

# NORTHWEST INDIANA STREET TREE SPECIES LIST

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The following tables shall constitute the recommended Street Tree Species for northwest Indiana. These are the tree species with growth characteristics that do well on urban sites. All trees are suited for USDA cold hardiness Zone 5. The tables also include specifications for the minimum distances to be maintained between trees and other infrastructure when planting new trees within the public way. **Native tree species are indicated in bold.**

## TABLE 1

### SMALL TREE SPECIES FOR SMALL SPACES

*Small trees are defined as those trees attaining a height of twenty (20) to thirty (30) feet at maturity.*

#### **DISTANCE FROM INFRASTRUCTURE:**

- Plant no closer than two feet from street, sidewalk, or curb.
- Minimum grow space of four feet of tree lawn.
- Small trees may be planted under overhead utility lines.
- Do not plant within five feet of any underground utility (phone, sewer, water, cable, electric).
- Do not plant within ten feet of any utility pole or fire hydrant.
- Do not plant within three feet of a parking area unless vehicle wheel stops are provided.
- Trees should not be planted where traffic line-of-sight is compromised at intersections.
- Tree pruning may be required as the tree matures to maintain adequate street and sidewalk clearance.

#### **MINIMUM SIZE**

Trees planted in the public street tree lawn must be a minimum one and one-half inch (1 ½ ) diameter caliper. (Caliper is measured six inches above ground level.)

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED CULTIVARS</u>
Shadowblow Serviceberry	<b>Amelanchier canadensis</b>	
Apple Serviceberry hybrids	<b>Amelanchier x grandiflora</b>	'Princess Diana', 'Autumn Brilliance'
Allegheny Serviceberry	<b>Amelanchier laevis</b>	
American Hornbeam	<b>Carpinus caroliniana</b>	
Eastern Redbud	<b>Cercis canadensis</b>	(use single-trunk tree form on streets)
Flowering Dogwood	<b>Cornus florida</b>	(plant only on sheltered sites, tree form)
Kousa Dogwood	Cornus kousa chinensis	
Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	<b>Crataegus crus-galli 'Inermis'</b>	
Washington Hawthorn	<b>Crataegus phaenopyrum</b>	(only where thorns not problematic)
Winter King Hawthorn	<b>Crataegus viridis 'Winter King'</b>	
Flowering Crabapple	Malus sp.	(Choose disease resistant only)
Japanese Tree Lilac	Syringa reticulata	'Ivory Silk'

NOTE: Callery Pear (Flowering Pear) of all cultivars is now considered invasive because its species regenerates prolifically through heavy seed drops. It is also prone to breakage. It should not be planted.

TABLE 2

MEDIUM TREE SPECIES FOR MEDIUM SPACES

*Medium trees are defined as those trees attaining a height of thirty (30) feet to forty-five (45) feet at maturity.*

**DISTANCE FROM INFRASTRUCTURE:**

- Plant no closer than three feet from street, sidewalk, or curb.
- Minimum grow space of five to six feet of tree lawn.
- Do not plant under or within ten lateral feet of any overhead utility lines.
- Do not plant within five feet of any underground utility (phone, sewer, water, cable, electric).
- Do not plant within ten feet of any utility pole or fire hydrant.
- Do not plant within three feet of a parking area unless vehicle wheel stops are provided.
- Trees should not be planted where traffic line-of-sight is compromised at intersections.

**MINIMUM SIZE**

Trees planted in the public street tree lawn must be a minimum one and three-quarters (1 ¾ ) diameter caliper. (Tree diameter is measured six inches above ground level.)

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED CULTIVARS</u>
Hedge Maple	Acer campestre	
<b>Autumn Flame Red Maple</b>	<b>Acer rubrum</b>	'Autumn Flame'
<b>River Birch</b>	<b>Betula nigra</b>	(relatively short lived)
Whitespire Birch	Betula platyphlla japonica	'Whitespire'
European Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	'Fastigata'
<b>American Hornbeam/Blue Beech</b>	<b>Carpinus caroliniana</b>	
Katsura Tree	Cercidiphyllum japonicum	
<b>Yellowwood</b>	<b>Cladrastis lutea</b>	(Does not fare well here)
Turkish Filbert	Corylus colurna	
Golden Raintree*	Koelreuteria paniculata	
<b>American Hophornbeam</b>	<b>Ostrya virginiana</b>	(highly recommended)

Native tree species are indicated in bold.

Note: Norway Maple, while an attractive and hardy urban tree, is now considered invasive because its species regenerates prolifically through heavy seed drops.

\*Golden Raintree should come from northern seed sources and nurseries. Extreme cold may damage the tree.

**TABLE 3**

**LARGE TREE SPECIES FOR LARGE SPACES**

*Large trees are defined as those trees attaining a height of forty-five (45) feet or more at maturity. Large shade trees are recommended for planting wherever room allows, as they help increase a municipalities overall tree canopy and provide numerous environmental benefits. Native trees are noted in bold.*

**DISTANCE FROM INFRASTRUCTURE:**

- Plant no closer than four feet from street, sidewalk, or curb.
- Minimum grow space of eight feet of tree lawn.
- Do not plant under or within .20 lateral feet of any overhead utility lines.
- Do not plant within five feet of any underground utility (phone, sewer, water, cable, electric).
- Do not plant within ten feet of any utility pole or fire hydrant.
- Do not plant within three feet of a parking area unless vehicle wheel stops are provided.
- Trees should not be planted where traffic line-of-sight is compromised at intersections.

