

TOWNSHIP OF MOORESTOWN

ORDINANCE NO. 32-2005

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING §158-17 AND §158-26 (SUBDIVISION OF LAND) AND §180-2, §180-9, §180-10.1, §180-12, §180-22, §180-35 AND §180-70 (ZONING) OF THE CODE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MOORESTOWN TO REVISE THE CHAPTERS REGARDING LANDSCAPING REQUIREMENTS

WHEREAS, the Tree Planting and Preservation Committee has made certain recommendations for revisions to the regulations for landscaping in the Code of the Township of Moorestown, and

WHEREAS, the Planning Board has recommended that the proposed regulations be adopted by the Township Council, and

WHEREAS, the Township Council finds that the public health, safety, morals and general welfare will be promoted by the proposed regulations,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED by the Township Council of the Township of Moorestown, in the County of Burlington, State of New Jersey, the following:

Section 1. §158-17.B.(3) shall be deleted in its entirety and the following shall be substituted in its place:

- (3) No privately owned structure such as a private irrigation system, invisible fence, etc. shall be permitted in the public right-of-way.

Section 2. §158-17.D. shall be amended to add the following:

- (6) The following shall be provided for reverse frontage lots:
 - (a) A landscape buffer with a 4 foot high berm shall be provided at the rear of the lot, in accordance with the design standards in §158-26.
 - (b) In addition to sidewalk along the street on which the lot gains access, a sidewalk or bikeway shall be installed along all abutting streets where required by the municipal agency for safety purposes or to meet the goals and objectives of the Circulation Element of the Master Plan.
 - (c) The rear of a reverse frontage lot shall be that portion of the lot which abuts the street not providing access to the lot.
 - (d) All setback requirements of §180-92 shall apply.

Section 3. §158-26.A.(1) through (7) shall be deleted in their entirety and the following substituted in their place:

- (1) All land areas not covered with buildings, parking, other impervious surfaces or set aside for preservation shall be landscaped with suitable materials.
Landscaping shall consist of trees, shrubs, ground cover, perennials, and annuals singly or in common as well as other inanimate materials such as rocks, water, sculpture, art, walls, fences, and paving materials.
- (2) A landscape plan shall be provided as part of site plan and subdivision submissions in accordance with §158-7. Every applicant for subdivision or site plan approval shall comply with the standards set forth in this section. The municipal agency may require modifications to the landscape plan, including additional plant and/or landscaping materials, to create an appropriate scheme for the site given the nature of the site and the proposed development.
- (3) Plant survivability, susceptibility to disease and insects, colors, textures, shapes, blossoms, foliage characteristics and drought tolerance, shall be considered in the overall design of a landscape plan.
- (4) All plants shall be tolerant of specific site conditions. Local soil conditions and water availability as well as surface drainage patterns shall be considered in the choice of landscaping and plant selection. The use of indigenous species is preferred. Exotic, non-native or invasive plant species, are prohibited.
- (5) In the design process, the eventual maturity of the plant shall be considered for its effect on circulation patterns, solar access, site lighting, surface drainage, underground utilities (including storm water management facilities), emergency access and relationship to buildings and the streetscape. Trees shall be planted no closer than 7 feet measured horizontally from utilities and drainage pipes. Plants shall not be planted to obstruct surface drainage.
- (6) All landscape plants shall conform to the standards of the American Association of Nurserymen for quality and installation.

Section 4. §158-26.B. through F. shall be deleted in their entirety and the following shall be substituted in their place:

B. Street trees. All land development shall comply with the following street tree standards.

- (1) Spacing.
 - (a) A minimum of one tree for every 50 linear feet of street frontage(s) shall be required.
 - (b) Trees shall be planted at regular intervals, but the spacing may be adjusted due to the location of utility poles and/or driveways as approved by the municipal agency's engineer.
- (2) Location.
 - (a) Trees shall be installed along the entire length of the street frontage(s) of the property, all in accordance with an approved landscaped plan.
 - (b) In all zoning districts, other than the Specially Restricted Industrial (SRI), trees shall be centered between the curb or edge of cartway, and the sidewalk or bikeway, in a planting strip having a minimum

width of 6 feet. If necessary, the sidewalk or bikeway may be placed in a public access easement of sufficient size outside of the street right-of-way in order to provide a planting strip having a minimum width of 6 feet. If there is no sidewalk or bikeway, trees shall be centered between the curb or edge of cartway and the street right-of-way line.

