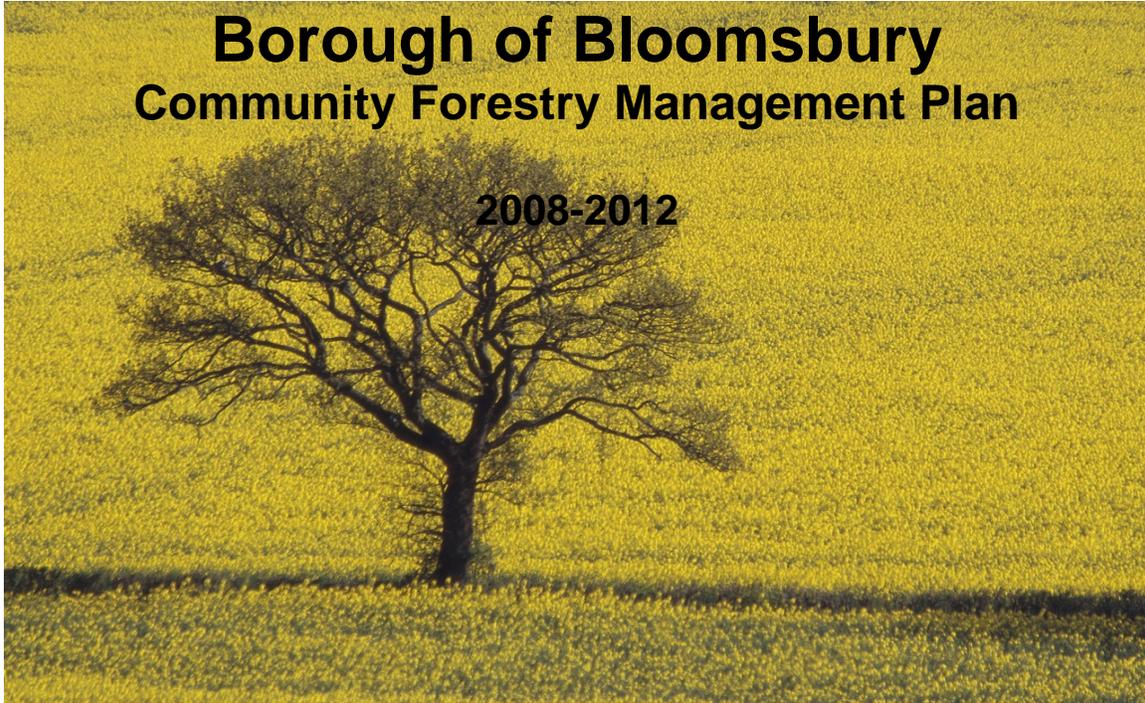


Borough of Bloomsbury Community Forestry Management Plan

2008-2012



Mayor and Council

Mark Peck, Mayor

Martha Tersigni, Council President

**Carol Flink
Marc Scheffel
Open Seat**

**Vicky Papics
Eric Weger**

Shade Tree Advisory Committee Members

John Ronca, Chairperson

Sue Galuppo, Secretary

**Eric Weger, Council Liaison
Ilse Goshen**

Elizabeth Klinger

Prepared By:

ForesTree Consultants

NJ Approved Forester and Certified Tree Expert #406, Les Alpaugh

Owner, Andrew Alpaugh

PO Box 211

Stockton, New Jersey

609.397.0615

This plan was prepared in accordance with the New Jersey Shade Tree and Community Forestry Assistance Act, P.L. 1996, Chapter 135

March 14, 2008

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I. MUNICIPAL/COUNTY INFORMATION FORM

Municipality Borough of Bloomsbury

County Hunterdon County

Address 91 Brunswick Avenue

Bloomsbury, NJ 08804

Contact Name and Title John Ronca, Chairman, Shade Tree Advisory Committee

Phone # 908-479-4200

Fax # and E-mail 908-479-1418

Organization Name Borough of Bloomsbury Shade Tree Advisory Committee

Mayor/County
Freeholder's Signature _____

Date of Management
Plan Submission March 2008

Time Period Covered in
Management Plan 2008-2012

- Community Stewardship Incentive Program (CSIP) Practices Identified in Management Plan
- CSIP #1 Plan Preparation
 - CSIP #2 Training
 - CSIP #3 Public Education and Awareness
 - CSIP #4 Arbor Day Activities
 - CSIP #5 Assessment/Inventory
 - CSIP #6 Tree Hazard Identification Plan
 - CSIP #7 Tree Planting
 - CSIP #8 Tree Maintenance
 - CSIP #9 Tree Recycling
 - CSIP #10 Ordinance Establishment
 - CSIP #11 Tree Care Disaster Plan
 - CSIP #12 Insect and Disease Management
 - CSIP #13 Other

Official Use Only Certification

The above named municipality/county has made formal application to the New Jersey Forest Service. I am pleased to advise you that after our review, the NJ Forest Service has concluded that this plan meets the standards set forth by the State and the NJ Community Forestry Council and is approved for the period covered.

Signed _____
State Forester

Approved Date _____

II. Introduction

This 5-year Community Forestry Management Plan for the Borough of Bloomsbury, Hunterdon County is prepared in accordance with the New Jersey Shade Tree and Community Forestry Act, P.L. 1996, Chapter 135 to guide the Borough in its efforts to create, protect, sustain and manage a vigorous, healthy tree resource for the environmental, aesthetic and economic benefit of residents, visitors and businesses. The efforts of Bloomsbury during this 5-year period will be directed towards the basic building blocks for a new community forestry and shade tree program. Consideration will first be given to organization and training of the shade tree advisory committee and to addressing hazardous tree conditions. Subsequently, tree planting, review of the tree ordinance and site plan requirements will be addressed.

The Borough's consultants, ForesTree Consultants, met with five members of the Bloomsbury Shade Tree Advisory Committee in February 2008 to inform the members and to discuss various elements for inclusion in this plan. Subsequent to the meeting, FTC toured the Borough to survey tree conditions. This plan organizes the thoughts of the aforementioned into the context required by the Act and outlines goals and objectives for the future. Approval of this plan by the State Forester, following favorable recommendation from the Community Forestry Council, will provide additional liability protection to the Borough under the New Jersey Shade Tree and Community Forestry Act. Approval will also render the Borough eligible to receive grant funds from the New Jersey Forest Service to assist in the implementation of this plan.

Mission Statement:

"This committee is dedicated to the preservation of the existing trees throughout our community and the repopulation of trees that have been removed or can no longer survive. We feel this need is great in order to preserve the integrity of our community." -

Bloomsbury Shade Tree Advisory Committee

Goals and Objectives:

Many goals and objectives were discussed and evaluated during the meeting between FTC and the BSTAC. The following results form the basis for this 1st 5-year Community Forestry Management Plan.

Goal #1:

To increase the administrative capacity, technical knowledge and BSTAC effectiveness.

Objectives of Goal #1:

- To sustain the BSTAC and hold scheduled meetings.
- To undertake basic training in CORE and hazard ID and to meet continuing education unit (CEU) requirements – 8 CEU's are required annually.
- To join the New Jersey Shade Tree Federation and attend annual meetings.
- To review and possibly recommend to Council additions to the tree code, a new tree code and/or site plan requirements for development or redevelopment.

Goal #2:

To inform and increase resident awareness/appreciation of the Borough's trees and needs of the community forest resulting in support and participation in the BSTAC's efforts.

Objectives of Goal #2:

- To plan and participate in a Borough Arbor Day celebration.
- To seek designation as a "Tree City, USA".
- To introduce Project Learning Tree (PLT) curriculum to the Borough school.
- Upon completion, inform council and residents of the inventory and assessment results.
- To provide lists of recommended trees for planting extracted from "Trees for New Jersey Streets", by the New Jersey Shade Tree Federation.

