

# Town of Bloomsburg Shade Tree Program

## Why Plant Trees?

### Trees in town...

- can cool your house & parking spot & family.
- cool a whole community. They fight the heat island effect—the heat that radiates from lots of pavement, cars & buildings.
- add value to properties. Each yard tree adds 1%. A large specimen tree adds as much as 10%.
- can give you privacy.
- can lower your cooling & heating bills.
- clean the air—they make oxygen and absorb pollutants. 100 large, mature street trees remove 24 tons of CO2 & 261 pounds of other pollutants annually.
- fight global warming. Directly: community cooling, CO2 sequestration. Indirectly: reduced energy use.
- keep water out of storm drain systems, mitigating flooding. 100 large, mature street trees catch 190,900 gallons of rainwater every year.
- make people happy.
- are beautiful & make neighborhoods beautiful.
- encourage people to walk.
- can inspire awe.
- show us the seasons.
- help business districts. Increased shopping & willingness to spend—for parking & up to 12% more for goods.
- make communities less violent, more sociable & healthier. Lower reported levels of domestic violence and other crime; reduced stress; decreased need for medication; increased recovery times.

**The bottom line, in dollars:** in its lifetime, a single large tree gives us **\$5,870** in environmental & other benefits.

For more & for documentation, see US Forest Service:  
<http://www.na.fs.fed.us/urban/treespayusback/index.shtml>

Revised Summer 2011

Town of Bloomsburg Shade Tree Commission

<http://www.bloomsburgpa.org/boards.commissions/ShadeTree.htm>

570-784-7123, ext. 117

**Help Bloomsburg earn its Tree City USA credentials!  
Help us line the streets of Bloomsburg with healthy trees.**

### REGULATIONS TO KNOW:

**Bloomsburg's Shade Tree Ordinance** requires property owners to plant and maintain street trees in the right of way (Chapter 25, Town of Bloomsburg Code of Ordinances).

**Property owners' responsibilities include** keeping their street trees healthy, removing sick or dead ones, and replacing any they remove. These regulations also apply during construction and sidewalk replacement.

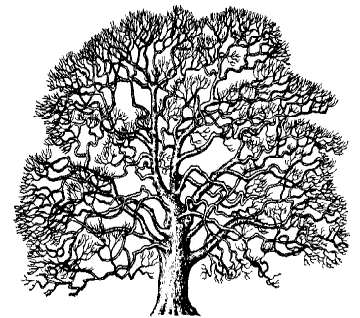
**Planting, pruning, removing, or cutting a street tree requires a free permit**, available at Town Hall or online from the Shade Tree Commission website. A permit is required if trees will be affected by construction and if roots will be disturbed for pipe or sidewalk work.

**Trees removed must be replaced. We can help: see pp.6-7 for details.**

**Street trees must be chosen from among the tree species approved for use as street trees in Bloomsburg.** The list of trees approved for downtown is more limited than the list for residential streets. (You can plant whatever tree you like in your yard.)

**Improper pruning of street trees at any time, and pruning or removal without a permit, is a violation of the ordinance, and the property owner can be fined up to \$1000.** When hiring someone for tree work, mention the ordinance and get a guarantee that the work will be done in accordance with industry tree standards (ANSI A-300). **Among prohibited pruning techniques are topping, rounding over, tipping and lion's tailing.** The property owner can be fined if they are used. Care must also be taken to avoid damage to tree roots. See pp.4-5.

Town ordinances are available at Town Hall or online through the Town website.



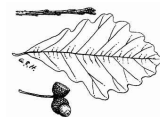
**TAKE CARE of OLD TREES and don't top them! Topping hurts trees.**



**It is also expensive, creates hazardous trees & won't result in a shorter tree.**

Don't be fooled by a flush of growth that may follow topping.

**Get the facts!**



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# Street Trees

## Basics:

- Choose the right tree.
- Plant in fall or spring.
- Get a big enough tree. New street trees must be at least 1-3/4" in diameter
- Mulch newly planted trees (keep mulch 1-2" from trunk—a donut, not a volcano)
- Water new trees deeply and regularly

## CHOOSING STREET TREES

### HOW MUCH ROOM DO YOU HAVE?

#### Soil Volume

This is the size of your tree lawn. Trees can only grow as well as the soil they are planted in allows. If they run out of room, they will not thrive. Measure from the edge of the sidewalk to the inside edge of the curb.

#### Primary power lines

If you are planting under a primary power line, choose a tree that won't get big enough to require radical pruning by utility companies. Primary power lines can be identified by their use of insulators. Secondary power lines, including those for cable TV and phone, do not limit tree height.

### OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Proximity to other trees

Sidewalks

Visibility (e.g., min. 20' from an intersection)

Crown height (will a low crown interfere with walking, parking or visibility?)

