

BILL NO. 2165 AMENDED

ORDINANCE NO. 2165

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING CHAPTER 102 TREES AND SHRUBS IN ITS ENTIRETY AND REPLACING IT WITH A NEW CHAPTER 102 TREES AND LANDSCAPING.

WHEREAS, the City of Ladue adopted Ordinance 2104 in January 2015 that added Article III to Chapter 102 which established that landscape plan approval is required for new single family homes; and

WHEREAS, the City has been in receipt of feedback regarding the lack of a formal landscape plan review process that specifies landscape plan requirements and review criteria; and

WHEREAS, the City has been in receipt of feedback regarding the tree removal permit process; and

WHEREAS, members of the Building Department staff reviewed Chapter 102 in its entirety and based on the feedback as described above, created an updated Chapter 102; and

WHEREAS, City Council, after careful review, desires to and finds it in the best interests of the community to repeal Chapter 102 and adopt a new Chapter 102; and

WHEREAS, a copy of this bill has been made available for public inspection prior to its consideration by the Council and read by title two times in an open meeting prior to passage.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LADUE, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The City of Ladue hereby repeals existing Chapter 102 of the Ladue Code and enacts a new Chapter 102 in lieu thereof as set out in "Exhibit 1" attached hereto and incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its adoption and approval by the Mayor.

PASSED THIS 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2017.

President, City Council

ADOPTED AND APPROVED THIS 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2017.

Nancy Spewak, Mayor

ATTEST:

Laura A. Rider, City Clerk

Chapter 102 - TREES AND LANDSCAPING

ARTICLE I. - IN GENERAL

Sec. 102-1. Statement of intent:

The purpose of this ordinance is to:

1. Aid with erosion and storm water control.
2. Mitigation of air pollution.
3. Protection of property values and prevention of safety hazards.
4. Maintain the goals of the Comprehensive Plan of the City of Ladue.

Sec. 102-2. - Sight obstructions at intersections, etc.

(a) All intersections must have clear visibility on all corners for pedestrians and motorists. There shall be a triangular area formed by measuring 30 feet along the curb lines of both intersecting streets that must be clear from any shrubbery, trees, plants, fences, or other impediments that obstruct the

view of motorists and pedestrians. Grass and/or landscaping materials such as flowers and bushes are permitted in this clearance zone, provided that such landscaping materials do not hinder sight distance, become a public nuisance, or exceed 36 inches in height.

(b) Driveways must have clear visibility for access to the adjoining street. Grass and/or landscaping materials such as flowers and bushes shall be planted in such a manner as to not hinder sight distance or become a public nuisance.

(c) Tree limbs over sidewalks and streets must be properly maintained to allow pedestrians to walk on sidewalks and vehicles to travel on streets without interference. Shrubs, bushes and other objects shall not project into the sidewalk or street travel area. To ensure safety of motorists and pedestrians, vegetation needs to be maintained to a minimum of eight feet overhanging a sidewalk and 12 feet overhanging the roadway.

(d) No person owning or occupying a lot in the City shall allow any tree, shrubbery, plant, fence, structure, or other impediment, or any part thereof, to be located within 36 inches of a fire hydrant. It shall also be the duty of such person to ensure that at all times such fire hydrant is clearly visible from any street (public or private).

Sec. 102-3. - Obstruction of pathways and streets.

No person owning or occupying a lot in this City located adjacent to a pathway or street (public or private), shall plant or maintain trees, shrubbery, or any structure which overhangs so as to obstruct said pathway or street (public or private), or any portion thereof used by persons making a normal and common use of the pathway or street (public or private).

Sec. 102-4. - Removal of dead trees and dead tree limbs.

(a) It shall be the duty of any person owning property in the City, to cut down to ground level all dead or dying trees (including diseased trees) or cut down or remove tree branches or limbs on such property, which by reason of their location, size, or state of deterioration, constitute a danger to the public health, safety, or welfare and remove from the property all parts thereof, except as provided in subsection (b) below.

