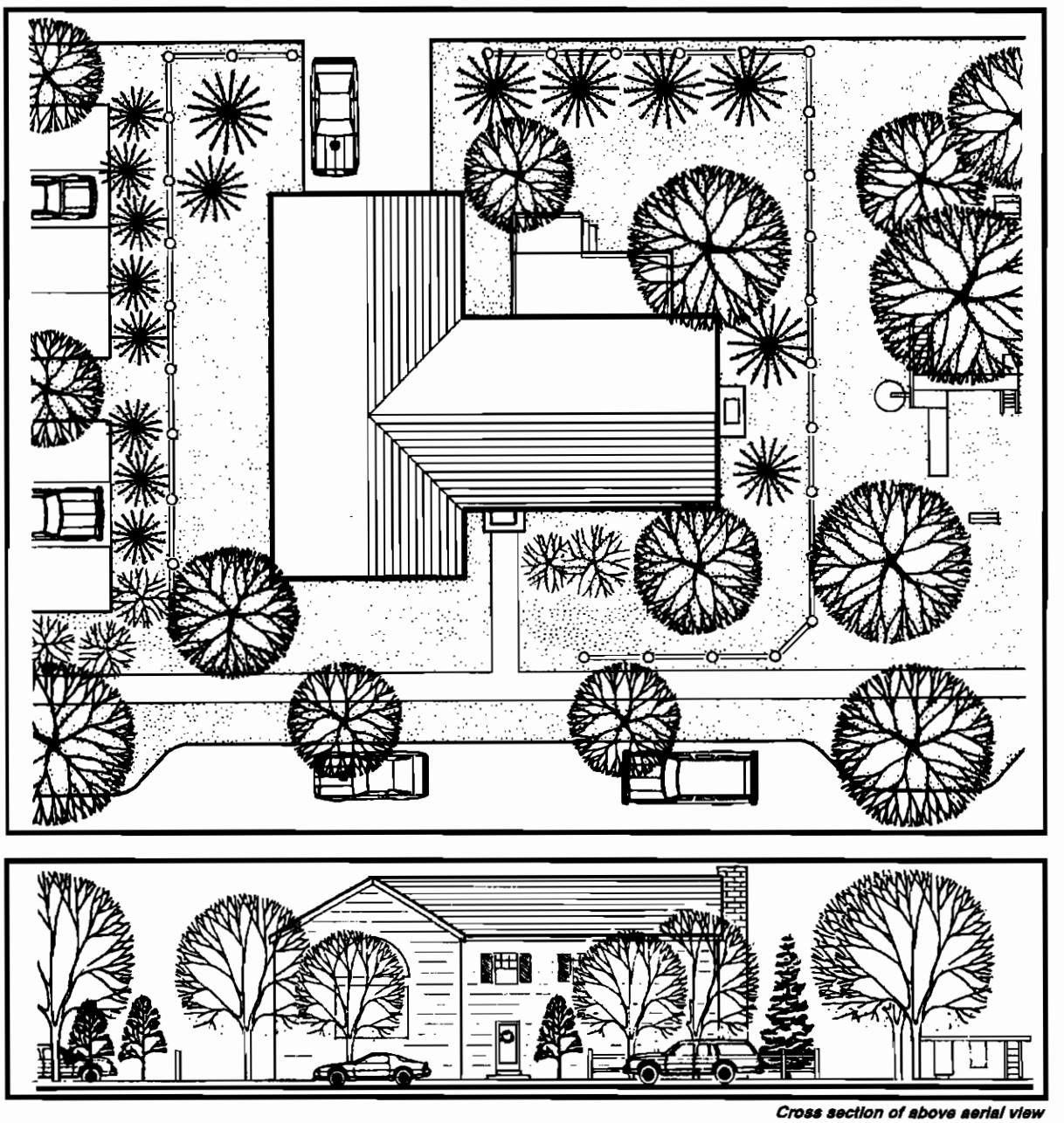
CCPC BULLETIN

PLANNING BULLETIN #51

CHESTER COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

MARCH 1996

NATIVE PLANTS



Cross section of above aerial view

IN THE

CHESTER COUNTY LANDSCAPE

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Karen L. Martynick, Chairman
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NATIVE PLANTS
in the Chester County Landscape

FORWARD

The Chester County Native Woody Plant List has been created as a resource for municipal officials, planners, local developers, landscape architects, other landscape or horticulture professionals, and any other concerned party who are interested in preserving species of woody plants inherent to Chester County. This list is designed to aid in preserving the native landscapes of Chester County in cooperation with the 1995 Chester County Comprehensive Plan Update currently being written, entitled Landscapes.

