

## **VIII**

### **UNACCEPTABLE PLANT MATERIALS**



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#### A/LT LARGE TREES (Over 50 Feet in Height)

#### UNACCEPTABLE PLANT MATERIALS

PLANT GROUP/SIZE	ACCEPTABLE PLANT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME 'CULTIVAR'	COMMENTS
A/LT	No	Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	The use of this tree should be tempered because of its extensive shallow root system that will cause drain tiles to clog and sidewalks to buckle. The tree is also weak wooded which causes it to become a liability with age, often becomes too large for a street tree.
A/LT	No	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut	These trees are all very messy, which is caused by the large fruit and low rate of leaf drop. None of these trees are hardy in a restricted area and therefore they should not be used in an urban area.
A/LT	No	Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch	Susceptible to Bronze Birch Borer. Life expectancy in a site with some stress (i.e. street tree) is short in an urban area.
A/LT	No	Betula pendula	European White Birch	This tree is very popular, unfortunately the leaf miner and bronze Birch Borer are serious pests. Since most property owners will not take the necessary precautions it is advisable not to use this plant to meet any landscaping requirements. This tree is also intolerant of urban stress, short lived with low branching pattern.
A/LT	No	Castanea dentata Castanea mollissima	American Chestnut Chinese Chestnut	These trees are not useful for urban use because of their fruit that is a prickly involucre approximately 2-3" in diameter. The American Chestnut is also very susceptible to diseases. Flowers have an unpleasant odor. The tree is also intolerant of compacted soil.
A/LT	No	Ginkgo biloba (female)	Ginkgo	The female of this species is unacceptable anywhere because of its fruit. The fleshy seed is extremely messy and malodorous.
A/LT	No	Gleditsia triacanthos	Common Honey Locust	This tree is too thorny for use in the urban environment and especially to meet the ordinance requirements.
A/LT	No	Kalopanax pictus	Castor Aralia	A good shade tree but excessive thorns make this tree unacceptable.
A/LT	No	Morus alba	Common Mulberry	The mulberries are unsuitable because of the fruit that they produce, which is flesh and extremely messy.
A/LT	No	Morus rubra	Red Mulberry	

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**A/LT LARGE TREES (Over 50 Feet in Height)**
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PLANT GROUP/SIZE	ACCEPTABLE PLANT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME 'CULTIVAR'	COMMENTS
A/LT	No	Pinus nigra	Austrian Pine	Highly susceptible to Diplodia tip blight.
A/LT	No	Pinus sylvestris	Scotch Pine	Not suitable for underplanting or shelter belts. Variable hardiness, habit and adaptability.
A/LT	No	Populus (all)	Poplars (all) 'White Poplar' 'Easton Lombards' 'Quaking Aspen'	All poplars are unacceptable because they are disease prone, weak wooded and their roots will clog drain tiles, and storm and sanitary sewer lines.
A/LT	No	Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Many disease problems. Not suitable for dry, windy areas or underplanting or windbreaks.
A/LT	No	Quercus palustris	Pin Oak	Highly susceptible to Bacterial leaf scorch.
A/LT	No	Ulmus americana Ulmus carpiniflora Ulmus fulva Ulmus pumila	American Elm Smoothleaf Elm Red Elm Siberian Elm	The elms in general are disease prone, weak-wooded and messy requiring too much maintenance to warrant their use. Disease resistant cultivars of <u>Ulmus americana</u> will be acceptable.

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**B/MT MEDIUM TREES (10 to 50 Feet in Height)**
**UNACCEPTABLE PLANT MATERIALS**

PLANT GROUP/SIZE	ACCEPTABLE PLANT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME 'CULTIVAR'	COMMENTS
B/MT	No	Albizza julibrissin	Mimosa Tree	The mimosa is not hardy in this area. This tree is weak wooded, and messy with seed pods littering the ground. It is not very disease and insect intolerant.
B/MT	No	Catalpa bignonioides	Southern Catalpa	Because of its weak wood and its fruit, this tree is too messy to warrant its use.
B/MT	No	Malus pumila	Common Apple	This tree is weedy and its fruit is too large to warrant the use of this tree to meet ordinance requirements. Some varieties are susceptible to disease.
B/MT	No	Paulownia tomentosa	Royal Paulownia	Messy, suffers winter damage.
B/MT	No	Pyrus calleryana (cultivars)	Callery Pear (cultivar)	Approved by Planning Commission in February 2007.
B/MT	No	Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear 'Bradford'	While this cultivar is in common use in both private and public landscaping it exhibits problems with branch separation from the main trunk.
B/MT	No	Pyrus communis	Common Pear	This tree is extremely susceptible to fireblight and its large fruit makes this tree unsuitable for urban use.
B/MT	No	Salix babylonica	Weeping Willow	Messy (always dropping small branches), weak wooded, susceptible to canker (disease), taps sewer and water lines.
B/MT	No	Sorbus (species)	Mountain Ash (species)	These trees are susceptible to a host of diseases and pests that should temper its use. Not recommended as a street tree because it is not urban tolerant and it has ¼" fleshy seed pods. Best used in open lawn areas for private use.

