

# Regulations and Preferred Shade Tree List

## Preferred Trees for the City of Urbana, Ohio Urbana Shade Tree Commission

The trees listed below in the small, medium, and large categories have been selected by the Shade Tree Commission for use as street trees in the City of Urbana.

All new trees that are planted in the public right-of-way must be chosen from this preferred list, and additional trees may be added to this list by a majority vote of the Shade Tree Commission.

A section of trees for non-public areas and open spaces has been added for reference with the names and characteristics of the undesirable trees not allowed in public right-of-ways.

\*Denotes a flowering tree.

### Shade Tree Regulations for Public Trees:

- No topping of public trees is permitted as a pruning process.
- Upon removal of an old public tree, a new tree is required to replace it.
- All tree planting must be in accordance with city regulations for public trees and must follow the work as prescribed on the permit.
- The minimum widths of tree lawns must be followed for planting: small trees (3ft.), medium trees (5ft.), large trees (8ft.).
- The spacing for new trees must be followed: (20ft.) between small trees, (40ft.) between medium trees, and (60ft.) between large trees.
- Only small trees can be planted under overhead utilities.
- All new trees should be planted a minimum of (10ft.) from all signs, utility poles, driveways, and fire hydrants.
- All new trees should be planted a minimum of (30ft.) from all intersections.
- All new trees should be planted a minimum of (5ft.) from all underground utilities.
- All new trees must be at least (1.5 inches) in diameter and must come from the preferred tree list.

### **Small Trees-15'-30'-For tree lawns at least three feet wide or with overhead utility lines.**

Trident Maple, *Acer buergeranum*  
Amur Maple, *Acer ginnala* (tree form)  
Canvon Maple, *Acer grandidentatum*  
Tartarian Maple, *Acer tartaricum*  
Shantung Maple, *Acer truncatum*

Serviceberry, *Amelanchier arborea* (tree form)\*  
Redbud, *Cercis canadensis*\*  
Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn, *Crataegus crusgalli*\*  
Lavelle Hawthorn, *Crataegus x lavalleyi*\*  
Green Hawthorn, *Crataegus viridis*\*  
Amur Maackia, *Maackia amurensis*  
Crabapple, *Malus* sp. (oval upright forms only)\*  
Japanese Tree Lilac, *Syringa reticulata*\*

**Medium Trees-30'-45'-For tree lawns at least five feet wide and with no overhead utility lines.**

Hedge Maple, *Acer campestre*  
Purpleblow Maple, *Acer truncatum x plantanoides*  
European Hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus*  
Katsuratree, *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*  
American Yellowwood, *Cladrastis lutea*\*  
Hardy Rubber Tree, *Eucommia ulmoides*  
Goldenraintree, *Koelreuteria paniculata*  
American Hophornbeam, *Ostrya virginiana*  
Amur Cork Tree, *Phellodendron amurense*  
Sargent Cherry, *Prunus sargentii*\*  
Sawtooth Oak, *Quercus acutissima*  
Lacebark Chinese Elm, *Ulmus parvifolia*

**Large Trees-45' and taller-For tree lawns at least eight feet wide and with no overhead utility lines.**

Black Maple, *Acer nigrum*  
Norway Maple, *Acer plantanoides*  
Red Maple, *Acer rubrum*  
Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharum*  
Black Alder, *Alnus glutinosa*  
Turkish Filbert, *Corylus colurna*  
Gingko, *Gingko biloba* (male)  
Honeylocust, *Gledistia triacanthos inermis*  
Kentucky Coffeetree, *Gymnocladus dioicus*  
Sweetgum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*  
Black Tupelo, *Nyssa sylvatica*  
London Planetree, *Platanus x acerfolia*  
White Oak, *Quercus alba*  
Swamp White Oak, *Quercus bicolor*  
Scarlet Oak, *Quercus coccinea*  
Shingle Oak, *Quercus imbricaria*  
Burr Oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*  
Chinkapin Oak, *Quercus muehlenbergii*

Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris*  
Chestnut Oak, *Quercus prinus*  
English Oak, *Quercus robur*  
Red Oak, *Quercus rubra*  
Shumard Oak, *Quercus shumardii*  
Black Oak, *Quercus velutina*  
Japanese Pagoda Tree, *Sophora japonica*  
Baldcypress, *Taxodium distichum*  
American Linden (Basswood), *Tilia americana*  
Littleleaf Linden, *Tilia cordata*  
Crimean Linden, *Tilia x euchlora*  
Silver Linden, *Tilia tomentosa*  
Japanese Zelkova, *Zelkova serrata*

### **Recommended for Yards and Open Spaces**

Fir, *Abies* sp.  
Buckeye, Horsechestnut, *Aesculus* sp.  
Hickory, *Carya* sp.  
Sugar Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*  
Redbud, *Cercis canadensis*\*  
Dogwood, *Cornus* sp.\*  
American Beech, *Fagus grandifolia*  
Butternut, *Juglans cinerea*  
Black Walnut, *Juglans nigra*  
Juniper, *Juniperus* sp. (upright forms only)  
Larch, *Larix* sp.  
Tuliptree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*\*  
Spruce-Picea sp.  
Pine-Pinus sp.  
American Sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*  
Willow Oak, *Quercus phellos*  
Sassafras, *Sassafras albidum*  
Hemlock, *Tsuga* sp.  
False Cypress, *Chamaecyparis* sp.  
Douglas Fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*  
Arborvitae, *Thuja* sp.  
Fruit Trees, apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, etc.  
Shrubs  
Weeping varieties of any tree species

### **Undesirable Trees-please note undesirable characteristics**

Boxelder, *Acer negundo*-breakage and insect pests; multi-stemmed and ragged appearance

Silver Maple, *Acer saccharinum*-breakage; too large when mature; root system clogs sewers and drains; roots cause sidewalks to buckle  
Ailanthus, *Ailanthus altissima*-breakage; root sprouts; weedy  
Birch (except River Birch), *Betula* sp.-susceptible to borers and leafminers  
Osage Orange, *Maclura pomerifera*-poor form; objectionable fruit  
Mulberry, *Morus* sp.-fruit is objectionable  
Poplar, Cottonwood, *Populus* sp.-very subject to breakage; disease and insects; roots clog sewers and drains; aggressive and weedy  
Purpleleaf Plum, *Prunus cerasifera*-short lived, susceptible to disease and insects  
Black Cherry, *Prunus serotina*-aggressive, excessive suckering  
Bradford Pear, *Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford'-dense foliage creates blind spots; subject to wind breakage; short lived  
Black Locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia*-insects; borers and leafminers; thorns; aggressive and weedy  
Willow, *Salix* sp.-breakage; disease and insects; roots clog sewers and drains; tends to drop branches excessively  
European Mountain Ash, *Sorbus aucuparia*-shallow rooted; susceptible to wind; short lived; borers  
Elm (except Lacebark), *Ulmus* sp. (except *parvifolia*)-susceptible to disease  
Gingko, *Gingko biloba* (female)-objectionable fruit and smell  
Catalpa, *Catalpa speciosa*-coarse; messy flowers and seed pods; insect pests  
Russian Olive, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*-objectionable fruit; prone to disease and insects  
American Sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*-breakage; tends to lose branches and twigs easily in storms