- To participate in the New Jersey Forest Service's "Free Trees for 3rd Graders" program.
- To maintain information and brochures at the municipal building for residents promoting the science and care of Borough trees.
- To contribute articles to the Environmental Commission's quarterly newsletter.
- To utilize the Borough website to communicate with residents.

Goal #3:

To gather and maintain up-to-date data on the extent, composition and condition of the Borough's shade trees.

Objectives of Goal #3:

- To conduct a "windshield survey" and/or use existing STAC members knowledge to ID "trees of immediate concern".
- To research and decide upon the tree inventory and assessment method, data to be collected and data storage options for use in the inventory.
- To request FTC to discuss alternatives for Inventory and Assessment and to help train in data collection.
- To complete basic training in hazard tree assessment and tree identification prior to data collection.
- To keep data up-to-date by developing a system that records trees removed, trees pruned, deadwood removals and tree plantings.

Goal #4:

To maintain and insure the safety of the Borough's shade trees.

Objectives of Goal #4:

- Based on both formal and informal surveys and observations, develop a priority listing of trees to be removed or pruned.
- To inform and advise Mayor and Council regarding extent of hazardous tree conditions following municipal code.
- To seek grant money to help reduce hazards; especially CSIP grants from the New Jersey Forest Service.

- Upon Mayor and Council approval, meet with utility company to determine what help they can provide in dealing with hazardous trees use Inventory and Assessment list as a basis.
- To be watchful for large diameter deadwood on a continuous basis and add to the priority list as needed.
- To inform residents of the tree code requiring their action.
- To encourage or require utilization of Certified Tree Experts for maintenance of roadside trees.
- To develop a training and awareness program for residents regarding pruning of small trees for single central stem and structure.
- To maintain leaf recycling program and to upgrade vacuum equipment.

Goal #5:

To repopulate the trees that have been removed or can no longer survive and to increase Bloomsbury's tree canopy.

Objectives of Goal #5:

- During inventory and assessment, record planting spots by municipal, private or unknown ownership.
- To create a schematic planting plan for Borough streets.
- To develop tree planting plan for park in anticipation of grant opportunities and/or resident contributions.
- To recommend several species suitable for planting at each vacant planting spot. Diversify species selection throughout the Borough.
- To display planting plan and encourage residents to plant a suitable tree.
- To develop an Adopt-A-Tree program.
- To apply for CSIP and tree planting grants as opportunities arise.
- To encourage tree planting in vacant spots along the river.

Liability Statement:

Trees in the Borough of Bloomsbury are dominant in the landscape and create a pleasing environment for living, work, and play. Although street trees are an asset to the community, it is inevitable that they mature and require care,

maintenance and eventually replacement. Care and maintenance, in addition to planting “the right tree in the right place,” can help ensure community trees not only contribute to the environmental and economic vitality of the area, but also reduce the potential hazards to public safety. Bloomsbury must work within a reasonable budget that may not be able to meet each and every need of the community forest immediately. Therefore, it is the intent of this plan to focus available resources on the greatest need and outline a step by step action plan to achieve a healthy forest with commensurate reduced risks to public safety.

The Borough feels, by taking the logical steps outlined in the plan, it will garner public support for plan implementation and demonstrate long-term benefits to the environment and public safety. The Borough seeks to maintain and improve its program for management and care of the trees. Through hazard assessment, the Mayor and Council can enable corrective action by its employees, contracted professionals, the local utility, or the county prior to structural tree failure and other hazardous tree related conditions. It is acknowledged that not all hazardous conditions will be predicted, however, good maintenance and care will reduce the probability of tree failures. The Borough also wants to increase homeowner and school children’s awareness, appreciation, and knowledge of trees to enable them to contribute well-informed and meaningful efforts towards the health and sustainability of Bloomsbury’s trees.

Following this Community Forestry Management Plan will demonstrate that the Borough of Bloomsbury is devoting reasonable levels of resources in a planned manner to reduce the number of tree related accidents, and thereby, reduce its exposure to liabilities and increase public safety.

III. Community Overview

Bloomsbury is a 0.97 square mile or 625 acre Borough in northwestern Hunterdon County, New Jersey. It is in the Musconetcong Valley bordered by the Musconetcong River to the north. Interstate 78 passes through the northeastern corner of the Borough. The entire Borough is within the Highlands Preservation Area.

An environmental resource inventory was completed in June 2007 by Amy S. Greene Environmental Consultants, Inc. Much good information is contained therein regarding the history, climate, geology, soils, water resources, wetlands, air quality, land use and wildlife. The Borough's only Master Plan was prepared in 1979 and supplemented by re-examination reports – the latest of which is dated November 2003. Much of the open space recorded in the 1979 Master Plan is now under public ownership. The river corridor is part of the Musconetcong Wild and Scenic River system. Some privately owned open space still exists between the two railroads. Neither the ERI nor the Master Plan say much about the shade tree resources. This fact makes this Community Forestry plan a valuable addition to the Borough's planning and implementation efforts.

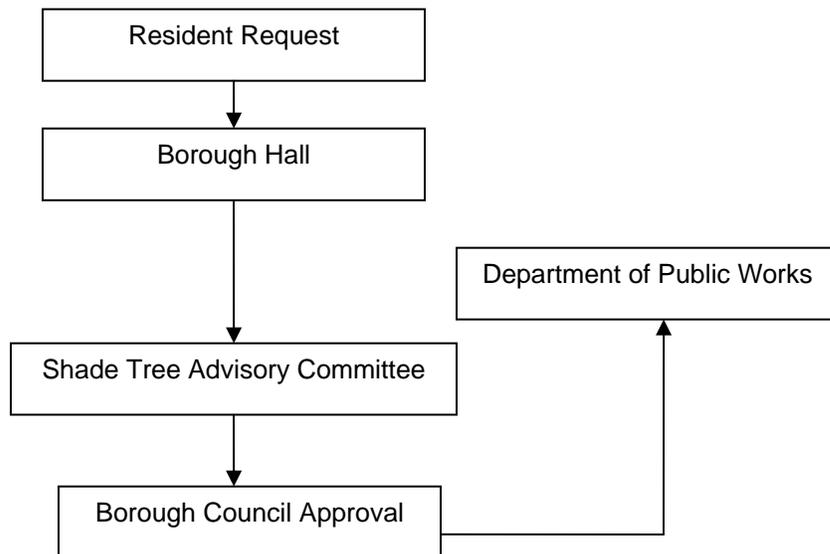
Bloomsbury has many old shade trees. Most are at least 70-90 years old with a number of older trees. Like many municipalities, 100 years ago the streets were planted with little thought to species diversity. Most of the old trees are either Norway maple or silver maple. Very few oaks were planted. Several sycamores and some sugar maples complete the composition of planted trees. Naturally occurring ash and several black cherries are growing along property lines and backyards. There are few newer plantings except for several Bradford pears and some trees included in private home landscaping. Many of the older trees are defective to some degree. Several observed by FTC seem so defective as to defy gravity. Suffice to say Bloomsbury is in need of a major shade tree restoration program. Several sugar maples and the sycamore in front of the funeral home are demonstrative of the outstanding potential to grow healthy trees in the Borough.

Recently the Borough passed an ordinance requiring homeowners adjacent to the public right-of-way to remove dying or dead trees. Planting new trees or pruning needs are not included in the ordinance. This arrangement is uncommon in New Jersey. Many municipalities require homeowners to take responsibility for sidewalks, but not the trees on the public right-of-way. Determining the precise location of the municipal easement/R.O.W. along the streets may be problematical as some streets do not have sidewalks. New plantings should be placed with sufficient room to grow and in anticipation of the addition of sidewalks in the future. Planting the right tree in the right place so it can serve the community for the next 60-100 years is always challenging.

