thundercloud' - 621 Siskiyou. 'x Bilieriana' - Holmes Ave. opposite baseball diamonds.

Item #2.



80'

50'

30'



54

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

SARGENT CHERRY

Prunus sargentii

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

20 to 35 feet tall, width slightly less than the height; moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Symmetrical, round-topped habit. Attractive reddish-brown bark peels when older in coarse, curly strips. Leaves emerge reddish-bronze, turning dark green during the summer. Fall color is among the best for cherries - vivid red to bronze. Single pink flowers appear in clusters of two to six. Fruit is not very showy, dark purple-black in the summer. Fruit is often eaten by birds.



Use

Street tree.



Culture

Prefers sun in a fertile, well-drained soil. Highly intolerant of urban pollution. Readily transplanted.

Drought Tolerance

Fair when becoming established, moderate when mature.

Pruning

Slow to respond from pruning wounds. Prune to shape the tree when young, then avoid pruning as the tree matures.



Insects & Diseases

Brown rot, bacterial canker, scale, caterpillars and leaf rollers all may attack flowering cherries.

Maintenance Issues

See pruning. May sucker from base at or below graft.

Native Range

Northern Japan, Korea.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Columnaris' - a narrow form with potential as a street tree. 'Accolade' has semi-double deep pink flowers.

Specimen Location

Along East Main in front of Civic Center.

80'

50'

30'

55



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES

Prunus serrulata

Item #2.



Size & Rate Of Growth

20-25 feet tall with 20 foot spread. Moderate growth rate.

Ornamental Features

Symmetrical multi-trunk, upright spreading with a vase or rounded habit. New leaves are bronzy. Spectacular flowers vary from white to deep pink depending upon the variety.



Use

Excellent street tree when given sufficient soil space. Can tolerate clay soils if they are well drained.

Culture

Prefers full sun with good drainage and ample moisture.



Drought Tolerance

Not drought tolerant.

Pruning

Needs little pruning.

Insects & Diseases

Can suffer from cankers, virus and borers.



Maintenance Issues

Does not bear fruit but may need watching for borers.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Mt. Fuji' has profuse clusters of flowers which are pink in bud and open white. 'Kwanzan' has double, deep pink blooms. 'Amanogawa' has a columnar habit with deep pink flowers.

Specimen Location

'Kwanzan' - Upper Duck Pond in Lithia Park between pond and Winburn Way.

80'

50'

30'



56

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

CALLERY PEAR

Pyrus calleryana

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 50 feet tall with 20 to 35 foot spread; moderate to fast growth.

Ornamental Features

Generally conical, although broadening with age. Leaves are dark, glossy green in summer, turning to shades of scarlet in fall. Flowers appear before the leaves and are clusters of pure white blossoms with black stamens. Fruits are small, round and inconspicuous.



Use

Street tree tolerant of urban conditions.

Culture

Full sun exposure gives best growth. Tolerates a variety of soils. Adapts to polluted urban environments. Tolerates limited root room.



Drought Tolerance

Moderate.

Pruning

Occasionally a central leader will need to be trained. As the tree ages, prune to keep shape and remove dead wood. Remove narrow branch angles when young. Prune to keep branches clear of street and sidewalks.



Insects & Diseases

Some varieties susceptible to fire blight and cedar-apple rust.

Maintenance Issues

If narrow branch angles are left unchecked, the branches can break and rip the trunk. Fruit litter can be a problem.

Native Range

China.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Aristocrat' - more open form with darker, narrow foliage. Narrow branch angles make it difficult to prune. These same narrow angles cause branch breakage in storms. 'Chanticleer' - much narrower than Bradford and thinner in texture. The width is equal to half the height. 'Redspire' - a less stiff pyramidal form than Bradford. Leaves turn yellow or red in the fall. 'Autumn Flame' - good branch angles, red fall color. Susceptible to fire blight.

Specimen Location

'Autumn Flame' - downtown on Main Street.

'Chanticleer' - downtown on Main Street.

'Aristocrat' - Helman School between playground and Helman Street.



80'

50'

30'

57

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

CANYON LIVE OAK

Quercus chrysolepis

Size & Rate of Growth

30 to 60 feet in height with a spread of from 30 to 40 feet. Slow growth rate.

Ornamental Features

An evergreen native oak with a round headed or somewhat spreading form.

Use

As a drought tolerant accent tree where an evergreen is desired.

Culture

Full sun to considerable shade. Poorer growth habit in shade.

Drought Tolerance

Very drought tolerant once established.

