

PARKWAY TREE PLANTING STANDARDS CITY OF NAPERVILLE

Parkway Tree Planting Permit application must be granted by the City of Naperville prior to any tree being planted on public property.

After the trees have been planted, they then become the property of the City of Naperville, to be maintained by the property owner and the DPW Forestry Section (trimming). If a guarantee on the material exists, and is noted on the Permit Application, no maintenance by city forces shall take place until the expiration of the guarantee period. Any questions you have regarding parkway tree maintenance and care can be referred to the Department of Public Works at 420-6095.

Property owner must obtain underground utility locations before the application is made; (call J.U.L.I.E. 1-800-892-0123, or dial 811, or visit illinois1call.com).

Tree planting location stakes must be placed by the property owner, and checked by the City of Naperville before the permit is granted. Stakes shall indicate variety and size of the tree to be planted.

Trees must be of an approved variety. No shrubs, bushes or other plantings (exceeding 3 feet in height) except approved trees shall be allowed in the public parkways.

No permit shall be issued for the planting of any Siberian Elm, Box Elder, Soft (Silver) Maple, Tree of Heaven, Willow, Bradford Pear, fruit trees or any variety of Poplar or Ash trees.

Trees shall be no closer than 30 to 40 feet apart. Trees shall not be planted closer than 10 feet to alleys, fire hydrants or utility poles. They shall not be closer than 10 feet to private driveways.

On corner lots, trees must not be planted in the parkway within 30 feet of the intersection of the corner property lines adjoining the street right-of-way. This is to avoid sight distance problems at street intersections. This distance is generally 45 feet from the curb line of the intersecting streets to the first possible planting site.

Trees will not be permitted on residential parkways where there is less than 6 feet between the sidewalk and the curb, or edge of the pavement; or less than 14 feet between property line and curb or edge of pavement where there is no sidewalk.

Trees will be centered between the curb and sidewalk in the parkway.

Trees planted under overhead utility wires shall not exceed 30 feet in height at maturity.

NOTE: Underground utility locations and tree location stakes MUST be marked/in place BEFORE applicant submits tree planting permit.

PARKWAY TREE PLANTING -- RECOMMENDED VARIETIES

AMERICAN LINDEN (BASSWOOD): (*Tilia americana*) - Mature height of 60 feet, medium growth rate, and yellow fall color. Tolerant of urban conditions.

BUR OAK: (*Quercus macrocarpa*) - Large tree. Medium to slow growing, very sturdy, long lived tree. Eventually 60 plus feet tall with an equal spread. Native to Illinois.

CHINKAPIN OAK: (*Quercus muehlenbergii*) - 50 feet in height. Dark yellowish green leaves in summer, yellow to orangish brown to brown in fall. Native to Illinois.

GINKGO (MALE): (*Ginkgo biloba*) - Approximate mature height of 60 feet. Pyramidal in form, unique fan shaped leaves on ascending branches that turn yellow in the fall. Slow growth. Very resistant to insects, diseases and city conditions.

HACKBERRY: (*Celtis occidentalis*) - Approximate mature height of 60 plus feet. Fairly free of disease and insect pests. Elm-like leaves turn yellow in fall. Medium growth.

HONEYLOCUST (THORNLESS): (*Gleditsia triacanthos 'inermis'*) - Approximate mature height of 50 feet with a spread of 40 feet, somewhat vase shaped. Foliage is fine textured with small leaflets which turn yellow in fall. Very tolerant of urban conditions, salt and pollution.

HYBRID ELM: (*Ulmus* species) - Many varieties are available that are resistant to Dutch Elm Disease (Homestead, Pioneer, Regal). Mature height of 60 feet, vase shaped, with yellow fall color. Fast growing and very adaptable to urban conditions.

JAPANESE TREE LILAC: (*Syringa reticulata*) - Mature height 25 feet. Small ornamental tree with plumes of creamy white fragrant flowers in summer with an attractive reddish-brown bark.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (MALE): (*Gymnocladus dioica*) - Mature height to 60 feet. Compound leaves, interesting bark and form, few pests, tolerant of urban soils and conditions (Plant seedless male varieties if available.)

LITTLE LEAF LINDEN: (*Tilia cordata*) - Many varieties available. Approximate mature height of 50 feet. Dense pyramidal form with compact glossy foliage. Unusual fragrant flowers in early July. Medium growth, yellow fall color.

MIYABE MAPLE: (*Acer miyabei*) - Mature height 40 feet. Dark green leaves, yellow fall color. Pest resistant and urban tolerant.