(b) Wood from felled trees or from a supplied source, to be used as firewood by the occupant of a property, shall be neatly stacked and stored only in rear or side yards. Trees cut down with the intent to be used as firewood shall be sized to a maximum length of 36 inches with a diameter of not more than 6 inches.

(c) It shall also be the duty of such persons to remove from such property any trees or limbs that have fallen onto their property, including creeks.

(d) It shall be strictly prohibited to discard trees, limbs, leaves, and any other vegetative debris on or in any sink hole, waterway, swale, or any other watercourse.

Sec. 102-5—Invasive Species.

No planting shall take place of the following nuisance or invasive plants/trees; see complete list established by Missouri Department of Conservation. This list includes, but is not limited to Honeysuckle species (Bush Honeysuckle, Japanese Honeysuckle) and Bamboo (all types).

Sec. 102-6. Violations

If any person is in violation of the provisions of this Chapter and fails to correct such violations within the timeframe outlined in the written notice issued by the Building Department, the matter will be referred to municipal court for prosecution.

Sec. 102-7. Penalties

Penalties for violation of this Chapter shall be as follows: in addition to any other remedy or penalty that may exist in law or equity, violation on parcel or lot, may be up to \$100.00 each day any violation continues after the notification period as defined by the Building Department.

ARTICLE II. – REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF TREES AND WOODLANDS

Sec. 1028- Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to protect against the unnecessary and arbitrary destruction and loss of trees and woodlands and, where such loss is necessary, to provide for replacement of trees and woodlands.

Sec. 102-9. - Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this article and article III, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Caliper: The diameter of a tree trunk measured at 6 inches above the ground for trees up to 4 inch caliper or 12 inches above the ground for trees 4 inch caliper to 12 inch caliper. Typically used to describe the size of nursery stock or recently planted trees. For trees with multiple stems, the caliper of each stem shall be measured and the average of all measurements shall constitute the caliper of the tree. (See definition of “Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)” for measurement of larger trees over 12 inch caliper).

Condition, Existing Trees:

Good Condition – The tree shape and form is average to excellent. The tree has a good main trunk. The branches may be crowded with minor branch dieback. There are few or minor pests, good leaf color and size, and no obvious root or structural problems.

Fair Condition – The tree needs pruning of live or dead branches due to habit, decline, or lack of maintenance. The tree may have pest problems or minor trunk damage, poor branch angle or multi-trunks. There are no obvious structural or hazardous conditions.

Poor Condition – The tree has many dead branches, splitting trunk, and hazardous branches with more than half of the crown dead. The tree may be leaning, have structural problems, or extensive damage from insects or disease.

Dead/Dying Condition – The tree has extensive branch dieback or trunk decay, storm damaged branches, heavy pest problems, or already dead and needing to be removed.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH): The diameter of a tree trunk at 4.5 feet above ground for trees over 12 caliper inches. For species of trees whose normal growth pattern is characterized by multiple stems the diameter at breast height of each stem shall be measured and the average of all measurements shall constitute the diameter of the tree.

Invasive Species: A plant, fungus, or animal species that is not native to a specific location (an introduce species), and which has a tendency to spread to a degree believed to cause damage to the environment, human economy, or human health. See complete list established by Missouri Department of Conservation.

Landmark Tree: A softwood tree with a diameter breast height (DBH) greater than or equal to 20 inches or a hardwood tree with a diameter breast height (DBH) greater than or equal to 24 inches. Tree must be in good or fair condition, as defined herein, and not be an invasive species as defined by the Missouri Department of Conservation.

Lot: A parcel of land occupied or intended for occupancy for a permitted use.

Three-inch Caliper Equivalency: Sizes for each tree type that is equivalent to a 3 inch caliper tree to satisfy the tree replacement requirement.

- a) Canopy Tree: (1) 3" inch caliper
- b) Small Deciduous Tree: (2) 1-1/2" caliper or (1) 3" caliper
- c) Flowering Tree: 2" single stem, 8' height clump, or 1-1/2" caliper multi-stem
- d) Evergreen tree: 7' height

Woodland: An area of trees that is a low-density forest covering one-quarter acre or more and consisting of trees having a 2 inch or greater caliper.