Allergies (male trees make more pollen)

Buried pipes or cables: make a PA-1 call

(Call 1-800-242-1776 three days before you plan to dig)

Tree needs—moisture, sun, acidity

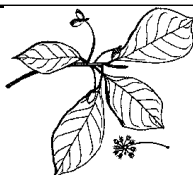
#### Construction, or replacing a sidewalk or sewer line?

Keep trees in mind! See "A Guide to Preserving Trees in Development Projects" for additional guidance (see p.8).

Include, add, or maintain generous tree lawns.

Be careful not to damage tree roots. A permit is required for work that will disturb roots, including work that requires trenching or other digging near trees.

**Tree pits:** If you are working with a sidewalk tree pit (as in downtown sites), consider enlarging your tree pit (or joining it to others) using stone pavers. Also, investigate using "CU-Structural Soil™." *Structural soil* is an approach to sidewalk construction that uses common materials (rough gravel, dirt, and a medium to hold it together) in a way that allows trees to develop root systems without causing damage to sidewalks. The additional expense is modest, and you can plant bigger trees. Sunbury recently used this approach in its downtown. Information is available on the Shade Tree Commission web page.



## TREE SPECIES APPROVED FOR RESIDENTIAL STREETS

### Organized by size of tree lawn

#### Tree lawn smaller than 2'

*no trees are suitable for this situation*



#### 2-3' tree lawn:

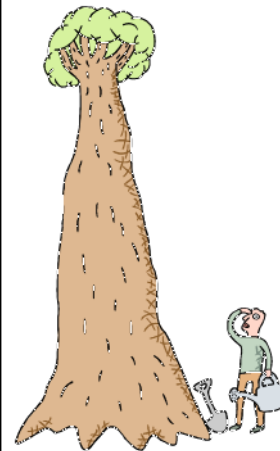
#### small and/or narrow trees

- \*Acer campestre – **Hedge maple**—species or 'Evelyn'
- \*Acer griseum – **Paperbark maple** – *in moist areas*
- \*NCarpinus caroliniana - **American hornbeam**— *tolerates full shade*
- \*NCercis Canadensis - **Eastern redbud**— *limited life (20-30 years), but tolerates shade & alkalinity*
- \*Cornus kousa – **Chinese dogwood**— *needs shade: 'Consolation dogwood'*
- \*WCrataegus viridis – **Winter green hawthorn** – *winter food for birds*
- \*WCrataegus punctata – **Ohio pioneer hawthorn** – *thornless*
- \*WMalus 'Prairie Fire' or 'Sugar Time' – **Crabapple**
- \*Prunus sargentii 'Columnar' – **Sargent cherry**
- \*Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' – **Kwanzan cherry**
- \*Syringa reticulata 'Summer Snow' – **Tree lilac**

\* OK under primary power lines

### NEW TREES need water!

As with all new plantings, keep in mind that you must water. Your newly planted tree will need 10-20 gallons of water per week, rain or shine, for at least the first year (the growing season: March- Nov.), and ideally the second year as well.



**3-5' tree lawn: trees 30-45' tall**

Smaller trees allowable under primary power lines.

- Acer rubrum 'Pacific sunset' – **red maple**—avoid western sun
- Cladrastis kentuckia – **American yellowwood**
- Koelreuteria paniculata – **golden rain tree**
- \*Prunus sargentii 'Columnar' – **Sargent cherry**
- \*Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' – **Kwanzan cherry**
- Pyrus calleryana – **callery pear cultivars:** 'Aristocrat', 'Capital', 'Chanticleer' or 'Cleveland Select', 'Red Spire', & 'Whitehouse'
- <sup>W</sup>Quercus acutissima – **sawtooth oak**



**Tree lawn greater than 5':**

**trees 45+' tall**

Smaller trees allowable under primary power lines.

- <sup>N</sup>Acer rubrum 'Red Sunset,' 'Pacific Sunset,' 'October Glory,' 'Autumn Flame,' 'Karpick,' 'Autumn Blaze,' 'Flame' – **red maple**
- Acer freemanii 'Celebration' – **celebration maple**
- Betula nigra - **river birch**
- <sup>NW</sup>Celtis occidentalis 'Prairie Pride' – **hackberry**
- Cladrastis kentuckia - **American yellowwood**
- Eucommia ulmoides –**hardy rubber tree**
- Ginkgo biloba – **maidenhair tree, ginkgo** (male only) – e.g. 'Autumn Gold'; 'Magyar' – **seedless maidenhair tree**
- <sup>N</sup>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster,' 'Skyline' (more upright), 'Moraine' & 'Imperial' (smaller)—**honeylocust**
- <sup>N</sup>Gymnocladus dioicus – **Kentucky coffee tree** (male selection only)
- <sup>N</sup>Liquidambar styraciflua 'Rotundifolia' – **seedless sweet gum** – avoid *blasting by heat*
- <sup>N</sup>Liriodendron tulipifera – **tulip poplar**
- Magnolia acuminata– **cucumber tree**
- Platanus x acerifolia 'Bloodgood' – **London plane tree**
- <sup>NW</sup>Quercus bicolor – **swamp white oak**
- <sup>NW</sup>Quercus imbricaria – **shingle oak**
- <sup>NW</sup>Quercus palustris – **pin oak**

