

# **STREET TREE REQUEST AGREEMENT**

THE FOLLOWING SITE MODIFICATIONS ARE NECESSARY BEFORE TREES WILL BE PLANTED:

Spacing and number of trees that can be planted depend on mature size of trees selected, location of driveway openings, and clear sight distances at intersections. Based on these factors at your location, THERE IS SPACE FOR:

\_\_\_\_\_ TREE(S) ON \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ TREE(S) ON \_\_\_\_\_

---

I hereby request that the City of Stevens Point plant trees on the city tree lawn adjacent to my residence at no charge to me. **I agree to assume full responsibility for watering the trees in the proper manner for the first two years** and report any sign of insects, disease or injury to the City Forester. I further agree that the final determination of species, number and location of trees, as well as pruning and other maintenance are responsibilities of the City.

### SPECIES PREFERENCE:

1 \_\_\_\_\_ NAME \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_ DAYTIME PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

---

PLEASE RETURN THIS PAGE TO: CITY FORESTER  
2442 SIMS AVENUE  
STEVENS POINT, WI 54481



## CHOOSING THE RIGHT TREE

Selecting the right trees for our city streets requires some thought. Our severe winters prevent using many trees that have proved successful in more moderate climates. Narrow streets and parkways, overhead wires, narrow setbacks and other nearby trees all limit the size and shape of trees that can be used in a given location. Some trees, though fast growing, are weak wooded or have aggressive root systems that can cause damage, such as heaving sidewalks.

However, even with all these limitations, it is possible to find a suitable tree for most locations. All that is needed is a common sense approach to first evaluating the site conditions, and then selecting from the list those trees that "fit" the site. We want to plant the right tree in the right site. The following is a list of trees that are the most commonly planted by the forestry department.

Because so many people request maple, a word of caution is necessary. To develop a diverse street tree population and thereby minimize the effects of a catastrophe like Dutch elm disease or emerald ash borer in the future, we must not over plant any one kind of tree. This has already happened with maples in some parts of the city. Consequently the planting of maples on the streets will be reduced in the future particularly in those areas with an already high population of maples.

The following list includes trees suitable for street planting in a wide variety of sizes, shapes and aesthetic characteristics. Before a tree is selected, the following is also taken into consideration; site limitations, budgetary constraints, plant availability, and street tree management issues. With that said, we will make every effort to plant your choice given.



**CITY OF STEVENS POINT PARKS, RECREATION AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT**

**SUGGESTED LARGE STREET TREES**

SPECIES	NOTES	GROWTH		
		Height	Spread	Rate
<b>Celtis occidentals</b> Common Hackberry	Tolerant of wet and dry soils and adverse climate conditions. Unique bark, broadly globose with ascending branches.	40'	40'	Slow
<b>Ginkgo biloba</b> Ginkgo cv. Autumn's Gold Princeton Sentry	Slow-growing unique tree with excellent tolerance of urban conditions, plant only male trees, females have smelly fruit. Regular shape, excellent golden yellow fall color. Best of the upright types, yellow fall color	60'	35'	Slow
<b>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</b> Thornless Honeylocust  Cv. Imperial Shademaster  Skyline	Fine texture leaf casting filtered shade. Broadly ovate shaped. Small leaves  Graceful, spreading branches; few pods. Smaller growing tree. Ascending branches, considered the best by some horticulturists. Vase shaped. Pyramidal, more upright.	55'  40'	45'  40'	Med.
<b>Gymnocladus dioica</b> Kentucky Coffee Tree	Interesting tree, and ugly duckling when young. Bark is gray/brown w/distinctive curled scales. Some trees have large seed pods. Irregularly ovate shape, provides filtered shade.	60'	40'	Slow
<b>Quercus bicolor</b> Swamp White Oak	Spectacular course texture; drought –tolerant; fall color yellow to red to purple.	55'	55'	Med.
<b>Quercus rubra</b> Red Oak	Excellent, fast growing street tree when properly grown; tolerant of deicing salt; intolerant of heavy or poorly drained soils.	60'	45'	Med.
<b>Quercus x warei 'Long'</b> Regal Prince Oak	Strong upright branching habit. Tolerates drought, pollution, restricted root space. Uniform narrow shape reliable and suited to restricted spaces.	50'	25'	Med.
<b>Tilia americana</b> Basswood cv. Redmond  Sentry	Makes handsome street tree. Use cultivar  Urban tolerant. Good tear drop shaped crown. May sucker at base Densely pyramidal shape Handsome silvery-grey branches. Strong central leader.	50'  55' 40'	45'  30' 30'	Med.
<b>Tilia cordata</b> Littleleaf Linden cv. Greenspire	Excellent street tree; tolerates adverse city conditions  Pyramidal; maintains single leader with nice branching habit; widely used.	40'	30'	Med.
<b>Ulmas americana</b> cv. Jefferson	Smooth leaf Elm, emerging leaves are red, glossy dark green at maturity. Resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.	60'	45'	Fast
<b>Ulmas japonica x U. Wilsoniana 'Morton'</b> Accolade Elm	Rich golden yellow fall color with a graceful vase shape. Good insect and disease resistance	70'	45'	Fast
<b>Ulmus 'New Horizon'</b> New Horizon	Upright, strong branching. Very glossy, dark green foliage. Resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.	55'	45'	Fast

