

LAND USE

145 Attachment 8

Township of Pilesgrove

Appendix A

**Approved List of Replacement Tree Species and Planting Standards
For the Township of Pilesgrove**

Tree Species	Planting Season	Planting Procedure (soil type, watering, pruning, staking, wrapping, exposure, depth, mulching, etc.)
Accolade Flowering Cherry All Species	Early fall	Regular soil. Dig a hole about two times the size of your pot and the same depth as the root ball.
Amur Maple	Spring or fall	Adaptable to a variety of soils, except alkaline or poorly-drained soils. Soil pH - 4.5 to 7.5. Subject to chlorosis on alkaline soils.
Crape Myrtle	Early spring	Full sun and well-drained loamy, clay soil.
Dogwood	Spring	When the soil is moist and before the tree growth begins. Dig a hole that is roughly 2/3 the depth of the root ball.
Eastern Redbud	Early spring	Regular Soil. Dig a hole about twice the width and about as deep as the root ball. Place your tree level in the hole.
Gray Birch	Spring or fall	Avoid growing birch trees in hot, dry locations. Select a planting site that has shaded soil in the afternoon.
Holly, Ilex opaca All Species	Spring or fall	To plant a new shrub, dig a hole approximately two or three times the size of the plant's root ball, but not quite as deep. Although American holly tolerates a wide range of soils, it does not accept alkaline conditions or dense, poorly drained soil. But if you have a well-drained soil that you can acidify, this plant will do marvelously in most sunny or part shade locations.
Ivory Silk Tree Lilac	Spring	Regular soil. Dig a hole that is roughly 2/3 the depth of the root ball.
Juglans, all species (walnut)	Mid-December to mid-January	Regular topsoil & sand mix. Plant immediately or keep moist in sand or sawdust outside until it's planted.
Kalopanax Pictus (caster aralia)	Early spring	Best in deep, moist, fertile, well-drained soils in full sun
Liquidambar Styraciflua (sweet gum)	Spring	Best growth rates are obtained on alluvial swamp sites and on imperfectly and poorly drained soils having a high clay content.
Maclura Pomifera (osage orange)	Spring & fall	A full sun to part shade lover, this plant is easily grown in average, dry to medium, well-drained soils.
Oaks — All species White, Post, Black, Spanish, Scrub, Pin, Red, Willow, etc.	Fall to December or February	Red oak grows about twice as fast as white oak, but are a bit less tolerant of soil moisture variations. Fast growing. It is a bit tolerant of shade and can grow under the canopy of older

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October Glory Red Maple	Early spring or fall	Requires full or partial light, well-drained, moist soil, and occasional pruning
Paperbark Maple	Fall	Prefers full sun to partial shade in moist, well-drained soil. It will grow in a variety of soil types, including sand, loam, or clay and is adaptable to a variety of pH levels
Pitch Pine	Spring	Pitch pine is usually restricted to the less fertile soils-those of shallow depth, or of sandy or gravelly texture. Many of the northern stands are found on sandy outwash plains of glacial origin. The species also occupies sandy and gravelly soils of alluvial and marine origin.
Queen Elizabeth Hedge Maple	Spring or fall	Regular soil.
Red Cedar, Juniperus virginiana	Spring or fall	Planted in full sun or partial shade, Eastern Red Cedar will easily grow on a variety of soils, including clay, but will not do well on soils kept continually moist. The Eastern Red Cedar grows in acidic, alkaline, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, silty loam, well drained and clay soils.
Salix, all species (weeping willow)	Fall	Plant in an area with consistently moist soil. Opt for areas with full sun in colder regions or partial shade in warmer regions
Sassafras, sassafras albidum	Fall	Regular soil. Sassafras trees will grow in part shade to part sun and are soil tolerant
Silver Maple	Spring or fall	On occasions silver maple may occupy low pH (2.2 to 3.3) muck or shallow peat soils (order Histosols), but is not generally found in soils where acidity is below 4.0 (26)
Sugar Maple	Spring or fall	Very shade tolerant and grows best on well-drained loamy soils with a pH level between 5.5 to 7.3. This species does not grow well on dry, shallow soils and is rarely, if ever, found in swamps

Please visit any of the following sites, which list safe vs. invasive species for additional guidance Jersey Friendly Yards, the Native Plant Society of NJ, or the Audubon Society.

Any tree not listed must be approved by the Woodstown-Pilesgrove Joint Environmental Commission.