- <sup>W</sup>Quercus robur 'Pyramich' – **skymaster English oak**—esp. *good for narrow spaces*
- <sup>NW</sup>Quercus rubra or Q. borealis – **red oak**
- <sup>NW</sup>Quercus shumardii – **Shumard oak**
- Sophora japonica 'Halka' or 'Regent' – **Japanese scholar tree**
- <sup>N</sup>Tilia americana – **American linden, basswood**; also Tilia a. cultivars: 'Wandell' – Legend American linden; 'Redmond Linden'
- Tilia cordata – **little leaf linden**; also Tilia c. cultivars 'Glenleven' and 'Greenspire' – *avoid Western sun*
- Tilia tomentosa – **silver linden**
- Ulmus parvifolia 'Ohio', 'Dynasty' or 'Pathfinder' – **lacebark elm**
- Ulmus x 'Accolade,' 'Homestead,' or 'Triumph' – **hybrid elms**
- Zelkova serrata 'Village Green'

If you want to plant as a street tree a species not listed here, you will need to get permission from the Shade Tree Commission. Please call: 570-784-7123, ext. 117.

**FOR HELP WITH BUYING & PLANTING STREET TREES, SEE pages 6-7**

<sup>N</sup> Native to Pennsylvania    <sup>W</sup> Attractive to wildlife

# Trees for Downtown

Downtown officially includes

East Street from East Third to Ridge Avenue, and Main Street from East to West Streets

Commercial settings, such as Main Street, require tough trees with a high crown. The following species are approved:

- Acer rubrum – **Red maple**, upright varieties: 'Karpick', 'Red Sunset', 'Scarlet Sentinel'
- Ginkgo biloba – 'Autumn Gold,' 'Magyar' suggested- **ginkgo or maidenhair tree (male selections), seedless maidenhair tree**
- Eucommia ulmoides – **hardy rubber tree**
- <sup>N</sup>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster' (spreading), 'Skyline' (more upright), 'Moraine' and 'Imperial' (smaller) - **seedless honeylocust** (this is currently the most common tree on Main Street: it is tough and reliable)
- Quercus bicolor – **swamp white oak** (one recently planted in front of Episcopal rectory; requires a large tree pit)
- Platanus x acerifolia 'Bloodgood' – **London plane tree** (a sycamore hybrid; common in many cities)
- Pyrus calleryana – **Callery pear cultivars:** 'Aristocrat,' 'Capital,' 'Chanticleer,' 'Cleveland Select,' 'Red Spire,' 'Whitehouse' (the courthouse trees are Callery pears; note: too many pears planted together can lead to high pollen counts and increased fruit production)
- Tilia cordata – **little leaf linden**; also Tilia c. cultivars 'Glenleven' and 'Greenspire'
- Ulmus x 'Accolade,' 'Homestead,' or 'Triumph' – **hybrid elms** (recently planted at Post Office and Pursel Bldg.)
- Zelkova serrata** 'Village Green' (one recently planted at the Episcopal Church)

Downtown trees must be planted in large tree pits: **at a minimum, tree pits should be 5'x5'x4'**, or an equivalent area, reasonably proportioned and filled with high-quality top soil. When adjacent trees are planted, connected tree pits are strongly preferred.

# Why not top trees?

## A biological answer:

**Topping starves the tree.** Trees make their food through their leaves. Because so much of the crown, including all of those leaves, are removed, the tree is severely compromised in its ability to make food through photosynthesis. Thus, it won't have enough energy for proper growth or for defense.

### **Topping leads to improper limb growth.**

The terminal buds (buds at the ends of branches) produce a hormone (auxin) that regulates growth. Once the bud is removed through topping, hormonal control is gone and watersprouts (epicormic sprouting) appear.

**Topping leads to disease.** Trees protect themselves from wounds through compartmentalization (CODIT, the compartmentalization of decay in trees). Wounds from header cuts, like those used in topping, are the most difficult for a tree to compartmentalize. Thus, each header cut is a place for decay to begin, then travel toward the rest of the tree.