The Chester County Native Woody Plant List has been developed through a series of steps. They are as follows:

1) Parameters were established so the list would be manageable, logically organized, and consistent with the scope of the Chester County Comprehensive Plan update. Several broad-based plant lists have been produced specifying woody plants which are native to the Mid-Atlantic region and Eastern Pennsylvania; the Chester County Native Woody Plant List was created to include species of trees and shrubs that are specifically native to Chester County and appropriate for the local environmental and cultural conditions.

   Although species of ground-layer vegetation such as herbaceous grasses, perennials, and annuals are key elements in the processes of an eco-system; species of trees and shrubs have an immediate impact on the aesthetic quality of a given site or environment. Woody plant species affect the characteristics of a site immediately following their application and they can provide instant habitat and food for local wildlife and other living organisms.

2) Several plant material sources, listed on page (20) of this document, were researched and reviewed to develop the draft plant list. The process that followed was a series of checking and re-checking to develop a list of plants according to a series of local environmental influences including: soil conditions, topography, climate, winds, precipitation, wildlife, and other living organisms.

3) Input was then sought from professionals involved in several disciplines within the profession, including: higher-level education, planning, the nursery trade, botany, plant pathology, landscape architecture and contracting, and horticulture. A copy of the draft list was forwarded to these volunteer participants for their review and input.

4) The last step involved interpreting all the review material that was returned by the participants to the Chester County Planning Commission. The result is a comprehensive list of woody plants which are native to Chester County. The final plant list, which would not have been possible without the help of the professionals listed on page (21), is included in the Plant List Sub-Group section beginning on page (8) of this document. The Planning Commission would like to extend their appreciation to the professionals who donated their time and experience to this project.

The materials used to generate this list represent up-to-date information and the input of the aforementioned professionals was considered and implemented. Because the species on the list are susceptible to environmental and/or biological changes, the contents of this plant list are open to interpretation. For example, when Ulmus americana or American Elm was introduced into use as a street tree in North America it was considered the end-all be-all of urban species both culturally and aesthetically. Today, the American Elm is all but gone because of the onslaught of Dutch Elm Disease.

As a result of situations like that of the American Elm and other species of trees and shrubs that have fallen victim to environmental changes, the onslaught of disease or insect problems, or the ever-growing influence of man, this list should be considered open-ended and subject to future change and update. After all, at some point in time a cultivar or hybrid of American Elm may become available which will be resistant to Dutch Elm Disease.

The Chester County Native Woody Plant list was designed as a resource, a starting point for those who may be involved with the practice of landscaping or single-plantings within the Chester County Region. A nursery person, Landscape Architect, or other qualified landscape professional should always be consulted by the municipality or other concerned party to verify what species are:

- Readily available in the nursery trade,
- Cost-efficient,
- Susceptible to serious insect or disease problems,
- Limited by physical characteristics (such as deep tap roots), and
- What cultivar(s), variety(s), and/or hybrid(s) may be appropriate for a specified application.

INTRODUCTION

The use of native plants is important to sustain the appearance and environmental consistency and characteristics of an eco-system or a specific site. Species of woody plants must adapt to environmental conditions of a specific area or region; therefore woody plants, that are native to a given geographic location, have already adapted to many of the local influences including: climate, soils, topography, winds, precipitation, wildlife, and other living organisms. A woody plant will develop a series of cultural requirements, because of these environmental conditions, such as: hardiness, soil requirements, and resistance to biological disorders, drought, and flood conditions.

A plant influences other organisms through it's adaptations and biological processes. A tree or shrub can provide several benefits to other living organisms including:

- Pollination material,
- Habitat, and
- Source of food.

Every living organism is primarily suited to a certain environment where it can exist comfortably and where it can live to its full potential. A Polar Bear, for example, would probably be more comfortable doing belly flops into a frigid ocean on the coast of Alaska than sitting on the sunny shores of Rehoboth Beach on a sweltering August afternoon. The example is obvious, and so should it be for the preferred environmental and cultural conditions for a given species of tree or shrub. Picea Pungens or Colorado Spruce, for example, is at home in the Rocky Mountains of the Southwestern United States such as Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico where it was introduced in the late 1800's . Although, the Colorado Spruce can and does survive in Chester County, as evidenced by its inclusion in many residential landscape designs, it will not fulfill its potential and carry on the same environmental consistency. In addition, the Colorado Spruce is susceptible to diseases and insects it is probably not even exposed to in its native higher elevations.