**MINIMUM SIZE**

Trees planted in the public street tree lawn must be a minimum one and three-quarters (1 ¾ ) diameter caliper. (Tree diameter is measured six inches above ground level.)

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED CULTIVARS</u>
Black Maple	<b>Acer nigrum</b>	'Greencolumn'
Red Maple	<b>Acer rubrum</b>	'Armstrong', 'October Glory', 'Red Sunset', 'Northwood'
Sugar Maple	<b>Acer saccharum</b>	'Bonfire', 'Commemoration', 'Endowment', 'Green Mountain', 'Legacy' (do not plant maples deep)
Hackberry	<b>Celtis occidentalis</b>	
Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba	Male clones only
Thornless Honeylocust	<b>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</b>	'Imperial', 'Shademaster', 'Skyline', 'Sunburst'
Kentucky Coffeetree	<b>Gymnocladus dioica</b>	Male clones or seedless cultivars only
Sweetgum	<b>Liquidambar styraciflua</b>	'Moraine', (all have messy fruit)
Cucumbertree	<b>Magnolia acuminata</b>	
Blackgum / Tupelo	<b>Nyssa sylvatica</b>	
London Planetree	Platanus x acerfolia	'Bloodgood'
White Oak	<b>Quercus alba</b>	
Swamp White Oak	<b>Quercus bicolor</b>	
Scarlett Oak	<b>Quercus coccinea</b>	
Shingle Oak	<b>Quercus imbricaria</b>	
Bur Oak	<b>Quercus macrocarpa</b>	(needs grow space of 12' or more)
Pin Oak	<b>Quercus palustris</b>	(chlorotic on alkaline sites)
English Oak	Quercus robur	(susceptible to powdery mildew)
Northern Red Oak	<b>Quercus rubra</b>	
Shumard Oak	<b>Quercus shumardii</b>	
Bald Cypress	<b>Taxodium distichum</b>	
Basswood	<b>Tilia americana</b>	'Boulevard', 'Redmond'
Littleleaf Linden	Tilia cordata	'Glenleven', 'Greenspire'
Silver Linden	Tilia tomentosa	'Sterling'
American Elm (disease resistant)	Ulmus x	'Homestead', 'Princeton', 'Morton'
Zelkova	Zelkova serrata	'Green Vase'

\* Please note, Ash (Fraxinus species) was removed off the recommended tree list due to susceptibility to the Emerald Ash Borer insect pest. Norway Maple was also removed due to invasive seeding.

**TABLE 4**

**UNDESIREABLE TREE SPECIES FOR STREET TREES**

*These trees shall not be planted along public streets. Undesirable characteristics are listed. Evergreens are acceptable on public sites only where visibility is not a problem.*

<b><u>COMMON NAME</u></b>	<b><u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u></b>	<b><u>PROBLEMS</u></b>
Fir	Abies sp.	visibility obstruction
Boxelder	Acer negundo	weak wood, poor form, invasive seed
Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	weak wood, poor form
Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	invasive seed
Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus altissima	invasive seed, weak wood
White Paper Birch	Betula papyrifera	borer insects, short lived
Catalpa	Catalpa speciosa	messy fruit
Persimmon	Diospyros virginiana	messy fruit
Russian Olive	Eleagnus angustifolia	disease prone
Ash, White and Green	Fraxinus sp.	Emerald Ash borer prone
Black Walnut, Butternut	Juglans sp.	messy fruit, alleotrophy
Juniper	Juniper sp.	visibility obstruction
Tulip Poplar	Liriodendron tulipifera	weak wood
Common Crabapple	Malus sp. (unimproved)	messy fruit, disease prone
Osage Orange	Maclura pomifera	messy fruit
White Mulberry	Morus alba	messy fruit, somewhat invasive
Spruce	Picea sp.	visibility problems
Pine	Pinus sp.	visibility problems
Cottonwood	Populus deltoides	weak wood, messy seed
Lombardy Poplar	Populus sp. 'Lombardy'	canker disease, weak wood
Aspen	Populus tremuloides	weak wood
Common Cherry, Black Cherry	Prunus sp.	messy fruit, insect problems
Black Locust	Robinia psuedoacacia	cankers, borers, breakage prone
Willow	Salix sp.	weak wood, invasive roots, messy
Mountain Ash	Sorbus sp.	Thrives poorly here
Arborvitae	Thuja sp.	visibility problems
American Elm	Ulmus americana	disease prone
Red, Slippery Elm	Ulmus rubra	disease problems
Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila	disease prone, weak wood, messy

**PLEASE NOTE:**

- *Weak wooded trees are susceptible to storm damage.*
- *Most fast growing tree species are weak wooded.*
- *Do not plant an unknown seedling, which is very likely an undesirable species.*
- *Avoid buying and planting cheap trees that have poor form or are partially dead.*
- *Invasive trees that should not be planted include Norway Maple, Callery Pear, and Amur Maple. These were formerly popular landscape trees.*