

SHARED COST PARKWAY TREE PLANTING PROGRAM

The City of Wheaton offers a Shared Cost Parkway Tree Planting Program to allow homeowners to have a new tree planted in the parkway adjacent to their property at a shared cost. **This program is not for the replacement of parkway ash trees**; the City is handling those through a separate program.

Please read the requirements below to determine if you are eligible to participate in the program before placing an order.

All trees will be approximately 1¾" to 2" in diameter. Height will vary with the type of tree ordered.

PARKWAY TREE PLANTING REQUIREMENTS

1. **NEW SUBDIVISIONS:** The City will not plant parkway trees in any subdivisions where the improvements have not been approved and accepted by the City of Wheaton. Prior to subdivision acceptance, the developer is responsible for planting healthy parkway trees and guaranteeing them for one full year.
Subdivision Requirements: one (1) tree per lot/ two (2) trees on corner lots.
2. Trees shall be spaced 30-35 feet apart.
3. Trees in the parkway shall not be planted within 10 feet of alleyways, utility poles, streetlight poles, or within 5 feet of driveways, fire hydrants, or utility service lines.
4. On corner lots, trees must not be planted within 30 feet of the intersection of the corner property lines adjoining the street right-of-way.
5. Trees will not be permitted on residential parkways where there is less than 8 feet between the sidewalk and curb or edge of pavement.
6. Trees will not be permitted on residential parkways where there is less than 14 feet between the property line and curb or edge of pavement.
7. Trees which will exceed 20 feet in height at maturity shall not be planted under overhead utility lines.
8. Normal location of trees shall be 10 feet from the property line.
9. If the Forestry Division determines that there is not enough room to plant a tree or if soil conditions at the selected site for planting are not conducive to tree growth, the purchaser of the tree will have his money refunded.

GUARANTEE

The City will provide one replacement tree, at no cost to the homeowner, for each tree that does not survive the first year.

TREES AVAILABLE FOR 2021 SHARED COST PARKWAY TREE PROGRAM

| Tree Name | Approx. Mature Height | Characteristics | Native Species? | Notes |
|--------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|---|
| Ivory Silk Japanese Tree Lilac | 20-25 feet | Compact, sturdy tree has dark green foliage with creamy white flowers in June. The bark is a reddish-brown that becomes scaly with age. | No | |
| Red Flowering Crab Apple | 20 feet | Spring flowers are shades of pink, rose and lavender with red-green foliage in summer, turning to red-purple in fall. Fruit is small and red, persistent into winter. | No | To be planted only under utility wires. |
| Honeylocust | 65 feet | A hardy tree with an open spreading crown. The small leaflets are green during summer turning, then turning bright yellow before dulling in the fall. Adaptable tree that is salt tolerant. | No | |
| Burr Oak | 100 feet | Autumn colors are yellow-green, yellow, and yellow-brown. | Yes | |
| Linden | 60 feet | This tree has an upright pyramidal form with large, heart-shaped, dark green leaves, which turn bright yellow in the fall. | No | |
| Serviceberry | 25-30 feet | This tree has an upright oval form. Spring flowers are pure white, giving way to a serrated green leaf, which turns orange in the fall. Fruit is a small purple edible berry that attracts wildlife and can cause a litter concern. | No | |
| Sugar Maple | 70 feet | This tree matures to an oval upright grown. Loped leaves are dark green during the summer. Then turn to a yellow, orange and red palette in the fall. The bark is an attractive gray. | Yes | |
| Sweet Gum | 60 feet | Leaves are a beautiful deep glossy green leaf, yellow-purple, red in fall. Has rather large, round horny fruit, which can cause a litter issue. | No | |
| Hophornbeam (Ironwood) | 25 feet | Graceful, slow-growing tree. Leaves are green in summer, yellow in fall. | Yes | |
| Ginkgo (Male) | 50 feet | This disease-resistant tree has fan-shaped leaves that are bright green in summer to golden in fall. An early freeze will cause entire leaf to drop overnight. | No | |
| London Plane Tree | 60-70 feet, growing about 14 inches/year | Green summer foliage, turning yellow/brown in fall. Similar to the American Plane Tree (Sycamore) but appears to be more disease-resistant. | No | |