- (c) In the Specially Restricted Industrial (SRI) District, trees shall be placed outside the street right-of-way, on the abutting lot, but not more than 15 feet from the street right-of-way line. Trees planted outside the right-of-way shall be placed within an appropriate easement and adequate area shall be provided for watering, air circulation and root growth.
- (d) At least 100 square feet of planting area shall be available for each tree.
- (e) Trees shall not be planted in any utility, drainage or sight easement.
- (f) Existing vegetation, if preserved as part of a land development application approval, may be considered by the municipal agency as an alternative to the installation of the required street trees.
- (g) All trees, and alternatives thereto in paragraph (f) above, shall be inspected and approved by the municipal agency's engineer prior to release of the performance guarantee.

(3) Species.

- (a) All trees shall be selected from, and shall be planted, according to guidelines for trees to be planted in planting strips greater than 4 feet wide contained in Appendix A, Recommended Trees for Moorestown Streets.
- (b) Species of trees shall be mixed according to the following:

<u>Total Number of Trees to Be Planted</u>	<u>Minimum Number of Species</u>	<u>Maximum Number of Any One Specie</u>
1 – 5	1	100%
6 – 15	2	50%
16 – 30	3	40%
31 – 50	4	30%
51+	7	20%

(4) Size. The minimum planting size shall be 2 ½ inches caliper (DBH) for trees, balled and burlapped.

(5) Planting specifications, inspection and maintenance. All trees shall be planted according to the following specifications:

- (a) Natural root flares for all trees shall be visible at final inspection and mulch and soil shall be applied appropriately.
- (b) Tree wrap may only be utilized with the approval of the Certified Tree Expert after the Certified Tree Expert has made the initial tree inspection.

- (c) Trees shall be installed plumb and not leaning in any direction.
- (d) Trees shall be watered-in at time of planting with at least 5 gallons of water per tree.
- (e) Trees shall be free from all abrasions, cuts, scrapes, “buck_rub” or any other injuries.
- (f) Root balls shall conform to the standards establishes by the American Nursery Standards Institute (ANSI) for width and depth and shall be in a solid condition. All twine, string and fabric shall be removed from the top 1/3 of the root ball after placement in the tree pit. All synthetic material and all wire baskets shall be completely removed from the root ball.
- (g) No planting of trees shall take place between June 15th and October 15th. A certificate of occupancy for a property may be issued during this period provided that a performance guarantee has been posted and accepted in accordance with §158-9.
- (h) Planting of trees shall take place after final grading is complete, but may take place prior to topsoiling, seeding and sodding.
- (i) Trees shall be inspected by the municipal agency engineer both before and after planting. A request for inspection must be made at least 48-hours prior to tree planting.
- (j) Provision shall be made by the developer for regular watering and maintenance until all trees are established. Damaged, poorly performing, dead or dying trees shall be replaced by the developer during the next suitable planting season. The municipal agency engineer shall have final approval of all locations and planting of trees and shall order replacement or replanting if planting stock, planting methods or locations do not meet standards.

(6) Trees within the Burlington County right-of-way shall be installed in accordance with the then current agreement between the Township and the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Burlington, a copy of which shall be on file in the office of the Township Clerk.

C. Site landscaping standards.

- (1) Minimum planting sizes. The following minimum plant sizes shall be required:
 - (a) Evergreen trees. The minimum planting height shall be 6 feet, except when used in a landscape buffer between residential and non-residential uses the minimum planting height shall be 7 feet.
 - (b) Evergreen and deciduous shrubs in landscape buffers. The minimum planting height shall be 3 feet, except that the minimum planting height for arborvitae shall be 5 feet.
 - (c) Evergreen and deciduous shrubs not in landscape buffers. The minimum planting height shall be 2 feet.
 - (d) Ornamental trees. The minimum size shall be 1 ½ inches in caliper (DBH) at the time of planting.