**The tree is likely to begin the several-year spiral of decline and death after it has been topped.** While it may not die immediately, it is likely to begin the long process of dying, and look bad during these years.

## Who opposes topping?

- The tree care industry, in the standards laid out in ANSI A-300 (ANSI = American National Standards Institute)
- Bloomsburg Town Ordinances (25.202)
- Tree biologists (for instance, Alex Shigo)

Although topping is common in this area and used to be standard practice in many places, it is a bad idea. According to Penn State, "it has been described as the 'ultimate in destructive practices,' and in almost all cases it permanently damages a tree's health, structure, and appearance" (*Pruning Landscape Trees*, 2005).

### **SPRING 2012 TREE PRUNING WORKSHOPS:**

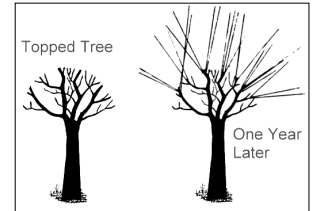
Arborist Joe Mullen will lead two free tree pruning workshops: **Friday, March 9, 3pm**

**Saturday, March 10, 9am**

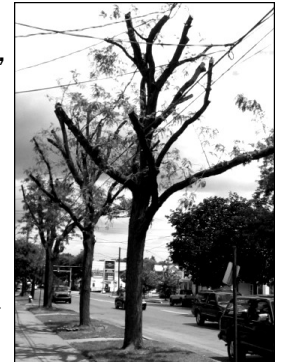
Location TBA: contact Town Hall.: 784-7123x117

## A practical answer:

**It's money wasted, and will continue to cost you money.** Topping doesn't make a tree shorter—the tree will regrow to the same height. (The only way to get a shorter tree is to plant a different one.) Thus, you will likely have to top year after year. Moreover, a tree's life is drastically shortened by topping: you will likely have to replace the tree much sooner.



**It's ugly.** First the tree will look naked and butchered. Then watersprouts—many small branches, often growing straight up (epicormic sprouts)—will fill in, making the tree look like a bush on a stem or a broom, not a tree. Then the tree will begin the long, sad process of decline. It may look okay in the first year or two—at least during the summer when the structure is obscured—but it won't look good for long.



**It's dangerous.** Because watersprouts—those little shoots now growing all over the tree, which may soon become large limbs—are poorly attached, they are likely to fall due to wind or snow. Moreover, the dense new growth makes a bigger wind target. Over the years, the poorly attached new branches will get big enough to do serious damage to people or property when they fall. Also, dying trees often drop branches.



**For Bloomsburg's street trees, cuts used in topping are also prohibited in pruning. Header cuts and stub cuts, even when not part of overall topping, compromise trees for the same reasons topping in general does.** Always remove or shorten a branch to the point of origin (at the branch collar—no flush cuts) or to a side branch that is at least 2/3 the size of the branch being cut (again, cut at the branch collar).

# Some pruning basics:

## Some do's:

**Be safe.** Tree work can be dangerous! Follow industry tree work safety standards (ANSI A-300).

**Know why you are pruning, & make sure you really need to.** Most mature trees rarely need pruning, especially if well pruned when young.

**Use the three-cut method** for limb removal to prevent bark tears.

**Cut at the *branch collar*** (no flush cuts).

**Use proper *thinning & reduction cuts*.**

## Some don'ts:

Remember that the property owner can be cited and fined for improper pruning. Assure that industry standards (ANSI A-300) are followed.

**These cuts are not permitted:** Do not use *heading cuts* or *stub cuts*: cuts mid-limb or mid-branch. Do not use *flush cuts*: cuts inside the branch collar, right against the trunk.

**These general approaches to pruning are not allowed:** Do not *top* (see p.4; also called *heading* or *de-horning*), *tip* or *round over* (cut the tips off branches), or *lion's tail* (prune out most interior growth).

**Do not remove too much:** not more than 25% of foliage in a single year; 50% of the foliage should remain evenly distributed in the lower 66% of the canopy.

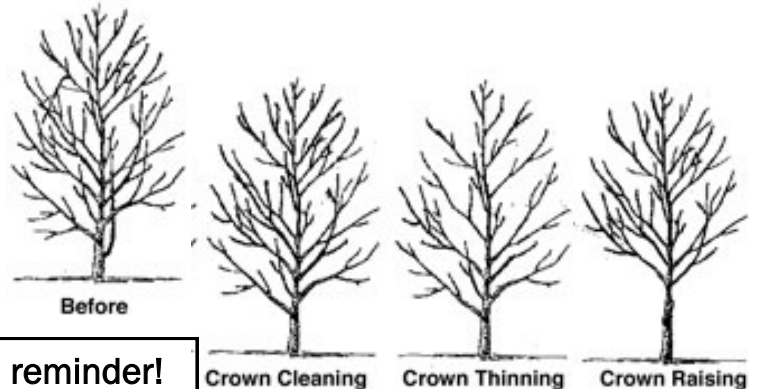
## PURPOSES OF PRUNING:

**To shape the tree for people's preferences:**

- To redirect a tree away from structures or wires
- To raise the crown of the tree (to "limb up" or "clearance prune") for pedestrians or traffic
- So that the tree looks more balanced & attractive

**For tree health and strength:**

- To remove dead or broken limbs, water sprouts, or suckers
- To improve tree structure—for instance:
  - ◊ for better branch spacing and therefore stronger limb attachments
  - ◊ to select among competing leaders
  - ◊ to eliminate poorly-attached branches
  - ◊ to encourage a growth pattern conducive to tree strength
  - ◊ for better air movement
  - ◊ to decrease stress on the tree from strong winds



Crown Cleaning    Crown Thinning    Crown Raising

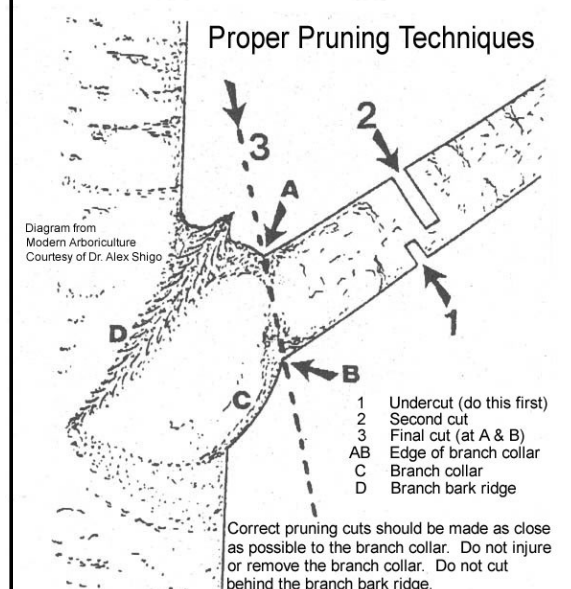
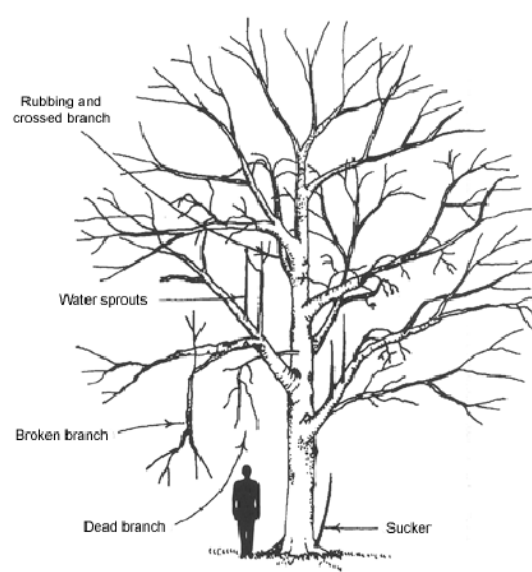


Diagram from Modern Arboriculture Courtesy of Dr. Alex Shigo

- 1 Undercut (do this first)
  - 2 Second cut
  - 3 Final cut (at A & B)
- AB Edge of branch collar  
C Branch collar  
D Branch bark ridge

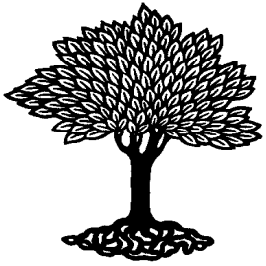
Correct pruning cuts should be made as close as possible to the branch collar. Do not injure or remove the branch collar. Do not cut behind the branch bark ridge.



**This is a reminder!**  
**For more info:**  
**Penn State, "Pruning Landscape Trees"**  
<http://pubs.cas.psu.edu/FreePubs/pdfs/uh099.pdf>  
**Tree Care Industry Assc.**  
[http://www.treecareindustry.org/public/about\\_faq\\_treecare.htm#13](http://www.treecareindustry.org/public/about_faq_treecare.htm#13)  
**Town Hall:**  
 (570) 784-7123 x 117  
**2012 Pruning Workshops**

# Town of Bloomsburg Bare Root Tree Planting Program

The Northeast Pennsylvania Community Tree Association, with the assistance of the Extension Urban Forester, makes this program possible. By consolidating shipping, and encouraging bulk orders, the program gives us access to affordable, high-quality trees.



**THIS IS A GOOD DEAL!** A balled and burlapped tree from a nursery often costs a couple hundred dollars, not including the cost of transportation and planting.