As Jens Jensen wrote in his publication Siftings, in reference to the use of Non-native species, "To me it is stupid to transplant trees into an environment they dislike and in which their length of life will be shortened and their beauty never revealed." Native plants have several benefits over exotic species and they include:

- Adaptation to local temperature, humidity, and precipitation,
- Less susceptibility to local insect and disease problems,
- Encouragement of biological-diversity, and
- Biological processes among other living organisms.

Both the use of Native Plant Material and the preservation of existing native plant material should be explored by local and county governments. This can be accomplished in many ways, including through the use of vegetation preservation sections in Zoning and Subdivision and Land Development ordinances or through incentives such as Cluster Districts which preserve more open space and in turn more mature native plant material.

SUB-GROUP

overview

The Chester County Native Woody Plant List consists of 108 different species of trees and shrubs separated into ten (10) sub-groups. The sub-groups identify species which can be utilized in different applications and situations. For example, the group of trees listed as Small Street/Urban Trees (15-45') are tolerant of urban conditions and on average grow to a mature height between fifteen (15) and forty-five (45) feet. Most trees that fit into this sub-group will be tolerant of soil compaction, drought situations, pollution, salt-spray, and their root systems will lend themselves to small, compact plant zones and will not wreak damage on surrounding sidewalks, curb sections, or paving.

Some species are applicable in more than one planting situation and are therefore included in more than one sub-group. For example, Carpinus carolina or American Hornbeam, is a small deciduous tree with showy ornamental characteristics and a tolerance for urban conditions. Therefore American Hornbeam is included in three separate sub groups: Small Deciduous trees, Small Street/Urban Trees, and Ornamental Trees. Where a tree or shrub is listed more than one time on the plant list it is simply a species applicable to more than one use.

The different species of trees and shrubs are listed with both the scientific and common name or names. Many species are known by several common names but only one scientific name. Depending on what region you live or who you listen to you may call Carpinus carolina American Hornbeam, or Musclewood, or possibly Water Beech. The scientific name is included to avoid any confusion of a plants identity and to simplify the search for a specific plant species in the nursery trade.

The mature height of a certain species depends greatly on the cultural and environmental conditions of a specific site. While the species Cornus florida, or Flowering Dogwood grows to heights of only twenty (20) to twenty-five (25) feet in a residential situation, it can reach heights of up to forty (40) feet in its native landscape, the edge of woodlands.

Species that are included in each sub-group may not necessarily be applicable to all conditions described in the sub-group introductory paragraphs. For example, Crataegus crusgalli or Cockspur Hawthorne is a small deciduous tree which meets all the criteria to fall into the sub-group, Small Street/Urban Trees. However, because the Cockspur Hawthorne's limbs are covered on the surface by 3" to 4" thorns it would not be an appropriate tree for a park situation. The Cockspur would be appropriate for use as a barrier plant perhaps in a junk yard or correctional center. This example illustrates further the need for the consultation of a nursery person, landscape architect, or other landscape professional to oversee the choices of plant material.

