Official List of Trees Suitable For Street Tree Planting

Approved By The Borough of Chambersburg Municipal Shade Tree Commission
Established March, 1994
(Revised July 2010)
Trees Suitable For Street Tree Planting

The accompanying tree list is one made up of trees whose characteristics make them suitable for planting in tree lawns, adjacent to walks or streets or in tree pits. It is EXTREMELY IMPORTANT that the planting site be carefully examined and, in turn, that a tree suited for its mature size and the growing conditions be selected. We recommend that references such as “Street Tree Factsheets” (Gerhold), “Landscape Plants for Eastern North America” (Flint) or “Manual of Woody Landscape Plants” (Dirr) be used to gain a better understanding of the specific requirements of each tree.

This list is comprehensive but not all inclusive – it is intended to give you a good selection from which to make your choice. When sizes are listed, the first number is height, the second number is width. These are mature sizes – under ideal growing situations. They can help you anticipate the final form of the tree.

Investigate tree choices carefully. Hybrid varieties (name in single quotes) are often superior choices to non-hybrids. Certain selections may prove to be somewhat more costly and sometimes more difficult to find but are generally worth the effort. Choosing and planting a tree with care will provide functional beauty and enjoyment for your lifetime and beyond.
Small Trees (to 25’)

1. Amur Maple (Acer ginnala)
   ‘Flame’ – Outstanding fall color – must select for upright form
2. Tartarian Maple (Acer tartaricum) – tolerates dry soil
3. Serviceberry/Juneberry (Amelanchier, selected varieties)
   X Grandiflora ‘Autumn Brilliance’ 20’x15’
   X Grandiflora ‘Cumulus’
   X Grandiflora ‘Robin Hill’
   laevis ‘Snowcloud’ – Upright tree form 25’x15’
4. Hawthorne (Cratageus, selected varieties)
   Viridis ‘Winter King’ – relatively few thorns 20’x25’
5. Hybrid Crabapples (Malus, selected varieties)
   Numerous cultivars qualify – should have small, persistent fruit,
   Semi-upright/upright form
   ‘Madonna’ 20x12’ (N)*
   ‘Centurion’ 20’x15’ (N)*
   ‘Adirondack’ 18’x10’ (N)*
   ‘Sugar Tyme’ 20’x20’
   ‘Sentinel’ 18’x15’ (N)*
   ‘Silver Moon’ 25’x15’ (N)*
   ‘Tschonoskii’ 25’x15’
6. Flowering Cherry (Prunus serrulata)
   ‘Amanogawa’ 20’x8’ (N)*
   ‘Kwanzan’ 25’x25’
   ‘Okame’ 25’x20’
   ‘Snowgoose’ – White flowers 20’x20’
   P. sargentii ‘Rancho’ 18’x10’ *(N)
7. Japanese Tree Lilac (Syringa reticulate)
   ‘Ivory Silk’ 20’x15’
8. Linden (Tilia)
   cordata ‘Summer Sprite’ – Natural dwarf 16’x10’

Medium Trees (25’ – 40’)

1. Hedge Maple (Acer campestre)
   ‘Queen Elizabeth’ – improved uniformity 35’x30’
   ‘Metro Gold Maple’ – Upright, narrow oval 35’x20’
2. Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)
   ‘Crimson Sentry’ – Purple foliage, very compact 25’x15’

*(N) designates a fastigiated, columnar or otherwise narrow form tree.
Medium Trees (25’ – 40’) cont.

3. Hornbeam (Carpinus)
   - betulus ‘Fastigiata’ Pyramidal European Hornbeam 35’x25’
   - betulus ‘Columnaris’ (N)* Upright form
   - betulus ‘Fraus Fontaine’ – Narrowest 35’x15’
   - caroliniana – ‘Palisade’ – Not for poor soil 35’x15’

4. Golden Raintree (Koelreuteria paniculata) 30’x30’

5. Corktree (Phellodendron amurense)
   - ‘Macho,’ ‘Eye Stopper,’ ‘His Majesty’ – All generally seedless 40’x35’

6. Sargent Cherry (Prunus sargentii)
   - ‘Columnaris’ (N)* 40’x20’

7. Flowering Pear (Pyrus calleryana cultivars)
   - ‘Aristocrat’ 40’x35’
   - ‘Chanticleer’ or ‘Cleveland Select’ 40’x20’ (N)*
   - ‘Redspire’ 40’x30’

8. Locust (Gleditsia triacanthos inermis)
   - ‘Imperial’ 40’x40’

9. Zelkova (Zelkova serrata)
   - ‘Wireless’ 24’x36’ – Wide Spreading
   - ‘City Sprite’ 24’x18’

Large Trees (40’ – up)

NOTE: Do not plant under or within 15’ of wires.

1. Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)
   - ‘Columnare’ 40’x15’ (N)*
   - ‘Cleveland’ 50’x35’
   - ‘Emeral Queen’ 60’x50’
   - ‘Crimson King’ 45’x35’ – Maroon leaf
   - ‘Conquest’ – Bronze-purple 40’x20’ *(N)
   - ‘Easy Street’ – Easy to grow 40’x20’ *(N)

2. Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
   - ‘Armstrong’ 45’x20’
   - ‘Bowhall’ 40’x20’
   - ‘Karpick’ 40’x20’
   - ‘October Glory’ 50’x35’
   - ‘Red Sunset’ 50’x40’
   - ‘Redpointe’ – Good form, excellent fall color 45’x30’

*(N) designates a fastigiated, columnar or otherwise narrow form tree.
Large Trees (40’ – up) cont.

3. Hybird Maple (Acer x Freemanni)
   ‘Celebration’ 50’x40’
   ‘Scarlet Sentinel’ 50’x30’

4. NOTE: Silver and Sugar Maple varieties are generally not good street trees

5. Ash (Fraxinus) – Emerald Ash Borer will make species high maintenance

6. Maidenhair Tree (Ginkgo – USE MALE SELECTIONS ONLY)
   ‘Princeton Sentry’ 50’x20’
   ‘Autumn Gold’ 45’x35’
   ‘Magyar’ – Faster than Princeton Sentry 50’x25’

7. Locust (Gleditisia triançanthos inermis hybrids)
   ‘Sunburst’ – Golden new growth, erratic habit
   ‘Skyline’ 60’x60’
   ‘Shademaster’ 60’x60’

8. Kentucky Coffee Tree (Gymnocladus diocos) – Seedless Selection only
   ‘Expresso’ – Very tolerant 50’x35’

9. Sweet Gum (Liquidambar styraciflua) – Use seedless selections
   ‘Cherokee’ – almost seedless 45’x30’
   ‘Rotundilora’ – Entirely fruitless 45’x25’

10. Tulip Tree (Liriodendron tulipifera)
    ‘Arnold’ – Columnar form

11. Blackgum (Nyssa sylvatica)
    ‘Wildfire’ – Superior form and growth rate
    ‘Redraye’ – Superior form and growth rate

12. Bloodgood Plane Tree (Platanus x Acerifolia)
    ‘Bloodgood’ 65’x60’ – Very large – Rarely good as street tree

13. Oak (Quercus) – All produce acorns
    bicolor – Swamp White Oak – Tolerates moist soil
    shumardi – Shumard Oak – Tolerates moist soil
    palustrus ‘Green Pillar’ – 50’x15’ *(N)
    robur x bicolor ‘Regal Prince’ – 45’x18’ *(N)
    robur x alba ‘Crimson Spire’ – 45’x15’ *(N)

14. Scholartree (Sophora japonica)
    ‘Princeton Upright’
    ‘Regent’ 50’x45’

15. Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum) – Will grow in wet or well drained soil
    ‘Shawnee Brave’ *(N) – Narrow, conical 50’x20’
    ‘Prairie Sentinel’ *(N) - Narrow, conical

*(N) designates a fastigiated, columnar or otherwise narrow form tree.
Large Trees (40’ – up) cont.

16. Linden (Tilia)
   americana ‘Redmond’
   cordata ‘Greenspire’
   cordata ‘Corinthian’ – Narrowest of cultivars 45’x15’ *(N)
   tomentosa – Silver linden – Less attractive to Japanese Beetles
      ‘Sterling’
      ‘Green Mountain’

17. Lacebark Elm (Ulmus parvifolia) – Resistant to Dutch Elm disease
   ‘Allee’ 50’x35’ Maintain central leader
   ‘Frontier’ 45’x35’ Maintain central leader

18. Hybrid Elms (Ulmus – numerous varieties)
   aponica x wilsoniana ‘Allolade’ 70’x60’
      ‘Homestead’ 55’x35’
      ‘Pioneer’
   americana ‘Jefferson’ – Selected for disease resistance 70’x50’
   americana ‘Princeton’ – Selected for disease resistance 70’x50’
   americana ‘Valley Forge’ – Selected for disease resistance 70’x50’
   ‘Morton Glossy’ – Complex Hybrid 55’x45’

19. Zelkova (Zelkova serrata)
   ‘Village Green’ 50’x50’
   ‘Green Vase’ 45’x35’
   ‘Musashino’ – Upright form *(N) 45’x15’

*(N) designates a fastigiated, columnar or otherwise narrow form tree.

For planting guidelines see:
“Planting and After Care of Community Trees”: http://pubs.cas.psu.edu/freepubs/pdfs/uh143.pdf