

***Springville City Corporation***  
***Department of Buildings and Grounds***  
***Urban Forestry Division***

**Lists of Trees and Plants Suitable for Planting in Springville**

**Acceptable Street Trees:**

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Freeman Maple	<i>Acer freemanii</i>
Henry Maple	<i>Acer henryii</i>
Black Maple	<i>Acer nigrum</i>
Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Sunset Maple	<i>Acer truncatum x Acer platanoides</i>
Red Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>
Turkish Filbert	<i>Corylus colurna</i>
European Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Oregon Ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>
Raywood Ash	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>
Blue Ash	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>
Kentucky Coffee Tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Amur Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>
Persian Parrotia	<i>Parrotia persica</i>
Amur Corktree	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>
Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Swamp white Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>
Chinkapin Oak	<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i>
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra or Quercus borealis</i>
Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>

American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Silver Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>
Crimean Linden	<i>Tilia x euchlora</i>
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Lacebark Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>
Accolade Elm	<i>Ulmus x 'Accolade'</i>
Danada Charm Elm	<i>Ulmus x 'Danada Charm'</i>
Frontier Elm	<i>Ulmus x 'Frontier'</i>
Homestead Elm	<i>Ulmus x 'Homestead'</i>
Pioneer Elm	<i>Ulmus x 'Pioneer'</i>
Prospector Elm	<i>Ulmus x 'Prospector'</i>
Triumph Elm	<i>Ulmus x 'Triumph'</i>
Japanese Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>

### **Power Line Clearance Acceptable Trees**

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
Trident Maple	<i>Acer buergeranum</i>
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>
Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>
Tatarian Maple	<i>Acer tataricum</i>
Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Japanese Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus japonicum</i>
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>
Green Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>
Lavelle Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus x lavellei</i>
Crabapple Species (20 ft minimum mature height)	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Amur Chokecherry	<i>Prunus maackii</i>
Red Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana 'Schubert'</i>
Japanese Snowbell	<i>Styrax japonicus</i>
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>
Wireless Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata 'Schmidtlow'</i>

### **Trees that should only be used in very wide areas (12 feet or greater)**

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
London Planetree	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>
American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>

## Evergreen Trees Are Not To Be Planted As Street Trees

### Evergreen Trees that may be used for Landscaping or Screening

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
White Fir	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Korean Fir	<i>Abies koreana</i>
Blue Atlas Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca'
Rock Mountain Juniper (Species Only)	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Eastern Red Cedar (Species Only)	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Black Hills Spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Densata'
Serbian Spruce	<i>Picea omorika</i>
Oriental Spruce	<i>Picea orientalis</i>
Colorado Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i> {species can be shallow rooted and may blow over in strong winds!!}
Lacebark Pine	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>
Pinyon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>
Bosnian Pine	<i>Pinus leucodermis</i>
Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Southwestern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobiformis</i>
Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Himalayan Pine	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>
Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>

### Deciduous Tree Species that have columnar hybrids that may be used for borders

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
European Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Gingko	<i>Gingko biloba</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>

## Suggested Shrub Species that should do well in Springville

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>
Barberry Species	<i>Berberis spp.</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Boxwood Species	<i>Buxus spp.</i>
Siberian Peashrub	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>
Bluebeard	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>
Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus spp.</i>
Smoke Bush	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>
Dogwood Species	<i>Cornus spp.</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>
Euonymus Species	<i>Euonymus spp.</i>
Apache Plume	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Spanish Broom	<i>Genista hispanica</i>
Silky-Leaf Broom	<i>Genista pilosa</i>
Common Woadwaxen	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Witchhazel Species	<i>Hamamelis spp.</i>
Rose of Sharon Species	<i>Hibiscus syriacus spp.</i>
Waxflower	<i>Jamesia americana</i>
Juniper Species	<i>Juniperus spp.</i>
Beauty Bush	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>
Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Creeping Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia repens</i>
Mockorange Species	<i>Philadelphus spp.</i>
Ninebark Species	<i>Physocarpus spp.</i>
Nesting Spruce	<i>Picea x nana</i>
Mugho Pine	<i>Pinus mugho</i>
Hillside Creeper Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris 'Hillside Creeper'</i>
Potentilla	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>
Sand Cherry	<i>Prunus cistena</i>
Sumac Species	<i>Rhus spp.</i>
Rose Species	<i>Rosa spp.</i>
Silver Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia argenta</i>
Spiraea Species	<i>Spiraea spp.</i>
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos x chenaultii</i>
Lilac Species	<i>Syringa spp.</i>
Vibrunum Species	<i>Vibrunum spp.</i>