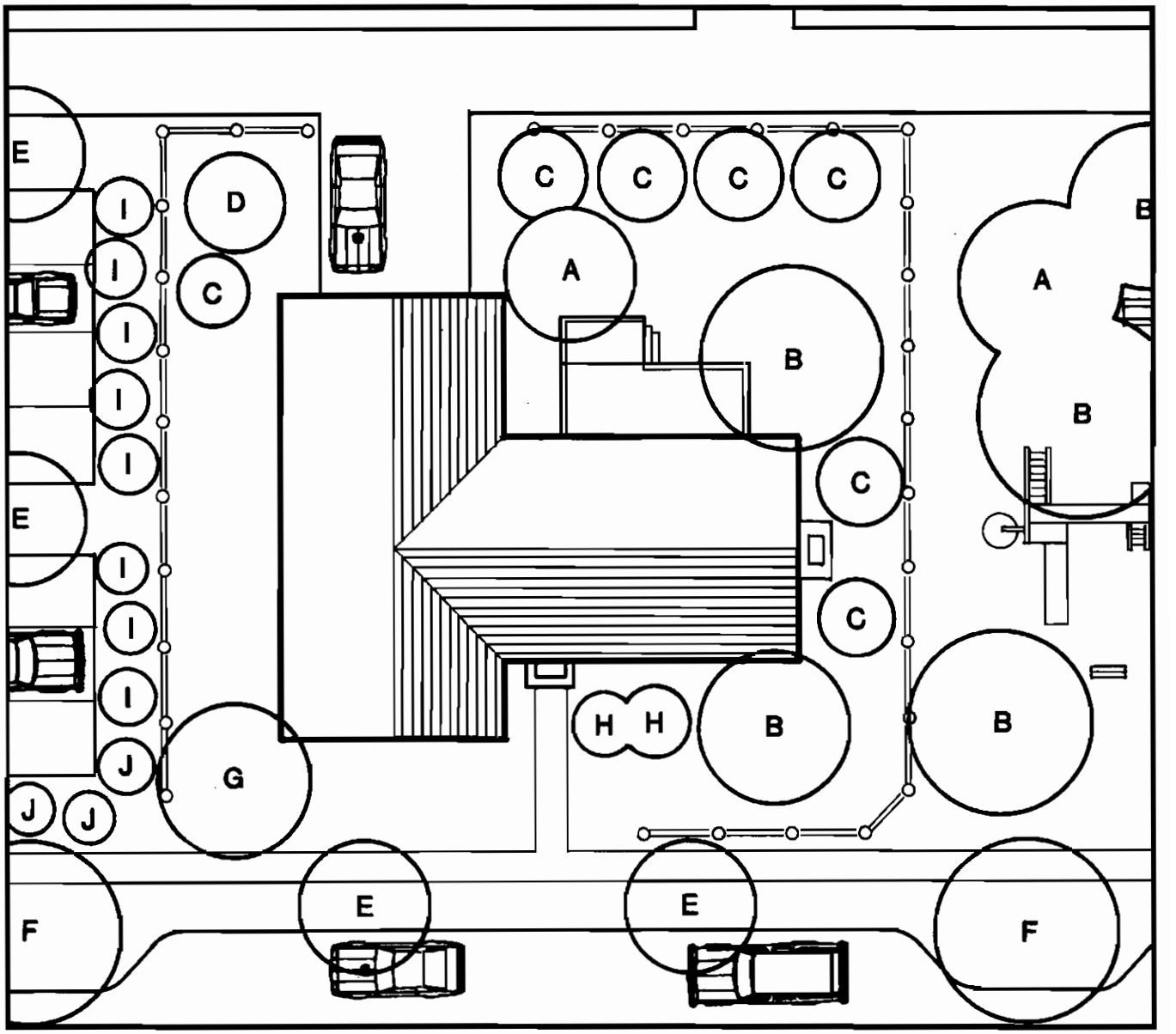
SUB-GROUP
illustration

On the following page we have included a simplified version of the cover illustration to explain how each sub-group may be applied. The letters A thru J represent the following sub-groups:

A Small Deciduous Trees
B Medium - Large Deciduous Trees
C Small Evergreen Trees
D Medium - Large Evergreen Trees
E Small Street/Urban Trees
F Medium - Large Street/Urban Trees
G Ornamental Trees
H Deciduous Shrubs
I Evergreen Shrubs
J Street/Urban Shrubs

The following paragraph describes the Sub-Group Illustration and examples of where species included in the various sub-groups can be used and how they can be used together in specific site applications.

A small deciduous tree could be planted to provide partial shade on a porch or in the park area and playground. Large deciduous trees can provide full shade in a park situation or in the residential yard where there is ample room for their extensive root structure. Small and large evergreen trees can provide year-round interest and a buffer between uses like the parking area and alley. Small street trees can provide a visual and physical buffer between the vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Large street trees can provide the same benefits where the root zone is appropriate to sustain the larger root structure. Ornamental trees provide four-season interest, perhaps in front of a picture window on a residential property. Deciduous and evergreen shrubs can be used in smaller areas to create interest and the evergreen shrubs can also be used to create a screen between uses like those planted along the edge of the parking lot. Street shrubs can be used in smaller areas along the street to create a visual or physical buffer between vehicular and pedestrian traffic.



Prepared by the Chester County Planning Commission

SMALL DECIDUOUS TREES (15-45')

The following sub-group of trees includes species which: range in mature height from ten (10) to fifty (50) feet, experience seasonal changes, and can be utilized for non-vehicular residential, commercial, and institutional applications including, but not limited to: buffers, screens, specimen trees and park situations.