Section 102-10. City Arborist

The City shall have a certified arborist either on staff or as appointed by the Mayor for the purpose of reviewing tree removal permit applications and tree replacement plans.

Sec. 102-11. – Tree Removal Permit, fee, and replacement requirements—Required.

(a) No person shall remove, injure, damage, or cause the death of a living tree having a caliper of six or more inches, or clear or cut within a woodland area any trees having a caliper of three inches unless the person has first secured a permit from the City.

(b) No person shall remove, injure, damage, or cause the death of any living tree or other vegetation from the City's right-of-way unless the person has first secured a permit from the City.

(c) No person shall remove, injure, damage, or cause the death of any living tree within a stream buffer as outlined in Chapter 110 Article IV

(d) Tree replacement is required when 25% of the trees are proposed to be removed on the property or when 25% or more of any woodland is proposed to be cleared on the property. If 25% or more of the trees or woodlands on the property are removed, any tree scheduled for removal having a caliper of 6" or more shall be replaced by a tree having at least a 6" caliper or with two (2) 3" caliper equivalent trees. At least half of the replacement trees must be canopy trees from the Approved Tree List.

(e) The fee for the tree removal permit, for live trees, shall be \$100 to cover the costs incurred for the City Arborist to visit the site, review the plan, and inspect tree replacement. A \$100 deposit will be required prior to issuance of the permit for projects requiring tree replacement.

(f) In conjunction with issuance of the tree removal permit, the City will provide a tree removal permit card which must be displayed at the property during the tree removal process and shall not be removed until completion of the work.

Section 102-12. – Documentation Requirements – For construction projects subject to Architectural Review Board approval

A tree protection plan, tree chart, and tree survey are required to be submitted to the City for review for all projects subject to Architectural Review Board approval if the project includes tree removal. The documentation of trees on site should include the following:

(1) Tree chart keyed to a tree survey of all the trees on the site over 6" caliper. Chart must include genus, species, size, and condition, as defined herein

(2) Identification of woodlands (trees over 3" caliper min) including total number of trees in the woodland, number of trees to be removed, and percentage of tree removal in the woodland

(3) The overall tree removal percentage for the entire property

(4) Tree survey to include accurate surveyed location of each tree on the civil survey

- (5) Illustration of the drip line/critical root zone of all existing trees
- (6) Designation of tree status: to be removed or saved
- (7) Purpose or reason for removal: dead/dying, poor condition, in the improvement footprint, etc.
- (8) Photographs of each tree keyed to the tree chart and survey
- (9) Indicated percentage of tree removal
- (10) Indicated Landmark Trees on the tree chart and survey
- (11) Narrative explanation of why a Landmark tree cannot be preserved if it is shown to be removed
- (12) List of trees to be used as replacement trees, with size of trees and enough information to indicate that the replacement requirement is met

Sec. 102-13. – Tree Removal Application – For tree removal not related to an Architectural Review Board construction project

The application for a Tree Removal Permit if Architectural Review Board approval is not required must include the following information:

- (1) Address of the property
- (2) Number of total acres of the property affected
- (3) Name of person making application
- (4) Interest of applicant in property
- (5) Name of the fee owner, if not the applicant
- (6) Number of trees to be removed
- (7) The location of trees to be removed and the location of the trees remaining
- (8) Number of acres/square feet of woodlands to be cleared
- (9) Purpose of removal
- (10) The location of any replacement trees to be planted, with a statement of the number and type
- (11) Photographs showing the property involved and the area where the trees are to be removed
- (12) Label all Landmark trees on the plan
- (13) Narrative explanation of why a Landmark tree cannot be preserved if it is shown to be removed.

Sec. 102-14. – Approval Process

- (a) A completed application for a permit required by this Chapter shall be submitted to the Building Department who shall have the certified City Arborist review the tree removal application for compliance with the tree removal requirements.

