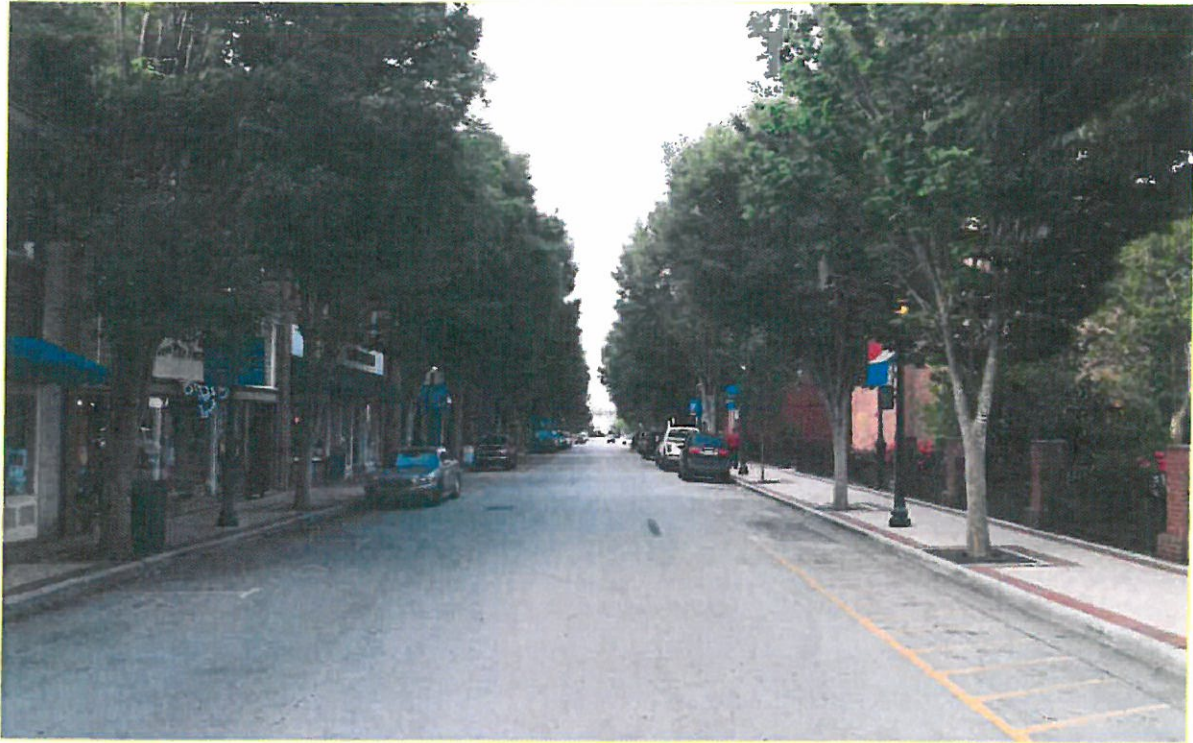


The City of New Bern Appearance Commission



STREET TREE INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS GUIDE

Forward

Trees impart many benefits to our communities and neighborhoods. For example, our watershed is healthier when storm water runoff is reduced and more of our rainwater filters slowly through tree cover and down into the soil. Energy needs are moderated by shading in the summer and wind speed reduction in the winter. Trees also have the ability to remove gaseous pollutants and particulate matter from the air we breathe, resulting in better air quality for all of us.

Let's not overlook the importance of aesthetics, and the calming influence shade and green foliage can bring to our lives. Not surprisingly, some studies have shown that shoppers and tourists prefer communities with abundant tree cover. Other studies associate trees, shrubs and flowers with reduced stress levels or even reduced crime rates.

Clearly, healthy and well managed trees are an important resource for any community. The City of New Bern is committed to selecting and maintaining trees so as to provide the greatest possible benefit to residents and visitors. Hopefully this guide demonstrates that commitment and serves as a valuable resource to New Bern tree enthusiasts.

*Tom Glasgow
County Extension Director, Craven County Cooperative Extension
September, 2011*

INTRODUCTION

The Appearance Commission of the City of New Bern is pleased to present this Tree Guide, developed to serve as a resource for home and business owners, and to support the Commission's mission of protecting and further enhancing the appearance of the City and encouraging a responsible and appropriate tree scape.