- (e) Deciduous trees (other than ornamental and street trees). The minimum size shall be 2 ½ inches in caliper (DBH) at the time of planting.
- (2) Planting specifications, inspections and maintenance. Same as §158-26.B.(5) above.
- (3) Where berms are required in §180 (Zoning), the cross-sections and profile designs of streets, street trees, sidewalks and bikeways, berms and landscape buffers shall conform to the illustrations below.
- (4) Berms shall be constructed of soil, not fill and shall be free of stones, stumps, roots, or other woody material over 1 inch in diameter. There shall be no construction debris or trash of any kind in the berm. Placement of soil for the berm shall be in lifts of 12 -18 inches and loosely compacted. At least 6 inches of topsoil shall be spread over the surface of the berm.
- (5) Berms shall be:
 - (a) Continuous in the buffer area, or overlapping so as to appear continuous, and shall vary in height in profile view. Each berm shall be at the height specified in each zoning district for at least 70% of its length. The remainder shall be no lower than the minimum height shown in the attached berm illustrations.
 - (b) In cross section view, the crest of the berm shall be relatively flat. Each berm shall be at the height specified in each zoning district for at least 70% of its length.
 - (c) In plan view the berm shall be curvilinear.
- (6) Berms shall not have slopes with width/height ratio of greater than 3:1.
- (7) The height of the berm shall be measured from the toe of the slope to the top of the berm.
- (8) All berms 3 feet or greater in height shall be permanently irrigated using low impact irrigation such as drip irrigation or shall be landscaped using drought tolerant plants set forth in Appendix B, Drought Tolerant Plant List.
- (9) Landscape Buffers.
 - (a) Landscape buffers shall consist of a combination of deciduous trees, coniferous and evergreen trees, evergreen and deciduous shrubs, and, if required by the municipal agency, berms, fences or walls in sufficient quantities and sizes designed to continuously limit the view of and /or sound from the site to adjacent sites or properties.
 - (b) Landscape buffers shall be continuous except for access drives as approved by the municipal agency.
 - (c) Landscape buffers shall be densely planted, but the planting shall not constitute a monoculture.
 - [1] Plant material shall be a combination of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs in the following proportions:
 - [a] 40% evergreen trees
 - [b] 20% evergreen shrubs.
 - [c] 20% deciduous trees.
 - [d] 20% deciduous shrubs.
 - [2] Plant variety. A minimum of two different genera of plants

shall be incorporated for each type, e.g. evergreen trees, deciduous trees, evergreen and deciduous shrubs.

- (d) Storm water management facilities, parking, dumpster enclosures, accessory buildings or other above ground structures and similar encroachments shall not be permitted in the required buffer area except as otherwise permitted in §180.
- (e) An easement shall be provided encompassing the area of the landscape buffer and shall identify maintenance responsibilities.
- (f) Existing vegetation may be considered by the municipal agency as an alternative to the installation of a landscape buffer.

Section 5. §180-2 shall be amended to add the following definitions:

BERM—A mound of earth, or the act of pushing earth into a mound.

CORNER LOT—A lot situated at the intersection of two streets, roads, or highways.

DBH—See **DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT**. Measurements are contained in §160 Preservation and Restoration of Existing Vegetation.

PLANTING STRIP—The area between the street cartway and the sidewalk or bikeway, or the right-of-way if there is no sidewalk or bikeway.

REVERSE FRONTAGE LOT—A lot with frontage on two streets that do not intersect at the boundaries of the lot (i.e. not a corner lot).

Section 6. §180-2 shall be amended to delete the current definitions in their entirety and substitute the following in their place:

LANDSCAPE BUFFER—An area containing berms, vegetation, non-solid fences, decorative walls, or a combination thereof used to physically separate or visually screen one use or property from another so as to mitigate impacts of noise, lights or other nuisances. No buildings shall be located in a landscape buffer.