(b) The permit shall not be issued if the City Arborist finds that the tree or woodland removal will substantially increase stormwater drainage on other downstream lots, substantially decrease the quality of a visual or physical buffer, if tree removal is located within a required stream buffer, or substantially and adversely affect the character of the surrounding neighborhood so as to reduce the value of surrounding homes. If such problems will not be created, the City Arborist may issue the permit under the following conditions:

(1) Replacement of any removed trees having a caliper of six inches or more by a tree having at least a six-inch caliper. This may be comprised of two (2) three-inch (3") caliper trees or equivalent as defined in Section 102-9.

(2) Replacement of each tree in a woodland having a three-inch or greater caliper by a new tree having a three-inch caliper. This may be comprised of two (2) one and one-half-inch (1.5") caliper trees. This shall be required when 25 percent or more of the trees on the lot or within a woodland have been removed or are planned for removal.

(3) At least half of the replacement trees must be canopy trees from the Approved Tree List.

(c) The planting of the trees required under subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be guaranteed by an escrow approved by the City as determined by the City Arborist. The amount shall be adequate to ensure the completion of the work, including re-plantings.

(d) If a permit is not issued, the reasons for the denial shall be made in writing and a copy sent to the applicant.

(e) When no appropriate tree locations are available, a payment of One Hundred Twenty Dollars (\$120.00) per replacement caliper inch may be paid to the City's Tree Fund which shall be utilized for future forestry efforts in the City. This option may reduce the required number of trees on a project by no more than 25 per cent.

(f) Any party aggrieved by the decision of the City Arborist shall have the right to appeal such decision by filing a notice of appeal with the Zoning Board of Adjustment within thirty days of the decision.

Sec. 102-15. - Exemptions.

(a) The requirements of this article shall not apply to removal of tree(s) with less than a six-inch caliper in a non-woodland area or removal of a tree with less than a three-inch caliper in a woodland area as long as such removal does not constitute 25 percent or more removal of trees on the property or within the woodland area

(b) Tree removal shall be considered cumulative when successive tree removal applications are submitted to the City for review.

Sec. 102-16 – Inspections.

For all permits requiring tree replacement, the City Arborist will inspect the property prior to the final approval of the permit and release of the deposit, if any.

Sec. 102-17 – Tree Removal License

All contractors performing tree removal in the City of Ladue shall be licensed through the City in accordance with Section 50-22(6) of the Code of Ordinances. Licensed contractors must be able to provide proof of license at all times while performing work within the City of Ladue.

ARTICLE III – TREE PROTECTION

Sec. 102-18. – Purpose

The purpose of this article is to provide protection to trees during the construction process, which will provide the homeowner and neighbors the ability to enjoy beautiful, healthy trees for many years to come.

Sec. 102-19. – Definitions

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): The zone around the tree that will be maintained at the original grade and original conditions over the course of the development. This zone is determined by the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) location and must be no less than a 5-foot radius from the trunk per caliper inch or DBH. Tree protection fence must be placed at the perimeter of the TPZ.

Critical Root Zone (CRZ): The zone under the canopy and around the trunk of a tree that contains the tree's root structure and the space above ground within the tree's canopy drip line or beyond. The CRZ can be observed on site and is also estimated to be 1.25 feet for every 1 inch of tree diameter breast height or caliper. The observed or calculated CRZ that is larger will take precedence.

Tree Protection Plan (TPP): Drawings that graphically illustrate the existing trees on the project site, adjacent to the site and in the right-of-way. The TPP will include graphic depictions of the Tree Protection Zones (TPZ)/tree protection fence, Critical Root Zone (CRZ), and locations of tree protection measures (such as root pruning, aeration, etc.) to protect trees during construction or other site disruptions. A written description of tree protection measures must also be included on the drawing. Required elements of the TPP can be included on the Landscape Plan or submitted as a separate plan.