SHARED COST PARKWAY TREE PLANTING PROGRAM APPLICATION

ALL ORDERS MUST BE RECEIVED BY **MARCH 15th, 2021**

Name _____

Address _____ Wheaton, IL

Phone _____ Amount Enclosed _____

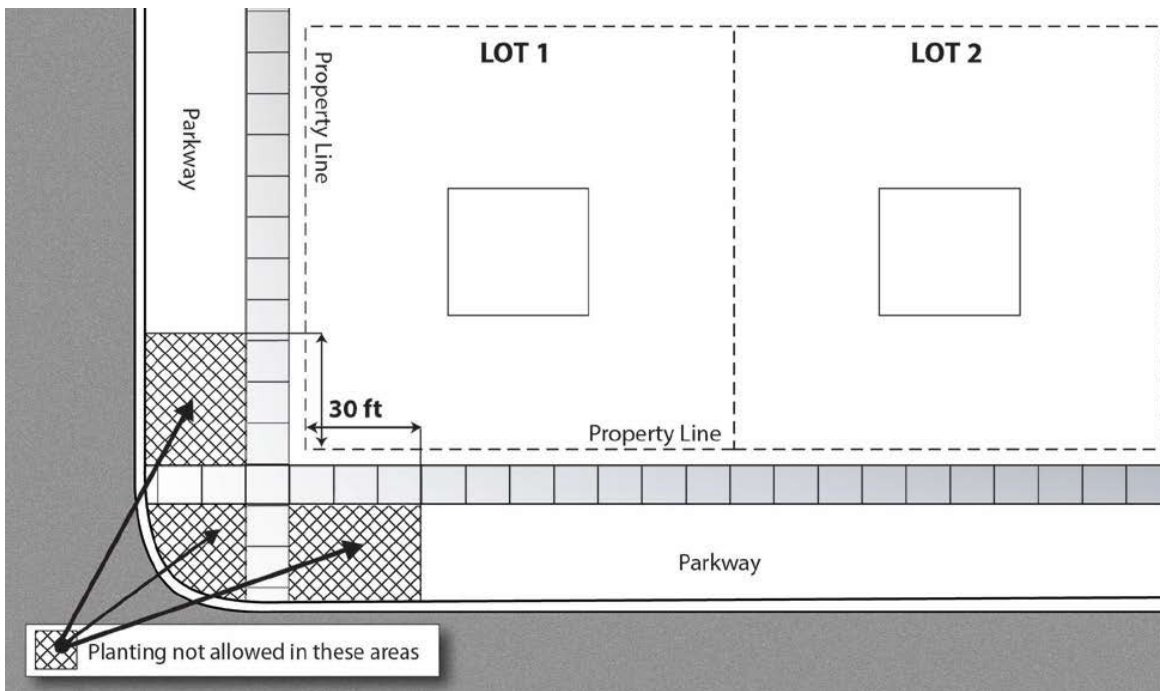
Indicate the number of each tree variety you desire at \$95 each.

- _____ Ivory Silk Japanese Tree Lilac
- _____ Red Flowering Crab Apple
- _____ Honeylocust
- _____ Burr Oak
- _____ Linden
- _____ Serviceberry

- _____ Sugar Maple
- _____ Sweet Gum
- _____ Hophornbeam (Ironwood)
- _____ Ginkgo (Male)
- _____ London Plane Tree

Complete the sketch shown below:

- 1) Choose a lot that is similar to your own.
- 2) Label the street(s).
- 3) Show approximate location of existing driveway, streetlights, power pole, hydrants, and trees in the parkway.
- 4) Indicate the location of the new tree(s). For multiple trees, indicate the type of tree at each location.



Submit with payment to: City of Wheaton, 303 W. Wesley St., P.O. Box 727, Wheaton, IL 60187-0727.

TREE PLANTING PROGRAM: "CARE OF YOUR NEW TREE"

Thank you for participating in the City of Wheaton Tree Planting Program. Tree planting is scheduled for early spring/late fall, weather permitting. The tree you are receiving is a first-rate local nursery grown specimen which should thrive, providing you many years of beauty and shade ... if you give it proper care and attention. The ultimate fate of the tree is, to a large degree, initially in your hands. **Although your tree is guaranteed for 12 months from the date of planting, it does not cover tree death due to mechanical damage or obvious owner neglect.**

SHOCK

The transplanting procedure is traumatic to a tree. Most trees will exhibit symptoms of shock (withered leaves, dead twigs) in varying degrees. Such symptoms do not indicate your tree is declining or dead. The tree should be watched carefully, and any unusual problem reported promptly to the Public Works Department for follow-up diagnosis.

WATERING

Proper watering is an important requirement for the first 2 years following transplanting. Trees may die from either too little or too much water; thus, care must be taken to assure that loss from neither occurs. The ground area around the ball (approximately 5 feet in circumference) should be saturated every 3-4 days during hot weather and every 7-10 days **during normal weather conditions** should be adequate. (Note: Tight clay soils retain water for longer periods of time.) One thorough deep watering is better than a dozen shallow irrigations.

