

TREE SPECIES APPROVED FOR PLANTING ALONG BLOOMSBURG'S RESIDENTIAL STREETS

Organized by size of tree lawn

*Trees approved for planting in Bloomsburg's downtown area are listed below.
A few planting basics are also given below.*

Tree lawn smaller than 2'

no trees are suitable for this situation; consider groundcovers, bulbs or perennials

2-3' tree lawn: small and/or narrow trees

- *Acer campestre – **Hedge maple** – species or 'Evelyn'
- *Acer griseum – **Paperbark maple** – in moist areas
- *Amelanchier spp. -**serviceberry**
- *^NCarpinus caroliniana - **American hornbeam** – tolerates full shade
- *^NCercis Canadensis - **Eastern redbud** – limited life (20-30 years), but tolerates shade & alkalinity (see three planted at Catherine St and Fort McClure, beside the bocce courts)
- *Cornus kousa – **Chinese dogwood** – needs shade: 'Consolation dogwood'
- *^WCrataegus viridis 'Winter King' – **Winter green hawthorn** – winter food for birds
- *^WCrataegus punctata – **Ohio pioneer hawthorn** – thornless
- *^WMalus 'Prairie Fire' 'Sugar Time' "Professor Sprenger" or 'Red Jewel' – **Crabapple** (see two crabapples at Rte 11 and East St, NE corner)
- Prunus 'Accolade'
- *Syringa reticulata 'Summer Snow' – **Tree lilac** (see one at NW corner of Market and Main)
- *Zelkova serrata 'Wireless' - low height, but wide crown, red fall color

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

While a 3-5' tree lawn with no overhead primary power lines shall be planted with one of the tree species listed here, smaller trees are appropriate when there are primary power lines overhead.

- *Acer campestre – **Hedge maple** – species or 'Evelyn' (see several on East Fifth, south side between Wood and Spruce, outside Milco, or at SE corner of Market and across 9th, south across from the Fire Department)
- Acer miyabei – **Miyabe Maple**, bigger than Hedge Maple, more drought tolerant
- Acer rubrum 'Pacific sunset' – **red maple**—avoid western sun
- *Carpinus betulus – **fastigiated European hornbeam** – narrow and tall (see several on East 3rd St)
- Cladrastis kentuckia - **American yellowwood**
- Koelreuteria paniculata – **golden rain tree**
- *Prunus sargentii 'Columnar' – **Sargent cherry**
- Prunus 'Accolade'
- Pyrus calleryana – **callery pear cultivars**: 'Aristocrat,' 'Capital,' 'Chanticleer' or 'Cleveland Select', 'Red Spire', & 'Whitehouse' (see two outside Columbia County Courthouse, several on Rte 11 outside Milco)
- ^WQuercus acutissima – **sawtooth oak**
- Ulmus parvifolia, Ulmus 'Frontier' – Frontier has purple fall color (plant balled & burlap for best result) – **hybrid elms**

Tree lawn greater than 5': trees 45+' tall

While a large tree lawn with no overhead primary power lines shall be planted with an appropriately large tree, smaller trees are appropriate when there are primary power lines overhead.

- ^NAcer rubrum 'Red Sunset,' 'Pacific Sunset,' 'October Glory,' 'Autumn Flame,' 'Karpick,' 'Autumn Blaze,' – **red maple**
- Acer freemanii 'Celebration' – **celebration maple**
- Betula nigra - **river birch**
- ^{NW}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** (see 4 south of the Town Pool on Fort McClure Blvd)
- ^NGleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster', 'Skyline' (more upright), 'Moraine' & 'Imperial' (smaller)—**honeylocust** (honeylocust is the dominant tree on Main Street)

^NGymnocladus dioicus – **Kentucky coffee tree** (male selection only)

^NLiquidambar styraciflua ‘Rotundifolia’ – **seedless sweet gum** – *avoid blasting by heat* (see one on East Second Street, south side, about 5 trees down from the intersection with Penn Street)

^NLiriodendron tulipifera – **tulip poplar** – needs a lot of space; very tall (see one at the SW corner of Fifth and Catherine)