## **AFFORDABLE 12-15' TREES:**

To make it easier for property owners to replace and plant trees, the Town of Bloomsburg has a fall street tree planting program.

**PRICES** vary by species, but the range is usually \$82-105 (see estimates below).

## **SUBSIDIZED TREES IN TARGETED PLANTING AREA—AREA 2 in 2011:**

Our tree planting efforts focus on one neighborhood at a time. In the focus area, we subsidize the cost of the trees—the **most a property owner will pay for a street tree will be \$50.** Sometimes we are able to offer them for less or for free. This fall, we will focus on **AREA 2** on your Recycling calendar: **the west end of town, west of Market and north of Fifth.**

## **WHAT IF I DON'T LIVE IN THE TARGETED PLANTING AREA?**

If you are interested in planting a street tree in Bloomsburg but your property is not in our area of focus, we will happily order and plant the tree for you. You will pay the low price we pay for the tree(s).

## **WHAT ABOUT A TREE FOR MY YARD?**

Whether or not you are in the targeted planting area, you can purchase trees for your Town of Bloomsburg yard; you pay the price we pay for the tree(s).

## **HOW ORDERING WORKS:**

1. Fill out & return the enclosed form (page 9).
2. Investigate which trees from those likely to be available (see list below) suit your needs & taste. We are happy to help with tree selection.
3. Check your mail. We will send you the list of available trees when we get it in early fall. We will ask you to choose your tree(s) & fill out a permit.
4. Return the permit with your species choice & your payment: \$50/street tree if you are in the targeted planting area, or the cost of the tree(s) if the property is outside the targeted area or if you are planting in your yard.

**Check out trees we've planted:** 83 trees have been planted through the program since it began in 2008. Some examples: private residences at Market and Fifth across from the elementary school (2010, maples and a honeylocust—and the elementary school got a littleleaf linden in 2009), the Columbia County Jail and Red Cross (2009, tree lilacs, hedge maples, crabapples), at the YMCA (2008, tree lilacs, American basswood) and at an apartment building on Maple (2008, hybrid elms).

**We plant for you!**

In 2010, these were among the species available (with 2010 prices):

**MAPLES** (Acer): red (\$82), hedge (\$90); **HACKBERRY** (Celtis occidentalis) (\$99); **YELLOWWOOD** (Cladrastis kentukea) (\$105); **HONEYLOCUST** (Gleditsia triacanthos) (\$84); **CRABAPPLES** (Malus) (\$69); **LONDON PLANE** (\$82); Cleveland select **PEAR** (Pyrus calleryana) (\$90); **OAKS** (Quercus): swamp white (\$99), red (\$99), pin (\$82); **JAPANESE TREE LILAC** (Syringa reticulata) (\$99); littleleaf and American **LINDENS\*** (Tilia) (\$84); **ELM** hybrids (Ulmus) (\$99).

*These species are all approved as street trees.*



## DEADLINE FOR FALL 2010 BARE ROOT STREET TREE ORDER:

September 1

The order form is on page 9 of this brochure.

**CAN YOU OR YOUR ORGANIZATION HELP PLANT TREES? We'd love to have you! Contact us to volunteer. 570-784-7123, ext. 117**

**THE TREES ARRIVE IN LATE OCTOBER OR EARLY NOVEMBER:** Bare root tree harvesting is weather dependent, so the date varies. The Extension Urban Forester will notify us of the shipping date.

**THEY MUST BE PLANTED QUICKLY.** Trees need to be planted within a few days of arrival, so planters need to be flexible about timing. In order to be ready, in past years we have dug holes a week or two before the trees arrive. A different set of volunteers planted the trees.

**SIZE:** They will be at least 1½" in diameter, and likely 12'-15' tall. Since they have no root ball, they are not heavy—the heavy work is the digging.

**VOLUNTEERS WILL GET SOME TRAINING.** Planting bare root trees is easy—they are not heavy—but it does take a little bit of knowhow.

### **NEW TREES need water or they die! THEY NEED 10-20 gallons WEEKLY, rain or shine.**

Bare root trees need deep watering weekly—10-20 gallons, rain or shine, at planting time in the fall & for two weeks after, then weekly beginning in March & continuing through the following November—with extra watering if it's especially dry & hot. Weekly water in the second growing season is also advised, particularly in a dry year.

