

# Acceptable Street Trees – Oceanfront Block –

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore Maple
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European Alder
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa
<i>Betula nigra</i> *	River Birch
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> **	Common Hackberry
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> **	Atlantic Whitecedar
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress
<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	Arizona Cypress
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> (tree-form only)	Rose-of-Sharon
<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> (tree-form only)	Panicle Hydrangea
<i>Ilex opaca</i> ** (narrow-growing cultivars only; do not use 'Greenleaf,' which is not an <i>Ilex opaca</i> cultivar)	American Holly
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> **	Eastern Redcedar
<i>Lagerstroemia</i> (single trunk, tree-form only)	Crapemyrtle
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i> (narrow-growing cultivars only)	Carolina Cherrylaurel
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> cvs. (except Bradford)	Callery Pear
<i>Salix caprea</i> (tree-form only, and other smaller-growing Willows)	Goat Willow
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Five-stamen Tamarix
<i>Yucca thompsoniana</i>	Beaked Yucca

## SALT, SAND & WIND

Ocean City is a barrier island. Oceanfront blocks are directly exposed to rigorous coastal conditions, tough areas for tree establishment. This resourceful list contains the best of the hardiest “coastwise” selections. We would love to hear of your tree successes and failures to adjust our lists accordingly.

# Permitted Street Trees

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore Maple
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European Alder
<i>Betula nigra</i> *	River Birch
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Paper Mulberry
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	European Hornbeam
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> **	Common Hackberry
<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> **	Atlantic Whitecedar
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> (male cultivars only)	Maidenhairtree
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honeylocust
<i>Lagerstroemia</i> (single trunk, tree-form only)	Crapemyrtle
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> **	American Sweetgum
<i>Maackia amurensis</i>	Amur Maackia
<i>Morus spp.</i> , cvs. (fruitless cultivars only)	Mulberry
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> **	Black Gum
<i>Prunus spp.</i> , cvs. (ornamental cultivars only)	Cherry, Plum
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> cvs. (except Bradford. all cultivars can be invasive)	Callery Pear
<i>Quercus alba</i> **	White Oak
<i>Quercus coccinea</i> **	Scarlet Oak
<i>Quercus falcata</i> **	Southern Red Oak
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i> **	Shingle Oak
<i>Quercus marilandica</i> **	Blackjack Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i> **	Pin Oak
<i>Quercus phellos</i> **	Willow Oak
<i>Quercus prinus</i> **	Chestnut Oak
<i>Quercus stellata</i> **	Post Oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i> **	Black Oak
<i>Sassafras albidum</i> **	Sassafras
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Japanese Pagodatree
<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	Pondcypress
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> **?	Common Baldcypress
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Silver Linden
<i>Ulmus parviflora</i>	Lacebark Elm

\* native to N.J. \*\* native to Ocean City

# Shade Tree Committee

## Planting Guide

### City of Ocean City, NJ

861 Asbury Avenue, Ocean City, NJ 08226

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[www.ocnj.us/shadetree](http://www.ocnj.us/shadetree)



**Tonto Crapemyrtle**

Rows of fuchsia-red blossoms along the Gardens Parkway welcome visitors to Ocean City. Tonto (*Lagerstroemia* 'Tonto') is a Gold Medal Winner cultivar chosen by the City for its summer-long floral display that contrasts well against its dark green, disease-resistant foliage. Tonto's leaves often turn red during autumn. Its bark becomes a rich patchwork of red, tan, and brown with age, adding much winter interest. Crapemyrtle come in a wide range of vibrant colors from white to pink to red to purple. The Gardens section was laid out in artistic manner by the Olmsted Brothers (1914), the famed landscape architects who designed Central Park, Prospect Park, and the Biltmore Estate.

photo kindly provided by Larry Craig, CC Tree Farms, LLC

# Special Attributes

## DROUGHT TOLERANT

Sycamore Maple	Mulberry
Paper Mulberry	Cherry
Common Hackberry	Plum
Maidenhairtree	Callery Pear
Honeylocust	Oaks
Crapemyrtle	Japanese Pagodatree
Amur Maackia	Lacebark Elm

## WET TOLERANT

Sycamore Maple	Black Gum
European Alder	Willow Oak
River Birch	Pondcypress
Atlantic Whitecedar	Common Baldcypress
American Sweetgum	

## SALT TOLERANT

Sycamore Maple	Black Gum
Paper Mulberry	Cherry
Atlantic Whitecedar	Plum
Common Hackberry	Callery Pear
Maidenhairtree	Blackjack Oak
Honeylocust	Post Oak
Crapemyrtle	Sassafras
Mulberry	Lacebark Elm

