

## **Tree Replacement Requirements in Ashborough East**

These requirements were developed to identify desirable replacements for trees approved by the ARB for removal in cases where the ARB mandates tree replacement as a condition for approval. Replacement tree size to be discussed with ARB.

**Preferred hardwood native trees** – commonly found in Dorchester County woodland areas and well-adapted to Lowcountry growing conditions:

1. Oaks (all varieties)
2. Dogwood
3. Beech
4. Tupelo (Black)
5. Savannah Holly (tree forms)
6. Magnolia (tree forms)
7. Hornbeam (also known as Ironwood)
8. Red Buckeye (small flowering buckeye tree)

**Acceptable alternate trees** - which are non-native, fruit, nut, ornamental, or small trees:

1. Apple (ornamental & fruiting varieties)
2. Cedar
3. Cherry (ornamental & fruiting varieties)
4. Crabapple
5. Cypress (Leyland and varieties)
6. Elm – especially “Drake” Elm
7. Ginkgo
8. Golden Rain Tree
9. Hemlock
10. Honey Locust
11. Japanese Zelkova
12. Linden
13. Loquat
14. Maple - Japanese
15. Mimosa
16. Palm (not native)
17. Peach (ornamental & fruiting varieties)
18. Pecan
19. Plum (ornamental & fruiting varieties)
20. Redbud
21. Sassafras
22. Sourwood
23. Walnut

**Acceptable trees** - which can have problems - Some have branches which easily break during storms - some may cause root damage if planted near lawns or too close to driveways or foundations:

1. Ash (surface rooting)
2. Bald Cypress (“knees” may protrude thru lawns)
3. Birch (surface rooting, drops limbs & leaves)
4. Bradford Pear (large limb breakage in windstorms)
5. Maple – Red (surface rooting)
6. Pine (surface rooting, drops limbs & cones)
7. Sycamore (sheds bark)
8. Willow (drops limbs in windstorms)
9. Tulip Poplar (disease-prone, litter, very tall)

**Non-acceptable trees** (not allowed as replacements)

1. Maple – Silver (much surface rooting)
2. Sweetgum (drops gumballs)
3. Chinese Tallow (aka Popcorn Tree – toxic fruit)
4. Hackberry (weed tree with unattractive bark)

The preceding are identified as TREES in Landscape Plants of the Southeast\*, R. Gordon Halfacre and Anne R. Shawcroft, (1979), Sparks Press, Raleigh, NC.

## **Trees, Shrubs, and Bushes**

Some homeowners may not know the differences between TREES, SHRUBS, and BUSHES. **If the ARB requires a replacement TREE or TREES as a condition for approval of removing an existing tree or trees, a large planting of larger SHRUBS or BUSHES may qualify as possible alternate replacements.** The differences noted below are from Webster’s 3<sup>rd</sup> New International Dictionary, editor in chief Philip Babcock Gove, Ph.D., Merriam-Webster Inc., Springfield, MA (1993)).

### **A. Tree**

“A woody perennial plant having a single main stem that may be short, but is usually considerably elongated, has generally few or no branches on its lower part, and is crowned with a head of branches and foliage” (p. 2435)

### **B. Shrub**

“A low, usually several-stemmed woody plant” (p.2108)

### **C. Bush**

“A low densely branched shrub, suggesting a single plant.” (p.301) (Note: the term “Bush” is also slang for “Shrub”.)

## **Examples of SHRUB Species**

Azalea	Gardenia	Privet
Bamboo	Holly (shrub type)	Quince
Boxwood	Honeysuckle	Raphiolepis
Camelia	Hydrangea	Oakleaf Hydrangea
Cleyera	Jasmine	Rose
Cotoneaster	Juniper	Spirea
Crape Myrtle	Laurel	Star Magnolia
Deutzia	Ligustrum	Sweet Bay
Elaeagnus	Lilac	Tea Olive
Euonymus	Oleander	Viburnum
Fatsia	Podocarpus	Wax Myrtle
Firethorn	Pittosporum	Yucca
Forsythia	American Beautyberry	

The above are identified as SHRUBS in Landscape Plants of the Southeast\*, R. Gordon Halfacre and Anne R. Shawcroft, (1979), Sparks Press, Raleigh, NC.

### **\*Notes:**

1. Landscape Plants of the Southeast is available at the Summerville Library under call number “635.9 HAL”.
2. Identification information is also available on the Internet, other gardening books (e.g., “Southern Living” series), local master gardeners, landscapers, and the Clemson Extension Service.