IV. Community Forestry Program Administration

Bloomsbury has a 5-person Shade Tree Committee that is advisory to the Mayor and Council. The Mayor and Council are responsible for the communities trees and the decisions concerning investments in new trees, removals and/or maintenance (pruning). The public works department picks-up leaves, fallen limbs and prunes vegetation for improved sight distances at corners. The public works department personnel have limited experience in tree work, nor are they asked to climb or prune in the canopy. Outside tree expert companies are contracted to complete any aerial work not accomplished by the utility company. Homeowners are required to remove dead or dying trees along the public right-of-way adjacent to their property.

Organizational Chart



V. Community Maps

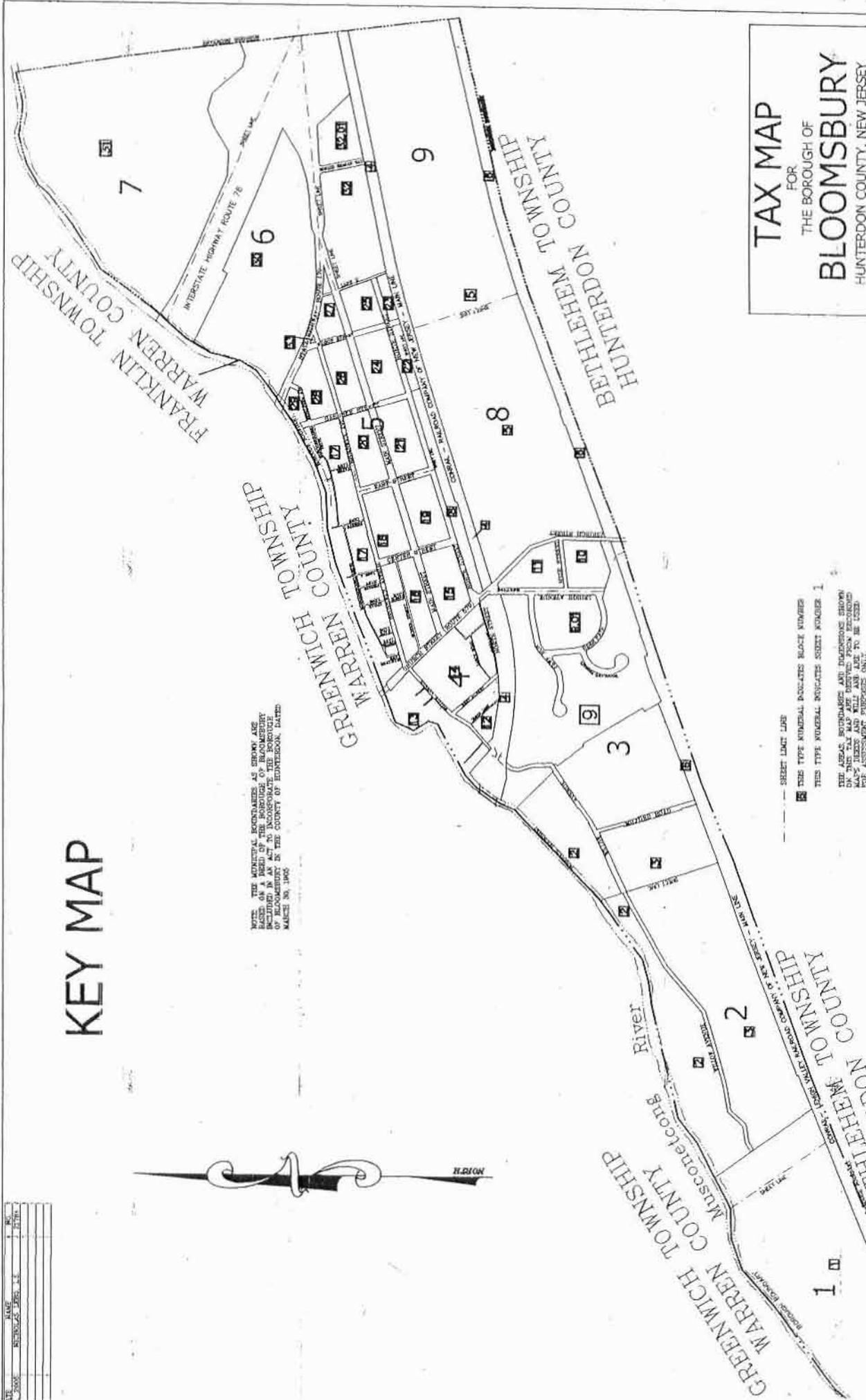
1. Tax Map
2. Aerial Photograph

DATE	SCALE	BY
2005	1" = 100'	J.P. [unclear]

KEY MAP



NOTE: THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES AS SHOWN ARE BASED ON A REED OF THE BOROUGH OF BLOOMSBURY INCORPORATED IN AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BOROUGH OF BLOOMSBURY IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON, DATED MARCH 30, 1905.



TAX MAP
FOR
THE BOROUGH OF
BLOOMSBURY
HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

--- SHEET LIMIT LINE
 [Symbol] THIS TYPE SYMBOL INDICATES BLOCK NUMBERS
 [Symbol] THIS TYPE SYMBOL INDICATES SHEET NUMBER 1
 THE AREAS BOUNDARIES ARE THICKENED SHOWN ON THIS TAX MAP ARE DERIVED FROM RECORDS AND MAPS RECORDED AND WILL NOT BE USED FOR ASSIGNMENT PURPOSES ONLY.

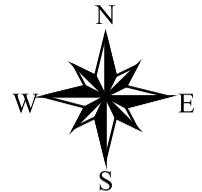
Borough of Bloomsbury Aerial Photograph - 2002



Legend

 Municipal Boundary

Municipal Information
Borough of Bloomsbury
Hunterdon County
Bloomsbury Shade Tree Advisory
Committee
91 Brunswick Ave.
Bloomsbury, NJ 08804
908-479-4200
908-479-1418 Fax
Total Area: 0.97 sq. miles



Prepared By: ForesTree Consultants
February 28, 2008
This map was produced using New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection
Geographic Information Systems digital
data but this secondary product has not
been verified by NJDEP and is not State-
authorized.
NJ State Plane Feet, 1983

VI. Training Plan

Training is required by the State to retain “approved” status under the Community Forestry and Shade Tree Act; and some training topics are identified by STAC members and/or supervising personnel in the Borough.

Required Training:

CORE training is required by the New Jersey Shade Tree and Community Forestry Act for municipalities seeking approved status under the Act. The purpose of CORE training is to familiarize persons with the background of community forestry and shade tree commissions, the legal aspects of managing trees, recognition of hazardous tree conditions and state planning and implementation assistance. To gain and retain approved status a municipality must have at least two persons CORE trained; one volunteer (usually the Chairperson) and one municipal employee (ideally someone from public works responsible for trees).

It is the intent of the Borough of Bloomsbury to maintain at least the minimum number of CORE trained persons. Currently there are two CORE trained persons in the Borough. Eric Weger and John Ronca are planning to attend CORE training at the next opportunity.

In addition to CORE training, there is a continuing education requirement of 8 Continuing Education Units(CEU's) per year. Continuing education is not limited to CORE trained persons and any individual may obtain CEU's for the municipality. These credits can most easily be obtained by attending the NJ Shade Tree Federation meeting in October each year. There are also periodic training opportunities by various tree organizations and the New Jersey Forest Service.

