

# EAGLE MOUNTAIN CITY STREET TREE GUIDE

Eagle Mountain City - Street Tree Guide, is a list of trees with listing of approved trees based on width of park strip. There are multiple sections of this guide with tree varieties and classification of trees based on width of park strip. This guideline will help residents be safe and sidewalk maintenance minimal.

## **Tree Selection**

A tree's site-related needs stem from its ability to environmental extremes in native areas. You may not know much about a tree's native habitat, you need to remember that a tree has specific site requirements. Matching a tree to your site conditions is a key in tree selection. There are several factors that should be considered in tree selection: soil conditions, water, pest resistance, growth rate. All these factors can influence where you would put a tree in a landscape.

## **Soil Conditions**

Soil provides trees with water, nutrients, and oxygen for roots. Essentially soil provides the physical support for the tree. Properties that influence soil: pH of soil, drainage, compaction. You may need to alter the soil to help provide the tree conditions it can use to survive. You would try to make these adjustments to the soil when you are planting the tree.

## **Water**

Understanding the watering needs of the tree you select is critical. In the area we live in, it is better to choose a tree that is drought tolerant. Once established these trees will need minimal water. Watering needs should be taken into consideration when grouping trees and shrubs. So you don't use a tree that takes minimal water with one that is more consistent.

## **Pest Resistance**

Many trees or cultivars are susceptible to pests, while others are pest free. Pests need to be taken into consideration when selecting a tree. Borers and cankers can be life threatening problem for a tree. Stressed trees will be even more susceptible for hosting a pest.

## **Growth Rate**

Growth rate is generated on how much growth a tree will put on in each year. Although fast growing trees can add to a landscape, there are also hazards. Fast growing trees will be short-lived, weak wooded, and generally will outgrow the landscape quickly. You need to know how big the tree you select will be when mature.

**Cultivar:** a cultivated variety of a plant; a species can have cultivars or many cultivars that may vary widely

**Deciduous:** leaves that die and fall off trees after one growing season

**Evergreen:** trees and shrubs that retain their live, green leaves during the winter and for two or more growing seasons

**Maturity Adjustments:** The goal when trees have a well-established root system is to water only once every 20-30 days

**Scientific Names:** Latin based names used world-wide to standardize names of trees and other plants and animals

**Tree:** a woody plant with one to a few main stems and many branches; usually over 10 feet tall.

### How To Plant A Tree

1. Select a tree from the Tree Selection Guide
2. Before choosing an area to plant, call for blue stakes to check for underground utilities
3. Dig planting hole at least twice the width of the root ball
4. Prune protruding or circular roots, and remove twine from the canopy
5. Handle root ball with extreme care, minimize as much damage to the root ball as possible
6. Place the root ball into the hole, if root ball is stable remove the wire and burlap. If not remove 1 to 2 sections of wire from the top of root ball, cut vertical slits in the burlap and do not fold burlap in
7. Use the soil removed from the hole. Reduce air pockets by removing clumps, rocks, burlap, turf from the backfill
8. Water the root ball thoroughly and deep into the soil
9. Place 4 – 5 inches of mulch over site. Avoid contact between mulch and trunk of tree.
10. Check water content weekly to see how much water to apply
11. If using a tree that comes into a container, simply lay tree down and remove container from the root ball. Do not plant tree with container on it.

Class Type	Description
<b>Class I</b>	Small trees for park strips of 5 feet or less
<b>Class II</b>	Large trees for park strips of 6 -8 feet
<b>Class III</b>	Large trees for home landscape use
<b>Class IV</b>	Evergreen trees for landscape use, not used in park strips
<b>Class V</b>	Trees NOT allowed