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Alnus rugosa	Speckled Alder, Smooth Alder Tag Alder, Gray Alder, Hazel Alder	20 to 35'
Alnus serrulata	Common Alder	15 to 25'
Amelanchier arborea*	Downy Serviceberry, June berry, Shadbush, service-tree	15 to 25'
Amelanchier canadensis	Shadblow Serviceberry	35 to 50'
Amelanchier laevis	Allegheny Serviceberry	25 to 35'
Asimina triloba	Common Pawpaw	15 to 35'
Betula populifolia	Grey Birch	35 to 50'
Carpinus caroliniana	Musclewood, Ironwood, Blue Beech, American Hornbeam, Water Beech	35 to 50'
Cercis canadensis*	Eastern Redbud, Judastree	20 to 35'
Chionanthus virginicus	White Fringetree	20 to 35'
Cornus alternifolia*	Pagoda Dogwood, Alternate-leaved Dogwood	20 to 35'
Cornus florida*	Flowering Dogwood	25 to 50'
Crataegus crusgalli	Cockspur Hawthorne	20 to 35'
Halesia carolina	Carolina Silverbell	20 to 35'
Hamamelis virginiana	Common/Witchhazel, Southern Witchhazel	20 to 35'

SMALL DECIDUOUS TREES (continued)

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Morus rubra	Red Mulberry	35 to 50'
Ostrya virginiana	American Hophornbeam, Ironwood	35 to 50'
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood, Sorrel Tree, Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	35 to 50'
Prunus pensylvanica*	Pin Cherry, Wild Red Cherry	20 to 35'
Prunus virginiana*	Common/Eastern Chokecherry	35 to 50'
Ptelea trifoliata* Wafer-Ash	Common Hoptree, Stinking-ash,	20 to 35'
Quercus imbricaria*	Shingle Oak, Laurel Oak	30 to 45'
Quercus muehlenbergii	Chinkapin Oak, Yellow Chestnut Oak	35 to 50'
Quercus stellata*	Post Oak	35 to 50'
Rhus copallina	Flameleaf (Shining) Sumac, Winged Sumac, Dwarf Sumac	20 to 35'
Rhus glabra*	Smooth Sumac	10 to 20'
Rhus typhina*	Staghorn Sumac, Velvet Sumac	35 to 50'
Salix discolor	Pussy Willow	20 to 35'
Salix nigra	Black Willow	35 to 50'
Sassafras albidum*	Common Sassafras	35 to 50'
Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw, Stagbush, Sweethaw	20 to 35'

MEDIUM - LARGE DECIDUOUS TREES (45'+)

The following sub-group of trees includes species which: range in mature height from forty (40) to one-hundred (100) feet, experience seasonal changes, and can be utilized for non-vehicular residential, commercial, and institutional applications including, but not limited to: buffers, screens, specimen trees and park situations.

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Acer rubrum*	Red/Scarlet Maple, Swamp Maple	75 to 100'
Acer saccharum*	Sugar Maple, Rock Maple, Hard Maple	75 to 100'
Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow Birch	60 to 75'
Betula lenta	Black Birch, Cherry Birch, Sweet Birch	50 to 75'
Betula nigra*	River Birch	50 to 75'
Carya cordiformis	Bitternut Hickory, Swamp Hickory	75 to 100'
Carya glabra	Pignut Hickory, Smoothbark Hickory	75 to 100'
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory, Shellbark Hickory	75 to 100'
Carya tomentosa	Mockernut Hickory, White Heart Hickory	75 to 100'
Celtis occidentalis*	Common Hackberry, Sugarberry,	75 to 100'
Cladrastis lutea	Yellowood	50 to 75'
Diospyros virginiana	Common Persimmon	50 to 75'
Fagus grandifolia*	American Beech	75 to 100'
Fraxinus americana*	White Ash	75 to 100'
Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	Green Ash, Red Ash	50 to 75'
Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffetree	75 to 100'
Juglans cinerea	Butternut, White Walnut	50 to 75'

MEDIUM-LARGE DECIDUOUS TREES (continued)