Education/training in inventory and assessment is needed. Members of the inventory and assessment sub-committee can improve their understanding of the various I&A approaches via literature search, the internet and discussions with persons experienced in I&A. Computer skills along with mapping experience are also needed to undertake efficient inventory and assessment. FTC has offered to provide information and training for inventory and assessment. These training

hours can be used to accumulate CEU's. This training should be undertaken immediately. Basic training in tree identification, information sources, safety courses for DPW, tree planting specifications, insects and diseases are all needed by members of the newly formed STAC. A list of training opportunities is maintained and available from the State Community Forestry Program ((609) 292-2532). Scheduling and implementing training is the responsibility of the STAC.

VII. Public Education, Awareness and Outreach

This element is almost solely the responsibility of the STAC and is one of its most important functions. Keeping town residents and the Mayor and Council informed of planned activities and engaging them in implementation of objectives will form the underpinnings of success. The STAC members appreciate the value of education and outreach and expressed some thoughts on the following:

Quarterly Newsletter:

The environmental commission publishes a quarterly newsletter. The STAC plans to add tree items to the newsletter. Explaining what is planned to address the hazardous trees, plans for replanting and the existence of the Community Forestry Management Plan are all worthy topics. Later, basic tree tips on subjects such as pruning small trees, hiring CTE's for tree work (to reduce topping), species selection, mulching, watering and insects and disease will enable residents to direct their efforts based upon best management practices.

Website:

The Borough has a website which will be used to post information regarding subjects above plus the tree ordinance, Adopt-A-Tree information and other subjects requiring more space than the newsletter can provide.

Schools:

The Environmental Commission members have been using the school system to relay messages home to parents. The STAC plans on using the same methods to inform parents of tree programs and activities.

Arbor Day:

The STAC wants to revive Arbor Day celebrations in Bloomsbury. Arbor Day is the fourth Friday in April in New Jersey. Arbor Day's are

celebrated in many different ways but usually involve the school children, planting a tree, handing out seedlings, art contests, recognition of significant contributions to tree care along with speakers including the Mayor and special guests. Generally, the more involved the children are the better the ceremony.

Tree City, USA:

Bloomsbury is not currently a Tree City, USA, but will consider necessary steps towards achieving this status. Tree City, USA is a program created by the Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the NJ Forest Service to recognize municipalities of all sizes. The Tree City program is a national award given to small towns, townships, counties, and cities in recognition of outstanding stewardship in dealing with the community's tree resource. The rewards for the Borough of Bloomsbury for attaining Tree City status are:

- Signs for community entrances.
- A Tree City USA flag.
- A walnut-mounted plaque.
- Recognition of stewardship and the gratitude of future generations.

To achieve Tree City USA status there are requirements and standards that must be met by the Borough. These are:

- A Tree Board or Department.
- A Community Tree Ordinance.
- A Community Forestry Budget with at least \$2 per capita devoted to trees.
- An Arbor Day observation proclamation.

Project Learning Tree:

The Borough of Bloomsbury STAC acknowledges the importance of helping young students learn more about trees and the environment. One program helping to expand and influence young minds is Project Learning Tree. The PLT program is an international environmental education program that is crafted to meet state and national education standards. PLT provides the tools educators need to bring the

environment into their classrooms and their students into the environment. The PreK-8 activity guide contains 96 multi-disciplinary activities, each activity is carefully designed for specific grade levels and learning objectives. Recently, the PLT guide has been correlated to the NJ Core Curriculum Content Standards required by the New Jersey Department of Education. The Borough of Bloomsbury will encourage local schools to send some of their teachers to PLT workshops and to develop their own PLT Trunk which is loaded with many teaching aids, books, and videos. Borough schools are encouraged to take students to the NJ Forest Resource Education Center, in Jackson, New Jersey. The committee will promote a New Jersey Forest Service program for schools to get actively involved in community stewardship through the, "NJ Stewardship Action Program." This program centers on stewardship planning and activities around school grounds. Students can apply stewardship activities on site to achieve a higher level of knowledge and skill. ForesTree Consultants and the BSTAC will supply an information packet to the local school for the principal's consideration.

Adopt-A-Tree:

During the meeting between FTC and the BSTAC some time was spent discussing an Adopt-A-Tree program. It is one of the objectives in this plan that seems to warrant a high priority; especially given the existing tree code which assigns responsibility for streetside trees to adjacent landowners. Adopt-A-Tree programs are administered in different ways but all ask homeowners to take responsibility for a tree or trees from planting to long-term care. During the first year of this plan, the BSTAC will devise a program to fit Bloomsbury's needs.

Stewardship Planning:

As stated previously, significant forest area is publicly owned in the Borough. While not the primary responsibility of the Borough it would be desirable to sustain the values for which the land was purchased and preserved. Setting aside forested land is the first step in long-term

conservation of the land. Active stewardship of public forestland is necessary to ensure sustained yields of positive benefits from reserved lands. Also, the Borough should be assured by the public owners of steps taken to keep the lands safe, free of vandals and to patrol for dumping. This may not be the highest priority for the new STAC, but awareness could be raised regarding the long-term stewardship of publicly owned lands in the Borough by having periodic discussions and agreement with the responsible public entities.

VIII. Statement of Tree Budget

Bloomsbury is like many other small towns with limited resources in Hunterdon County where trees and tree care do not compete well with demands for other services. To date, money spent has been focused on deferred maintenance, tree removal and leaf pick-up. Hopefully, through efforts by the new STAC following this plan and support from the Mayor and Council, Bloomsbury's trees will receive the attention necessary to continue to contribute to the Borough's small town ambiance.

2007/08 Tree Budget – Borough of Bloomsbury

Tree Removals:	\$ 5,000.00
Tree Planting:	\$ 350.00
Training:	\$ 300.00
- CORE Training: \$60.00	
- Hazardous Tree ID: \$240.00	
Leaf and Brush Pickup:	\$ 9,213.00
Consultants/Planning	\$ 3,000.00
- CFMP Preparation	
Volunteer Time: 64 hrs @ \$18.77/hr	<u>\$ 1,201.28</u>
Total:	\$19,604.28

IX. Statement of Plan Implementation

Renewal of efforts to improve the Borough's tree resources began with appointment of the relatively new Shade Tree Advisory Committee (STAC). The STAC members seem well organized and were prepared for the first meeting with FTC. All members brought something special and different to the listening session. They were reminded by FTC that if something good comes of this effort it will be because of the efforts of an effective STAC. That said it is important to understand that this is the first real effort to act pro-actively and it is important to focus on several measurable and meaningful objectives in the first 5-year plan period.

Getting organized, understanding how the State programs work, making contracts and acquiring basic knowledge regarding trees all take time and patience. Holding monthly meetings, with an agenda and good record keeping all help the chairman run effective meetings. It is important to keep an eye on the big picture while focusing on current projects and it takes a lot of teamwork and patience to be effective. Addressing the hazardous tree conditions and starting a modest tree planting program by the end of the 1st 5-year period will be a major accomplishment. All successful programs also depend upon public education awareness and outreach. These objectives and programs were discussed in Section VII, Public Education, Awareness and Outreach.

Training for Borough employees and volunteer members of the STAC has proven invaluable in many municipalities throughout New Jersey. Training residents and children also pays big dividends. Joining and maintaining membership in the New Jersey Shade Tree Federation and attending its annual meeting each fall will enable the committee to more effectively meet their goals (contact NJSTF, Executive Director @ 732-246-3210). Several Bloomsbury residents including 1 elected official and 1 volunteer have been CORE trained in 2008. Additional information on training can be found in Section VI, Training Plan.

The remainder of this section will focus on implementation of the 4 required categories regarding:

- Tree Inventory and Assessment

- Tree Hazard Identification and Management
- Tree Planting
- Tree Maintenance and Care

Tree Inventory and Assessment:

Bloomsbury does not have a tree inventory. Statements made by STAC members on the extent, condition, composition and summary of need are generally accurate but mostly anecdotal. “We need to take care of the dangerous trees”; “The trees need pruning.”; “We haven’t planted too many trees, but we need to.”, are all expressions of need without the details of how many, which ones, what species, etc. During the initial meeting in Bloomsbury between the STAC and FTC, the need for an inventory and assessment was unanimously acknowledged as a critical first step in plan implementation.