MAJOR THOROUGHFARE—Bridgeboro Road, Borton Landing Road, Centerton Road, Cox Road, Creek Road, East Gate Drive, Fellowship Road, Flynn Avenue, Foster Road, Garwood Road, Glen Avenue (between North Lenola Road and Foster Road), Haines Mill Road, Harper Drive, Hartford Road, King’s Highway, Marne Highway, Marter Avenue, McElwee Road, Mount Laurel Road, New Albany Road, Nixon Drive (between South Lenola Road and NJSH Route 38, North Church Street, North Lenola Road, NJSH Route 38, Riverton Road, Salem Crossing Road, South Church Street, South Lenola Road, Tom Brown Road and Westfield Road.

Section 7. §180-9 (For the R-1 Districts) shall be amended to add the following:

- F. For reverse frontage lots and corner lots, in subdivisions where an area of open space is designed to abut a major thoroughfare, and for non-residential developments, a 4 foot high berm in a landscaped buffer of sufficient width shall be required along a major thoroughfare, designed in accordance with the standards of §158-26.

Section 8. §180-10.1(For the R-1/PUD Districts) shall be amended to add the following:

B.(3) For all tracts, a 4 foot high berm in a landscape buffer of sufficient width shall be required along a major thoroughfare, designed in accordance with the standards of §158-26.

Section 9. §180-12 (For the R-1A Districts) shall be amended to add the following:

- (G) For reverse frontage lots and corner lots, a 4 foot high berm in a landscape buffer of sufficient width shall be required along a major thoroughfare, designed in accordance with the standards of §158-26.

Section 10. §180-22 (For the R-2 Districts) shall be amended to add the following:

- F. For reverse frontage lots and corner lots, a 4 foot high berm in a landscape buffer of sufficient width shall be required along a major thoroughfare, designed in accordance with the standards of 158-26.

Section 11. §180-35 (For the R3-TH District) shall be amended to add the following:

- B. For reverse frontage lots and corner lots, a 4 foot high berm in a landscape buffer of sufficient width shall be required along a major thoroughfare, designed in accordance with the standards of §158-26.

Section 12. §180-70.B. (For the SRI Districts) shall be amended to add the following:

B. Landscaping of yards.

- (1) Along each street line a landscape buffer of at least 50 feet in width shall be provided. If the abutting street(s) is(are) a major thoroughfare(s), the landscape buffer(s) shall include a 6 foot high berm(s), designed in accordance with the standards of §158-26.
- (2) Along each side property line a landscape buffer of at least 10 feet in width or 5% of the average lot width, whichever is larger, up to a maximum of 25 feet, shall be provided.
- (3) Along each rear property line a landscape buffer of at least 10 feet in depth shall be provided.

Section 13. §180-70.C.(1) and (2) (For the SRI Districts) shall be deleted in its entirety and the following shall be substituted in its place:

C. Residential landscape buffer.

- (1) Along any residential district boundary line or along any line of a lot on which a residential use is located, a landscape buffer of at least 75 feet in width or 3 times the height of the non-residential building, whichever is greater, shall be provided. A 4 - 6 foot high berm shall be provided within the landscape buffer.
- (2) When the residential district boundary line is within a railroad right-of-way, The landscape buffer may be reduced to 50 feet in width.

Section 14. Severability. In the event that any section or paragraph, clause, phrase, term, provision or part of this ordinance shall be adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the section, paragraph, clause, phrase, term, provision or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in such judgment shall be rendered.

Section 15. Repealer. Any and all ordinances, inconsistent with any of the terms and provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistencies.

Section 16. Effective Date: This ordinance shall take effect upon proper publication and in accordance with law.

Section 17. Short Title. This ordinance shall be known as Ordinance No. 32-2005.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that Ordinance No. 32-2005 was introduced and adopted on first reading by the Township Council at a meeting held on October 24, 2005. This ordinance was duly adopted by the Township Council of the Township of Moorestown, County of Burlington, State of New Jersey at a meeting of the Township Council held on November 14, 2005.

