

Only healthy, structurally sound trees should be preserved. The largest, most mature trees are not always the best candidates for preservation because they may not be as tolerant of the construction processes. Younger, more vigorous trees usually survive better and can adapt to the stresses of construction.

Arborists should work with the designer, builder and developer early in the planning of a new development to determine the best candidate trees to preserve and protect. Development should minimize the detrimental effects on trees to be preserved. Small changes can make a difference in whether a specific tree will survive.

The following species are intolerant of construction disturbance. The Arborist Report may require tree protection zones to be more extensive around these species to avoid damaging roots and crown through activities associated with compaction, excavation or above grade construction that impacts the branches of these trees.

Acer rubrum (Red maple)

Acer saccharum (Sugar maple)

Betula papyrifera (Paper birch)

Carya glabra (Pignut Hickory)

Fagus grandifolia (American beech)

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip tree)

Ostrya virginiana (Ironwood)

Pinus resinosa (Red Pine)

Pinus strobus (White Pine)

Prunus serotina (Black Cherry)

Quercus alba (White Oak)

Quercus velutina (Black Oak)

Tsuga canadensis (Eastern Hemlock)

Tilia americana (Basswood)



For more information, contact

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