Just what information to collect, who will collect the information and how it will be stored and kept up-to-date will be decided upon by early fall 2008 or before. FTC has offered to attend a special meeting to provide information on inventory/assessment and to facilitate selection of a storage program, administrative procedures and data collection for the Bloomsbury inventory and assessment. FTC also committed to training the data collection crew for ½ day. Both services will be provided to the Borough without charge.

If all goes well, data collection could begin in early September and be ready for assessment and report by the end of 2008. The I&A will help prioritize work and provide a systematic approach to tree care. The I&A will also form the basis for future grant applications, help define the Adopt-A-Tree program and communicate needs to elected officials. If an appropriate CSIP grant is announced, some funding could be used to support the I&A effort through equipment costs, software and laptop.

Tree Hazard Identification and Management:

Driving through the Borough of Bloomsbury, several dangerous trees were observed by FTC and there is evidence and record of recent

removals. The current system of vigilance by municipal employees, members of the STAC and residents has placed the spotlight on dangerous trees. One of the problems may be that many of the Borough's observers have little knowledge, background or training in hazardous tree identification and subsequent remedial action. It is obvious that a backlog of needed tree removals exists. In a Borough that treasures its trees, there are always debates about tree removals. Passage of an ordinance requiring landowner assumption of responsibility for trees on the public right-of-way adjacent to their property has not resulted to date in the removal of all trees in need of removal. These trees are guarded by local residents apparently willing to assume the risk of tree failure even after advisement of potentially dangerous conditions. The inventory and assessment will identify, classify and tally up dangerous trees. After the I&A is completed some verification of recommended removals could be sought from a New Jersey Certified Tree Expert prior to final removal or notifications to landowners. This element is a high priority for this 5-year plan period.

Tree Planting:

One of the key elements of any Community Forestry Management Plan is tree planting. During the past 10-years, new tree planting has not kept pace with tree removals. The inventory will confirm the fact that the existing tree composition is not very diverse – primarily silver maple and Norway maple. Current arboricultural thought is to have a diverse tree composition, thus thwarting insect outbreaks, diseases and monotony in the landscape. References such as “Trees for New Jersey Streets” by the New Jersey Shade Tree Federation will inform the STAC about species selection and diversity. An abridged list is included in the appendix. Understanding and implementing the concept of “planting the right tree in the right place” will help ensure a long-lived, healthy and safe community forest.

The inventory and assessment will document the number and location of planting spots. Based upon the results of the I&A, a planting plan can be made by mapping potential tree planting spots and suggested

species for planting. A planting program will be implemented through a combination of Adopt-A-Tree and contracted planting supported by donated trees and funds, municipal funds and/or CSIP and tree planting grants offered by the State.

As the cost of planting a 3-4" caliper shade tree approaches \$350-\$400 per tree, it is prudent to seek alternatives where appropriate. As discussed between FTC and the Bloomsbury STAC, consideration will be given to planting 5-6' whips at a reduced cost. Many streets do not have sidewalks and the incidence of tree vandalism is rare. Whips are available for \$15-\$20 apiece FOB the nursery. Admittedly, this is the first time FTC has recommended this approach but it is worthy of pursuit at least on experimental basis via a CSIP grant. Balled and burlapped trees could be planted as well.

Tree Care and Maintenance:

The inventory and assessment will help define the need for maintenance. Applied maintenance throughout a tree's lifetime will extend the life and utility of the community forest. Early on during the first 10-years after planting trees must be checked for single central stems and pruned as necessary. Elevation can begin in 5-6 years and should extend until the first 16' of trunk is clear. It is necessary to remember the 1/3 – 2/3 rule stating that at least 2/3 of the tree should remain in green with a maximum of 1/3 of the green removed at any one time. Crossing limbs, limbs with poor angle of attachment and correct scaffolding according to species are all ongoing challenges to maintaining a tree.

It is best to identify and make pruning cuts when the limbs to be cut are small. As trees become larger it is possible to remove larger limbs. However, even large trees have limits. Recommendations are to remove limbs prior to their reaching 3-4" in diameter to help avoid creating a defect. Cutting 12" limbs from large trees is sometimes necessary but most assuredly will result in a defect over the next 10-20 years. Many of the more defective trees in Bloomsbury exhibit the effects of delayed/late pruning of large diameter branches resulting in major defects over the years. Topping trees by cutting off 4-6-10" branches to reduce height has

been a common practice in Bloomsbury in the past. This is an unacceptable practice as it creates weak unions where the branches sprout from the cut ends and results in defect and hazard which increases with time. It is hard to assign years of life added by proper pruning throughout a tree's life as a shade tree, but the author suggests that increases of 40-100 years are common. It is difficult to make a commitment to proper tree care when municipalities cannot keep up with removals due to lack of resources. Proper tree maintenance is a vicious circle which requires unusual vision and long-term dedication over generations to achieve. Hopefully, the adoption of this plan and the receipt of CSIP funding from the State will help.

Schedule of Work

Borough of Bloomsbury Community Forestry Plan 2008-2012

<u>Date</u>	<u>Description of Work</u>
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Complete Community Forestry Management Plan during winter 2008.<input type="checkbox"/> Attend CORE training as soon as possible.<input type="checkbox"/> Join New Jersey Shade Tree Federation and attend annual meeting in Fall 2008.<input type="checkbox"/> Decide on method, scope and timeline for inventory and assessment. Request FTC assistance.<input type="checkbox"/> Collect inventory and assessment data during late summer/fall.<input type="checkbox"/> Attend to ongoing activities list.
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Publish results of tree inventory and assessment and distribute to Mayor and Council.<input type="checkbox"/> Upon approval, release I&A to Bloomsbury residents via website, newsletter and hard copy.<input type="checkbox"/> Complete tree planting, tree removal and tree maintenance plans based upon results of the I&A.<input type="checkbox"/> Develop an Adopt-A-Tree program incorporating comments from the Mayor, Council and residents.<input type="checkbox"/> Attend to on-going activities list.
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Continue and complete hazard tree removals based upon tree removal plan.<input type="checkbox"/> Finalize agreements with landowners for Adopt-A-Tree.<input type="checkbox"/> Order trees September-October for spring 2011 planting.<input type="checkbox"/> Attend to ongoing activities list.
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Spring – Major planting effort! Via Adopt-A-Tree, tree grant and municipal support utilizing some combination of whips & B&B stock.

- Monitor watering and care of new trees. Engage others such as garden clubs, church groups, scouts and school children.
- Attend to on-going activities list.

2012

- Replace dead and/or dying trees planted last spring.
- Revise plan by December 2012.
- Begin planning for inventory and assessment update.

Ongoing Activities List:

1. Hold regular agenda driven STAC meetings.
2. Develop a priority listing of hazardous trees and take corrective action via pruning, cabling or removal. Utilize Certified Tree Experts.
3. Seek out grants to help implement this plan.
4. Maintain contracts with local tree expert companies.
5. Remember to order trees for spring planting no later than December of the previous year.
6. Hold Arbor Day Program in school each year. Arbor Day is 4th Friday in April.
7. Keep inventory up-to-date.
8. Create and distribute STAC's recommended species for planting list.
9. Make lists of Certified Tree Experts available to residents responsible for corrective action on large trees. Require CTE designation to perform aerial work on large trees.
10. Maintain membership in NJ Shade Tree Federation.
11. Submit Tree City, USA application annually in December-January.
12. Contribute information to web page at least once per year.
13. Maintain Continuing Education Units (8 per year).
14. File Annual Report to State Community Forestry Program at year's end.