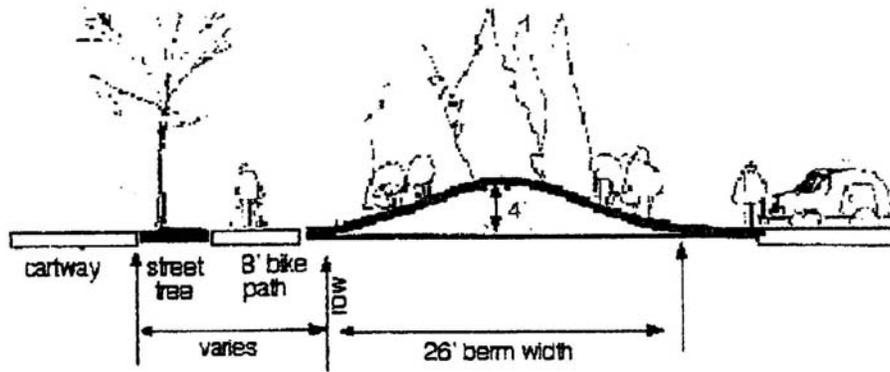
VOTE:

ABERANT
ROCCATO
MILLER
SEGAL
ERON

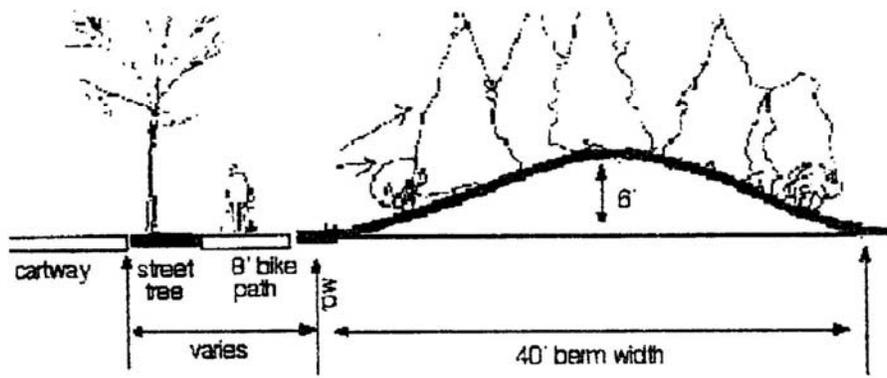
PATRICIA L. HUNT, RMC
Township Clerk

BERM ILLUSTRATIONS, APPENDIX A AND APPENDIX B (attached)

BERM SECTIONS (nts)

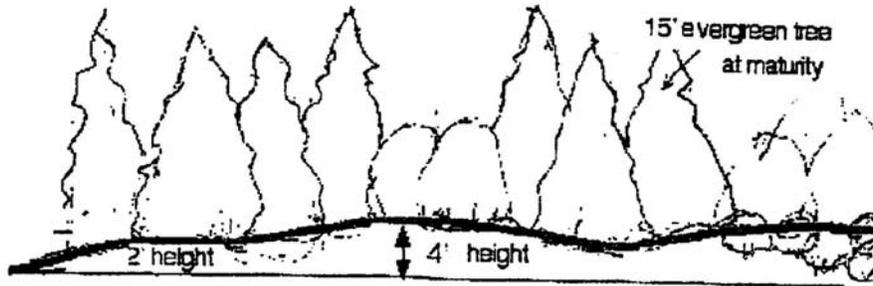


4' High Berm

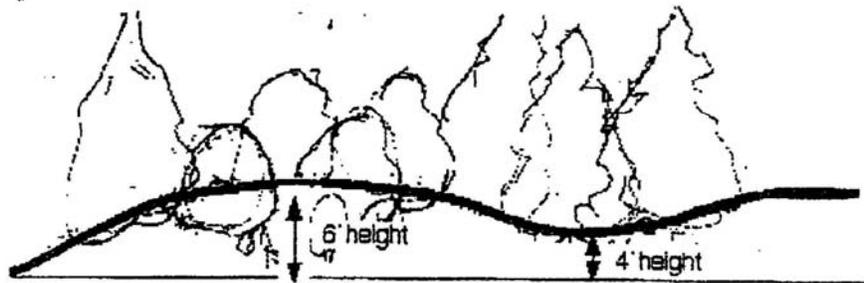


6' High Berm

TYPICAL BERM PROFILES



Berm Height Varies Between 2' and 4'



Berm Height Varies Between 4' and 6'

APPENDIX A

RECOMMENDED TREES FOR MOORESTOWN STREETS

The following is a list of trees developed by the Moorestown Tree Planting and Preservation Committee. These trees will address nearly every tree planting site situation; however, all trees will not be suitable for every planting site.