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Juglans nigra*	Eastern Black Walnut	75 to 100'
Liquidambar styraciflua*	American Sweetgum, Redgum	75 to 100'
Liriodendron tulipifera*	Tuliptree, Yellow Poplar, Whitewood, Tulip Magnolia	75 to 100'
Nyssa sylvatica	Black/Sour Gum, Pepperidge, Black Tupelo	50 to 75'
Platanus occidentalis	American Planetree/Sycamore	75 to 100'
Populus deltoides*	Eastern Cottonwood, Eastern Poplar	75 to 100'
Populus grandidentata	Large-Toothed Aspen, Bigtooth Aspen	50 to 75'
Prunus serotina	Black cherry, Wild Cherry	50 to 75'
Quercus alba*	White Oak	75 to 100'
Quercus bicolor*	Swamp White Oak	75 to 100'
Quercus coccinea*	Scarlet Oak	50 to 75'
Quercus macrocarpa*	Bur Oak, Mossycup Oak	75 to 100'
Quercus palustris*	Pin Oak, Swamp Oak,	50 to 75'
Quercus phellos*	Willow Oak, Peach Oak	40 to 75'
Quercus prinus	Chestnut Oak, Rock Chestnut Oak,	50 to 75'
Quercus rubra*	Red Oak, Northern Red Oak	60 to 95'
Quercus velutina	Black Oak	75 to 100'
Robinia pseudoacacia*	Black Locust	50 to 75'
Tilia americana*	American Basswood, American Linden	60 to 100'

SMALL STREET/URBAN TREES (15-45')

The following sub-group of trees includes species which: range in mature height from twenty (20) to fifty (50) feet, tolerate urban conditions such as salt, drought, and soil compaction, and can be utilized for residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial applications including, but not limited to: buffers, screens, street, planting strip, specimen trees, and park situations.

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Carpinus caroliniana	Musclewood, Ironwood, Blue Beech, American Hornbeam, Water Beech	35 to 50'
Crataegus crusgalli	Cockspur Hawthorne	20 to 35'
Ostrya virginiana	American Hophornbeam, Ironwood	35 to 50'
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood, Sorrel Tree, Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	35 to 50'
Quercus imbricaria*	Shingle Oak, Laurel Oak	30 to 45'
Sassafras albidum*	Common Sassafras	35 to 50'

MEDIUM - LARGE STREET/URBAN TREES (45'+)

The following sub-group of trees includes species which: range in mature height from fifty (50) to one-hundred (100) feet, tolerate urban conditions such as salt, drought, and soil compaction, and can be utilized for residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial applications including, but not limited to: buffers, screens, streetscapes, strip plantings, specimen tree plantings, and park situations.

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Acer rubrum*	Red/Scarlet Maple, Swamp Maple	75 to 100'
Acer saccharum (cultivars only)	Sugar Maple, Rock Maple, Hard Maple	75 to 100'
Celtis occidentalis*	Common Hackberry, Sugarberry	75 to 100'
Diospyros virginiana	Common Persimmon	50 to 75'
Fraxinus americana*	White Ash	75 to 100'
Fraxinus pennsylvanica*	Green Ash, Red Ash	75 to 100'
Juniperus virginiana*	Eastern Red Cedar	50 to 75'
Liquidambar styraciflua*	American Sweet Gum, Redgum,	75 to 100'
Nyssa sylvatica	Black/Sour Gum, Pepperidge,	50 to 75'
Prunus serotina	Black cherry, Wild Cherry	50 to 75'
Quercus alba*	White Oak	50 to 100'
Quercus coccinea*	Scarlet Oak	50 to 90'
Quercus macrocarpa*	Bur Oak, Mossycup Oak	75 to 100'
Quercus prinus	Chestnut Oak, White Chestnut Oak	50 to 75'
Quercus velutina	Black Oak	75 to 100'

SMALL EVERGREEN TREES (15-45')

The following sub-group of trees includes species which: range in mature height from 15 (fifteen) to fifty (50) feet, maintain year-round interest by holding their leaves, and can be utilized in non-vehicular residential, commercial, and institutional applications including, but not limited to: buffers, screens, and park situations.

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Ilex opaca*	American Holly	25 to 50'
Pinus virginiana	Virginia (Scrub) Pine	15 to 40'
Rhododendron maximum*	Rosebay rhododendron	20 to 35'

MEDIUM - LARGE EVERGREEN TREES (45'+)

The following sub-group of trees includes species which: range in mature height from fifty (50) to one-hundred (100) feet, maintain year-round interest by holding their leaves, and can be utilized in non-vehicular residential, commercial, and institutional applications including, but not limited to: buffers, screens, and park situations.

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Juniperus virginiana*	Eastern Red Cedar	50 to 75'
Pinus strobus*	Eastern White Pine	75 to 100'

ORNAMENTAL TREES

The following sub-group of trees includes species which range in mature height from twenty (20) to seventy-five (75) feet, possess attractive ornamental features, and can be utilized in residential, commercial, and institutional applications including, but not limited to: buffers, screens, specimen trees, and park situations.