X. Community Stewardship Incentive Program (CSIP)

Upon approval of this plan and completion of the core training requirements, the Borough of Bloomsbury will be qualified to apply for Community Stewardship Incentive Program (CSIP) grants to help offset the cost of implementing this plan. The following is a list of possible CSIP grants for the Borough of Bloomsbury. Additional or revised grants may become apparent as plan implementation progresses.

CSIP #1; Plan Preparation:

This plan was prepared utilizing funds from a grant by the New Jersey Forest Service.

CSIP #2; Training:

Funds are needed to increase the number of individuals trained as defined in the training section and to prepare the BSTAC for the tree inventory, hazard assessments, and tree planting projects (**Section VI: Training Plan, pages 11-12**).

CSIP #3; Public Education, Awareness, and Outreach:

Funds may be needed to support the Adopt-A-Tree program as described in the public education, awareness, and outreach section of this plan (**Section VII, pages 13-16**).

CSIP #4; Arbor Day Activities:

Increased funding would enable the Borough to sponsor a significant Arbor Day ceremony every year in partnership with the local school. This ceremony would be an ideal place to start talking about and explaining the Adopt-A-Tree program and the removals, planting and maintenance activities in the Borough. (**Section VII, pages 13-16**).

CSIP #5; Assessment and Inventory:

This is one of the top priority needs for funding. Funds may be needed for computer software, computer hardware, digitization of data, training for data collectors, and consultant fees. Finally, funds are needed to create and publish an assessment report (**Section IX: Statement of Plan Implementation; pages 19-22**).

CSIP #6; Hazard Tree Identification Plan:

No additional funds will be needed specific to hazard trees. Funds requested in the Assessment and Inventory grant will include funds needed to identify hazard trees as part of the overall inventory.

CSIP #7; Tree Planting:

Funds will be needed to help implement the Adopt-A-Tree program and to implement the tree-planting plan prepared as a result of inventory and assessment data. (**Section IX: Statement of Plan Implementation; pages 19-22**).

CSIP #8; Tree Maintenance:

Upon completion of the assessment, funds will be needed for tree maintenance needs identified by the assessment/inventory and hazard tree identification (**Section IX: Statement of Plan Implementation; pages 19-22**).

CSIP #9; Tree Recycling:

No funds are needed for this purpose at this time.

CSIP #10; Ordinance Establishment:

No funds are needed in this category.

CSIP #11; Tree Care Disaster Plan:

No funds are sought for this purpose.

CSIP #12; Insect and Disease Management:

Trees in the Borough of Bloomsbury are relatively free of insect and disease problems. No funds are required for this purpose at this time. Funds may be required to address future insect and disease issues.

CSIP #13; Other:

None.

XI. Appendix

1. Tree Ordinance #108-07
2. Letter Verifying Ownership of Land to Centerline of Street
3. NJFS Recommended Planting Species Lists

**Appendix #1:
Tree Ordinance #108-07**

BOROUGH OF BLOOMSBURY
COUNTY OF HUNTERDON
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ORDINANCE # 108-07

AN ORDINANCE IMPOSING OWNER RESPONSIBILITY FOR CLEANUP AND
REMOVAL OF GARBAGE, BRUSH, WEEDS, DEAD AND DYING TREES.

Statement of Purpose

The intent of this Ordinance is to mandate an owners responsibility for the cleanup of property including the removal of dead and dying trees and to impose a lien on that owner's property if the required cleanup is not undertaken requiring the work to either be done by Borough employees or outside contractors.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Bloomsbury in the County of Hunterdon and the State of New Jersey as follows:

Section I Owner Responsibility – The owner of any lands within the Borough shall, upon receiving notice from the Borough Attorney, as directed by the Borough Council cause all brush, weeds, dead and dying trees: stumps, roots, obnoxious growth, filth, garbage, trash and debris; where the same impede the health, safety, or welfare of the public, be removed from said lands within ten (10) days after service of the notice to remove same as provided herein. In the case of dead or dying trees no notice shall be sent until a tree specialist advises the Mayor and Council in writing of the tree(s) dead or dying condition which are in need of immediate removal. The Mayor and Council shall thereafter note their concurrence on record and shall direct the Zoning Officer to issue the appropriate notification to the property owner.

Section II Work Done By Borough-Charged to Property

- A. In case the owner shall not within ten (10) days of the date of this service of such notice remove from such lands all brush, weeds, dead and dying

trees, stumps, roots, obnoxious growth, filth, garbage, trash and debris as mentioned in said notice, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Works to cause or to arrange for the required work to be done at the cost of the owner of such lands.

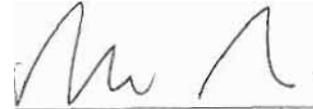
- B. In case the work is done by the Borough or at the Borough's expense by an outside contractor, the cost of same shall be paid out of monies appropriated in the annual tax levy for the repair and maintenance of streets and roads in the same manner as other work done by the Public Works Department. The cost of such work when completed shall be certified to the governing body by the Superintendent of Public Works and the governing body shall examine the certificate and if found correct, shall cause the cost as shown thereon to be charged against said lands and the amount so charged shall forthwith become a lien upon such lands and shall be added to and become a part of the tax next to be assessed and levied upon such lands and shall bear interest at the same rate as taxes and shall be collected and enforced by the same officers and by the same manner as taxes.

Section III Effective Date:

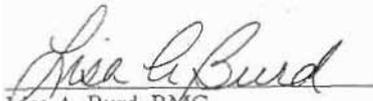
This ordinance shall take effect following final passage and publication in accordance with law.

Section IV Repealer:

All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances which are inconsistent with this Ordinance shall be repealed as to their inconsistencies only.



Mark R. Peck, Mayor



Lisa A. Burd, RMC
Borough Clerk/Administrator

First Reading:	October 23, 2007
Publication:	November 1, 2007
Second Reading:	November 27, 2007
Final Adoption:	November 27, 2007
Publication:	December 20, 2007

BOROUGH OF BLOOMSBURY
COUNTY OF HUNTERDON
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

PROOF OF PUBLICATION AFFIDAVIT

I, Lisa Burd, as the duly appointed
Borough Clerk, do hereby certify
that a Public Notice, of which the
annexed is a true copy, was published in the
Hunterdon County Democrat, and circulated
in the Borough of Bloomsbury, County and
State Aforesaid, in the issue of December 20,
2007, of said Newspaper.

Certified this 20th day of December 2007.



Lisa A. Burd, RMC
Borough Clerk/ Administrator

BOROUGH OF BLOOMSBURY
COUNTY OF HUNTERDON
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

PROOF OF PUBLICATION AFFIDAVIT

I, Lisa A. Burd, as the duly appointed Clerk for the Borough of Bloomsbury, do hereby certify that a Public Notice, of which the annexed is a true copy, was published in the Hunterdon County Democrat, and circulated in the Borough of Bloomsbury, County and State Aforesaid, in the issue of November 1, 2007 of said Newspaper.

Certified this 5th day of November 2007.

Lisa A. Burd, RMC

Lisa A. Burd, RMC
Borough Clerk/
Administrator

Proof of Publication Affidavit

BOROUGH OF BLOOMSBURY
PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at a rescheduled meeting of the Common Council of the Borough of Bloomsbury, County of Hunterdon, State of New Jersey, held on October 23, 2007, the following Ordinance was introduced and passed; on first reading. Said ordinance has been posted at the Municipal Building and remains on file in the office of the Borough Clerk.

BOROUGH OF BLOOMSBURY
COUNTY OF HUNTERDON
STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ORDINANCE #108-07
AN ORDINANCE IMPOSING OWNER RESPONSIBILITY FOR CLEANUP AND REMOVAL OF GARBAGE, BRUSH, WEEDS, DEAD AND DYING TREES.