It is required that each planting site is reviewed and the appropriate tree selected. In most instances, sites will be selected before trees are ordered. Some considerations should be as follows:

1. Growth characteristics of the tree.
2. Any special requirements of the particular tree.
3. Any underground utilities such as gas, water, sewer, etc.
4. Overhead wires, street light poles, signal lights, etc.
5. Other nearby trees.
6. Street intersections, stop signs, street signs etc.
7. Any additional factors that may influence the subject trees during their life or any effect the tree will have to the site.
8. Current disease and insect problems, etc.

A tree planting detail is included following the list of trees.

This list supersedes all previous lists.

APPENDIX A (continued)

Trees to be Planted in Planting Strips Greater Than Four Feet Wide

Ash, Autumn Purple	Fraxinus americana Autumn Purple
Ash, Greenspire Upright American	Fraxinus americana Greenspire
Ash, Newport	Fraxinus lanceolata Newport
Ash, Patmore	Fraxinus lanceolata Patmore
Ash, Rosehill	Fraxinus americana Rosehill
Ash, Summit	Fraxinus lanceolata Summit
Beech, European	Fagus sylvatica
Beech, Fernleaf	Fagus sylvatica asplenifolia
Beech, Pyramidal	Fagus sylvatica fastigiata
Coffeetree, Kentucky	Gymnocladus dioica
Cucumber Tree	Magnolia acuminata
Cypress, Bald	Taxodium distichum
Elm, Delaware American	Ulmus americana Delaware
Elm, Groenveldt	Ulmus hollandica Groenveldt
Ginkgo, Magyar Upright	Ginkgo biloba Magyar
Ginkgo, Princeton Sentry	Ginkgo biloba Princeton Sentry
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis
Honeylocust, Continental	Gleditsia triac. inermis Continenta
Honeylocust, Shademaster Thornless	Gleditsia triac. inermis Shademaster
Honeylocust, Skyline	Gleditsia triac. inermis Skyline
Katsura Tree	Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Linden, Crimean	Tilia euchlora
Linden, Greenspire Littleleaf	Tilia cordata Greenspire
Linden, Green Mountain Silver	Tilia tomentosa Green Mountain
Linden, Redmond	Tilia americana Redmond
Linden, Sunburst	Gleditsia triac. inermis Sunburst
Maple, Crimson King	Acer platanoides Crimson King
Maple, Emerald Queen	Acer platanoides Emerald Queen
Maple, Columnar Norway	Acer platanoides columnare
Maple, Schwedler Norway	Acer platanoides Schwedleri
Maple, Summershade Norway	Acer platanoides Summershade
Maple, Red	Acer rubrum
Maple, Armstrong Red	Acer rubrum col. Armstrong
Maple, Bowhall Red	Acer rubrum col. Bowhall
Maple, October Glory Red	Acer rubrum October Glory
Maple, Red Sunset Red	Acer rubrum Red Sunset
Maple, Sugar	Acer saccharum
Maple, Bonfire Sugar	Acer saccharum Bonfire
Maple, Columnare Sugar	Acer saccharum columnare
Maple, Green Mountain Sugar	Acer saccharum Green Mountain
Maple, Goldspire Sugar	Acer saccharum columnare Goldspire
Maple, Sentry Sugar	Acer saccharum Monumentale
Oak, Pyramidal English	Quercus robur fastigiata
Oak, Sawtooth	Quercus acutissima

APPENDIX A (continued)

Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Oak, Willow	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
Plane Tree, Bloodgood London	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i> Bloodgood
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Rubber Tree, Hardy	<i>Eucommia ulmoides</i>
Scholar tree, Princeton Upright	<i>Sophora japonica</i> Princeton Upright
Scholar tree, Regent	<i>Sophora japonica</i> Regent
Sour gum or Black Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Zelkova, Green Vase	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> Green Vase
Zelkova, Village Green	<i>Zelkova serrata</i> Village Green