Magnolia acuminata – **cucumber tree**

Ostrya virginiana – **American hophornbeam**

Platanus x acerifolia ‘Bloodgood’ – **London plane tree** – a sycamore relative; a common city tree (see one on Market, west side, about three houses up from Fifth)

^{NW}Quercus bicolor – **swamp white oak**

^{NW}Quercus imbricaria – **shingle oak**

^{NW}Quercus palustris – **pin oak** – (see several outside the Social Security Office, west side of Market at 7th, or a row of them outside the Magee Center on West Main), variety ‘Green Pillar’ is an option

^WQuercus robur ‘Pyramich’ ‘Skymaster’ or ‘Regal Prince’ – **English oak** – (Skymaster esp. good for narrow spaces)

^{NW}Quercus rubra or Q. borealis – **red oak** (see one at SE corner of Market and Fifth)

^{NW}Quercus shumardii – **Shumard oak**

Sophora japonica ‘Halka’ or ‘Regent’ – **Japanese scholar tree**

^NTilia americana – **American linden, basswood**; also Tilia a. cultivars: ‘Wandell’ – Legend American linden; ‘Redmond Linden’ (see one on Fifth just east of East St, north side of street about three trees east of the intersection)

Tilia cordata – **little leaf linden**; also Tilia c. cultivars ‘Glenleven’ and ‘Greenspire’ – avoid Western sun; a traditional European street tree (see a young one outside Bloomsburg Memorial Elementary School, SE corner)

Tilia tomentosa – **silver linden**

Ulmus parvifolia ‘Ohio’, ‘Dynasty’ or ‘Pathfinder’ – **lacebark elm**

Ulmus x ‘Accolade,’ ‘Homestead,’ ‘Pioneer’ ‘Danada Charm’ or ‘Triumph’ – **hybrid elms** (see a young one at the post office)

Zelkova serrata ‘Village Green’ (see two at Market and 3rd, outside the Methodist Church, or one at Main and Iron outside the Episcopal Church)

TREE SPECIES APPROVED FOR PLANTING IN BLOOMSBURG’S DOWNTOWN

Downtown officially includes: East Street from East Third to Ridge Avenue
Main Street from East to West Streets

Tree Pits:

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. Commercial settings require tough trees with a high crown, and trees that can survive life in tree pits.

The following species are approved:

- Acer rubrum – **Red maple**, upright varieties: ‘Karpick’, ‘Red Sunset’, ‘Scarlet Sentinel’ (new maples on Main are reds)
- Ginkgo biloba – ‘Autumn Gold,’ ‘Magyar’ suggested- **gingko or maidenhair tree (male selections), seedless maidenhair tree** (see gingkoes south of the Town Pool on Fort McClure)
- Eucommia ulmoides – **hardy rubber tree**
- ^NGleditsia 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** - requires a large tree pit (see one in front of Episcopal Church rectory; the tree outside the Caldwell Consistory is also a swamp white oak; unfortunately it was brutally topped in 2008)
- 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’ – pyramidal (common in European cities; one is doing well on the north side of Main, Center-Iron block)
- Ulmus x ‘Accolade,’ ‘Homestead,’ or ‘Triumph’ – **hybrid elms** (recently planted at Post Office and Pursel Bldg.)
- Zelkova serrata** ‘Village Green’ (one recently planted at Main and Iron, outside the Episcopal Church)

Tree planting 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: protect from mowers and weed whackers, conserve water, and keep down competition from weeds (keep mulch 1-2" from trunk—a donut, not a volcano)
- See "Planting and After Care of Community Trees," a Penn State Cooperative Extension publication available on the web or through the Shade Tree Commission website.
- Water new trees deeply and regularly—10-20 gals/week, rain or shine

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: leave adequate room for growth

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)

Construction, or replacing a sidewalk or sewer line?

Keep trees in mind! See "A Guide to Preserving Trees in Development Projects" for additional guidance—a link to it is on the Shade Tree Commission Website.

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™," a method developed by Cornell University's Urban Horticulture Institute. *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 extensive 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.