Sec. 102-20. – Tree Protection Requirements

- (a) Contractor shall stake clearing limits to coordinate the locations for tree protection measures and tree protection fencing installation.
- (b) Contractor shall build and maintain temporary fences of brightly-colored plastic tree protection fencing and signage so that construction workers can clearly see zones from where equipment must be kept clear. Signage will indicate “DO NOT ENTER”, “DO NOT REMOVE,” or other messages that communicate the importance of the tree protection fencing. Tree protection fence must be maintained at all times. It cannot be removed at any time during the construction. Upon completion of construction, all barriers, fencing, and debris shall be removed from the site by the contractor.
- (c) No clearing or grading shall begin in any area of construction site where tree preservation measures have not been completed.
- (d) No construction equipment can be operated within Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) of the trees that are to be protected. Access to fenced preservation areas by construction equipment, materials, or individuals that may cause harm to protected trees is prohibited.
- (e) Contractor will be prohibited from cutting into tree’s roots, compacting the soil over roots, or changing the ground level around the tree during construction. Root pruning, a tree protection measure, must be completed by qualified experts (Forester or Arborist) prior to any construction.
- (f) Attachment of any signage or fencing to any tree is strictly prohibited.

ARTICLE IV. - LANDSCAPE REVIEW

Sec. 102-21. - Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to provide regulations for the review and approval of landscape design and plant selections for permitted building projects involving new main buildings and any project that disturbs more than one acre within the City of Ladue to:

- (1) Enhance the beauty, livability, and prosperity of the community;
- (2) Encourage originality, creativity, and diversity in design and to avoid monotony;
- (3) Preserve greenspace by requiring the preservation/replacement of existing trees and enhanced landscape;
- (4) Maintain and promote tree canopy coverage;
- (5) Provide a transition between adjacent lots;

- (6) Complement and enhance the landscape of the surrounding neighborhood;
- (7) Soften the appearance of structures and equipment;
- (8) Control erosion and protect water quality; and
- (9) Strategically control flooding through the use of plantings (such as rain gardens)

Sec. 102-22. – Landscape design principles

- 1 Landscaping shall, whenever possible, create and preserve visual buffer zones between neighboring properties.
- 2 Landscaping shall be located to screen and soften air conditioning units, pool equipment, driveway pads, retaining walls, blank facades, and other poor views from neighbors.
- 3 The landscape plan shall consider the entire property, including front, side, and rear yards.
- 4 Plantings should meet commercial landscape size, quality, and spacing standards
- 5 Landscape designs should incorporate and enhance existing natural landscapes and existing trees.
- 6 Residents should choose a type of landscaping design preference (i.e. naturalistic vs. formal, etc.) and be consistent with the chosen design.
- 7 Landscaping shall be chosen to provide a variety of colors, textures, and sizes.
- 8 Landscape designs should be compatible with and enhance the architectural character and features of the buildings on site, and help relate the building to the surrounding landscape.
- 9 Plantings shall not be invasive species, as defined by the Missouri Department of Conservation.

Sec. 102-23. – Landscape Plan Requirements for Residential lots.

A review and approval by a Missouri licensed landscape architect retained by the City of Ladue will be required for any new main building.

- 1 Landscaping shall be reviewed according to the following:
 - a. Each residential property is required to maintain a minimum percentage of green space according to Section V (G)(1) of the Zoning Ordinance. Required green space shall consist of undisturbed natural areas, lawn, planting beds, gardens, and water features including rain gardens and ponds, but not including pools.
 - b. Compliance with landscape design principals specified in Section 102.23

c. All yards bordering on streets, both public and private, shall be required to install at least one (1) canopy tree for every 100 feet of street frontage unless this frontage is occupied by existing trees in good or fair condition, as defined herein. This shall be applied to side and rear yards, whenever applicable as determined by the Missouri licensed landscape architect.

d. At least one tree shall be required for every one thousand (1,000) square feet of lot coverage for a residential development. If the required number and size of trees already exist on the site, the applicant shall not be required to plant additional trees, but will be required to maintain the existing trees.

e. Required landscaping shall be maintained in good growing condition. Whenever necessary, plantings shall be replaced with other plant materials to ensure continued compliance with landscaping requirements.

f. Trees that can reach a height of 25 feet shall not be planted within 15 feet of overhead utility lines.

g. Areas that consist primarily of invasive species as defined by Section 102-7 shall not count toward the minimum required green space.

