

TREE CARE PROGRAM

VILLAGE OF ALGONQUIN



As the caretakers of Algonquin's "Urban Forest", the Algonquin Parks and Forestry Department and Ecologist work together to manage all of the trees on Village parkways, right of ways, formal parks, and open spaces. There are times in which tree care and removal becomes necessary to mitigate a potential risk to life or property. In essence, the majority of tree removal work is required to reduce risk, promote healthy new tree growth, and improve the quality of the ecosystem.



MOST COMMON REASONS FOR TREE REMOVAL



Unhealthy, or high-risk trees that overhang a building, sidewalk, path, or road that is frequently used by people



Trees growing close to utilities or power lines that pose a high risk to disruption of service



Trees growing within stormwater drainage areas that could block the flow of water, increasing flooding



Trees that block sightlines at intersections or hinder visibility of street signs and stoplights



Weedy and invasive trees that unintentionally grow due to seed dispersal in unwanted areas

WHAT TREES TO AVOID

In addition, there are certain tree species that, for one reason or another, have a higher risk for failure.

- 🍃 **Box Elder:** heart rot, girdling roots, soft wood
- 🍃 **Buckthorn:** Invasive, will choke out desirable tree species
- 🍃 **Cottonwood:** Soft wood, spreads quickly
- 🍃 **Pear Trees:** Frost cracking, poor branch structure, invasive
- 🍃 **Silver and Norway Maple:** Soft wood, girdling roots
- 🍃 **Sugar Maple:** Girdling roots, poor root structure, frost crack



Tree root/shoot growth to be removed to prevent asphalt damage



Diseased Ash trees to be removed



New tree plantings to replace trees removed due to Emerald Ash borer



Damaged tree from beavers



Hazardous tree breakage in park area

SMART PLANTING

A GUIDE TO PLANTING TREES NEAR UTILITY LINES*

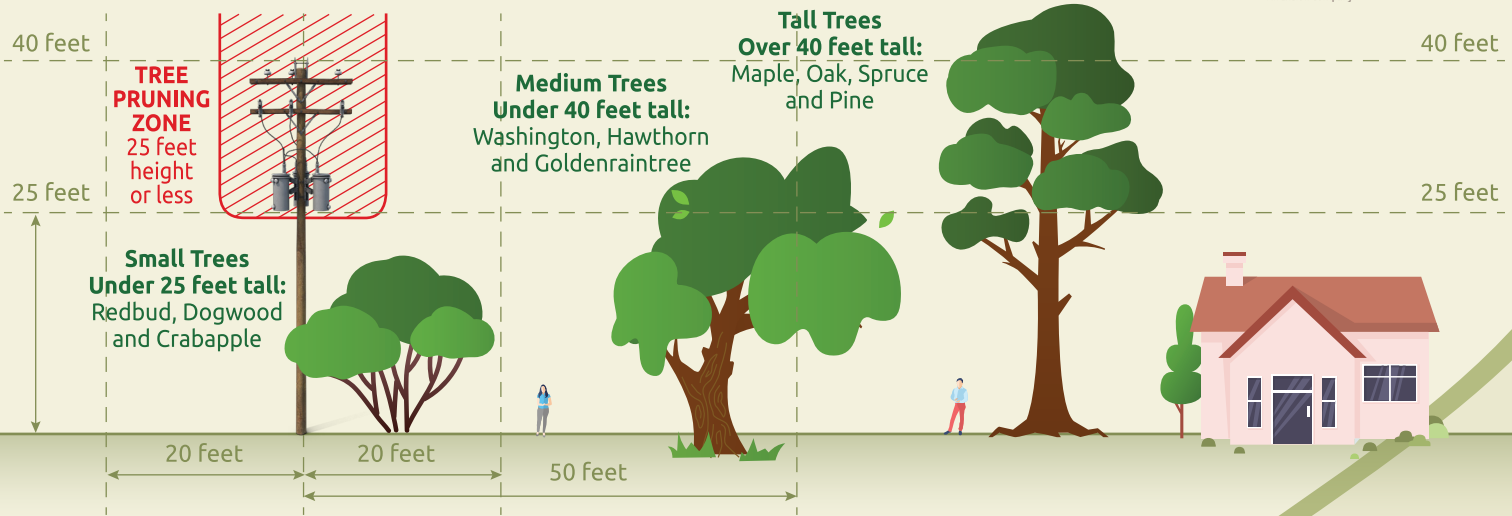


Trees play a valuable role in our communities; they provide shade, wildlife habitat, and many other environmental benefits. However, tall trees that exist near utility lines can threaten our ability to provide safe, reliable utility service. Approximately 92% of tree-related interruptions are caused by seemingly healthy tree branches that have been broken and come into contact with power lines running from pole to pole. High winds and storms can cause tree branches to break and fall onto lines, utility poles and other equipment, causing damage and service interruptions.

*The information on this side of the brochure comes from ComEd and The Morton Arboretum resources. To learn more about "The Power of Smart Planting" please visit ComEd.com/Trees. Additional planting information can be found at MortonArb.org/plant-and-protect.

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A SHORT TREE IS A WISE CHOICE

PROPER PREPARATION TO PLANT

When it comes to selecting the best tree to plant, think low-growing trees that mature at heights of less than 25 feet. Selecting the right trees will help you avoid power outages and will reduce the need for utility tree trimming in the future. If you are selecting trees that grow taller than 25 feet, consideration should be given to the size and shape of the tree at maturity, as well as the location to nearby power lines. Tall trees that grow to more than 50 feet at maturity should be planted furthest from the power lines. Here are our recommendations for shorter trees to plant about 20 feet away from power lines:



Amur Maackia
Growth Rate: Slow
Native to: Eastern Asia



Thornless Cockspur
Growth Rate: Medium
Native to: Midwestern US



Eastern Redbud
Growth Rate: Medium
Native to: Midwestern US



Allegheny Serviceberry
Growth Rate: Medium
Native to: Midwestern US



Cornelian Dogwood
Growth Rate: Slow-Medium
Native to: Europe



American Hornbeam
Growth Rate: Slow
Native to: Midwestern US

BE SAFE! CALL J.U.L.I.E.

1-800-892-0123

Be safe! You are required by Illinois law to call 811 to locate gas, electric, and telephone lines before you dig—and that includes when planting a tree. Contacting a power line with a shovel or pick can damage power lines—or worse—cause severe injuries or death. Please call J.U.L.I.E. (Joint Utility Locating for Excavators) at 1-800-892-0123 or 811. You also can visit www.illinois1call.com.