Preferred Species

In open areas (areas where structures, driveways and light standards are generally greater than 30 feet from planting locations) Plant at 35-40 foot intervals

**Aceraceae Family**
- Red Maple  *Acer rubrum*

**Caesalpineae Family**
- Thornless Honey Locust  *Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*  (*susceptible to mimosa webworm infestation*)

**Euphorbiaceae Family**
- Hardy Rubber Tree  *Eucommia ulmoides*

**Fabaceae Family**
- Kentucky Coffeetree (males only)  *Gymnocladus dioecus*

**Fagaceae Family**
- American Beech  *Fagus grandiflora*  (*seeds are poisonous if ingested*)
- White Oak  *Quercus alba* ①
- Scarlet Oak  *Quercus coccinea*
- Shingle Oak  *Quercus imbricaria*
- English Oak  *Quercus robur*
- Northern Red Oak  *Quercus rubra* ①

**Ginkgoaceae Family**
- Gingko or Maidenhair Tree (males only)  *Gingko biloba* ①

**Hamamelidaceae Family**
- Sweet Gum (seedless only)  *Liquidambar styraciflua*

**Nyssaceae Family**
- Black Gum or Black Tupelo  *Nyssa sylvatica*

**Platanaceae Family**
- London Plane  *Plantanus acerifolia*

**Tiliaceae Family**
- Little Leaf European Linden  *Tilia cordata*  (*susceptible to Japanese Beetle infestation*) ①
- Crimean Linden  *Tilia euchlora* ①
- Silver Linden  *Tilia tomentosa* ①

**Ulmaceae Family**
- Hackberry  *Celtis occidentalis* ①
- Japanese Zelkova  *Zelkova Serrata*
In tight areas (areas where structures, driveways and light standards are generally less than 30 feet from planting locations) Plant at 30-35 foot intervals

**Betulaceae Family**
- American Hornbeam *Carpinus caroliniana*
- Upright European Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*

**Corylaceae Family**
- Turkish Filbert *Corylus colurna*

**Sapindaceae Family**
- Goldenraintree *Koelreuteria paniculata*

**Columnar varieties of other preferred species**

Under overhead wires Plant at 30-35 foot intervals

**Aceraceae Family**
- Hedge Maple *Acer campestr*
- Paperbark Maple *Acer griseum*
- Tatarian Maple *Acer tataricum*

**Betulaceae Family**
- American Hornbeam *Carpinus caroliniana*

**Cornaceae Family**
- Kousa Dogwood (tree form only) *Cornus kousa* ①

**Fabaceae Family**
- Eastern Redbud (tree form only) *Cercis canadensis*

**Oleaceae Family**
- Japanese Tree Lilac (tree form only) *Syringa reticulate*

**Rosaceae Family**
- Serviceberry (tree form only) *Amelanchier x grandiflora or Amelanchier laevis* ①
- Hawthorne *Crataegus – (including* Ohio Pioneer, Winter Green, Thornless Cockspur, Lavalle, Washington, Winter King, Crimson Cloud English) ①
- Crabapple (disease resistant only) *Malus*
- Ornamental Pear (except Bradford) *Pyrus calleryana cultivar* ①

**Parking Lot Trees**
- Any preferred variety of Maple *Acer*
- Any preferred variety of Oak *Quercus*
- Japanese Zelkova *Zelkova Serrata*
- Thornless Honey Locust *Gleditsia Triacanthos Inermis*

