

Replacement Trees in Ashborough East

These selections are desirable replacement tree species in cases where the ARB mandates tree replacement as a condition for removal approval for an existing tree or trees, or as remediation for unauthorized removals. Replacement tree size (diameter and height) must be reviewed and approved by the ARB before planting.

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

1. Oaks (all varieties)
2. Japanese Maple (large-leaf tree type - *acer palmatum*)
3. Redbud
4. Beech

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

1. Cherry (ornamental varieties)
2. Ginkgo
3. Elm – especially “Drake” Elm
4. Honey Locust
5. Linden
6. Sourwood
7. Walnut
8. Tupelo (Black)
9. Pecan
10. Palm (tree forms)
11. Cypress (“Carolina Sapphire” evergreen cultivar)
12. Cedar (evergreen)
13. Cryptomeria (evergreen)
14. Arborvitae (“Green Giant”, “Emerald Green”, or “American Pillar” evergreen cultivars)

Problem 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, etc.:

1. Ash (surface rooting - leggy mature appearance)
2. Bald Cypress (“knees” may protrude thru lawns)
3. Birch (surface rooting, drops limbs & leaves)
4. Crabapple (drops fruit litter)
5. Red Maple (surface rooting)
6. Pine (surface rooting, drops limbs & cones)
7. Magnolia (drops dead leaf litter)
8. Savannah Holly (fallen leaves have spikes)
9. Dogwood (difficult to establish; disease-prone)
10. Leyland Cypress (disease-prone)

Non-acceptable trees (not allowed as replacements)

1. Silver Maple (surface rooting - weak wood)
2. Sweetgum (drops gumballs)
3. Chinese Tallow (aka Popcorn Tree – toxic fruit)
4. Hackberry (weed tree with unattractive bark)
5. Bradford Pear (trunks split in windstorms)
6. Sycamore (sheds bark)
7. Willow (drops limbs in windstorms)
8. Tulip Poplar (disease-prone, litter, very tall)

The above 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, as approved by the ARB, may qualify as a possible alternate replacement. The differences noted below are from Webster’s 3rd 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/Tulip Magnolia
Deutzia	Ligustrum	Sweet Bay
Elaeagnus	Lilac	Tea Olive
Euonymus	Oleander	Viburnum
Fatsia	Podocarpus	Wax Myrtle
Firethorn	Pittosporum	Yucca
Forsythia	Beautyberry	Loquat

Japanese Maple (fine-leaved bush type - *acer dissectum*)

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

***Reference Notes & Publications:**

1. ***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
2. ***Recommended:*** *Plants in Design: A Guide to Designing with Southern Landscape Plants* by Brad E. Davis and David Nichols, University of Georgia (2021)