Statement of Purpose:
The intent of this Ordinance is to mandate an owner's responsibility for the cleanup of property including the removal of dead and dying trees and to impose a lien on that owner's property if the required cleanup is not undertaken, requiring the work to either be done by Borough employees or outside contractors.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Bloomsbury in the County of Hunterdon and the State of New Jersey as follows:

Section I Owner Responsibility: The owner of any lands within the Borough shall, upon receiving notice from the Zoning Officer, cause all brush, weeds, dead and dying trees, stumps, roots, obnoxious growth, filth, garbage, trash and debris to be removed from said lands within ten (10) days after service of the notice to remove same as provided herein. In the case of dead or dying trees, no notice shall be sent until a tree specialist advises the Mayor and Council in writing of the tree(s) dead or dying condition which are in need of immediate removal. The Mayor and Council shall thereafter note their concurrence on record and shall direct the Zoning Officer to issue the appropriate notification to the property owner.

Section II Work Done By Borough-Charged to Property:

A. In case the owner shall not within ten (10) days of the date of this service of such notice remove from such lands all brush, weeds, dead and dying trees, stumps, roots, obnoxious growth, filth, garbage, trash and debris as mentioned in said notice, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Works to cause or to arrange for the required work to be done at the cost of the owner of such lands.

B. In case the work is done by the Borough or at the Borough's expense by an outside contractor, the cost of same shall be paid out of monies appropriated in the annual tax levy for the repair and maintenance of streets and roads in the same manner as other work done by the Public Works Department. The cost of such work when completed shall be certified to the governing body by the Superintendent of Public Works and the governing body shall examine the certificate and if found correct, shall cause the cost as shown thereon to be charged against said lands and the amount so charged shall forthwith become a lien upon such lands and shall be added to and become a part of the tax next to be assessed and levied upon such lands and shall bear interest at the same rate as taxes and shall be collected and enforced by the same officers and by the same manner as taxes.

Section III Effective Date:
This ordinance shall take effect following final passage and publication in accordance with law.

Section IV Repealer:
All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances which are inconsistent with this Ordinance shall be repealed to the extent necessary only.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the foregoing Ordinance was introduced and passed on first reading by the Borough of Bloomsbury Council at its regular monthly meeting held on Tuesday, October 23, 2007, which Ordinance shall be given further consideration for final passage following a public hearing to be conducted thereon at its regular monthly meeting to be held on Tuesday, November 27, 2007, which shall commence at 7:00 p.m. at the Borough of Bloomsbury Municipal Building, 97 Brunswick Avenue, Bloomsbury, New Jersey 08804.

LISA A. BURD, RMC
Borough Clerk/
Administrator

(P.S. Fee \$49.50)

Appendix #2:
Letter Verifying Ownership of Land to Centerline of Street

from Lisa: 819105-J.

CARTER, VAN RENSSELAER & CALDWELL

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

P.O. BOX 5185

1728 ROUTE 31 NORTH

CLINTON, NEW JERSEY 08809-0185

(908) 730-7900

FAX: (908) 730-6754

120 DEPOT BARK
PLAINFIELD, NJ 07060-0299
(908) 736-8200
FAX: (908) 736-8204

106 MINE BROOK ROAD
BERNARDSVILLE, NJ 07924-2494
(908) 766-6616
FAX: (908) 766-6675

10 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10016-0200
(212) 696-4052

HOWARD CARTER, JR. (1911-1978)
ARTHUR SWENSON, III (1947-1988)

NORMAN M. CARTER, JR.
ROBERT M.M. VAN RENSSELAER
WILLIAM J. CALDWELL
ROBERT J. FOX

OF COUNSEL
GEORGE E. HETFIELD
GERALD E. RUPP

*ALSO ADMITTED TO NEW YORK BAR
*ALSO ADMITTED TO FLORIDA BAR

October 5, 2003

Mayor and Council
Borough of Bloomsbury
91 Brunswick Avenue
Bloomsbury, New Jersey 08804

Re: Streets

Dear Mayor and Members of Council:

The right of the governing body to regulate streets is contained within N.J.S.A. 40:67-1 et seq. In regard to the relative rights and obligations of the private property owners along the street and the municipality:

"It is a well established principle, that the owner of the land bounded on a street...is presumed to own the soil in front of [the] lot to the middle of the street, subject to the easement of the public..." Glasby v. Morris, 18 N.J. Eq. 72.

Another case interpreting the rights of abutting owners is Stockhold v. Jackson Township, 136 N.J. Law 257 (1947) in which the court h.

An abutting owner's title carried to the center of right of way, subject only to the public easement therein, in absence of contrary intention appearing in abutting owner's deed, whether or not description of abutting owner's tract specifically includes appurtenant portion of right of way.

In regard to the trees that may be located behind the curb,

In the absence of any statutory municipal regulations to the contrary, a tree planted by a private person on the sidewalk of the street in front of his premises belongs to and is under the control of the owner and occupant of such abutting property. Weller v. McCormick 52 N.J. Law 470 (1890)

Generally, the "municipality has the right to regulate the use of its streets and other public facilities to assure safety and convenience of citizens in their use." Camarco v. City of Orange 116 N.J. Super 531 (App. Div. 1971) aff'd 61 N.J. 463.

The safety of a street is not limited solely to the improved cartway that lies between the curbs. Rather the public's right to safe passage along public streets extends vertically. Certainly, there would be no debate that the municipality could remove or force the removal of a tree limb that was growing out over the street at a level that would impede the flow of vehicles or persons on the street. Correspondingly, any object that projects over the street such signs, wires, poles or a tree if it posed a threat to the public safety could be removed or the property owner from which such projection hangs over the street can be compelled to remove it.

While such power is, in my view, inherent in regard to maintaining the safety of the streets, nonetheless, an additional enforcement tool is available to the municipality through the adoption of an ordinance under N.J.S.A. 40:67-1(d). Under this statutory section the governing body may make and enforce an ordinance to:

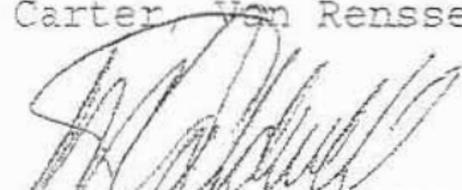
Prevent or regulate the erection and construction of any scoop, step, platform, window, cellar door, area, descent into a cellar or basement, bridge, sign, or any post, erection or projection in, over or upon any street or highway and for the removal of the same at the expense of the owner or occupant of the premises where already erected;"

Please advise whether or not you wish me to prepare the requisite ordinance that would codify what I already

consider to be the municipality's inherent power in this regard.

Sincerely,

Carter, Van Rensselaer and Caldwell

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. Caldwell', written over a light background.