If you have an automatic irrigation system, we advise that you change the timing to allow for longer, less-frequent watering (approx. 20 minutes, 2 times per week). As freezing temperatures draw near this autumn, special care should be given to ensure that the ball of the tree freezes in a wet state, not a dry one!

FERTILIZING

Trees were properly fertilized in the nursery. **Caution: Do not use a high-nitrogen fertilizer during the first year, as it can chemically burn and kill new young roots coming through the burlap wrapping into the surrounding soil. Please do not use any 2-4D or broadleaf weed killer around the trees, and be sure your lawn care company knows this, too.**

MULCH

A circle of mulch, 2-3 inches deep and 2-4 times the diameter of the root ball is highly recommended, **but it must be kept 4-6 inches away from the trunk!** Do **not** plant grass around the base of your tree. Organic mulch is highly recommended because it conserves moisture, moderate temperature extremes throughout the year, and as it breaks down, it naturally enriches the soil. **Do not allow your landscaper to build up dirt and/or mulch around the base of your tree. This practice is known as volcano mulching and is very harmful to newly established trees.**

If you have any questions, please contact Kevin Maloney, Forestry Superintendent, at 630-260-2122, or Scott McClain, Forestry Supervisor, at 630-260-7660.

Mulch and Mulching

Mulching is one of the simplest ways that you can help create a better growing environment for trees and landscape plants in your yard. Mulch can help to maintain soil moisture, minimize weed growth and provide the soil with much needed organic matter. Applied improperly, mulch can be damaging and detrimental to the health of your landscape plants and trees.

Types of Mulch:

RECOMMENDED

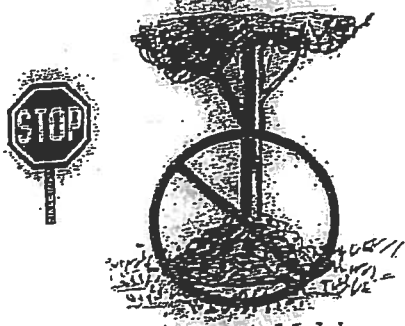
- Composted hardwood and softwood bark
- Composted hardwood and softwood chips
- Composted leaf litter
- Manure
- Pine needles
- Mushroom compost

Organic mulches improve the condition of the soil. They provide needed organic matter that helps keep the soil loose. As the mulch decomposes, important nutrients are replenished in the soil. This results in better root growth and water infiltration.

Organic mulch also insulates fine roots from temperature extremes and protects trees from lawn mower and weed eater injury (*an all too common and easily avoidable problem that causes serious damage and even death to many smaller trees.*)

Problems with improper mulching

The most common problem today with mulching is over mulching, or “volcano mulching”. This occurs when mulch is piled up around the base of the trunk.

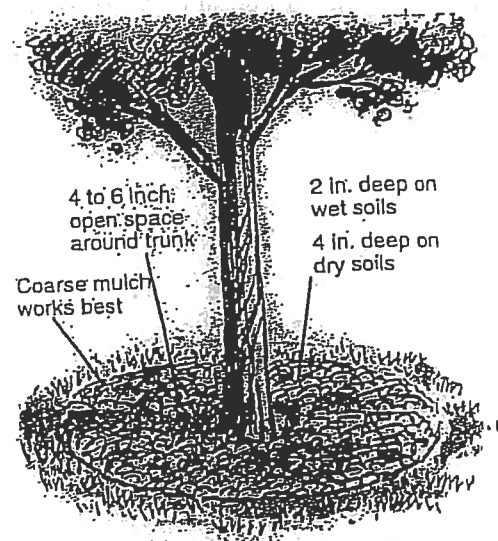


Incorrect: Mulch piled too deep or close around trunk may be hazardous

NOT RECOMMENDED

- Stone
- Lava rock
- Pulverized rubber

Inorganic mulches are installed primarily for aesthetic reasons and do not provide needed organic matter or essential nutrients for plant growth. Therefore, it is suggested that organic mulches be used for better plant health.



Correct: Mulch is a tree's best friend, but it must be used correctly.

- “Volcano mulching” can lead to excessive moisture in the root zone and trunk tissues, causing rot, which can lead to tree death.
- Thick mulch layers can support weed growth as opposed to preventing it.
- Improper mulching can cause undesired surface root growth.
- Plastic and weed fabrics should not be used under the mulch layer. They prohibit nutrient and oxygen flow to the roots.