Pruning

Some pruning usually necessary to establish a favorable structure.

Insects & Diseases

Perhaps scale.

Maintenance Issues

See Pruning.

Native Range

Southwest Oregon, California.

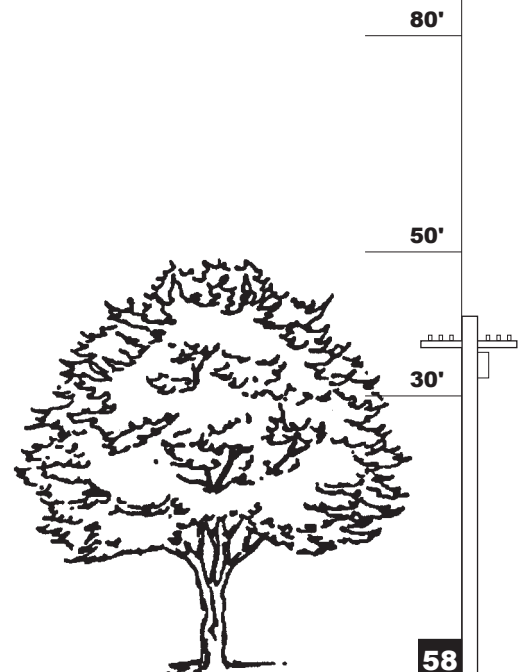
Varieties & Cultivars

May be somewhat difficult to obtain, not readily available.

Specimen Location

To the right of the entrance to the office parking lot in Lithia Park.

Item #2.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

SCARLET OAK

Quercus coccinea

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 75 feet in height with a 40 to 50 foot spread. Somewhat slow growing.

Ornamental Features

Bright green leaves in summer and scarlet red in fall. Younger trees keep leaves in winter. Older trees may lose leaves in fall.

Use

A good large-canopied street tree where adequate space is provided.

Culture

Full sun. Deep, moist, well-drained soil. Summer irrigation usually required. Some problems with transplanting.

Drought Tolerance

Not greatly drought tolerant but deep roots help.

Pruning

Train and prune to develop good structure.

Insects & Diseases

No major problems.

Maintenance Issues

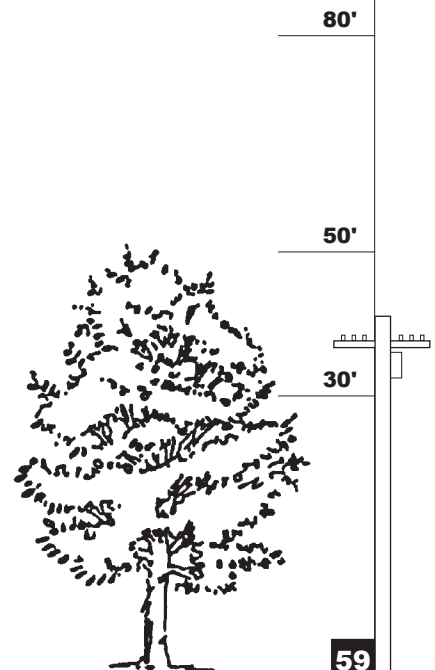
See Culture and Pruning. A better street tree than Pin Oak which has more lateral and weeping branches.

Native Range

Eastern United States.

Specimen Location

West side of parking lot, YMCA soccer fields on Tolman Creek Road.
Mature trees in front of SOU library.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

ENGLISH OAK

Quercus robur

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

60 to 70 feet tall and nearly as wide; moderate to fast growth.

Ornamental Features

Large, round-headed outline. Leaves dark green with three to seven pairs of rounded lobes. No fall color. Leaves either drop green or turn brown and persist. Acorn one to two inches long with the cup covering 1/3 of the nut.

Use

Large street tree. Variety 'Fastigiata' good where a large columnar tree is desired.

Culture

Prefers full sun but can tolerate light shade. Moderately tolerant of the urban environment.

Drought Tolerance

Good once established.

Pruning

Low branches may need to be removed to raise the crown.

Insects & Diseases

Susceptible to mildew.

Maintenance Issues

Leaves remain on tree during winter.