# Ball Standards

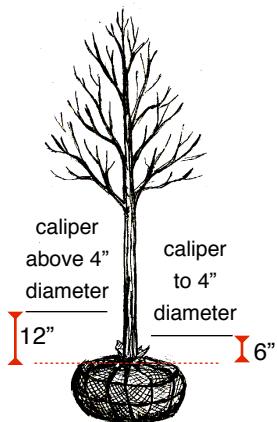
SHADE TREES		
caliper (in)	weight (lb)	min. root ball diameter (in)
1 1/2	200	20
1 3/4	250	22
2	300	24
2 1/2	550	28
3	700	32

EVERGREENS		
height (ft)	weight (lb)	min. root ball diameter (in)
4	200	20
5	250	22
6	300	24
7	475	26
8	550	28

# Size Standards

## SHADE TREES

Broad-leaved trees are sized by trunk diameter (*i.e.*, "caliper") at six (6) inches above ground for up to and including four (4) inch caliper trees. If more, take at twelve (12) inches.

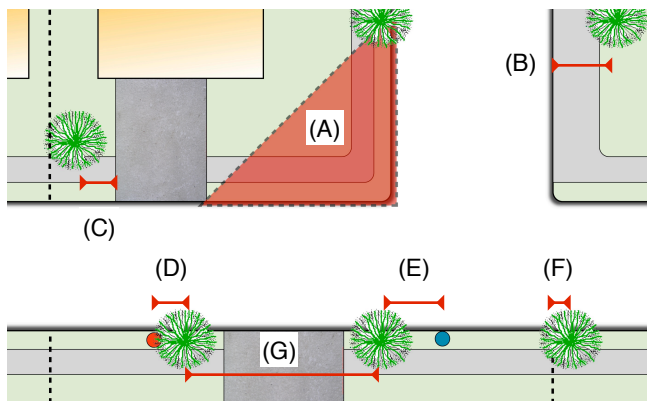


## EVERGREENS

Coniferous evergreens are sized by height above ground as measured to its midpoint between the uppermost whorl and the tip of the leader. Ball size standards are also shown.



# Location Standards



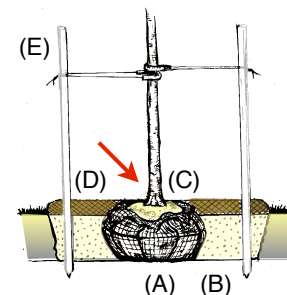
## Location Diagram

- (A) outside street or alleyway sight triangles;
- (B) no more than ten [10] feet away from curbline;
- (C) five [5] feet from driveways;
- (D) five [5] feet from fire hydrants;
- (E) ten [10] feet away from utility and light poles;
- (F) two [2] feet from property lines;
- (G) and between fifteen- and thirty-feet apart "on-center."

# Establishment

## PLANTING

Shade tree decline and failure are often a result of poor planting technique. Tree survivability will increase by carefully adhering to the following recommendations.



## Planting Diagram

- (A) dig the hole at least two [2] feet wider than ball width and no deeper to even slightly less than ball depth;
- (B) backfill with existing soil without amendments so that the root flair (red arrow) is even with to slightly higher than existing grade and tamp so no air pockets remain;
- (C) fully expose root flair by opening its burlap covering and if possible remove a wire basket entirely or at least cut away its upper portion;
- (D) apply a ring of hardwood mulch [*see right*];
- (E) optional staking [*see right*],

- watering [*see right*].
- the optimal planting seasons are spring and fall, although success is possible at any time with proper plant care;
- do not fertilize the first planting season.

## MULCHING

Maintaining a 3" layer of organic mulch will help your tree grow quicker and healthier. It conserves moisture, moderates soil temperatures, discourages weeds, and adds organic matter. Keep mulches 6" away from the trunk for aeration!

## STAKING

A correctly planted tree with a properly-sized rootball usually needs no staking, as the process can actually weaken a tree. If you choose to stake, be sure supports are removed 6-12 months after planting.

## IRRIGATION

A long, slow soaking (*i.e.*, 30 to 60 minutes) is more effective than light, frequent sprinkling. Thorough soakings one or twice a week is usually sufficient. Permanent or temporary (*e.g.*, emitters, watering bags) drip systems are most effective. Continue to water transplants for the first year and during periods of drought thereafter.

## OUR WEBSITE

Visit Ocean City Shade Tree Committee online to learn even more about the establishment, care, and lore of trees.

*Sustaining our island with coastwise trees.*

[www.ocnj.us/shadetree](http://www.ocnj.us/shadetree)