The Appearance Commission is an 8-member advisory board established under Part IV, Appearance Commission, Sections 15-37, 38 of the City's municipal code, and charged with recommending programs to enhance and improve the visual quality and aesthetic characteristics of the City. Over the past several years, the Commission has advised on a number of beautification projects throughout the City, including the median plantings on Martin Luther King Blvd./Broad Street; and plantings on Spencer Avenue, greater Duffyfield, Cedar Grove Cemetery, Riverside, the First Street entrance corridor, Union Point Park, the Upper Pollock Street corridor, and Heritage Park. The Commission also administers the Golden Bear Awards, established to recognize excellence in landscaping and beautification in both residential and non-residential settings, and to support and encourage the community's involvement in the City's beautification. Among its proudest accomplishments, however, is its work with the City's Department of Parks and Recreation to garner for the City the Tree City USA Growth Award from the Arbor Day Foundation for 10 years running. The Arbor Day Foundation's Tree City USA Growth Awards recognize environmental improvement, encourage higher levels of tree care, communicate new ideas, and help City leaders improve the care of the community's trees.

The Commission's members are appointed by the Aldermen and count among its ranks a number of professional landscapers, Master Gardeners, and home and business owners with a broad range of expertise and experiences. They share a love of nature and the common goals of providing leadership and guidance on City- and privately-sponsored beautification programs, and initiating and supporting programs that educate and encourage community involvement in the continued beautification of the City.

This Guide is intended to provide appropriate tree choices that minimize future maintenance needs and increase the likelihood that trees will reach their mature potential. Recommendations of tree species are based on the needs and character of the community, the existing environmental conditions and the capacity for maintenance. Criterion for selection includes the tree's ability to withstand stressful conditions that include compacted soils, drought, and pollution. Growth habits, branching structure, insect resistance, and high wind tolerance are all key factors in determining the right tree for our community.

Disease, insect damage, and other variables are affected substantially by climatic variations. Like all things in nature, this Guide remains a work in progress, subject to changes and updates as research and advancements in horticulture dictate. We hope, nonetheless, that this Guide will become a useful and much-used resource for the City and the community.

Respectfully,

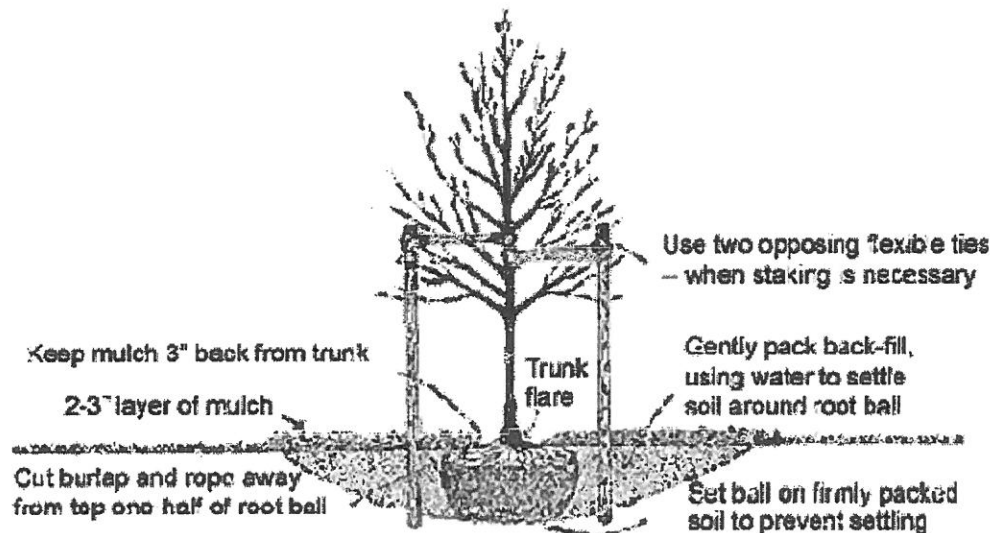
Robert Boyd
Vice Chair, New Bern Appearance Committee