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Amelanchier canadensis	Shadblow, Serviceberry	35 to 50'
Betula nigra*	River Birch	50 to 75'
Carpinus caroliniana	Musclewood, Ironwood, Blue Beech, American Hornbeam, Water Beech	35 to 50'
Chionanthus virginicus	White Fringetree	20 to 35'
Cornus alterniflia*	Pagoda Dogwood Alternate-Leaved Dogwood	20 to 35'
Cornus florida*	Flowering Dogwood	25 to 50'
Halesia carolina	Carolina Silverbell	20 to 35'
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood, Sorrel Tree	35 to 50'

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The following sub-group of shrubs includes species which: range in mature height from six (6) inches to twenty (20) feet, experience seasonal changes, and can be utilized for non-vehicular residential, commercial, and institutional applications including, but not limited to: buffers, screens, specimen trees and park situations.

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Amelanchier arborea*	Shadbush	15 to 25'
Aronia arbutifolia*	Red Chokecherry	6 to 12'
Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokecherry	3 to 6'
Ceonothus americanus	New Jersey Tea, Redroot	3 to 6'
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Common Buttonbush	6 to 12'
Clethra acuminata	Cinnamon Clethra	12 to 20'
Clethra alnifolia*	Summersweet Clethra, Sweet Pepperbush	6 to 12'
Comptonia peregrina	Sweetfern	2 to 4'
Cornus amomum	Silky Dogwood	6 to 12'
Cornus sericea*	Redosier Dogwood	7 to 12'
Corylus americana	American Filbert, American Hazelnut	6 to 12'
Ilex verticillata*	Common Winterberry, Black Alder	6 to 12'
Lindera benzoin*	Common Spicebush	6 to 12'
Magnolia virginiana*	Sweetbay Magnolia, Laurel Magnolia, Swamp Magnolia	12 to 20'
Myrica pennsylvanica	Northern Bayberry	6 to 12'
Rhododendron arborescens	Sweet Azalea	12 to 20'
Rhododendron calendulaceum	Flame Azalea	6 to 12'

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS (continued)

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Rhododendron periclymenoides	Pinxterbloom Azalea	4 to 6'
Rhododendron viscosum	Swamp Azalea	6 to 12'
Rosa carolina	Carolina Rose, Pasture rose	2 to 6'
Rubus occidentalis	Blackcap/Black Raspberry	3 to 6'
Sambucus canadensis*	Elderberry, American Elder	6 to 12'
Staphylea trifolia	American Bladdernut	6 to 12'
Symphoricarpus orbiculatus*	Indian currant coralberry	2 to 6'
Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush Blueberry	6 to 12'
Vaccinium macrocarpum	American Cranberry	2" to 6"
Vaccinium vacillans	Lowbush Blueberry	1 to 2'
Viburnum acerifolium	Mapleleaf Viburnum	3 to 6'
Viburnum cassinoides	Witherod Viburnum	6 to 12'
Viburnum dentatum	Arrow-Viburnum, Arrowwood, Southern Arrowwood	6 to 12'
Viburnum nudum	Smooth Witherod, Possumhaw Viburnum	12 to 20'
Viburnum prunifolium	Blackhaw Viburnum	12 to 15'
Viburnum trilobum*	Highbush Cranberry, American Cranberrybush Viburnum	6 to 12'

STREET/URBAN SHRUBS

The following sub-group of shrubs includes species which: range in mature height from three (3) to twelve (12) feet, tolerate urban conditions such as salt, drought, and soil compaction, and can be utilized for residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial applications including, but not limited to: buffers, screens, street, planting strip, and park situations.

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Aronia arbutifolia*	Red Chokecherry	6 to 12'
Aronia melanocarpa	Black Chokecherry	3 to 6'
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	3 to 12'
Ilex glabra*	Inkberry	6 to 12'
Juniperus communis*	Common Juniper	3 to 6'
Kalmia latifolia*	Mountain laurel, Calicobush	12 to 20'
Lindera benzoin*	Common Spicebush	6 to 12'
Myrica pennsylvanica	Northern Bayberry	5 to 12'
Rubus occidentalis	Blackcap/Black Raspberry	3 to 6'
Vaccinium corymbosum	Highbush Blueberry	6 to 12'
Viburnum cassinoides	Witherod Viburnum	6 to 12'
Viburnum dentatum	Arrowwood, Arrow-Viburnum	6 to 12'

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

The following sub-group of shrubs includes species which: range in mature height from three (3) to twenty (20) feet, maintain year-round interest by holding their leaves, and can be utilized in non-vehicular residential, commercial, and institutional applications including, but not limited to: buffers, screens, hedges, and park situations.