**Note ①:** *This species is resistant to Verticillium Wilt, as soil-borne disease present in the Township.*
### Prohibited Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ash <em>Fraxinus</em></td>
<td>Subject to borers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birch, Paper <em>Betula papyrifera</em></td>
<td>Intolerant of stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box Elder <em>Acer negundo</em></td>
<td>Weak wood, weak limb attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa <em>Catalpa speciosa</em></td>
<td>Messy fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood <em>Populus deltoides</em></td>
<td>Weak, messy cotton, too large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coniferous Evergreens, such as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fir, Hemlock, Pine, Spruce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Elm, American Ulmus americana</em></td>
<td>Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Elm, Chinese</em></td>
<td>Weak, surface rooting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Elm, Siberian Ulmus pumila</em></td>
<td>Weak wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Horsechestnut Aesculus sp.</em></td>
<td>Messy fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larch</td>
<td>Clearance problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Locust, Black Robinia pseudoacacia</em></td>
<td>Insects, borers on poor sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Maple, Norway</em></td>
<td>Surface rooting, dense shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Maple, Silver Acer saccharinum</em></td>
<td>Weak wood, weak limb attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mulberry Morus alba</em></td>
<td>Messy fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pear, Bradford</em></td>
<td>Weak wood, weak limb attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Poplar, Lombardy &amp; any variety or hybrid</em></td>
<td>Weak wood, short lived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Russian Olive Elaeagnus angustifolia</em></td>
<td>Disease problems, weak wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sycamore Platanus sp.</em></td>
<td>Too large, messy, disease problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tree-of-Heaven Ailanthus altissima</em></td>
<td>Weak wood, invasive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Willow Salix sp.</em></td>
<td>Too large, messy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any species listed on the current Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Invasive Species List

### Tree Species Diversity

To promote species diversity and minimize impact of disease on the shade tree population, use the following table to determine the number of different species to be planted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Trees Proposed</th>
<th>Minimum Number of Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21+</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So as to minimize the potential impact of species-specific disease or pests, developers should avoid grouping trees of the same family together.

### Selecting Quality Trees

The selection of the trees is one of the most important decisions when planting shade trees. The selection of the proper species for the location and context will increase the probability that the tree will grow to maturity without conflicting with the surrounding infrastructure and without suffering from stunted growth or early death from environmental hazards. Selection of strong, healthy trees of the proper species may initially incur greater expense, but is more likely to require fewer, if any, tree replacements in the future.
South Whitehall Township Subdivision and Land Development Ordinance

Section 11.38 Shade Trees

Except as otherwise provided in Subsection 11.38(c)(4) hereof, within the right-of-way of streets or street tree easements, as applicable, adjacent to or in new subdivisions, the developer shall plant shade trees meeting the specifications found in these regulations. Site locations, land use, topography, natural and historic features shall be considered by the developer and the Township Shade Tree Commission, in selecting and approving species.

(a) SPECIES OF TREES PERMITTED. Trees within street rights-of-way or street tree easements shall be deciduous hardwood types of varieties (including hybrids thereof) indicated within the South Whitehall Township Shade Tree Policy, as established by the Board of Commissioners from time to time, or other species approved by the Shade Tree Commission.

(b) TREE SPECIFICATIONS

(1) Trees shall be of nursery stock quality, grown under the same climatic conditions as at the location of the development.

(2) All planting shall be done in conformance with good nursery practice and to the standards established by the Landscape and Shade Tree Commission.

(3) Trees permitted shall be of symmetrical growth, free of insect pests and disease.

(4) TREE SIZE. The trunk diameter measured at a height of six (6) inches above ground level shall be a minimum of 2 to 2-1/2 inches. Trees shall have a minimum of a four (4) foot single straight stem to the first lateral branches, above ground level.

(A) Depending on good planting with reference to the particular species to be planted, the Landscape and Shade Tree Commission may modify the size requirements of trees.

(c) TREE LOCATION

(1) In all subdivisions, trees shall be planted within the street rights-of-way or street tree easements at uniform intervals between thirty (30) and forty (40) feet. The location of shade trees will be subject to the approval of the Landscape and Shade Tree Commission and the Board of Commissioners. If acceptable to the above two Boards, trees may be planted midway between the curb and sidewalk, providing the planting strip is a minimum of five (5) feet in width; or between the sidewalk and building restriction line, three (3) feet from the sidewalk. Should the latter location be chosen, additional street right-of-way shall be dedicated to the Township or a street tree easement established in lieu of. The size of the additional right-of-way or street tree easement shall be determined by the Township Engineer.