



1685 CROSSTOWN BOULEVARD N.W. • ANDOVER, MINNESOTA 55304 • (763) 755-5100
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Landscaping Requirements & Recommendations

Lots Served by Municipal Utilities:

- Provide four inches of topsoil (black dirt) and sod in all boulevards prior to receiving a CO (Certificate of Occupancy);
- There shall be four inches of topsoil applied and the lot shall be sodded or professionally seeded from the boulevard edge to the rear wall of the house. This should be completed prior to receiving a CO.

Other Lots in Rural Areas of Andover:

- Four inches of topsoil shall be applied and the boulevards shall be professionally seeded prior to receiving a CO.

Additional Guidelines:

- The topsoil should be tilled in with the existing grade to allow for optimal growth.

Other Options:

- ***Alternative, low-maintenance landscaping:***
 - There are native grasses that may work to satisfy landscaping requirements and alleviate the need for black dirt. Contact Natural Resources Technician for more information.

Tree Requirements:

- The developer/builder is responsible for planting a minimum of two trees or one per 50 feet of lot width measured along the boulevard in the front yard, whichever is greater up to a maximum of four required trees before a CO will be issued;
- Trees are not to be planted in the boulevard;
- Trees shall be at least one and three quarter (1¾") inches in diameter as measured six inches up from the root collar;
- All trees must be a minimum of six feet in height as measured from ground level after the trees are planted.

These tree requirements shall not apply to a developer if the minimum number of trees are preserved in the front yard of the property and the trees meet the necessary requirements.

Planting Requirements:

- See City of Andover "Tree Planting Detail"

Reminders:

- If planting under power lines, contact the City for recommendations of tree species that may be suitable for such a planting;
- Remember to call Gopher 1 at 651-454-0002 before planting the trees in case of underground utilities.

Tree Recommendations:

The following is a recommendation of different species of trees that can be planted in the City. It favors trees that are native to the area. Trees not indicated on this list may only be used to satisfy the minimum front yard tree requirements if approved by the Natural Resources Technician.

Hardwoods

1. red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
2. silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
3. sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)
4. bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*)
5. paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*)
6. yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*)
7. river birch (*Betula nigra*)
8. northern pin oak (*Quercus ellipsoidalis*)
9. northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*)
10. bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
11. eastern white oak (*Quercus alba*)
12. American elm (*Ulmus americana*)
13. rock elm (*Ulmus thomasi*)
14. slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*)
15. quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)
16. bigtooth aspen (*Populus grandidentata*)
17. balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*)
18. American basswood (*Tilia americana*)
19. hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)
20. black cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
21. choke cherry (*Prunus virginiana*)
22. pin cherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*)

23. butternut (*Juglans cinerea*)
24. black willow (*Salix nigra*)
25. ironwood or eastern hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*)
26. showy mountain ash (*Sorbus decora*)
27. serviceberry (*Amelanchier* spp.)

Softwoods

1. eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*)
2. red pine (*Pinus resinosa*)
3. jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*)
4. white spruce (*Picea glauca*)
5. black spruce (*Picea mariana*)
6. tamarack (*Larix laricina*)
7. northern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)
8. balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*)



DO NOT CUT MAIN LEADER

IF PLANTS ARE TO BE PRUNED, BRANCHES SHALL BE PRUNED AT THE BRANCH BARK RIDGE, AND OUTSIDE THE BRANCH COLLAR, NOT FLUSH WITH THE BARK.

INSTALL CORRUGATED PLASTIC STEM PROTECTOR AROUND TRUNK (OPTIONAL).

SHALL BE PLANTED WITH THE ROOT COLLAR LEVEL OR SLIGHTLY ABOVE FINISHED GRADE.

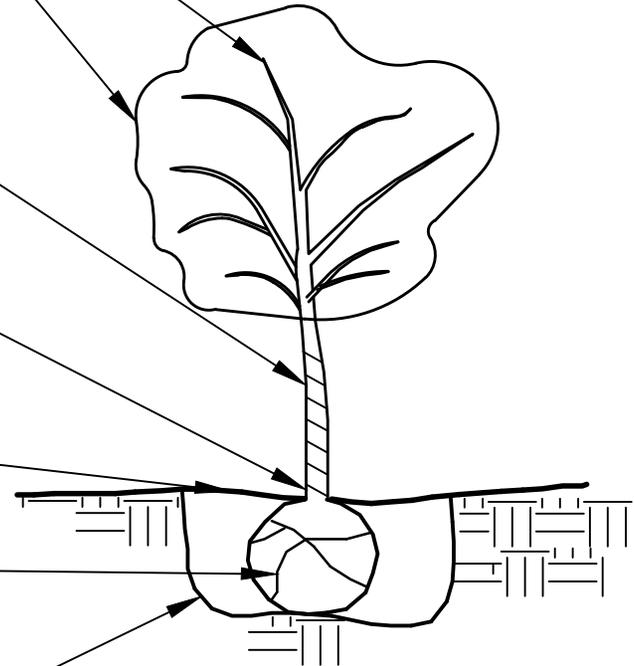
REMOVE TAGS AND LABELS. PARTIALLY BACKFILL, WATER TO SETTLE SOIL, FINISH BACKFILLING.