2 Quality landscaping materials shall be installed at an appropriate spacing (density) and the following minimum size:

- a. Canopy trees – 3” caliper minimum
- b. Small deciduous trees – 2.5” caliper minimum
- c. Flowering trees – 2” single stem, 8’ feet tall clump, or 1.5” caliper multi-stem minimum
- d. Evergreen trees – 7’ height minimum
- e. Shrubs – 24” height minimum
- f. Perennials – 1 gallon minimum
- g. Groundcover – 1 quart minimum

3 Trees shall be selected from the approved Ladue Tree list (list available in the Building Department)

4 Invasive plants shall be prohibited. At least 25% of trees should be selected from the Missouri Native Plant List (copies available online or in the Building Department).

Section 102-24 – Landscape Plan Application Requirements for New Main Buildings

1. Landscape plan must be prepared by a licensed landscape architect, arborist, or urban forester.

A fee of \$500 will be assessed and applied towards the cost of the landscape architect review. Any difference between actual cost of review and fee paid by owner or developer shall be applied as an adjustment to the building permit fee.

3. The submittal should be accompanied by a written narrative that describes how application requirements and/or subsequent review comments have been addressed with an indication of where to find this information in the submittal.

4. The Landscape Review submittal should include the following:

- a. Context aerial image, such as imagery available from GIS, of the project site
- b. Photographs of key existing conditions and context photos of the front elevations of the homes on either side of the home and across the street
- c. Full-size, to-scale drawings including topographic survey, grading plan and utilities, and architectural drawings
- d. Drawing preparation and revision dates on each drawing submission
- e. Tree Preservation Plan (TPP) to illustrate tree removal and preservation plan to meet all other requirements of this Chapter
- f. Landscape plan for the entire new home and site improvements drawn over the civil grading plan to show:
 - i. North arrow and scale
 - ii. Existing and proposed contours
 - iii. Existing and proposed utilities

- iv. Existing and proposed tree locations
- v. Tree removal
- vi. New trees and other plantings
- vii. Plant labels and quantities
- viii. Plant list with genus/species, common name, installed size, container or B&B, and spacing
- ix. Tree and planting details
- x. Labels and illustrations regarding materials used for hardscapes, including sidewalks, driveways, patios, walls, and other features.

5. Any party aggrieved by the decision of the City's Landscape Architect shall have the right to appeal such decision by filing a notice of appeal with the Zoning Board of Adjustment within thirty days of the decision.

CITY OF LADUE APPROVED TREE LIST

Canopy Trees

Botanical Name Common Name

<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple (Missouri native)
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple (Missouri native)
<i>Acer truncatum</i>	Shantung Maple
<i>Aesculus spp</i>	Horsechestnut
<i>Alnus spp</i>	Alder
<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch (Missouri native)
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	European Hornbeam
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam (Missouri native)
<i>Carya spp</i>	Hickory
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark Hickory (Missouri native)
<i>Castanea spp</i>	Chestnut
<i>Celtis spp</i>	Hackberry (Missouri native)
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	Katsuratree

Cladrastis kentukea (C. lutea) American Yellowwood (Missouri native)

Cotinus obovatus American Smoke Tree (Missouri native)

Fagus spp Beech

Ginkgo biloba Ginkgo (male only)

Gleditsia triacanthos var. *inermis* Thornless Honey locust

Gymnocladus dioica Kentucky Coffeetree (Missouri native)

Liriodendron tulipifera Tulip poplar (Missouri native)

Magnolia acuminata Cucumber Tree Magnolia (Missouri native)

Magnolia macrophylla Bigleaf Magnolia

Metasequoia glyptostroboides Dawn Redwood

Nyssa sylvatica Black Gum (Missouri native)