Trees to be Planted in Planting Strips Two and One Half to Four Feet Wide

Ash, Columnar Oakleaf Mountain	<i>Sorbus thuringiaca fastigiata</i>
Birch, Asian White	<i>Betula platyphylla japonica</i>
Birch, Cutleaf Weeping White	<i>Betula alba laciniata</i>
Birch, Pyramidal European	<i>Betula alba fastigiata</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Chokecherry, Amur	<i>Prunus maackii</i>
Cherry, Autumn Flowering	<i>Prunus sobhirtella</i> Autumnalis
Cherry, Columnar Sargent	<i>Prunus sargentii</i> columnaris
Cherry, Kwanzan	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> Kwanzan
Cherry, Yoshino	<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>
Corktree, Amur	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>
Hophornbeam, American	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Hornbeam, Pyramidal European	<i>Carpinus betulus fastigiata</i>
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>

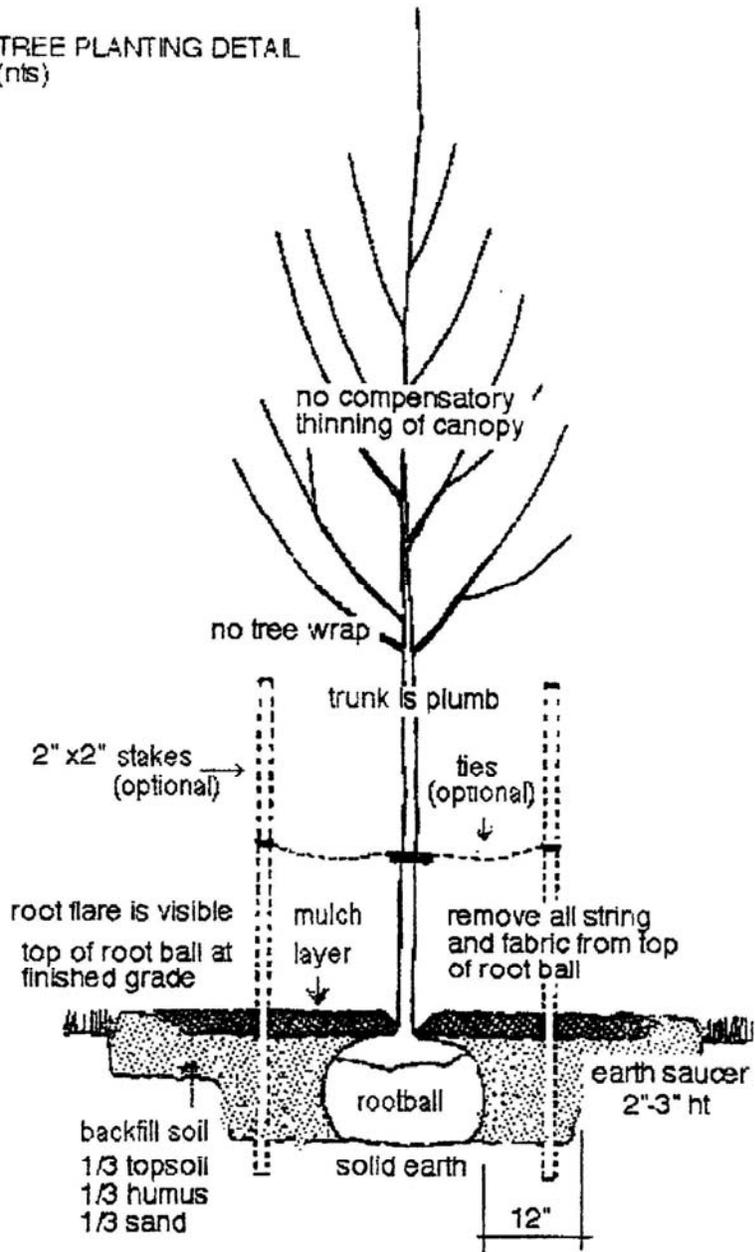
Trees to be Planted in Planting Strips Less Than Two and One Half Feet Wide