**We will water street trees the first year!**

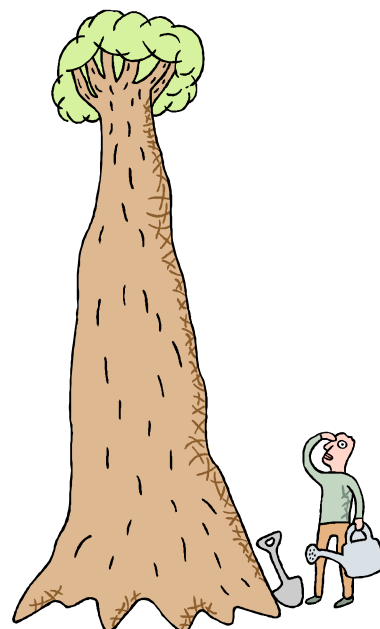
The Town crew has agreed to water new street trees weekly (many thanks!). Please let us know if your tree seems to have been forgotten. **TO MAKE WATERING EASIER for the Town crew, we will likely equip your street tree with a tree watering bag—a TreeGator.** Basically, the bag zips around the tree, and when it is filled with water, the water drips out slowly, watering deeply.

**PLEASE! KEEP LAWNMOWERS & WEEDWHACKERS AWAY FROM THE TREGATOR!** *The zippers are especially vulnerable. If someone does your mowing for you, let them know!*

You will need to make your own arrangements for watering yard trees, and for watering in the second season.

**GROWTH TO EXPECT FROM BARE ROOT TREES:** Year one: the bare root trees will have sparse growth & smaller than normal leaves. Year two: the trees should look very good (if planted properly & watered) since they actually have more roots than balled & burlapped trees. **PRUNING? Probably not the first year.** In the second year you will likely want to prune to shape your tree. Get the facts about pruning before you do—and **don't top!** See pages 4-5. Remember that property owners can be fined for improper pruning, even if they hired someone to do the work.

**LEARN ABOUT PROPER PRUNING at SPRING 2012 TREE PRUNING WORKSHOPS:** Arborist Joe Mullen will lead two free tree pruning workshops: **Friday, March 9, 3pm** **Saturday, March 10, 9am** Location TBA: contact Town Hall.: 784-7123x117



## For more information about trees:



### Books:

The following books are available for checkout at the Bloomsburg Public Library, for a week at a time:

*Landscape Tree Factsheets*, eds. Gerhold, Wandell & Lacasse

*Manual of Woody Landscape Plants*, Michael Dirr

*Recommended Urban Trees: Site Assessment and Tree Selection for Stress Tolerance*, Nina Bassuk

### Web resources

Links to several useful online resources can be found at the Shade Tree Commission website:  
<http://www.bloomsburgpa.org/boards.commissions/ShadeTree.htm>

**INTERNET TIP:** To see images of trees on the Internet, try going to **Google.com**, select **Image Search**, and search using the Latin name of the plant placed in quotation marks—like this: **“*celtis occidentalis*”**

### Penn State Cooperative Extension

Through links on the Shade Tree Commission web page or by going to the Penn State Cooperative Extension website, you can download free copies of many informative pamphlets. These are good ones:

*Pruning Landscape Trees* (<http://pubs.cas.psu.edu/FreePubs/pdfs/uh099.pdf>)

*Planting and After Care of Community Trees* (<http://pubs.cas.psu.edu/freepubs/pdfs/uh143.pdf>)

*This includes pictures of some handsome continuous tree pits and images of correct pruning over the life of a tree.*

#### **A Guide to Preserving Trees in Development Projects**

(<http://pubs.cas.psu.edu/FreePubs/pdfs/uh122.pdf>) *The best intentions of keeping an old tree may be undone by improper care during construction projects, including sidewalk replacement. This publication explains how to protect trees during construction.*

The Town Hall can give you copies of these Penn State publications, or more up-to-date publications that discuss the same topics; it also has a copy of the ANSI A-300 tree standards. Call 784-7123x117.



#### **SPRING 2012 TREE PRUNING WORKSHOPS:**

Arborist Joe Mullen will lead two free workshops:

**Friday, March 9, 3pm**

**Saturday, March 10, 9am**

Location TBA: contact Town Hall.: 784-7123x117

**NEED HELP WITH RAKING?** If a physical limitation makes it difficult for you to rake your leaves, please contact Town Hall: we will arrange for help. We are experimenting with a fall service project for BU students.



# Order form – Bare Root Trees

Name of property owner: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Planting location address: \_\_\_\_\_

Size of tree lawn (curb to sidewalk): \_\_\_\_\_

Primary power lines overhead? yes no  
*Primary power lines can be identified by their use of insulators.  
 Secondary power lines, cable TV lines and phone lines do not limit tree height.*

Stumps present? Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

How many trees?