Class I - Small Trees				
Park strip width: 5' or less				
Recommend spacing: 20' - 30'				
Botanical & Common Name	Height	Width	Growth Rate	Notes
<i>Acer campestre</i> Hedge Maple	25'	25'	Slow	Excellent tolerance to drought and heat. Leaves turn yellow in late fall. Cultivars offered 'Evelyn'
<i>Acer grandidentatum</i> Bigtooth Maple	25'	15'	Slow	Native to Utah area. Red foliage in fall color.
<i>Acer griseum</i> Paperbark Maple	30'	30'	Slow	Reddish-brown exfoliating bark, brilliant red leaves in the fall. Extremely tolerant of acid or alkaline clay soils.
<i>Acer tartaricum</i> Tartarian Maple	20'	20'	Medium	Tolerance to dry and high Ph soils. Bright red fruit and foliage.
<i>Aesculus pavia</i> Red Buckeye	20'	20'	Medium	Rich red flowers in April and May. Tends to develop leaf scorch in August and September.
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> Eastern Redbud	30'	35'	Medium	Leaves may develop spotting or discoloration in late summer. Bark is glistening black with rusted color patterns.
<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> Washington Hawthorne	30'	25'	Medium	Tree is dense with thorns. Creamy white flowers in May and June. September and October brilliant red fruit appear.
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> English Hawthorne	20'	20'	Slow	White flowers in May. No appreciable fall color. Red fruit in September and October.
<i>Crataegus crus-galli 'inermis'</i> Cockspur Hawthorne	30'	35'	Slow	Brilliant red leaves in fall color. Red fruit in September and October. Also the 'inermis' cultivar will have no thorns.
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> Goldenrain Tree	40'	40'	Fast	Rich yellow flowers appear at the ends of branches in June and July. Withstands drought, heat, high Ph in soils.
<i>Malus spp.</i> Flowering Crabapple	20'	20'	Fast	Size varies with each cultivar. 'Spring Snow' crabapples is a cultivar without fruit.
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> Flowering Cherry	25'	15'	Medium	Drought tolerant. Green foliage in spring through summer.
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Flowering Plum	20'	15'	Medium	Purple leaves. Flowers appear before leaves in Spring. Usually fruitless
<i>Syringa reticulata</i> Japanese Tree Lilac	25'	15'	Medium	Fragrant summer flower. Also has reddish-brown bark.

Class II - Large Trees				
Park strip width: 6' - 8'				
Recommend spacing: 30' - 40'				
Botanical & Common Name	Height	Width	Growth Rate	Notes
<i>Acer plantanoides</i> Norway Maple	45'	35'	Medium	Tolerates a wide range of conditions. Susceptible to leaf scorch. Purple to green leaves. Good Summer to Fall color.
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore Maple	30'	25'	Medium	Gray and reddish-brown bark. Salt tolerant. Needs considerable pruning to keep in good shape.
<i>Acer nigrum</i> Black Maple	45'	25'	Slow	Excellent fall color. Avoid extremely hot dry sites. Dark green leaves. Yellow fall color.
<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> Red Horsechestnut	40'	35'	Slow	Beautiful red flowers. Uncommon in Utah. Slightly smaller than a Horsechestnut. Hybrid tree.
<i>Carpinus betulus</i> European Hornbeam	40'	30'	Medium	Gray smooth bark. Cultivars with a variety of forms, leaf colors, leaf shape.
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> Common Hackberry	45'	35'	Fast	Drought and high Ph tolerance. Used as a wind break tree. Proven to do well in Utah.
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Green Ash	60'	40'	Fast	Tough, durable tree. Used as wind break tree. Susceptible to ash and lilac borer. Seedless cultivars available.
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> Maidenhair Tree (Ginkgo)	35'	35'	Medium	Withstands salty and compacted soil. Only male trees should be planted. Excellent golden fall color.
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'</i> Thornless Honey Locust	45'	40'	Fast	Large landscape tree with solid toughness. Thornless 'inermis' and fruitless cultivars are available.
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> Kentucky Coffeetree	55'	30'	Medium	Legume 4-6" long this is produced. Shade intolerant. Adaptable to soil and climate areas. Seedless variety 'expresso'
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> Dawn Redwood	70'	35'	Fast	Harsh cold or heat will affect this tree significantly.
<i>Pyrus calleryan</i> Flowering Pear	30'	25'	Fast	Fragrant white flowers. Fall color excellent. Can have a weak branching structure.
<i>Sophora japonica</i> Japanese Pagoda Tree	35'	30'	Fast	Prefers rich, well drained, moist soils. Susceptible to cankers.