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**C/LST LARGE SHRUB OR SMALL TREE (10 To 25 Feet in Height)**

**UNACCEPTABLE PLANT MATERIALS**

PLANT GROUP/SIZE	ACCEPTABLE PLANT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME 'CULTIVAR'	COMMENTS
C/LST	No	Aralia spinosa	Devil's Walking Stick Hercules Club	Vigorous spreader which can be a maintenance problem.
C/LST	No	Eleagnus angustifolia	Russian Olive	Short lived (8 to 15 years)
C/LST	No	Euonymus kiautschovica	Spreading Euonymus	Susceptible to severe winter damage or death in 10% to 20% of the winters in Lexington. Flowers attract insects.
C/LST	No	Hibiscus syriacus	Rose of Sharon	With age, this shrub loses its form and becomes somewhat scraggly. Therefore it is unacceptable to meet long term landscaping needs.
C/LST	No	Kolkwitzia amabilis	Beautybush	This shrub is unsightly when it isn't flowering and it becomes weedy unless it is maintained properly.
C/LST	No	Laburnum x watereri	Golden Chair Tree	Flowers (main reason for growing plant) are killed most winters in Lexington. Seeds are also poisonous.
C/LST	No	Lagerstroemia indica	Crepe Myrtle	This plant is not hardy to this area and any of these plants which manage to survive Lexington winters become very leggy.
C/LST	No	Ligustrum (all)	Privets (all)	Privets require a lot of maintenance in order to form a suitable hedge. If a high degree of maintenance is not provided these shrubs become leggy, and subsequently they do meet the required opacity of the landscape ordinance. Also susceptible to severe winter damage.
C/LST	No	Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle	Very weedy, seed is spread by birds.

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**C/LST LARGE SHRUB OR SMALL TREE (10 To 25 Feet in Height)**
**UNACCEPTABLE PLANT MATERIALS**

PLANT GROUP/SIZE	ACCEPTABLE PLANT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME 'CULTIVAR'	COMMENTS
C/LST	No	Malus (selected)	Crabapples (selected) 'Almey' 'Corovaria' 'Dorothea' 'Eley' 'Hopa' 'loensis' 'Oekonomierat Echtermeyer' 'Radiant' 'Red Silver' 'Sylvestris'	Many of the crabapples are susceptible to disease and insects.
C/LST	No	Prunus cerasifera (Straight species)	Cherry Plum (Straight Species)	Both of these trees experience serious disease problems and are pollution sensitive.
		Prunus persica	Peach	
C/LST	No	Rhamnus catharica	Common Buckthorn	Die back on compacted, water logged, or heavy soils. Susceptible to winter die back.
C/LST	No	Rhamnus frangula	Glossy Buckthorn	This shrub experiences serious disease problems and tends to become weedy because birds drop seeds. It also has problems surviving in areas with heavy traffic because of soil compaction.
C/LST	No	Staphylea trifolia	American Bladdernut	This shrub suckers extensively. Unless it is maintained properly it tends to become very weedy.
C/LST	No	Vitex agnus-castus	Chastetree	The Chastree is not hardy in the Central Kentucky area.

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**D/MS MEDIUM SHRUBS (6 to 10 Feet in Height)**
**UNACCEPTABLE PLANT MATERIALS**

PLANT GROUP/SIZE	ACCEPTABLE PLANT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME 'CULTIVAR'	COMMENTS
D/MS	No	Ilex cornuta	Chinese Holly	Susceptible to severe winter damage or death in 20% to 30% of the winters in Lexington. Shoots that come back from the roots have leaves with 5 spines instead of the more attractive leaves with a single spine at the top.
D/MS	No	Philadelphus coronarius	Sweet Mocarange	Like other Philadelphus this shrub becomes leggy.
D/MS	No	Photinia villosa	Oriental Photinia	Although this is an excellent specimen plant, its problems with disease limits its use to meet landscaping requirements unless it is maintained properly.
D/MS	No	Prunus glandulosa	Dwarf Flowering Almond	This shrub becomes leggy with age and it is straggly and open in the winter.
D/MS	No	Pyracantha coccinea	Scarlet Firethorn	Fruit is very susceptible to scab (disease). Superior types of pyracanthe are available.
D/MS	No	Spiraea prunifolia	Bridalwreath Spirea	Spireas are straggly in general and this particular species tends to be leggy.
D/MS	No	Weigela florida	Weigela	Weigelas are not hardy to this area and they generally have large amounts of die back during winter months.



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**E/SS SMALL SHRUBS (4 to 6 Feet in Height)**
**UNACCEPTABLE PLANT MATERIALS**

PLANT GROUP/SIZE	ACCEPTABLE PLANT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME 'CULTIVAR'	COMMENTS
E/SS	No	Rosa multiflora	Japanese Rose	This shrub becomes leggy after harsh winters and in general is very weedy and must have high maintenance to be kept under control.

**F/LS LOW SHRUBS (1-1/2 to 4 Feet in Height)**
**UNACCEPTABLE PLANT MATERIALS**

PLANT GROUP/SIZE	ACCEPTABLE PLANT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME 'CULTIVAR'	COMMENTS
F/LS	No	Symphoricarpos rivularis	Common Snowberry	The snowberry suckers profusely and as a consequence becomes a very weedy shrub. It is not suitable as a hedge in an urban situation.

**G/GC GROUND COVER (below 1-1/2 Feet in Height)**
**UNACCEPTABLE PLANT MATERIALS**

PLANT GROUP/SIZE	ACCEPTABLE PLANT	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME 'CULTIVAR'	COMMENTS
G/GC	No	Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper Euonymus	Invasive.