

# City of Delaware, OH Street Tree Program Guide

Please view **Chapter 907** of the Delaware City Code to find ordinances on public and private trees and shrubs in the City.

## Delaware's Cost-Share Tree Program

Residents are encouraged to consider the "Cost-Share Tree Program". The resident contributes \$125.00 for the replacement of a tree and the City matches their contribution with an additional \$125.00. The City will plant and maintain the tree. There is no warranty on cost-share trees, implied or otherwise. Orders should be placed by August 1 of the current year for fall planting. Applications can be obtained at the City of Delaware's Public Works Department at 440 E. William Street, Delaware, OH, or by calling 740-203-1810. Office hours are Monday-Friday from 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

## How to Plant Your Own Tree on a Tree Lawn

If you wish to plant your own tree on the City tree lawn, please call 740-203-1810. A City representative will meet with you and determine the best species options for your planting site. Once a species has been determined, the City will provide written planting and watering instructions. It will be the homeowner's responsibility to call the Ohio Utilities Protection Service at 811 to locate buried utilities before digging in the tree lawn area.

### \*Special Note\*

Maples (*Acer sp.*) have been a popular tree to plant in the City, making up about 40% of the urban forest. The STC recommends planting fewer Maples because of the following:

- A. Some of the newer varieties, especially Red Maples, are causing the most sidewalk heaving regardless of sidewalk width.
- B. Environmental problems, such as winter sun scald and high soil pH, have become serious problems for Maples, especially Red Maple varieties.
- C. The most immediate insect threat to our urban forest is the Asian Longhorned Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*). The preferred host is the Maple.

## Street Tree Species Guide

The Delaware Shade Tree Commission recommends planting these species of trees in the City because they have performed well in the past with few insect, disease, or environmental problems. This list was produced after years of trials using many different species. If more species are to be added to the list, it should be done with caution and on a trial basis. This list is subject to change by the City at its discretion.

### Small Trees: 30' tall or less, for 4' and over tree lawns as well as any underwire situations

- Japanese Tree Lilac (*Syringa reticulata* 'Ivory silk')
  - Height: 20'-30' (25' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Large creamy-white; Bloom in early June in Delaware
- Tatarian Maple (*Acer tataricum*)
  - Height: 15'-25' (20' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Inconspicuous; Fruit: One inch and winged
- Trident Maple (*Acer buergerianum*)
  - Height: 20'-30' (25' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Inconspicuous; Fruit: One inch and winged

- American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*)
  - Height: 25'-30' (Height at age 30 unknown)
  - Flowers: Catkin; Fruit: Hanging nutlets

#### Medium Trees: 30-60' tall, for 5' and over tree lawns

- Honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) Imperial, Skyline
  - Height: 30'-40' (35' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Inconspicuous; Fruit: Usually fruitless
- Lindens (*Tilia sp.*) Corinthian, Greenspire, Chancellor, Littleleaf
  - Height: 45'-65' (40' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Pale yellow; Fruit: ¼" nutlets
- Sawtooth Oak (*Quercus acutissima*)
  - Height: 40'-50' (40' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Golden Catkins; Fruit: Acorn
  - Holds yellow-brown leaves into winter
- Shantung Maple hybrid (*Acer truncatum x platanooides*), Pacific Sunset, Norwegian Sunset
  - Height: 30'-45' (30'-35' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Greenish-yellow; Fruit: 1 ½" winged samara
- Black Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
  - Height: 30'-60' (Height at age 30 unknown)
  - Flowers: Inconspicuous; Fruit: Small black berry-like (If it fruits at all)

#### Large Trees: 60' or greater, for 6' and over tree lawns

- Elm Hybrids (*Ulmus sp.*) Homestead, Frontier, Accolade, Pioneer, Triumph and American Elm cultivars (*Ulmus americana*) Valley Forge, Princeton
  - Height: 40'-60' (50' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Inconspicuous; Fruit: ¼" winged; None on some
- Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) Autumn Gold – Male only
  - Height: 45'-55' (35' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Inconspicuous; Fruit: Fruitless
- Hardy Rubber Tree (*Eucommia ulmoides*)
  - Height: 40'-60' (30' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Inconspicuous; Fruit: Inconspicuous
- Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata* 'Halka')
  - Height: 60'-70' (50' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Inconspicuous; Fruit: inconspicuous
- Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
  - Height: 60'-80' (40' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Inconspicuous; Fruit: Acorn
- Silver Linden (*Tilia tomentosa*)
  - Height: 60'-70' (45' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Fragrant yellow-white; Fruit: 1/3" nutlet

- Shumard Oak (*Quercus shumardii*)
  - Height: 60'-80' (40' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Inconspicuous; Fruit: Acorn
- Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*)
  - Height: 60'-80' (30' at age 30)
  - Flowers: Inconspicuous; Fruit: Acorn

**Large native trees for parks and larger open spaces; Not suitable for street trees**

\*Any street tree cultivar can also be used in a park or open space.

- American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)
- American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)
- Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
- Black Spruce (*Picea mariana*)
- Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*)
- Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
- Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*)
- Cucumbertree (*Magnolia acuminata*)
- Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginia*)
- Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*)
- Shellbark Hickory (*Carya laciniosa*)
- Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)
- Tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*)
- White Oak (*Quercus alba*)
- White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)
- White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

**Note:** This document is subject to change on a continual basis.