Class III - Large Trees				
Recommend spacing: 40' - 60'				
Large trees for home landscapes				
Botanical & Common Name	Height	Width	Growth Rate	Notes
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Common Horsechestnut	60'	45'	Medium	Popular shade tree. Beautiful flowers. Adaptable to high Ph level conditions. Can get leaf scorch.
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i> Northern Catalpa	60'	40'	Fast	White flowers with yellow and purple spots. Long 8 - 12" capsule pod, slender. Wood tends to be brittle.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> Tulip Tree	80'	45'	Fast	Attractive tree. Excellent fall color. Leaves shaped like tulips and seeds can be messy.
<i>Quercus bicolor</i> Swamp White Oak	50'	35'	Medium	Native to moist soils. Dead brown leaves stay on leaves through winter months. Yellow fall color.
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Bur Oak	70'	65'	Slow	Adapt well to Ph levels. Beautiful large green leaves. Moderate to drought and heat tolerance.
<i>Quercus rubra</i> Northern Red Oak	50'	45'	Medium	Red fall color. Generally needs more water. Not as tolerant in drought scenarios.
<i>Tilia americana</i> American Linden	55'	35'	Medium	Shade tolerant. Does well in soil that is high Ph.
<i>Tilia cordata</i> Littleleaf Linden	45'	40'	Medium	Weak branching structures. Does well in high soil Ph. Susceptible to aphids.
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i> Silver Linden	60'	40'	Medium	Heat and drought tolerant. Shade tolerant. Contrasting dark green and silver leaves.
<i>Plantanus x acerifolia</i> London Planetree	90'	60'	Medium	Hybrid. Similar to American Sycamore. Beautiful tree for large site. Susceptible to Anthracnose.
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> Lacebark Elm	50'	30'	Medium	Often confused with Chinese Elm. Does well in Utah soils.

Class IV - Large Trees				
Evergreen for home landscapes				
Botanical & Common Name	Height	Width	Growth Rate	Notes
<i>Abies concolor</i> White Fir	50'	30'	Medium	Blue-green foliage. Good wind break. Drought tolerant. Needs well drained soil.
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> Incense-Cedar	50'	10'	Medium	Evergreen foliage. Tolerant to poor soil conditions. Drought tolerant. Cultivars available in different sizes.
<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i> Utah Juniper	15'	5'	Medium	Berry like fruit. Gray fibrous scaly bark. Very drought and cold tolerant. Shade intolerant.
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> Rocky Mountain Juniper	40'	15'	Medium	Bright blue berries. Drought tolerant. Very low water when established.
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Redcedar	50'	20'	Medium	Blue or purple berries. Good wind break or hedge.
<i>Pinus pungens</i> Colorado Blue Spruce	60'	30'	Medium	Overused in landscapes. Overgrow small yards quickly. Use cultivars for smaller option.
<i>Pinus flexilis</i> 'Vanderwolfe' Vanderwolfe Pine	50'	15'	Fast	Pyramidal upright form. Prefers moist well drained soil. Susceptible to frost damage.
<i>Pinus nigra</i> Austrian Pine	60'	40'	Medium	Drought tolerant. Cultivar should be used in smaller landscapes. 4 - 6" long needles in bundles of two.
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> Scots (Scotch) Pine	60'	40'	Medium	Bark buttersstoch color. Drought tolerant.
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> American Arborvitae	60'	20'	Medium	Fair heat and drought tolerance. Prefers well drained soil and full sun. Use as a barrier or hedge.

Class V	
Trees NOT allowed	
Botanical & Common Name	Notes
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> Silver Maple	Soil conditions poor for longevity. Tree can become very chlorotic. Soft wood and decay problems.
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> Tree of Heaven	Very brittle wood and weak branching. Seeding makes this tree invasive.
<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i> Russian Olive	Thorns, fruit and growth habit are unsuitable for street tree use. Also on the noxious weeds list and do not plant list.
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> Thorned Honeylocust	Hazardous thorny branches. Messy seed pods. Select thornless varieties for planting along city streets. Susceptible to many pests.
<i>Populus</i> Cottonwood, Aspen, Poplar	Trees in this family have soft wood and are subject to decay. Shallow root.
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> Black Locust	Extremely susceptible to boring insects. Brittle wood.
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> Siberian Elm	Brittle wood and weak branching. Invasive spread from seeding. Commonly referred to as Chinese Elm.
<b>Evergreens</b>	<b>Block clear vision between pedestrians and vehicle traffic.</b>