Native Range

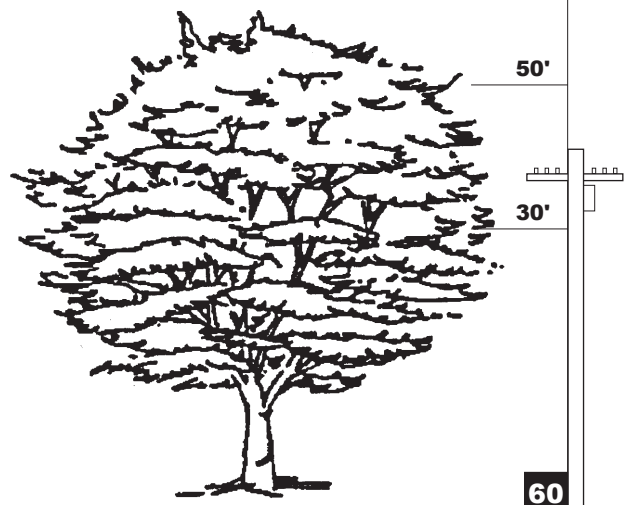
Europe, northern Africa, western Asia.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Fastigiata' - narrow, upright habit, much like Lombardy poplar. Will grow to 55 feet with a 10 to 15 foot width.

Specimen Location

SOU campus, adjacent to the psychology building on University Way.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

RED OAK

Quercus rubra

Item #2.

Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 80 feet tall with a spread of 40 to 50 feet; moderate to fast growth.

Ornamental Features

Matures to a dome-shaped, wide-spreading, dense form with upwardly curving branches. High branching habit. As trees mature, the upper limbs show a dark streaking over the gray, as if paint had been spilled at the branch junction. New leaves and leaf stalks are often red when emerging. Leaves are dark green during summer, turning red to brown in fall. Acorn is small, about 3/4 to 1 inch.

Use

Large canopied street tree.

Culture

Grows best in full sun in moist, well-drained, acidic soils but will tolerate other conditions. Performs well in the urban environment. Not tolerant of extremely wet soils.

Drought Tolerance

Moderate once established. Needs summer irrigation in fast draining soils.

Pruning

Some pruning necessary to develop good street tree form.

Insects & Diseases

Scale.

Maintenance Issues

Many develop chlorosis in high pH soils.

Native Range

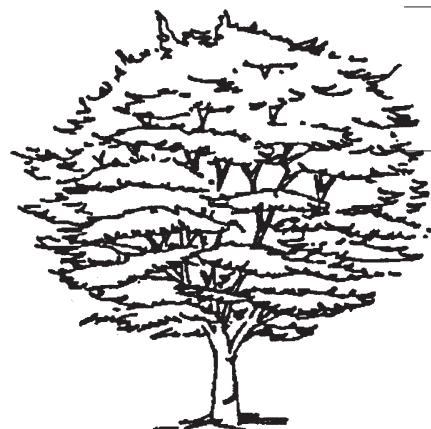
Eastern North America.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Aurea' - new foliage emerges bright yellow in the spring.

Specimen Location

Two mature trees are located on lawn between the rose garden and Perozzi Fountain in Lithia Park.



80'

50'

30'

61

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

CORK OAK

Quercus suber

Size and Rate of Growth

40 – 70' in height with a 40 – 50' spread. Slow growth, long-lived with a trunk as large as 4' in diameter at maturity

