

## **Park Strip Landscaping, Administrative Policy**

All public park strip landscaping within the Tooele City limits must comply with this administrative policy. The following is a list of landscaping methods and materials which are allowed within the public owned park strips of Tooele City. Public park strips are located between the back of the curb and the property line. These methods and materials are not all inclusive and may be added to or withdrawn from the list as necessary by the Director. Persons wishing to receive consideration for methods or materials not listed herein must provide the Director with proper documentation on which he or she can make a reasonable decision.

Anyone wishing to fill in park strips with concrete or other impervious material will be required to obtain a building permit from the Community Development Division and must provide at least 15 percent of the park strip with organic or inorganic materials which will allow for the percolation of water. Such areas will provide for the percolation of water run off from the park strip and the adjacent public sidewalk, therefore, creating as little run off burden as possible from those areas onto the public street.

Additionally impervious materials must be separated in sections of between 3 feet and 5 feet wide, and the width of the park strip for water meters or other public utility services with a barrier of 2 X 4 red wood boards or similar functioning materials to provide a means for utility crews to segregate meters, etc. with a minimal amount of saw cutting or destroying many more impervious material than necessary.

Grasses and similar plant life planted in public park strips will be kept trimmed to less than six inches. Living plant materials, other than trees, to be planted in the public park strips will be limited to those plants that will achieve a height of less than three feet or will be kept trimmed to less than three feet high. Thorned plants or trees will not be allowed to be planted in public park strips.

Trees planted in public park strips will be selected from the list of Class I trees as described by the Director. Trees will be plant to provide the greatest possible line of site visibility for traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, while entering or exiting the public way. Consideration must be given to assure the root systems of trees will not interfere with underground utilities.

Inorganic materials caused to be placed in the a public park strip by the owner of the adjacent property will be limited to a height of no greater than three feet. Additional caution shall be taken to not obstruct traffic visibility, vehicular or pedestrian, while entering or exiting the public way. The owner and/or individual of the adjacent property responsible for the placement of landscaping materials in the park strip shall bare the sole liability for injury, damage and replacement of materials they have placed in the public way.

## TOOELE CITY STREET TREE SELECTION GUIDE

Trees are a valuable component of our city. Trees clean the air we breath, muffle noise, harbor wild life in their canopies, cool houses with their shade, and increase property value. But perhaps most of all, trees provide a natural beauty which softens a harsh city landscape and returns oxygen to the atmosphere.

Unfortunately not all trees are properly planted and cared for. Growth characteristics including height, spread, and branching structure of the canopy and/or root system limit the usefulness of some trees in certain locations. Streets, buildings, and sidewalks also limit the space available for tree growth and must be considered when selecting a tree. The goal should be to choose a tree that is well matched to the planting site so that it survives and becomes an asset to the community.

Shade trees vary greatly in their growth characteristics. Learning about a tree's shape, mature height, spread will help in selecting the right tree for the right place. The idea is to first consider the planting site. Does the location have adequate irrigation? Are there any overhead wires? How wide is the parking strip? Once the location has been considered, it is time to choose a tree that will best fit the location.

The trees listed in this guide are generally tolerant of local temperature extremes and have characteristics that make them useful as street trees. Trees in this guide are listed with their botanical and common names follow by a short narrative with general information. Trees are divided into classes dependent on the height, width and minimum spacing requirements that they will need at maturity. While there are three classes of trees only the approved Class I trees are being listed in this guide. Trees other than Class I should not be considered for planting in park strips. The three classes are described follows:

**Class I** These are small trees which normally have a height and canopy spread of not greater than 25 feet. They are authorized for planting in parking strips that are a minimum of four feet wide. Typically, spacing between Class I trees should be at least twenty-five feet. Many Class I trees are small enough to be planted beneath overhead utility lines.

**Class II** This group consists of medium sized trees. These trees are not for planting under power lines or in parking strips of less than six feet wide. Generally speaking, spacing between Class II trees should be at least 35 feet. It is not uncommon for a Class II tree to have a height of 45 feet or greater and the canopy diameter of as large as 45 feet.

**Class III** Most of these trees are long-lived and attain a large height and trunk diameter. When selecting a tree of this class, be sure you have ample room to accommodate it at maturity. These trees are certainly not suitable for planting under power lines or in parking strips. Spacing between Class III trees should be about 40 to 60 feet apart.

**Planting a Tree in a City Parking Strip:** Class I trees are listed in this selection guide, and may be planted in the parking strip of Tooele city. Similar trees may be placed in the Class I selection guide when approved by the director. If you plant a tree in a parking strip, and are entitled to reimbursement you must have your trees(s) verified by a city inspector before reimbursement will be made. When planting a tree, place the tree in the center of the parking strip. This will allow the maximum amount of growing space and will reduce the potential for damage to sidewalks and curbs in the future. Once a tree is planted in the parking strip it becomes the property of the City.

**What Not to Plant:** There are some types of trees that have characteristics that are not suited to areas close to streets, sidewalks and buildings. A list of such trees is contained in this guide. Caution should also be used by individuals when considering planting these trees on private property.