WILLIAM J. CALDWELL

**Appendix #3:
NJFS Recommended Planting Species Lists**

Common Name:	Scientific Name:	Size & Planting Types:
Trident Maple	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Small, FTH, HALB
Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Small, FP, HALB
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Small, FP, HALB
Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Large, SPT, HALB
Armstrong Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Armstrong'	Large, HALB
Red Maple 'October glory'	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October glory'	Large, FP, HALB
Red Sunset Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'red sunset' or 'franksred'	Large, HALB
Bonfire Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i> 'bonfire'	Large, HALB
Green Mountain Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i> 'green mountain'	Large, FP, HALB
Tatarian Maple	<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Small, HALB
Purpleblow Maple	<i>Acer truncatum</i>	Small, SPT, FP, HALB
Armstrong Freeman Maple	<i>Acer x fremanii</i> 'Armstrong'	Large, HALB
Ruby Red Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Briotii'	Med., HALB
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Small, SPT
Downy Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Small, FP
Allegheny Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Small, FP
Amelanchier Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i> 'cumulus'	Small
Cumulus Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i> 'cumulus'	Small, FP
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> 'palisade'	Small, FTH
Magnifica Hackberry	<i>Celtis laevigata x occidentalis</i> 'Magnifica'	Large, HALB
Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Large, FTH
Redbud	<i>Cercis</i> spp.	Small
Redbud off SPT list	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Small, SPT
Kousa Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i> 'milkyway'	Small
Cornelian Cherry (single stem)	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Small
Turkish Filbert	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Med., FP
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus x lavalleyi</i>	Small, FTH
Autumn Purple Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Autumn Purple'	Large, FP, HALB
Rosehill Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Rosehill'	Large, FP, HALB
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Large, HALB
Newport Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Newport'	Large, FP, HALB
Patmore Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Patmore'	Large, FP, HALB
Ginko Biloba	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (Male)	Large, SPT

FTH = Fall Transplant Hazard

FP = Fall Planting Tree

SPT = Seashore Planting Tree

HALB = ALB Host tree

Common Name:	Scientific Name:	Size & Planting Types:
Ginkgo biloba 'magyar'	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'magyar'	Large, FP
Princeton Sentry Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton Sentry'	Large, SPT
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'inermis'	Large, FP
Dwarf Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Small, SPT
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Large
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelrueteria paniculata</i>	Med., FTH
Rotundiloba Sweetgum (seedless)	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i> 'rotundiloba'	Large, FTH
Amur Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	Small
Amur Maackia 'starburst'	<i>Maackia amurensis</i> 'starburst'	Small, FP
American Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Small, SPT
Amur Corktree	<i>Phelladendron amurense</i>	Med.
Amur Corktree 'shademaster'	<i>Phelladendron amurense</i> 'shademaster'	Small, FP
London Plane Tree	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	Large, SPT, FP, HALB
Newport Purple-leaf Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> var.	Small, FTH
Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Med., FTH
Oriental Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'amanogawa'	Small, FTH
Kwanzan Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'kwanzan'	Med., FTH
Yoshino Cherry	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Med., FTH
Callery Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Small, FTH
Sawtooth Oak	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Large, FTH
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Large, FTH
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Large, FTH
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Large, FP
Green Pillar Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i> 'green pillar'	Large, FP
Willow Oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Large, FTH
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Large, FTH
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Large, SPT, FTH
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Med, SPT
Regent Scholartree	<i>Sophora japonica</i> 'regent'	Large, FP
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i> 'ivory silk'	Small
American Linden Redmond	<i>Tilia Americana</i> 'redmond'	Large, FP
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Large, SPT
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tillia cordata</i> 'greenspire'	Large, FP

FTH = Fall Transplant Hazard

FP = Fall Planting Tree

SPT = Seashore Planting Tree

HALB = ALB Host tree

Common Name:	Scientific Name:	Size & Planting Types:
Silver Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Large, FTH
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Large, HALB
Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Large, FTH, HALB
Princeton Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Princeton'	Large, FP, HALB
Liberty Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Liberty cultivars'	Large, FP, HALB
Washington Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Washington'	Large, FP, HALB
Homestead Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> 'Homestead'	Large, SPT, HALB
Japanese Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Large, SPT, FTH, HALB

FTH = Fall Transplant Hazard

FP = Fall Planting Tree

SPT = Seashore Planting Tree

HALB = ALB Host tree

Planting Lists for Cool Cities

Spring Planting List

Common Name:	Scientific Name:	Size & Planting Type
Small		
Trident Maple	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	Small
Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Small
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Small
Tatarian Maple	<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Small
Norwegian Sunset Maple	<i>Acer truncatum</i>	Small
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Small
Downy Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Small
Allegheny Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Small
Amelanchier Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i> 'cumulus'	Small
Cumulus Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> x <i>grandiflora</i> 'cumulus'	Small
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> 'palisade'	Small
Redbud	<i>Cercis</i> spp.	Small
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Small
Kousa Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i> 'milkyway'	Small
Cornelian Cherry (single stem)	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Small
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> x <i>lavallei</i>	Small
Dwarf Honeylocust	<i>Gledistia triacanthos</i>	Small
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelrueteria paniculata</i>	Small
Amur Maackia	<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	Small
Amur Maackia 'starburst'	<i>Maackia amurensis</i> 'starburst'	Small
American Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Small
Amur Corktree	<i>Phelladendron amurense</i>	Small
Amur Corktree 'shademaster'	<i>Phelladendron amurense</i> 'shademaster'	Small
Newport Purple-leaf Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> var.	Small
Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Small
Oriental Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'amanogawa'	Small
Kwanzan Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'kwanzan'	Small
Yoshino Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> x <i>yedoensis</i>	Small
Callery Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Small
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i> 'ivory silk'	Small

Spring Planting List

Common Name:

Scientific Name:

Size & Planting Types:

Large

Sycamore Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Large
Armstrong Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Armstrong'	Large
Red Maple 'October glory'	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'October glory'	Large
Red Sunset Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'red sunset' or 'franksred'	Large
Bonfire Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i> 'bonfire'	Large
Green Mountain Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i> 'green mountain'	Large
Armstrong Freeman Maple	<i>Acer x fremanii</i> 'Armstrong'	Large
Ruby Red Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Briotii'	Large.
Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Large
Magnifica Hackberry	<i>Celtis laevigata x occidentalis</i> 'Magnifica'	Large
Turkish Filbert	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Large
Autumn Purple Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Autumn Purple'	Large
Rosehill Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Rosehill'	Large
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Large
Newport Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Newport'	Large
Patmore Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Patmore'	Large
Ginko Biloba	<i>Ginko biloba</i> (Male)	Large
Ginkgo biloba 'magyar'	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'magyar'	Large
Princeton Sentry Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton Sentry'	Large
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'inermis'	Large
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Large
Rotundiloba Sweetgum (seedless)	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> 'rotundiloba'	Large
London Plane Tree	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	Large
Sawtooth Oak	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Large
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	Large
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Large
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Large
Green Pillar Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i> 'green pillar'	Large
Willow Oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Large
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Large

Continue on next page

Spring Planting List

Common Name:

Scientific Name:

Size & Planting

Large

Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Large
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Large
Regent Scholartree	<i>Sophora japonica</i> 'regent'	Large
American Linden Redmond	<i>Tilia Americana</i> 'redmond'	Large
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Large
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tillia cordata</i> 'greenspire'	Large
Silver Linden	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Large
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Large
Liberty Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Liberty cultivars'	Large
Princeton Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Princeton'	Large
Washington Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Washington'	Large
Homestead Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> 'Homestead'	Large
Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Large
Japanese Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Large

Fall Planting List

Common Name: Scientific Name: Size & Plan

Large

Ruby Red Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i> 'Briotii'	Large.
Magnifica Hackberry	<i>Celtis laevigata x occidentalis</i> 'Magnifica'	Large
Turkish Filbert	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	Large
Autumn Purple Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Autumn Purple'	Large
Rosehill Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Rosehill'	Large
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Large
Newport Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Newport'	Large
Patmore Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Patmore'	Large
Ginko Biloba	<i>Ginko biloba</i> (Male).	Large
Ginkgo Biloba 'magyar'	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'magyar'	Large
Princeton Sentry Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton Sentry'	Large
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'inermis'	Large
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Large
London Plane Tree	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	Large
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Large
Green Pillar Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i> 'green pillar'	Large
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Large
Regent Scholartree	<i>Sophora japonica</i> 'regent'	Large
American Linden Redmond	<i>Tilia Americana</i> 'redmond'	Large
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Large
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i> 'greenspire'	Large
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Large
Liberty Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Liberty cultivars'	Large
Princeton Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Princeton'	Large
Washington Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> 'Washington'	Large
Homestead Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> 'Homestead'	Large

Small < 30'

Large > 30'