BOTANICAL NAME:	COMMON NAME (S):	MATURE HEIGHT:
Ilex glabra*	Inkberry	6 to 12'
Juniperus communis*	Common Juniper	3 to 6'
Kalmia latifolia*	Mountain laurel, Calicobush	12 to 20'

*Varieties, Hybrids, and/or Cultivars available

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Chester County Planning Commission would like to extend their appreciation to the following professionals who volunteered their time and experience to this project:

Jonathon Alderson	Landscape Architect - N.V. Holmes & Sons, Inc., Lafayette Hill, Pennsylvania
John F. Collins	Chair - Temple University Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture President - Delta Group, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Edgar David	Assistant Professor - Temple University Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture
Julia M. Farrell	Senior Landscape Architect - Montgomery County Planning Commission, Norristown, Pennsylvania
Valencia Libby	Assistant Professor - Temple University Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture
Mary Grace Panzak	Principal Planner - Montgomery County Planning Commission, Norristown, Pa.
Jim Plyler	Natural Landscapes, West Grove, Pennsylvania
Anne Rhodes, Ph.D.	Botanist, Plant Pathologist - Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania
Mike Stadulis	Land Planning Project Coordinator - Realen Homes, Ambler, Pennsylvania
Alice Stolander	Department Manager/Instructor - Temple University Department of Landscape Architecture and Horticulture

PLANNING BULLETINS

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7. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING - 1980 (December 1981)
8. SUBDIVISION ACTIVITY (March 1982)
9. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (September 1982)
10. ZERO LOT LINE HOUSING (September 1982)
11. CENSUS HIGHLIGHTS (January 1983)
12. ACT 247 ACTIVITY - 1982 (February 1983)
13. CENSUS - SEX AND AGE CHARACTERISTICS - 1980 (April 1983)
14. CENSUS - HOUSING HIGHLIGHTS - TENURE, RENT, VACANCY - 1980 (April 1983)
15. CENSUS - MINORITIES - 1980 (September 1983)
16. CENSUS - INCOME PROFILE - 1980 (September 1983)
17. CENSUS - TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PLACE OF WORK (March 1984)
18. SCHOOL CLOSINGS AND BUILDING RE-USE (August 1984)
19. CENSUS - OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY (April 1984)
20. ACT 247 ACTIVITY - 1983 (March 1984)
21. CENSUS - EDUCATION PROFILE (December 1984)
22. ACCESSORY APARTMENTS IN SINGLE FAMILY HOMES: ISSUES AND REGULATIONS (May 1984)
23. HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ELDERLY (July 1984)
24. HOUSING AFFORDABILITY - CHESTER COUNTY - 1983 (July 1984)
25. MIXED USE ZONING (October 1984)
26. HOUSING SUPPLY CHANGE 1970 - 80 (January 1985)
27. COMMUNITY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (April 1985)
28. POPULATION PROJECTIONS 1990 - 2000 (December 1985)
29. SLIDING SCALE ZONING (January 1986)
30. BANNERS AND TEMPORARY SIGNS (January 1986
31. CENSUS OF POPULATION - SINGLE PARENT AND SINGLE PERSON HOUSEHOLD, 1970-1980 TRENDS (November 1986)
32. ELDERLY - CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS (August 1987)

33. WETLANDS (August 1987)
34. MICROWAVE ANTENNAS (December 1987)
35. POPULATION PROJECTIONS - 1990-2010
36. HOUSING TRENDS (December 1988)
37. (Revised) STREAM WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATIONS (July 1991)
38. MPC ACT 170 AMENDMENTS, 1990 (March 1990)
39. HOUSING COSTS (September 1990)
40. SPRAY IRRIGATION (November 1990)
41. PLANNED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT (December 1990)
42. ON-LOT SEWAGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS (October 1991)
43. AN INTRODUCTION TO WELLHEAD PROTECTION FOR CHESTER COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES (November 1991)
44. HOUSING ALTERNATIVES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS (January 1992)
45. POPULATION PROJECTIONS 1995-2020 (July 1992)
46. XERISCAPE - WATER CONSERVING LANDSCAPES (July 1993)
47. REGIONAL PLANNING & OTHER FORMS OF MULTI-MUNICIPAL COOPERATION (March 1994)
48. THE OFFICIAL MAP (November 1994)
49. OUTDOOR LIGHTING (November 1994)
50. SELECTING AND WORKING WITH PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS (November 1995)

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APRIL 1996