

TREES NOT TO PLANT NEAR POWER LINES

- ~ Silver Maple
- ~ Norway Maple
- ~ Sugar Maple
- ~ Oak
- ~ Bradford Pear
- ~ Pine
- ~ Sycamore
- ~ Ash
- ~ Honeylocust
- ~ Willow
- ~ Linden
- ~ Spruce

Visit a local nursery to help you select a tree species best-suited for your planting conditions. Below you will find some area nurseries that have some of the trees ComEd recommends for planting near power lines.

Green Glen Nursery, Inc.
2413 Laraway Road
Joliet, IL 60433
(815) 723-1140

Platt Hill Nursery
222 W. Lake Street
Bloomington, IL 60108
(630) 529-9394

J. Carlson Growers, Inc.
8938 Newburg Road
Rockford, IL 61108
(815) 332-5610

Platt Hill Nursery
2400 Randall Road
Carpentersville, IL 60110
(847) 428-6767

QUESTIONS? YOUR LOCAL NURSERY CAN HELP,
OR CALL TOLL-FREE:
1-800-EDISON-1 (1-800-334-7661)

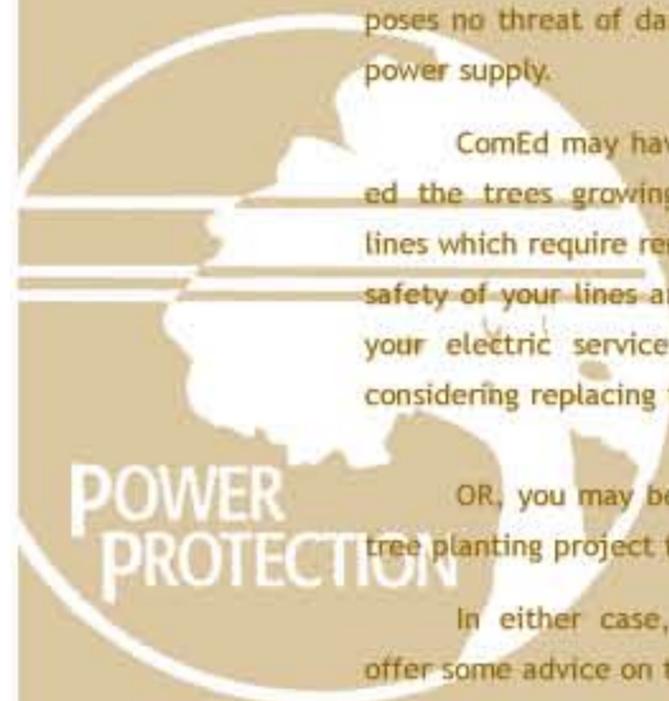
SELECTING THE RIGHT TREE FOR PLANTING NEAR POWER LINES

This pamphlet was created to help you select and plant a tree that grows safely beneath the power lines - one that adds to the value of your property and poses no threat of danger to you or your power supply.

ComEd may have recently inspected the trees growing near your power lines which require removal to ensure the safety of your lines and the reliability of your electric service and you may be considering replacing these trees.

OR, you may be considering a new tree planting project for your yard.

In either case, we would like to offer some advice on tree selection which will prevent future conflicts with power supply lines. To ensure the safety of your lines and the reliability of your electric service, ComEd encourages the proper selection and planting of trees which will add beauty to your yard and neighborhood for years to come.



8 STEPS TO PLANTING THE RIGHT TREE IN THE RIGHT PLACE

1 Planting Site

Usually, plants grow as wide as they grow tall. Choose a site that will accommodate future growth so plants will not grow into buildings, overhead wires or interfere with car and pedestrian traffic.

2 Preparing the Soil

Most fertile native soils require no supplements. Feed poor soils by adding one part compost to four parts top soil.

3 Planting Hole

Hole depth should equal root ball height. The hole width is three times root ball diameter, with sides tapered in. **Caution: Avoid underground utilities when digging.** Call for free locating service: 1-773-744-7000 (Chicago Residents) 1-800-892-0123 (Outside Chicago).

4 Prune

Prune damaged roots back to healthy tissue and broken branches back to branch collars. Remove all wire, string and plastic from root ball.

5 Staking

Staking retards strong growth. Use stakes only to support plants until stabilized. Use protective material around trunk to prevent plant damage.

6 Planting Depth

Place plant in hole so top of root ball is at grade, not below. Gently firm soil around roots. Create ridge of soil around rim of hole to retain water.

7 Mulch

Use 2"-4" layer to conserve moisture and protect roots. The best choices are shredded bark or aged wood chips. Do not over mulch.

8 Water

Water once a week, more frequently when dry. Keep soil moist, not soaked. Water area directly above root ball.