Tree Planting Recommendations

Planting Balled and Burlap Trees

1. If not readily apparent, locate root flare by removing twine, burlap, and excess soil.
2. Dig tree hole at least two times wider than the tree ball, with sides sloped to an unexcavated or firm base. Dig hole to a depth so the located root flare, at the first order lateral root, will be at finished grade.
3. Lifting only from the bottom of the root ball, position tree on firm pad so that it is straight and top of root flare is level with the surrounding soil.
4. Remove all twine from the root ball. If present, remove and discard at least the top one half of the wire basket. Burlap shall be removed from the top to a point halfway down the root ball and discarded.
5. With clean, sharp pruning tools, prune off any secondary/adventitious, girdling, and potential girdling roots.
6. Backfill planting hole with existing non-amended soil, and thoroughly water.
7. Mulch the entire planting surface with composted bark applied no less than two inches (2") deep and no more than three inches (3") deep, leaving three inches (3") adjacent to the tree trunk free of mulch.



Planting Containerized or Grow Bag Trees

1. If not readily apparent, locate root flare by removing excess soil.
2. Dig tree hole at least two times wider than the tree ball with sloping sides. Dig hole to a depth so the located root flare, at the first order lateral root, will be at finished grade.
3. Create a firm soil mound at the bottom of the planting hole.
4. Remove tree from container or grow bag and completely tease apart root system, repositioning any girdling or potentially girdling roots.
5. Spread roots over soil mound so that root flare is at finished grade and the tree is straight.
6. With clean, sharp pruning tools, prune off any secondary/adventitious, girdling, and potential girdling roots.
7. Backfill planting hole with existing non-amended soil and thoroughly water.
8. Mulch the entire planting surface with composted bark applied no less than two inches (2") deep and no more than three inches (3") deep, leaving three inches (3") adjacent the tree trunk free of mulch.

Planting Bare Root Trees

1. Dig tree hole at least two times wider than the tree ball with sloping sides. Dig hole to a depth so the located root flare, at the first order lateral root, will be at finished grade.
2. Create a firm soil mound at the bottom of the planting hole.
3. Spread roots over soil mound so that root flare is at finished grade and the tree is straight.
4. With clean, sharp pruning tools, prune off any secondary/adventitious, girdling, and potential girdling roots.
5. Backfill planting hole with existing non-amended soil and thoroughly water.
6. Mulch the entire planting surface with composted bark applied no less than two inches (2") deep and no more than three inches (3") deep, leaving three inches (3") adjacent to the tree trunk free of mulch.

The City of New Bern Appearance Commission



Mission Statement

The Appearance Commission is committed to enhancing the City of New Bern's distinctive character by guiding and educating the citizens on the significance of community beautification.

Values

The City of New Bern Appearance Commission shall be in our dealings with the public and fellow members through actions that include knowledge, integrity, creativity, professionalism, and cooperation.

- **Knowledge:** Through seeking and learning new insights
- **Integrity:** Through moral and intellectual honesty
- **Creativity:** Through freedom, imagination, and desire for new ideas
- **Professionalism:** Through commitment to quality and pride in our work
- **Cooperation:** Through communication, team effort, and working together

Vision Statement

We strive to be innovative and proactive in our horticultural practices and engaging community partners through education and volunteerism.



APPEARANCE COMMISSION

RECOMMENDED TREES FOR PUBLIC STREETS/SIDEWALKS & ROADWAY MEDIANS, PARKING LOTS, AND LANDSCAPES & PARKS

RECOMMENDED TREES FOR PUBLIC STREETS/SIDEWALKS, AND ROADWAY MEDIANS

Common Name (Botanical Name)

- Crape Myrtle** (*Lagerstronemia indica*) (See tamu.edu for cultivars; possible use in planting pits)
- Fringe Tree 'Retusus'** (*Chionanthus Retusus*) (Median planting; possible use in planting pits.
Recommended cultivars: Tokyo Towers [upright habit])
- Southern Magnolia 'Little Gem'** (*Magnolia grandiflora* 'Little Gem') (Median planting; other recommended cultivar: 'Teddy Bear')
- Weeping Yaupon** (*Ilex vomitoria* 'Pendula') (Possible use in planting pits)
- American Holly** (*Ilex opaca*) (Recommended cultivars: 'Savanna', 'Fosters', 'Dahoon'; (possible use in planting pits)
- Chinese Pistache** (*Pistachia chinensis*) (Possible use in planting pits)
- Trident Maple** (*Acer buergerianum*) (Recommended cultivars: TBD)
- River Birch** (*Betula nigra*) (Possible use in larger planting pits)
- Maple 'Bloodgood'** (*Acer palmatum* 'Bloodgood') (Possible use in planting pits)
- Flowering Dogwood** (*Cornus florida*) (Median planting; recommended cultivars: TBD)
- Cherry 'Okame'** (*Prunus "Okame"*) (Median planting; possible use in planting pits)
- Sweetgum 'Slender Silhouette'** (*Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Slender Silhouette') (Possible use in planting pits)
- Rose of Sharon** (*Hibiscus syriacus*) (Possible use in planting pits)