Ornamental Features

Small evergreen leaves with a dense broad irregularly shape canopy

Use

A fine shade tree

Culture

Full sun. Tolerates a variety of soils from acid to alkaline

Drought Tolerance

Very drought tolerant once established with irrigation in the first few years

Pruning

Careful pruning during youth to create form

Insects & Disease

Deer tolerant

Maintenance Issues

None known

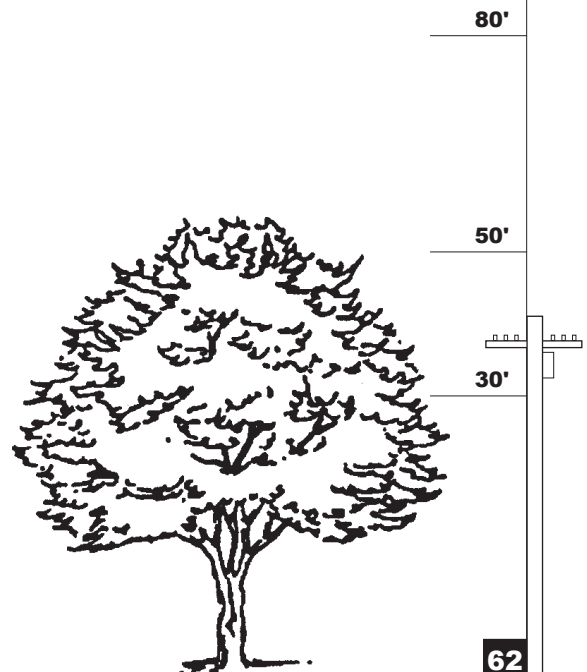
Native Range

Mediterranean Europe and North Africa

Specimen Location

292 Gresham on Holly Street side
233 4th Street

Item #2.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH

Sorbus aucuparia

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

35 to 45 feet tall, with a width 2/3 to equal the height; moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Oval, dense habit. Leaflet color is dull green in summer, turning yellow, orange or red in fall. Individual creamy white flowers are small but are borne in a flat-topped cluster of from three to five inches in diameter in late spring. Fruit is orange-red, berry-like, in clusters; showy in midsummer. The fruit may persist through the winter unless eaten by birds. The weight of the fruit often bends the outer stems of the branches.



Use

Street tree. Good for wildlife.



Culture

Best growth occurs in full sun or light shade; average soils. Tolerates wind and heat.

Drought Tolerance

Poor.



Pruning

Remove narrow branch angles when young. Does not heal well from major pruning cuts or automobile damage.

Insects & Diseases

Sun scald may be a problem where trunk is exposed to strong southwestern sunlight. Fire blight can be a serious problem.



Maintenance Issues

Fruit can be messy, especially over pavement, though birds often remove fruit.

Native Range

Europe, Asia Minor.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Cardinal Royal' - the large, bright red fruits color early. Many other Sorbus species, having less availability than *S. aucuparia*, might be worthwhile as street trees.

Specimen Location

320 Iowa.

80'

50'

30'



63

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

JAPANESE SNOWBELL

Styrax japonicus

Size & Rate of Growth

20-30' tall with equal spread. Slow growing.

Ornamental Features

Lovely small tree with a broadly rounded head. Pendulous white flowers in spring followed by dry tan colored drupes. Bright yellow fall foliage.

Use

Small street tree. Could be used under power lines.

Culture

Full sun or partial shade. Needs ample moisture in summer. Does best in moist, acid, well-drained soil.

Drought Tolerance

Not drought resistant.

Pruning

Remove suckers to reveal graceful horizontal habit.

Insects & Diseases

None.

Maintenance Issues

Wide-spreading branches may be a hindrance to sidewalks and street traffic. Fruit debris may be a problem.

Native Range

Japan, China, Korea

Varieties & Cultivars

'Pink Chimes' has pink blooms on a more upright tree. 'Obassia' fragrant, oval in youth and more rounded at maturity.

Specimen Location

With Rhododendrons east of Perozzi fountain in Lithia Park.

Item #2.



80'

50'

30'



64

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

BALDCYPRESS

Taxodium distichum

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 70 feet in height with a 20 to 30 foot spread. Moderate growth rate; long lived.

Ornamental Features

A fine textured deciduous conifer. Slender, pyramidal habit. Foliage and appearance somewhat similar to that of the Dawn Redwood. The trunk is unusually flared at the base.



Use

As a street tree, especially where a narrow growing tree is desired. Buffer strip, shade tree specimen, clipped hedge or screen; urban tolerant.

Culture

Best in full sun with a moist sandy loam. Will tolerate wet or dry sites.



Drought Tolerance

Good once established.

Pruning

Usually unnecessary except to prune lower limbs away from sidewalks and street.

Insects & Diseases

Resistant.



Maintenance Issues

See Pruning. 'Knees' and shallow roots may heave sidewalks and push out curbs.

Native Range

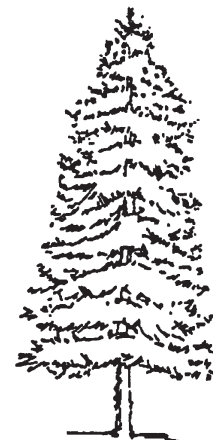
Southeastern U.S.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Shawnee Brave' - 15 to 20 feet wide has a narrow, pyramidal form.

Specimen Location

YMCA soccer fields parking lot off Tolman Creek Road on northeast side of lot.
Elks Lodge parking lot bio-shale on Lithia Way.



80'

50'

30'

65

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

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LITTLELEAF LINDEN

Tilia cordata

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

40 to 55 feet in height with a width of to 2/3 the height; moderate growth.

Ornamental Features

Broadly pyramidal to upright oval habit. Leaves are 1 to 3 inches long, equally broad or broader dark green above, silvery below. Fragrant yellow flowers are borne in two to three inch clusters in June or early July. Bees attracted to flowers. Fruits are small nutlets.