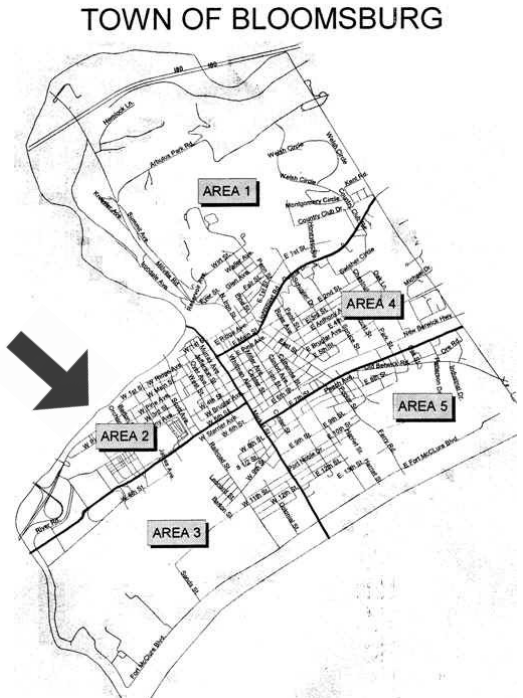
- \_\_\_\_\_ # of street trees for Recycling area 2  
 (targeted planting area: \$50 each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ # of street trees for a different area of town  
 (at cost: approx. \$82-105; see p.6)
- \_\_\_\_\_ # of yard trees for a Bloomsburg yard  
 (at cost: approx. \$82-105; see p.6)
- \_\_\_\_\_ **TOTAL # of bare root street tree(s) for your property**

Payment is due when you make your tree choices. You'll need to turn in your money and your tree choices soon after we get you the list of what's available.

Property owner mailing address (if different from planting address):  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Does someone other than the property owner live at the house? If so, please explain. Please give name and contact information of planting location resident if you think it might be helpful.

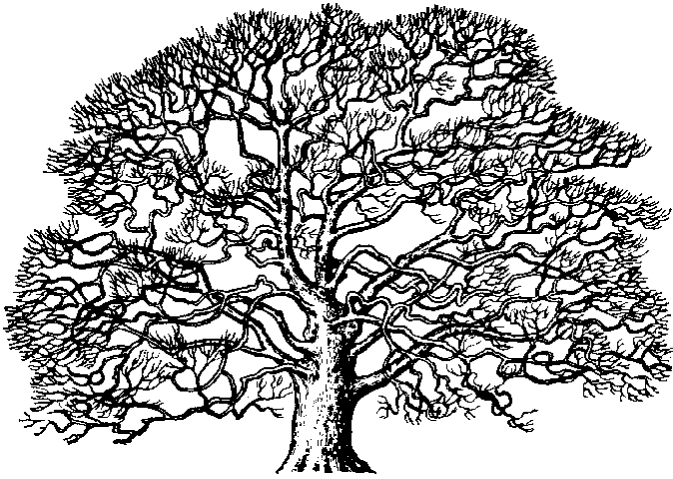
**2011 Targeted Planting Area:  
 Recycling Area 2**  
 (west of Market and north of Fifth).  
  
 Also the southern tip of  
**WEST STREET,**  
 which we missed in our mailing last year.



Send this form to:  
 Shade Tree Commission  
 Town of Bloomsburg, Town Hall  
 301 E. Second Street  
 Bloomsburg, PA 17815

Questions? (570) 784-7123 x117

# Why Plant Trees?



**Bloomsburg is a Tree City USA!**

**Let's keep it that way!**

**Help us line the streets of  
Bloomsburg with healthy trees.**

### *Selfish reasons*

- Trees can cool your house and your parking spot (and dogs and cats and kids).
- Trees can lower your cooling bill.
- Trees can increase your property's value.
- Trees can give you privacy.

### *Civic reasons*

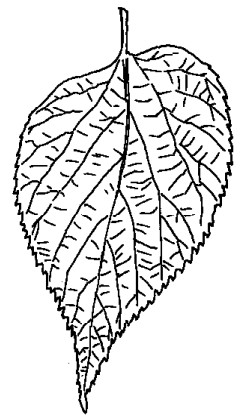
- Trees clean the air we share.
- Trees add value to all of our properties.
- Tree-lined communities are less violent and healthier.
- People like walking under trees, so more trees means they will walk more and talk to each other more.

### *Hard-to-quantify reasons*

- Trees are beautiful.
- Trees inspire awe.
- Birds love trees.
- Trees show us the seasons.

*More reasons inside...*

*Affordable trees for Bloomsburg!  
We plant for you!  
See p.6 & 9. Order by Sept. 1.*



Town of Bloomsburg  
Shade Tree Commission  
Town Hall  
301 E. Second Street  
Bloomsburg, PA 17815  
Cristina Mathews, Chair  
Sylvia Costa  
Deb Marek  
Susan Stenont  
Virginia Thorne