THE RIGHT TREE IN THE RIGHT PLACE



SELECTING,
PLANTING AND
CARING FOR TREES
NEAR POWER LINES.



ComEd.

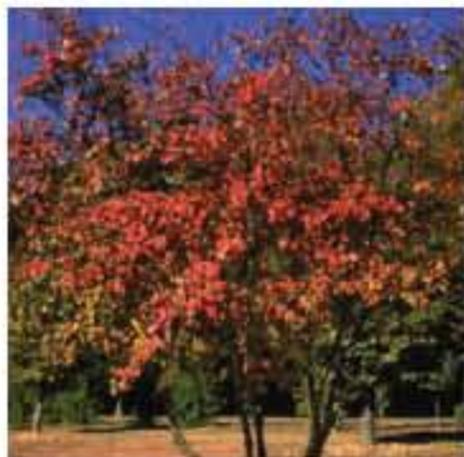
An Exelon Company

NINE SPECIAL TREES TO PLANT BENEATH POWER LINES

Your trees and power lines don't have to compete for the same space. Many beautiful species can be safely grown beneath your power lines. The species shown here were selected for their flowering and fruiting characteristics, their pest resistance and hardiness, and for their mature height.

Your local nursery should have one or more varieties of each tree listed. Ask your nursery person to help you select the kind best-suited to your planting conditions.

Be sure to tell your nursery person that you are planting near or beneath power lines, and specify that you do not want your tree to require pruning or outgrow its space.



-SERVICEBERRY-

These low-growing trees possess attractive bark, flowers and berries. Their graceful appearance makes them very desirable for planting beneath or near power lines. An "Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry" as shown here, or an "Apple Serviceberry" is also a choice variety.



-EASTERN REDBUD-

A small, spring flowering tree with graceful ascending branches. Unless pruned to a single stem, Eastern Redbuds commonly have multiple trunks. Reddish buds open to reddish-purple before heart-shaped dark green leaves appear. Foliage is yellow in fall.



-AMUR MAPLE-

Amur Maples have three-lobed glossy dark green leaves. A slow-growing and multi-stemmed tree grows 15' - 20'. "Flame" and "Ember" are varieties prized for their fall foliage.



-JAPANESE TREE LILAC-

The small size, upright habit, attractive large creamy-white flowers, urban and salt tolerance make it well suited along streets.



-SUSAN MAGNOLIA-

Large pink flowers with many petals early in the season. Maximum growth, 20 feet. "Royal Star Magnolia" with white flowers is another good choice.



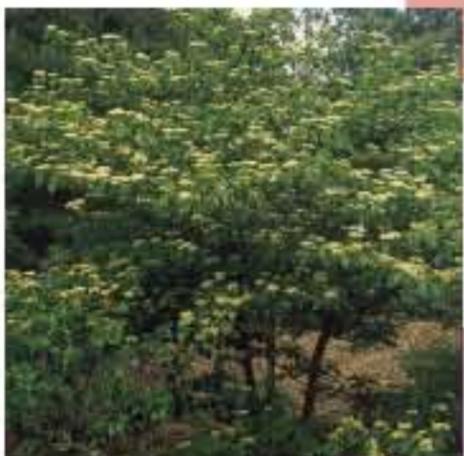
-HAWTHORN-

Attractive flowers, fruit and growth habits make this a good choice for beneath or near power lines. Select a variety that meets height and space limitations. "Thornless Cockspur" and "Crimson Cloud" are good choices.



-JAPANESE RED MAPLE-

Vibrant red maple leaves. A very desirable ornamental tree. Maximum growth of 25 feet and spread of 20 feet.



-PAGODA DOGWOOD-

Fragrant creamy-white flowers in early spring. Bluish-black fruit on red stems in summer. Reddish-purple fall color make it attractive all year.



-FLOWERING CRABAPPLE-

Many flowering Crabapples are suitable for beneath or near power lines. They are known for their profuse displays of flowers and colorful fruits which may last well into winter. "Prariefire Crabapple" as shown, "Redbud Crabapple" and "Spring Snow Crabapple" are choice varieties.

- POINTS TO CONSIDER FOR THE HEALTH AND VIGOR OF YOUR TREES -

CAUTION Careless use of lawn mowers and string trimmers will cause severe injury to trees.

SITE CONDITIONS Planting in the right location is the key to ensuring plant health. Examine site conditions and check species requirements for light, temperature and soil before selecting plants.

WATER Moisture problems cause severe stress to plants. Too much watering is just as damaging as too little. Poor drainage caused by soil compaction prevents root growth. There are many ways to maintain ideal moisture conditions for best growth.

SOIL Plants require proper nutrients to sustain growth. However, do not over apply nutrients just to be on the safe side. Nitrogen is the most recommended fertilizer. Soil analysis can pinpoint deficiencies before plant health is affected.