RECOMMENDED TREES FOR PARKING LOTS

Common Name (Botanical Name)

- Crape Myrtle** (*Lagerstronemia indica*) (See tamu.edu for cultivars; possible use in planting pits)
- Fringe Tree 'Retusus'** (*Chionanthus 'Retusus'*) (Possible use in planting pits. Recommended cultivar: Tokyo Towers)
- Southern Magnolia 'Little Gem'** (*Magnolia grandiflora* 'Little Gem') (Recommended cultivar: 'Teddy Bear')
- Weeping Yaupon** (*Ilex vomitoria* 'Pendula') (Possible use in planting pits)
- American Holly** (*Ilex opaca*) (Recommended cultivars: 'Savanna', 'Fosters', 'Dahoon'. Possible use in planting pits)

Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*) (Possible use in planting pits)

Trident Maple (*Acer buergerianum*) (Recommended cultivars: TBD)

River Birch (*Betula nigra*) (Possible use in larger planting pits)

Sweetgum 'Slender Silhouette' (*Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Slender Silhouette') (Possible use in planting pits)

Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*) (Possible use in planting pits)

RECOMMENDED TREES FOR LANDSCAPES AND PARKS

Common Name (*Botanical Name*)

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstronemia indica*) (See <https://www.tamu.edu> for cultivars; possible use in planting pits)

Cherry Laurel (*Prunus caroliniana*) (Not recommended as monoculture planting; can suffer from ice/snow breakage)

Eastern Redbud (*Cercis Canadensis*) (Guarded use; overnight high summer temperatures can create respiration problems)

Fringe Tree 'Retusus' (*Chionanthus retusus*) (Recommended cultivar: Tokyo Towers)

Fringe Tree 'Virginicus' (*Chionanthus virginicus*)

Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangeana*) (Recommended cultivars: Galaxy, Betty, Jane, Leonard Messel [*magnolia x leobneri*])

Sourwood, Sorrel Tree (*Oxydendrum arboretum*)

Southern Magnolia 'Little Gem' (*Magnolia grandiflora* 'Little Gem') (Recommended cultivar: 'Teddy Bear')

Star Magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*)

Weeping Yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria* 'Pendula')

American Holly (*Ilex opaca*) (Recommended cultivars: 'Savanna', 'Fosters', 'Dahoon')

Chinese Pistache (*Pistachia chinensis*)

Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)

Japanese Zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*) (Recommended cultivars: 'Musashino', 'Green Vase', 'Village Green')

Trident Maple (*Acer buergerianum*)

Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) (New cultivars: Cody Feathers, Cascade)

Black Gum / Black Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)

Nuttall Oak (*Quercus nuttalli*)

Shumard Oak (*Quercus shumardi*)

River Birch (*Betula nigra*)

Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

Southern Sugar Maple (*Acer floridanum*)

Maple 'Bloodgood' (*Acer palmatum* 'Bloodgood')

Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) (Recommended cultivars: TBD)

Sweetgum 'Slender Silhouette' (*Liquidambar styraciflua* 'Slender Silhouette')

Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)

Chalk Bark Maple (*Acer leucoderme*)

Cherry 'Okame' (*Prunus* "Okame")

Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)

Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) (Recommended cultivars: 'Green Giant', 'Emerald')

Beech (*Fagus*)

Palmetto Palm (*Sabal palmetto*)

Windmill Palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*)

WIND RESISTANT TREES

Common Name (*Botanical Name*)

High Wind Resistance

Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*)

Pond Cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*)

Moderate to High Wind Resistance

Pignut Hickory (*Carya glabra*)

Mockernut Hickory / White Hickory (*Carya tomentosa*)

Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)

Sweetbay Magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)

Water Tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*)

Black Tupelo /Black Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

Swamp Chestnut Oak (*Quercus michauxii*)