## Suggested Ground Cover Plants

### Common Name

Pussytoes  
Bearberry  
Snow in Summer  
Trailing Fleabane  
St. John's Wort  
Junipers  
Creeping Mahonia  
Mountain Lover  
Creeping Phlox  
Thyme  
Vinca Species  
Veronica Species

### Botanical Name

*Antennaria sp.*  
*Arctostaphylos uvaursi*  
*Cerastium tomentosum*  
*Erigeron flagellaris*  
*Hypericum calycinum*  
*Juniperus horizontalis*  
*Mahonia repens*  
*Pachistima myrsinites*  
*Phlox subulata*  
*Thymus spp.*  
*Vinca spp.*  
*Veronica spp.*

## General Guidelines

- All trees planted in the public right of way must be 1 ¾" – 2 ¼ " caliper ball and burlap stock.
- All trees planted for screening or landscape barrier purposes must be ball and burlap stock.
- All landscape plans submitted for development review must be approved by the Director of Buildings and Grounds.
- All trees planted in the public right-of way must be planted after Labor Day or before Memorial Day.
- Street trees may only be planted in planter strips that are at least six feet wide.
- Trees in planter strips must be of approved species.
- Trees in planter strips must maintain clearance of 7 feet on the sidewalk side and 13 feet on the street side.
- City staff has the right to prune or remove any tree in the public right-of-way as they deem necessary for the benefit of the public concern and safety.
- No citizen or corporation may, at any time, prune, alter, damage, plant, or remove any tree in the public right-of-way without written consent from the Director of Buildings and Grounds or his agent. Any damage may become the liability of the property of the property owner.

## Tree Planting Details

- 1- Deciduous trees must be 1 ¾" – 2 ¼", ball and burlap stock.
- 2- Evergreen trees must be 5'-7' ball and burlap stock.
- 3- Tree hole shall be dug 2-3 time the diameter of the root ball and only as deep as the root ball.
- 4- Tree root ball shall be at least 12 inches in diameter per each 1 inch of tree caliper and at least 18 inches deep. Ball shall be wrapped tightly with no loose parts.
- 5- Tree should be set in the center of the hole and stood upright. The root flare should be visible and located at, or slightly above, existing ground level. The root flare should never be below ground level.
- 6- Tree shall only be lifted by the wire basket. Never lift tree by grasping trunk or limbs or by attaching any type of sling or choker.
- 7- Remove at least the top half of the wire basket. Push remaining basket into the bottom of the hole.
- 8- Fold down burlap into bottom of hole.
- 9- Remove all strings, rope, stakes, taping, tagging, flagging, and any other such items.
- 10- Backfill hole with parent material, compact only enough to hold tree in place. Never use mechanical compaction. Top soil or soil pep may be added to parent material but may not replace parent material. Backfill material should cover root flare slightly but should never be piled against trunk.
- 11- Water generously to soak entire root ball and backfill material. A soil water ring may be formed at the edge of the root ball. Backfill material may need to be added as soil settles below root flare.
- 12- Form a mulch ring around the base of the tree. Mulch ring shall be at least 5 feet in diameter and 3" to 4" deep. Do not pile mulch against trunk. Fabric under mulch is not necessary for single trees.
- 13- Properly planted trees generally **Do Not Require Staking**.
- 14- If staking is necessary, Stakes should be driven into the ground outside of the root ball. Guying material must be wide and flexible, **hose and wire should never be used**. Trees shall be staked so that the trunk may move naturally in the wind. Any and all staking materials will be removed after one year's time.
- 15- Tree planting season is from Labor Day through Memorial Day. No trees may be planted in public rights-of-way outside of that season. Trees planted while the tree is not dormant will require a two year replacement guarantee.

## **Shrub Planting Details**

- 1- All shrubs shall be 2 gallon, 5 gallon, or ball and burlap stock.
- 2- Hole should be dug at least twice the diameter of the root ball and only as deep as the root ball.
- 3- Gently remove plant from the container and place in the center of the hole. The top of the root ball should be at ground level.
- 4- Backfill the hole with parent material. Top soil or soil pep may be added to parent material but shall not replace parent material.
- 5- Compact soil enough to hold plant in place. Never use mechanical compaction.
- 6- Generously water to soak entire root ball and backfill. A soil water ring may be formed around the outside of the root ball. Backfill material may need to be added after material has settled.
- 7- Mulch shall be added to a depth of 3 – 4 inches and at least twice the width of the root ball.
- 8- When fabric is used, the hole for the plant should be at least 1 ½ time the diameter of the root ball to allow room for the plant to expand and grow naturally.