Cherry, Accolade Flowering	<i>Prunus accolade</i>
Cherry, Amanogawa	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> Amanogawa
Cherry, Cornelian	<i>Cornus mas</i>
Crab, Tea	<i>Malus theifera</i> (huphensis)
Crabapple, Columnar Siberian	<i>Malus baccata</i> columnaris
Crabapple, Van Eseltine	<i>Malus Van Eseltine</i>
Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Dogwood, White Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
Ivory Silk Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa amurensis japonica</i> Ivory Silk
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa amurensis japonica</i>
Maple, Amur	<i>Acer ginnala</i> Flame

APPENDIX A (continued)

Maple, Hedge	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Plum, Newport Purpleleaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Newport
Redbud, American	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Shadblow, Cumulus	<i>Amelanchier Cumulus</i>
Shadblow, Pink	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> Robin Hill Pink
Silverbell, Carolina	<i>Halesia carolina</i>
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>

TREE PLANTING DETAIL
(nts)



APPENDIX B

DROUGHT TOLERANT PLANT LIST**

suitable for berms in buffers

<u>Latin name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Comments</u>
EVERGREEN TREES		
Abies concolor	White fir	not native locally
x Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland cypress	native
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern red cedar	native
Picea abies	Colorado spruce	not native locally
Ilex opaca	American holly	native
Pinus virginiana	Jersey pine	native
Pinus strobus*	White pine	native
DECIDUOUS TREES		
Acer rubrum*	Red maple	native
Acer pseudoplatanus	Planetree	introduced
Fraxinus americana*	White ash	native
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green ash	native
Quercus alba	White oak	native
Quercus rubra*	Red oak	native
Quercus marilandica	Blackjack Oak	native
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo	not native
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	Thornless honey locust	not native
Koelreuteria paniculata	Goldenraintree	not native
Phellodendron amurense	Amur corktree	not native
Celtis sp.	Hackberry	native
Tilia tomentosa	Linden	
ORNAMENTAL TREES		
Acer ginnala	Amur cork tree	not native
Acer campestre	Hedge maple	not native
Betula alleghaniensis*	Yellow birch	native
Amelanchier arborea	Downy serviceberry	native
Amelanchier laevis	Allegheny serviceberry	native
Crataegus spp.	Hawthorn species	native
Malus spp.	Crabapple species	some native
Hamamelis virginiana	Common witchhazel	native
Cornus florida	Dogwood	native
Viburnum prunifolium	Black haw viburnum	native

* These plants are either over used or subject to disease and should be used sparingly

** All new plantings require at least 2 years of consistent watering to become established.

APPENDIX B (continued)

Cercis canadensis	Red bud	native
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EVERGREEN & SEMI-EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Ilex spp.	Various holly species	use native sp.
Myrica spp.	Bayberry	native
Kalmia angustifolia	Sheep laurel	native
Vaccinium angustifolium	Blueberry	native
Juniperus spp.	Juniper species	
Taxus spp.	Yew species	not native
Viburnum rhytidophyllum	Leatherleaf viburnum	not native
Itea virginica	Virginia sweetspire	native

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Ceanothus americanus	New Jersey tea	native
Rosa rugosa	Rugosa rose	not native
Rosa virginiana	Virginia rose	native
Euonymus alatus	Winged eumonymous	not native
Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beautybush	not native
Aronia arbutifolia	Red chokeberry	native
Cornus racemos	Grey dogwood	native
Spiraea bulmulda cul.	Spiraea cultivars	not native
Symphocarpus albus	Common snowberry	introduced
Viburnum lantana	Wayfaringtree vib.	not native
Calycanthus floridus	Common sweetshrub	introduced

PERENNIALS & GROUND COVERS

Perennials and groundcovers add character and seasonal interest to a berm planting. Only native species are recommended and lists can be obtained from the Native Plant Society of New Jersey.

* These plants are either over used or subject to disease and should be used sparingly

** All new plantings require at least 2 years of consistent watering to become established.