Use

Street tree and lawn specimen.

Culture

Prefers full sun, well-drained fertile soil. Tolerant of the urban environment.



Drought Tolerance

Moderate.

Pruning

Young trees benefit from staking and shaping to establish a strong central leader. Mature trees require infrequent corrective pruning.



Insects & Diseases

Aphids.

Maintenance Issues

Aphid infestation may cause honeydew. Remove basal suckers.

Native Range

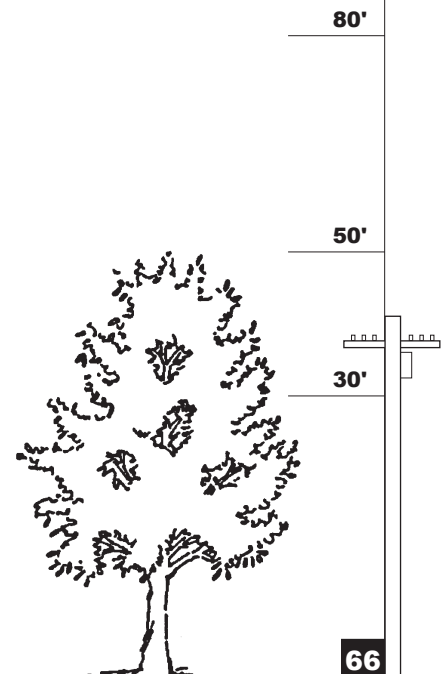
Europe.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Pyramidalis' - narrow habit.

Specimen Location

Parking lot behind 368 Main Street.



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

CHINESE ELM

Ulmus parvifolia

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

40 to 60 feet tall; moderate to fast growth.

Ornamental Features

Wide spreading with pendulous twigs and branch ends. Mottled bark combines hues of grays, greens, oranges and browns. Leathery green leaves are one to three inches in length. In milder conditions, the leaves may remain evergreen over the winter. In more northern climates, they may have a fall color in tones of red, yellow, and purple. Small seeds have wings.



Use

Lawn specimen, street tree, and screen.

Culture

Full sun, moist, well-drained soils preferred. Will tolerate unfavorable conditions.



Drought Tolerance

Reasonably good.

Pruning

Frequent light thinning is preferred - occasional heavy pruning promotes a flush of unattractive growth. Prune in fall or winter.



Insects & Diseases

Shows resistance to Dutch elm disease, Elm leaf beetle and Japanese beetle.

Maintenance Issues

Weak wood may result in damage during storms. Avoid injury to surface roots and lower trunk. Potential to lift sidewalks and pavement.

Native Range

China, Japan.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Blake' - branches sweep upward.

Specimen Location

No known location.

Note

This species is often confused with *Ulmus pumila*, the Siberian elm. The Siberian elm is inferior to the Chinese elm because the Siberian elm has weak wood, is a prolific seed producer which causes a litter problem, and is much more susceptible to annual elm leaf beetle damage.

80'

50'

30'



67

RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

Prepared by the Ashland Tree Commission

ZELKOVA

Zelkova serrata

Item #2.



Size & Rate of Growth

50 to 80 feet tall; moderate to fast growth.

Ornamental Features

This elm tree relative is low branched, with a vase-shaped outline and a rounded top. As tree matures, the bark begins to exfoliate. Dark green leaves are oval and slightly rough on top. Fall color varies from red to yellow. Flowers and tiny woody fruits are inconspicuous.



Use

Street tree where sufficient root room is provided.

Culture

Full sun. Adaptable to many soil types but exhibits best growth in well-drained soils. Reasonably pollution tolerant. Transplants easily.



Drought Tolerance

Once the plant is well established, it shows good drought tolerance.

Pruning

Dense crown may be thinned when young. Since it tends to branch low, care must be taken to keep limbs from obstructing streets.



Insects & Diseases

Resistant to Dutch elm disease and elm leaf beetle.

Maintenance Issues

May be susceptible to damage from late frost when young.

Native Range

Japan.

Varieties & Cultivars

'Village Green' - fast growing form with smooth, straight trunk and superior fall color.

'Green Vase' - more upright branching structure.

