



City of New Philadelphia Tree Information

150 East High Avenue
New Philadelphia, OH 44663



Revised May 2024

PREFACE

This brochure is intended to provide information about trees on public property in the City of New Philadelphia. Use this as a guide for questions you may have about the planting and care of City trees.

Trees inspire and reflect our aspirations and show our reverence for life. They are beauty and life and how we care for them reflects much about our City and ourselves. People need trees, as they are an essential part of our life and community.

Trees are very important to our ecosystem and a major part of our storm water protection plan.

WHAT IS CITY PROPERTY?

The space between the curb and the sidewalk is City property. The City will furnish and plant most trees in established areas. However, citizens, by following procedures noted in this brochure, may themselves plant trees. Where no sidewalks exist, there is City right-of-way, which can be planted in trees. Also, the City has an ongoing tree and stump removal program on City property at no cost to homeowners.

POWERS AND DUTIES

The Shade Tree Commission has power to study, investigate, plan, advise, report and recommend to Council, the Director of Public Service, or the Mayor, any action, program, plan or legislation which the Commission finds or determines to be necessary or advisable for the care, preservation, trimming, planting, replanting, removal or disposition of trees and shrubs in public ways, streets and alleys.

TREE COMMISSION

The Tree Commission consists of six members. Three are City Administrators and three are constituents of New Philadelphia. Members are appointed and do not receive compensation.

The Shade Tree Commission is addressed in Codified Ordinances of the City of New Philadelphia in Chapter 153.

Most tree work comes under the jurisdiction of the Service Department, along with the Street Department of the General Services Division.

The Shade Tree Commission has jurisdiction over all public trees and shrubs.

PLANTING YOUR OWN TREES

Property owners who wish to plant at their own expense on tree lawns and in the public right-of-way should follow these procedures using this brochure as a guide.

Exceptions to the tree list that follow must be approved by the Tree Commission or the Service Director.

PERMIT:

1. Obtain a permit from the Service Director's Office.

KIND & SIZE:

2. Using this brochure as a guide, determine the kinds of tree/trees to be planted (Master Tree list at the end of brochure). Some of our trees are planted bare root. Experience has shown that bare-root trees of small size, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, have a good chance of survival and are economical to plant. Experienced arborists can move large trees if the roots are balled.

SPACING:

3. Look at the Master Tree List. Trees classified as "large" when planted by the street should be spaced 50 feet apart on 8-foot minimum curb strip. Medium sized varieties can be planted 40 feet apart on 6-to-8-foot curb strips; and small trees 30 feet apart on 4-foot minimum curb strips.

WHEN TO PLANT:

4. It is best to plant early spring or late fall, preferably April or November.

DO/DO NOT

Do read this brochure carefully. **Do** contact the City Service Department for advice, at 330-364-4491 ext. 1275 for any questions.

- **Do not** plant within 5 feet of a fire hydrant.
- **Do not** plant within 25 feet of any street corner.
- **Do not** plant within 10 feet of a water service box.
- **Do not** plant on a curb strip that is less than 4 feet.
- **Do not** cut/trim any tree without the approval of the City

Consider planting your tree on the inside of the sidewalk instead of the curb strip.

*Definition: What is a curb strip?

The curb strip is that strip of grass between the sidewalk and the street. It is owned by the City, but it is up to the property owner to maintain it.

ARBOR DAY & TREE CITY USA

On what is usually the last Friday in April, the Tree Commission conducts a tree planting ceremony, where the Mayor or the Service Director will plant a tree. All citizens are welcome.

New Philadelphia has been designated a Tree City USA member for nearly 40 years. This means the City must meet certain requirements by the National Arbor Day Foundation. New Philadelphia is proud to be a part of this program.

MASTER TREE LIST

LARGE TREES – Over 40 feet tall when mature.

Hybrid Maple (*Acer x freemanii*) – Autumn Blaze and October Glory have proven to be very drought tolerant selections with an excellent red autumn foliage. Celebration (cv. 'Celzam') has yellow autumn foliage.

Black Maple (*Acer nigrum*) – Greater heat tolerance to this species and the cultivar of 'Greencolumn' over the species Sugar Maple. Cultivars of Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) 'Green Mountain' and 'Legacy' appear to be tolerant for residential streets.

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) – Male cultivars generally result in trees with a more upright branching habit and they are fruitless.

London Plane Tree (*Platanus acerifolia*) – A large durable tree suited to City condition where there is ample space. A cross between the Eastern American Sycamore and the Oriental Plane that originated in England.

Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*) – This species is more a suggestion for residential streets or parking lot islands. Select cold hardy cultivars.

MEDIUM TREES – 30 to 40 feet when mature

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) – This European species is the winner for urban environments over the two American species Red Maple, *Acer rubrum* and Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharum*.

Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) – The cultivar has a densely branched formal tree outline.

Turkish Filbert (*Corylus colurna*) – Tolerates adverse climate and soils. The compact branching habit gives a formal character.

Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*) – Yellow summer flowering and an adaptable species to heat and drought.

Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*) – Adaptable to dry soils; autumn foliage is beautiful...yellow to orange, to scarlet.

Crimean Linden (*Tilia x euchlora*) – A species tolerant of air pollution, heat and dry soil conditions.

Kentucky Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) – Considering this species cultural tolerance, it is often referred to as a "tough" tree.

Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*) – Tolerates wet poorly drained soils as well as dry soils.

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) – An adaptable species for inner-city street environments.

Japanese Pagodatree (*Sophora japonica*) – Tolerates inner-city environmental conditions as well as dry soil conditions. Showy midsummer flowers – adaptable to most soil conditions. Best in USDA Hardiness Zone 5 or 6.

American Linden (*Tilia Americana*) – The cultivar 'Redmond' has proven to be very adaptable to Midwest climates and adaptable to dry soils.

Silver Linden (*Tilia tomentosa*) – A species that tolerates heat and drought better than littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*).

Hybrid Elms (*Ulmus X*) – Cultivars such as ‘Homestead’, ‘Pioneer’, and ‘Urban’ have proven resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.

SMALL TREES – Under 30 feet when mature. (Select Locations Only)

Winter King Hawthorn (*Crataegus Viridis*) – Urban adaptable and Ornamental with red fruit through the winter.

Hybrid Crabapple (*Malus X*) – Select cultivars such as ‘Professor Sprenger’ for upright branching structure and resistant to disease.

UNDESIRABLE TREES FOR STREET USE

These trees are not recommendable for street planting in New Philadelphia. (They may be excellent in other locations).

Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) - Due to Emerald Ash Borer Infestation.

Evergreens – All

Box Elder (*Acer negundo*) – Breakage and insect pests.

Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) – Breakage; too large when mature, root system clogs sewers and drains.

Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) – Leaf blight and burn; messy.

Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*) – Coarse; insect pests.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) – Difficult to transplant; insect pests, leaves turn yellow and drop during dry periods, wood is brittle and breaks easily.

Apple (*Malus Pumila*) – Fruit objectionable on street, numerous insect pests and diseases; requires too much spraying.

Mulberry (*Morus alba*) – Fruit objectionable.

Poplars (*populus*) all kinds – Very subject to breakage; disease and insects, roots clog sewers and drains.

Black Locust (*Robina pseudoacacia*) – Insects, borers and leaf miners.

Willows (*salix*) all kinds – breakage; disease and insects, roots clog sewers and drains.

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styracifva*) – ball like fruit, messy.