Ostrya virginiana American Hophornbeam

Platanus x acerfolia London Planetree

Platanus occidentalis American Sycamore (Missouri native)

Quercus alba White Oak (Missouri native)

Quercus bicolor Swamp White Oak (Missouri native)

Quercus borealis Red Oak (Missouri native)

Quercus coccinea Scarlet Oak

Quercus imbricaria Shingle Oak (Missouri native)

Quercus macrocarpa Bur Oak (Missouri native)

Quercus muehlenbergii Chinkapin Oak (Missouri native)

Quercus palustris Pin Oak (Missouri native)

Quercus phellos Willow Oak (Missouri native)

Quercus robur English Oak

Quercus shumardii Shumard Oak (Missouri native)

Quercus stellata Post Oak (Missouri native)

Quercus velutina Black Oak

Sophora japonica Japanese Pagoda Tree

Taxodium distichum Bald Cypress (Missouri native)

Tilia americana American Linden (Missouri native)

Ulmus 'Homestead' Homestead Elm

Ulmus parvifolia Chinese Elm

Zelkova serrata Japanese Zelkova

Small Deciduous Trees

Botanical Name Common Name

Acer buergerianum Trident Maple

Acer campestre Hedge Maple

Acer japonicum Full Moon Maple

Acer palmatum Japanese Maple

Acer pensylvanicum Striped Maple

Asimina triloba Pawpaw (Missouri native)

Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata' Fastigate European Hornbeam

Carpinus betulus 'Columnaris' Columnar European Hornbeam

Carpinus caroliniana American Hornbeam/Ironwood

Sassafras albidum Common Sassafras (Missouri native)

Flowering Trees

Botanical Name Common Name

Amelanchier spp Serviceberry (Missouri native)

Cercis canadensis Eastern redbud (Missouri native)

Cercis spp Redbud

Chionanthus virginicus White Fringetree (Missouri native)

Cornus florida Flowering dogwood (Missouri native)

Cornus spp Dogwood

Cotinus obovatus American Smoketree (Missouri native)

Crataegus crusgalli var. *inermis* Thornless Hawthorn (Missouri native)

Crataegus mollis Downy Hawthorn (Missouri native)

Crataegus phaenopyrum Washington Hawthorn (Missouri native)

Crataegus spp (species with thorns) English Hawthorn (only in non-pedestrian areas due to thorns)

Crataegus viridis Green Hawthorn (Missouri native)

Koelreuteria paniculata Goldenrain Tree

Magnolia stellate Star magnolia

Magnolia virginiana Sweet Bay Magnolia

Magnolia x loebneri Loebner Magnolia

Magnolia x soulangiana Saucer magnolia

Malus spp Flowering Crabapples

Prunus spp Flowering Cherry

Syringa reticulata Japanese Tree Lilac

Viburnum prunifolium Blackhaw Viburnum (Missouri native)

Evergreen and Broadleaf Evergreen Trees

Botanical Name Common Name

Abies spp Fir

Chamaecyparis spp Falsecypress

Ilex opaca American Holly (Missouri native)

Juniperus virginiana Eastern Red Cedar (Missouri Native)

Juniperus virginiana 'Canaertii' Canaerti Juniper

Larix spp Larch

Magnolia grandiflora Southern Magnolia

Metasequoia glyptostroboides Dawn Redwood

Picea spp Spruce

Pinus spp Pine

Pinus echinata Short-leaf Pine (Missouri Native)

Pseudotsuga menziesii Douglas Fir

Thuja occidentalis American Arborvitae

Thuja orientalis Oriental Arborvitae

Tsuga canadensis Canada Hemlock

Small Evergreens

Botanical Name	Common Name
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Arborvitae spp	Arborvitae
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Ilex x attenuate 'Fosters #2'	Foster's Holly
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Juniperus chinensis varieties	Upright Juniper
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Juniperus scopulorum varieties	Upright Juniper
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