## SMALL TREES FOR UNDER POWER LINES

SPECIES	NOTES	GROWTH		
		Height	Spread	Rate
<b>Acer tataricum</b> Tatarian Maple	More upright than Amur maple, not considered invasive. Non-showy greenish white flower. Winged seed	25'	20'	Med.
<b>Amelanchier x grandiflora</b> 'Autumn Brilliance' Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	White flowering, attracts wildlife. Fruit ¼" green to red then purple. Upright form.	25'	25'	Slow
<b>Crataegus crusgalli var. inermis</b> Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	White flower, 3/8" brick red fruit. Native to Wisconsin. Broad rounded shape.	20'	20'	Slow
<b>Malus</b> Flowering Crabapple cv. Harvest Gold Crabapple Adirondak Red Barron Pink Spires	Shape varies by cultivar.  White flower, golden persistent fruit. Pink buds turn to white flower, upright branched tree. Pink flower, red tinged foliage, dark red fruit. Pink flower, purplish fruit. Upright branches.	25'	20'	Med.
<b>Ostrya virginiana</b> Ironwood	Fruit is 1/3" nutlet. Native tree. Salt intolerant, and sensitive to drought. May not be appropriate under some utility lines.	30'	25'	Slow
<b>Prunus maackii</b> Amur Chokecherry	White flowers, exfoliating bark is golden brown to dark red, interesting winter effect.	30'	25'	Med
<b>Maackia amurensis</b> <b>Amur Maackia</b>	Tough, slow growing, small scale tree. Attractive white flowers in late summer. Interesting bronze bark	30'	20'	Slow
<b>Syringa reticulata</b> Japanese Lilac cv. Ivory Silk	Deep green leaves, white flower blooms.. Small tree form. May be susceptible to verticilium wilt. Oval shape.	20'	15'	Med.

"This document was funded in part by an urban forestry grant from the State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources Forestry Program as authorized under s.23.097,Wis.Stat."

Stevens Point Forestry Department  
2442 Sims Avenue  
Stevens Point, WI 54481  
715-346-1532  
StevensPoint.com/forestry



CITY OF STEVENS POINT  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION AND FORESTRY

**!! WATERING** - Newly transplanted trees require plenty of moisture until the roots become re-established in the new growing site.

A THOROUGH DEEP SOAKING **twice a week** during normal weather is usually sufficient. **On newly planted trees at least 20 gallons of water per watering is recommended.** Three or more soakings per week will be necessary during extremely hot dry periods and correspondingly fewer in cool wet periods.



Deep soaking, to a depth of about eighteen inches, is emphasized as opposed to more frequent light watering. Water applied with a lawn sprinkler, for example, even though it may be on for hours, only penetrates a few inches into the soil. Besides not getting the moisture into the tree root zone where it is needed, shallow watering tends to draw new root growth up near the surface. Shallow roots are subjected to greater temperature extremes and may conflict with lawns and sidewalks.

Deep soaking is easily accomplished by placing a garden hose at the base of the tree for an hour or so with the water running at a slow trickle. Another method is to fill the mulched depression around the tree until it puddles. Allow a few minutes for it to soak in; then repeat several times.

**!! MULCH** - Mulch is important in the establishment of a new tree - please leave it there! Mulching a newly planted tree (or any new plant) is beneficial in several ways. Besides helping to retain soil moisture in the root zone, it keeps the soil particles loose so water will penetrate rapidly, and also helps retard weed growth. Another important, but not so obvious advantage, is that it provides a "buffer zone" around the tree which, together with the ARBOR GUARD, helps to minimize damage by lawn mowers and weed whips. Remember mulch depth should not be more than 4 inches and should never be in contact with the tree trunk. There should be a distance of at least 3 inches between the trunk and where the mulch begins; this will reduce rodent damage and trunk rot.

Either wood chips or shredded bark mulch is applied at planting time and renewed as needed.

**ARBOR GUARDS** - These are the slotted plastic cylinders placed around the trunk at the base of each tree when planted. They are there to protect the lower trunk from the often fatal injuries caused by lawn mowers and weed whips. They will be adjusted for growth over time and should remain there for several years. Please **DO NOT REMOVE** them!

**PRUNING** – All pruning is the responsibility of the Stevens Point Forestry Dept. Please call if you have any questions at 346-1532.

***AVOID HITTING TREE WITH LAWNMOWERS  
AND WEEDWHIPS***



CITY OF STEVENS POINT  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION AND FORESTRY

Dear Resident:

In the past year we may have received a request from you to have a street tree planted adjacent to your property. If you did not make such a request, a neighbor on your street may have requested a tree, and in the process of inspecting their site we noticed there is room for a tree adjacent to your property. From an efficiency standpoint, and an impact standpoint, it makes more sense to fill in multiple vacant sites when possible. We are now doing site evaluations to determine the approximate location, number and species of trees needed to fill as many requests as possible in the approaching planting season.

There is no direct charge for the trees. The city will locate, plant, prune and provide regular care after planting. **We do ask that you assume responsibility for watering the new trees for at least the first two growing seasons.** We also ask that you call us in the event of an injury to the trees, or the appearance of insects, disease or other abnormal conditions.

If you would like trees and are willing to water them, please fill out the STREET TREE REQUEST AGREEMENT on the back page of this packet and return it to our office by the date shown below. Attached is a list of trees typically planted by the forestry department. You may indicate a preference, if any, in the space provided. Considerations may preclude planting your desired choice.

In some areas of the city there are adverse site conditions that must be corrected before trees will be planted. If these conditions exist at your location, they are noted on the agreement. Also noted are the number and location of trees that can be planted.

Sincerely,

Todd M. Ernster  
City Forester