NORWAY MAPLE: (*Acer plantanoides*) - Many varieties available including 'Crimson King' which has maroon leaves. Tolerant of urban conditions. Grows to a height of 50 feet with dark green or maroon leaves.

RED MAPLE: (*Acer rubrum*) - Many varieties available. Approximate mature height of 40 feet. Red, and occasionally yellow and orange leaves in the fall. Red flowers in spring. Medium growth. Requires good soil conditions for best growth. (Spring planting recommended)

RED OAK: (*Quercus rubra*) - Basically pyramidal in form, native to this area and soil. Foliage is dark glossy green in summer. Leaves turn red to brown on fall. Mature height of 60 feet, medium growth rate. Requires good soil conditions. (Spring planting recommended)

SUGAR MAPLE: (*Acer saccharum*) - Mature height to 60 feet. Excellent fall color, medium growth rate. 'Green Mountain' cultivar preferred; better suited for urban conditions and clay soils of our region.

SWAMP WHITE OAK: (*Quercus bicolor*) - Mature height of 60 feet. Medium growth. Native to Illinois, tolerates road salts and poorly drained soil. Yellow to brown fall color.

TURKISH FILBERT: (*Corylus colurna*) - Mature height of 45 feet. Dark green leaves turn yellow in fall. Urban tolerant.

ZELKOVA: (*Zelkova serrata*) - Medium sized tree; interesting bark and fall color. Similar to Elm tree in leaf and form. Resistant to Dutch Elm Disease. Mature height of 50 feet, medium growth.

In order to maintain a diverse urban forest, Autumn Blaze maple and ornamental pear trees are not recommended to be planted in the parkways.

Other species may be approved by the City of Naperville:

Alder, Bald Cypress, Beech, Black Walnut, Catalpa, Dawn Redwood, Hickory Species, American Hophornbeam (Ironwood), European Hornbeam, Katsura, Larch, London Plane Tree, Chestnut Oak, Shingle Oak, White Oak, English Oak, Sweetgum, Sycamore, Tulip Tree, Serviceberry, Redbud, ornamental Crabapple, Magnolia, Horsechestnut, and others.

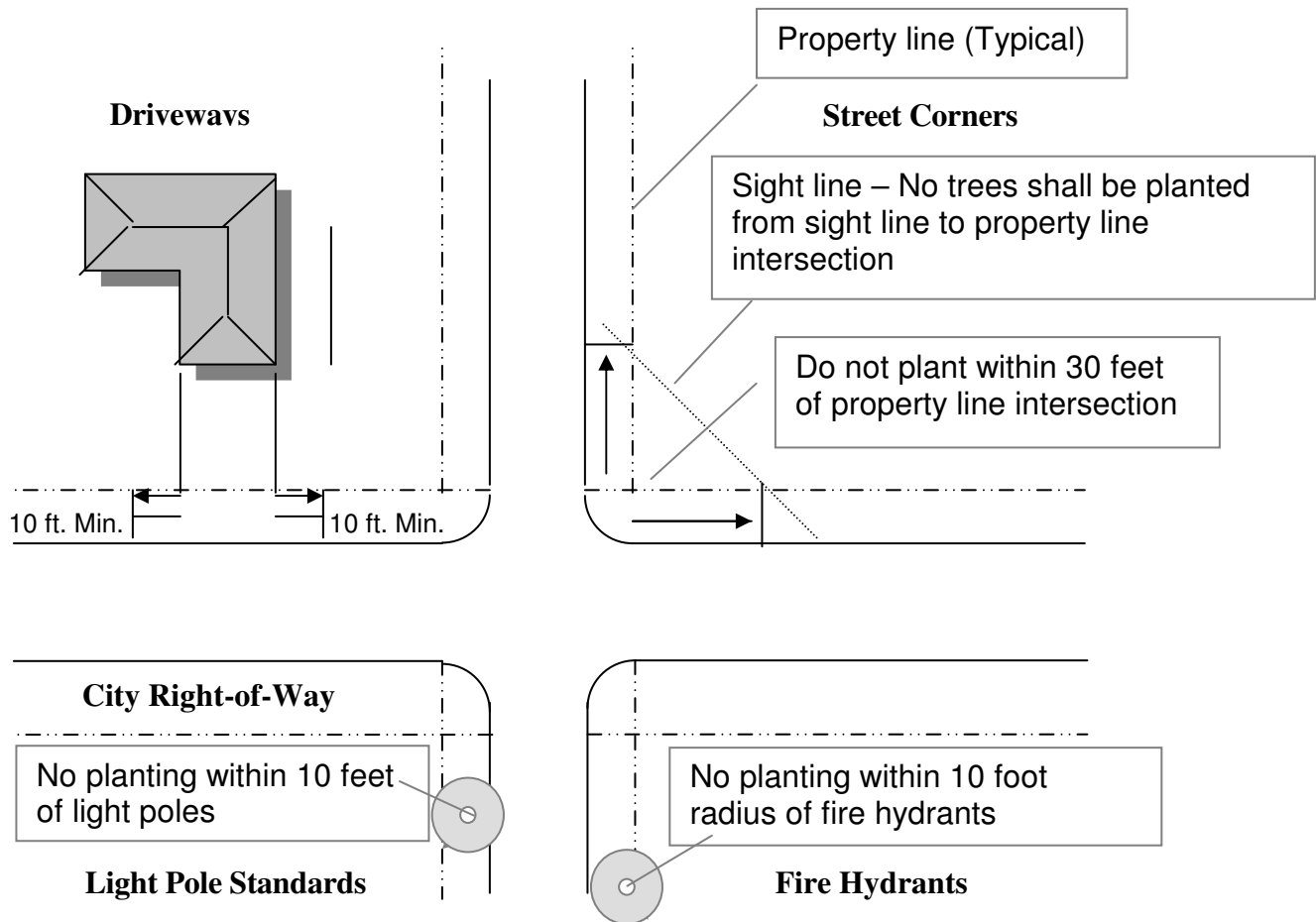
Species Never Approved:

Ailanthus (Tree of Heaven)	Fruit trees
Ash (any variety)	Hawthorn (any species unless thornless)
Bradford Pear *	Pin Oak
Boxelder	Poplar
Cottonwood	Silver Maple
Elm (unless disease resistant hybrid)	Willow
Evergreen Conifer (i.e.: pine, spruce, fir)	

- Bradford Pear trees are not permitted due to their poor branching habit and subsequent damage from storms.

Thank you for your interest in planting trees in the City right-of-way, commonly referred to as “parkway.” Place stake(s) in the desired tree location in the parkway. Contact J.U.L.I.E. to verify that utilities are not in conflict with desired tree locations prior to submitting the tree planting request.

Please refer to the diagram below when placing your location stake(s):



Trees shall be planted no closer than 30 feet to 40 feet apart or from existing parkway trees. Trees shall not be planted closer than 10 feet to alleys, fire hydrants or utility poles or within 5 feet of a water valve or gas service lines. Trees shall not be closer than 10 feet from private driveways.

On corner lots, trees must not be planted in the parkway within 30 feet of the intersection of the corner property lines adjoining the street right-of way. This is to avoid sight distance problems at intersections. Typically, the distance from the curb line of the intersecting streets to the first tree is 45 feet.

Trees will not be permitted on residential parkways where there is less than 6 feet between the sidewalk and the curb, or edge of pavement; or less than 14 feet between the property line and curb or edge of pavement where there is no sidewalk.

Trees will normally be centered in the parkway between the curb and the sidewalk.

Mulching

Why Mulch?

Mulch helps keep roots cool in summer and warm in winter. It keeps weeds down and helps hold in moisture. A "saucer" of mulch also protects urban trees from cuts and nicks caused by lawn-mowers and weed-whippers. Studies have shown that wood-chip mulch can nearly double the rate of tree growth during the few years after planting. Mulch even fertilizes as it breaks down.

The Truth About Tree Roots:

To understand the best way to mulch, it's useful to know a little bit about tree root systems. Contrary to popular belief, tree roots do not grow very deep. In fact, 90% of a typical tree's roots are found in the top 18 inches of soil! Roots extend laterally. Think about it: It's much easier to extract water and oxygen (yes, trees absorb oxygen through their roots) from the top layer of soil than from the layers of densely-packed clay found further down.

Proper Mulch Technique:

Mulch should be spread in a circle as far around the base of a young tree as possible, but at the very least two or three feet out. If there's grass growing around a tree, don't worry about it. layer of mulch (2" to 3" deep) will kill the grass. It's much, much, much better to let mulch compost the grass naturally rather than risk root damage by digging up the area first.

Mulch should be spread out in the shape of a saucer, not a mound, as is the common mistake. The saucer shape will hold and distribute rain water to a tree's roots more effectively. Mulch mounded up against a tree's trunk will cause bark rot, which makes the tree vulnerable to disease and insect problems.