Tree Selection Guide (con't)

**Class I Trees**

These are small trees which normally do not reach a large height or trunk diameter. Most can be planted beneath power lines and in parking strips down to four feet wide.

| BOTANICAL AND<br><i>COMMON NAMES</i>                                 | HEIGHT | SPREAD | GROWTH<br>RATE  | REMARKS  |
|--|--------|--------|-----------------|--|
| <i>Acer campestre</i><br><b>Hedge Maple</b>                          | 25'    | 25'    | Slow            | A small tree that withstands urban conditions and is long lived. Foliage is dark green on top and fuzzy underneath. Leaves turn yellow and remain late into autumn.            |
| <i>Acer ginnala</i><br><b>Amur Maple</b>                             | 15'    | 10'    | Medium          | Fall color is red to orange. Very cold hardy.  |
| <i>Acer grandidentatum</i><br><b>Bigtooth Maple</b>                  | 25'    | 15'    | Slow            | This maple is native to our canyons and is adapted to our climate. Foliage turns brilliant red in the fall. Selections of tree-like forms should be used for street plantings. |
| <i>Acer griseum</i><br><b>Paperback Maple</b>                        | 25'    | 20'    | Slow            | A graceful tree with cinnamon colored bark which peels away to reveal reddish brown shades. Fall color is reddish.   |
| <i>Acer tataricum</i><br><b>Tatarian Maple</b>                       | 20'    | 15'    | Slow/<br>Medium | Red winged seeds appear in summer and add interest to the tree fall color is yellow orange. Adaptable to different soils.  |
| <i>Aesculus pavia</i><br><b>Red Buckeye</b>                          | 20'    | 25'    | Medium          | Similar in appearance to the horsechestnut, this tree is distinguished by its small size and red flowers.  |
| <i>Cercis canadensis</i><br><b>Eastern Redbud</b>                    | 25'    | 25'    | Medium          | Trunk is usually branched at the base with ascending branches and bright pink flowers in early May. Short lived.   |
| <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i><br><b>Washington Hawthorn</b>           | 25'    | 25'    | Medium          | Leaves emerging in spring are reddish-purple changing to glossy green in summer. Flower display beginning in May while fruit in late summer, bright red in September.          |
| <i>Crataegus laevigata</i><br><b>English Hawthorn</b>                | 15'    | 15'    | Slow            | This hawthorn has attractive flowers, fruit and growth habit. Choose nursery stock with strong central leader.   |
| <i>Crataegus crus-galli inermis</i><br><b>Cockspur Hawthorn</b>      | 20'    | 20'    | Slow            | This is a thornless variety of hawthorn that is native to the eastern U.S. Glossy deep green foliage with persistent red fruit. A good choice for locations near power lines.  |
| <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i><br><b>Goldenraintree</b>              | 25'    | 20'    | Fast            | Large hanging yellow flowers in summer and papery lantern-like seed pods make the tree quite unique.   |
| <i>Malus spp.</i><br><b>Flowering Crabapple</b>                      | 25'    | 20'    | Fast            | A very popular group of trees with varying degrees of white or red flowers. "Spring Snow" is a fruitless variety.  |
| <i>Prunus virginiana</i><br><b>Canada Red/<br/>Canada Red Cherry</b> | 25'    | 20'    | Fast            | Leaves emerge green and turn purple as the season progresses. Good natural branching characteristics. Suckering often occurs following establishment.                          |
| <i>Syringa reticulata</i><br><b>Japanese Tree Lilac</b>              | 25'    | 15'    | Medium          | Stiff branches and reddish brown bark. Attractive fragrant summer flowering.   |

## Trees Not Authorized for Street Planting

The following species are not to be planted in any parking strip in Tooele. These trees exhibit characteristics including but not limited to: extreme insect or disease susceptibility, soft or brittle wood and/or limited cold or heat hardiness. Such problems often lead to excessive maintenance cost, and are potentially public safety hazards. The Director may adjust this list as necessary.

| Botanical and<br>Common Name   | Remarks   |
|--|---|
| <i>Acer negundo</i><br><b>Boxelder Maple</b>                         | Soft wood that is subject to decay. Harbor box elder bugs which are a nuisance.                       |
| <i>Acer Saccharinum</i><br><b>Silver Maple</b>                       | Becomes chlorotic in our local soils. Soft wood and decay problems.                                   |
| <i>Ailanthus altissima</i><br><b>Tree of Heaven</b>                  | Very brittle wood and weak branching. Seeding makes this tree invasive.                               |
| <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i><br><b>Russian Olive</b>                | Thorns, fruit and growth habit are unsuitable for street tree use.                                    |
| <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i><br><b>Honeylocust</b>                   | Hazardous thorny branches. Messy seed pods.   |
| Cv. 'Sunburst'   | Susceptible to many pests.  |
| <i>Populus</i><br><b>Cottonwood, Aspen<br/>and Poplars</b>           | Trees in this family have soft wood and are subject to decay and have shallow roots.                  |
| <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i><br><b>Black Locust</b>                   | Extremely susceptible to boring insects. Brittle wood.  |
| <i>Robinia ambigua</i><br><b>Purple Robe, Purple<br/>Robe Locust</b> | Very brittle wood. Susceptible to boring insects.   |
| <i>Salix</i><br><b>Willow</b>  | Soft wood subject to decay. Shallow roots. Aphids.  |
| <i>Ulmus pumila</i><br><b>Siberian Elm</b>                           | Brittle wood and weak branching. Invasive spread from seeding. Commonly referred to as Chinese Elm.   |
| <b>Evergreen Trees</b>   | Block clear vision between pedestrians and vehicle traffic. Often spread too wide for parking strips. |
| <b>Orchards Trees</b>  | Fruit drop on sidewalks can be hazardous to pedestrians and a maintenance concern.                    |

**CLASS I TREES (page 2, continued)**

|   |     |     |        |  |
|---|-----|-----|--------|--|
| Prunus serrulate<br><b>Flowering Cherry</b> | 25' | 15' | Medium | Vase shaped branching and beautiful floral display are characteristics of this tree. Deep green foliage is attractive. in spring and summer. Drought tolerant. |
| Prunus cerasifera<br><b>Flowering Plum</b>  | 20' | 15' | Medium | Pink flowers emerge before the leaves each spring. Foliage is deep purple. Usually Fruitless.  |