80'

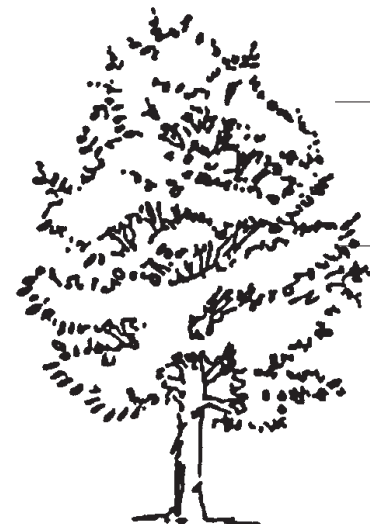
Specimen Location

In playground at Helman School. In playground in Lithia Park.

50'

30'

68



RECOMMENDED STREET TREES

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The following trees may be of value as street trees when properly located and cared for. However, they may cause or be subject to the indicated problems.

Acer macrophyllum (Big Leaf Maple)

Reason: Doesn't react well to confined root space. Leaf scorch in summer.

Aesculus species (Horse Chestnuts)

Reason: Messy; roots heave sidewalks.

Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven)

Reason: Invasive root system. If used, a male tree should be chosen.

Alnus species (Alder)

Reason: Wind damage, shallow invasive roots.

Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa)

Reason: Bark is thin and easily damaged by mechanical impact; branches drop, pods drop during summer causing a mess and may scorch.

Cornus mas (Cornelian cherry)

Reason: Falling fruit is messy and stains sidewalks.

Fraxinus velutina 'Modesto' (Modesto Ash)

Reason: Subject to Anthracnose. Often poor branch structure.

Laburnum x watereri (Goldenchain)

Reason: Poisonous.

Morus alba (Fruitless Mulberry)

Reason: Invasive root system. Strong lateral branching.

Platanus acerifolia (Sycamore)

Reason: A tree of great beauty but has strong surface roots, subject to Anthracnose, messy, solar unfriendly.

Picea, Pseudotsuga, etc. (Evergreen Conifers)

Reason: Lateral branches tend to interfere with clearance. Mature trees dangerously self-prune lower limbs.

Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

Reason: Lower branches tend to weep, obstruct traffic and visibility.

Although the Commission feels that total exclusion of any tree would be inappropriate, it recognizes that some trees may cause problems when used as street trees. The following species are normally prohibited for one or several of the following reasons: 1) their roots cause injury to sewers or pavements; 2) they are particularly subject to insects or diseases; 3) they cause safety and visibility problems along streets and at intersections; 4) they create messy sidewalks and pavements. These trees are prohibited for use as street trees except under special circumstances. Their use must be approved by the Planning Commission.

LATIN NAME

Juglans species

Maclura pomifera

Morus, Prunus, etc. (weeping)

Morus alba

Populus trichocarpa, tremuloides, etc.

Prunus, Pyrus, etc. (fruiting)

Salix babalonica

Ulmus americana

Ulmus pumila

COMMON NAME

Walnut

Osage Orange

Weeping varieties of various mulberries, crabapples, cherries, etc.

Fruiting Mulberry

Poplar & related species

Commercial Fruit Trees

Weeping Willow

American Elm

Siberian Elm

TREES OF NORTH AMERICA, Roger Phillips

PLANTS/PEOPLE/AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, Gary O. Robinette

TREES FOR AMERICAN GARDENS, Donald Wyman

TREES IN URBAN DESIGN, Henry F. Arnold

TREES FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, Dennis Lueck

GREENSTREETS (THE STREET PLAN FOR OAKLAND), Fern Tiger, (Ed.)

MANUAL OF WOOD LANDSCAPE PLANTS, Michael A. Dirr

PLANTS THAT MERIT ATTENTION VOLUME I TREES, Janet M. Poor, (Ed.)

THE SUNSET WESTERN GARDEN BOOK

SOLAR FRIENDLY TREES REPORT, Mariel J. Ames

THE SEATTLE CITY FOREST (AN OWNERS MANUAL), Marvin Black & Ellen Ziegler

STREET TREES FOR HOME & MUNICIPAL LANDSCAPES, Michael Dirr & Gary Koller

TREES FOR EUGENE, Nancy Robin Morgan

THE SUNSET PRUNING HANDBOOK, Joseph F. Williamson (Ed.)

URBAN FORESTRY NOTEBOOK, Puget Sound Power and Light Co., The Center for Urban Horticulture, University of Washington, Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

HANDBOOK OF LANDSCAPE TREE CULTIVARS, Willet N. Wadell

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR PACIFIC NORTHWEST GARDENS, John A. Grant & Carol L. Grant (Revised)

TREES FOR URBAN AND SUBURBAN LANDSCAPES, Edward F. Gillman

NORTH AMERICAN LANDSCAPE TREES, Arthur Lee Jacobson