

- d. Other Large Trees suitable for use in large open spaces: These trees are appropriate for use where setbacks are available for the growth of very large trees; where trees with attractive qualities other than “Street Tree” form is desired; where bark texture and color for seasonal interest is desirable; and/or where leaf litter will not obstruct storm drainage, or drop onto a sidewalk. Such species, while appropriate for the backdrop of a subdivision entrance, or other open “common space”, would not, however, be desirable between a sidewalk and street.

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|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Betula nigra            | River Birch (Multi-Trunk) |
| • Cedrus deodora          | Deodar Cedar              |
| • Celtis occidentalis     | Common Hackberry          |
| • Platanus occidentalis   | Sycamore                  |
| • Liriodendron tulipifera | Tulip Poplar              |
| • Magnolia grandiflora    | Southern Magnolia         |
| • Juniperus virginiana    | Red Cedar                 |

This list literally represents thousands of new and improved varieties and cultivars of available species in the industry. For this reason, only the common or “generic” species names are given above. Any selection must take into consideration all the factors of a given site, plant availability, and conform to any applicable local ordinance as well as these guidelines. These considerations should be confirmed by a local expert.

- e. Planting Design in the vicinity of Bridge Structures:\*

Planting in the roadway environment is a challenge given the competition for space among utilities, drainage systems, bridge structures and other design features of the roadway environment. While these guidelines are intended to provide the designer a palette of plant types that are suitable for planting in proximity to bridge structures in particular, good engineering judgment should always be used when siting trees that takes into account plant form, root structure and ultimate size.

For example, trees with an ascending vase shape crown at maturity would be more suitable than a descending branch pattern where the tree is planted downslope from the roadway (bridge) elevation as not to conflict with the pedestrian space or vehicles crossing the bridge as the tree matures. A tree with a descending branch pattern at maturity should generally be spaced further away. Also of note is the fact that a number of species change from a descending branch pattern to an ascending branch pattern as they mature.

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\* Rev. 1/16