4" SHREDDED BARK OR WOODCHIP MULCH. KEEP 2" AWAY FROM STEM (AVOID DIRECT CONTACT).

REMOVE THE WIRING, TWINE OR ROPES, AND BURLAP FROM THE TOP AND SIDES OF THE ROOT BALL FOR BALLED AND BURLAPPED PLANTS.

REMOVE CONTAINERS AND CUT CIRCLING ROOTS IF PLANTS ARE CONTAINER GROWN.

SCARIFY PLANTING PIT WALLS. DIG HOLE AT LEAST TWICE THE WIDTH OF THE ROOT BALL.



TREE PLANTING DETAIL

2/6/14



STANDARD DRAWING
NO.

608B



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Proper Tree Planting Techniques (For All Trees)

1. Choose a site that is suitable for the particular species you are planting;
2. Put the tree in the hole and be sure the root collar (the junction where the uppermost roots join the main stem) **is level or slightly above the final ground level**;
3. Make sure the tree is straight and plumb (to your satisfaction);
4. Backfill the hole with the existing soil on the site; add water every so often while backfilling; **gently compact**; water after backfilling is completed;
5. Add woodchip mulch around the base of the tree up to a depth of 4 inches; keep it a few inches from the trunk (avoid direct contact).

On-going Maintenance:

1. Water the newly planted trees often; **a slow trickle with a garden hose for about an hour a week will suffice**; more or less depending on the precipitation amount;
2. Optional: Install corrugated, plastic stem protectors around the trunks to help prevent rodent and deer damage; they may be left on year-round, as long as there's enough space between stem and guard.

Planting Location Considerations:

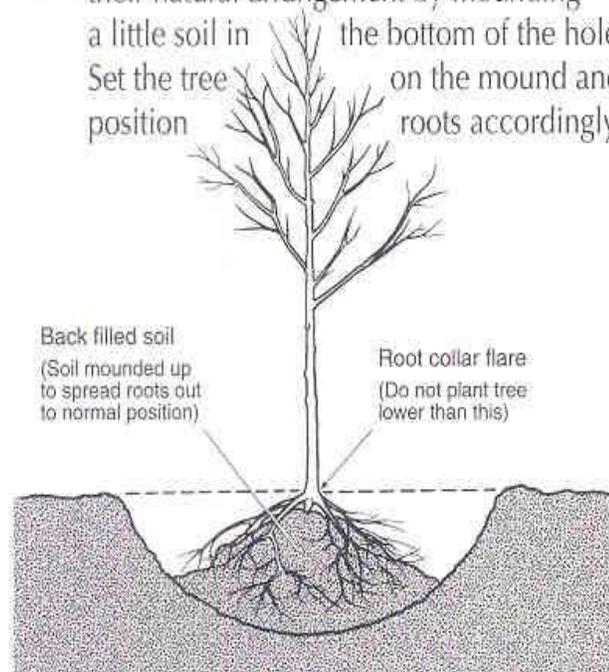
1. Keep all trees out of easements with utilities and those needed for access;
2. Trees shall be planted outside of the boulevard and out of the site triangle (corner lots);
3. Do not plant trees under powerlines, unless they're a tree species suitable for such a planting;
4. Call Gopher State One Call at 651-454-0002 before you dig to check for underground utilities.

Bare-Root Stock

Step 1. Prune damaged, diseased, or girdling roots before planting.

Step 2. Dig the hole wide enough to accommodate the length of all the roots.

Step 3. Stabilize the tree and keep the roots in their natural arrangement by mounding a little soil in the bottom of the hole. Set the tree on the mound and position roots accordingly.



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Dig the hole only as deep as the root system, so the first-order roots are at grade. Otherwise, settling may result in the tree being planted too deep. ▼



Note: If the soil is compacted, consider widening the hole before filling it in to provide loosely packed soil for root penetration. See page 6 for information on planting in wet soils.

Above diagram and some information in this handout courtesy of University of Minnesota guide: "Planting Trees and Shrubs for Long-Term Health"

PLEASE RECYCLE THIS HANDOUT AFTER USE

How to plant Containerized Trees.



- Remove the tree from the container by holding the trunk of the tree with one hand and pushing down on the container with the other hand. If the container does not come off easily cut it down two sides.
- The tree may be planted too deep in the pot. Remove the soil down to the first roots.
- If there are encircling roots, slice through them with a sharp knife. Make 3-4 vertical cuts in the root ball. After cutting, pull the roots apart.



- Dig the hole just deep enough so the first roots will be just below finished grade. Do not loosen soil under the root ball below this depth.
- Planting site should be prepared 3-5 times the width of the soil ball.

How to care for a new tree.

- Water the tree after planting. Make sure to soak the soil close to the trunk and the entire planting area. Water the tree when soil feels dry at a 2-4 inch depth during the first year.
- Mulch the planting site with wood chips to a depth of approximately four inches. **Do not place mulch next to the trunk of the tree. Do not use plastic or weed barriers below the mulch.**
- Staking is not necessary unless trees cannot stand by themselves. If staking is needed use wide burlap, rubber or nylon straps looped loosely around the tree and tied back to stakes allowing for some movement.
- Pruning newly planted trees is not necessary except to remove dead, rubbing, or weakly attached branches and to remove multiple leaders.
- Do not fertilize or use slow release fertilizers the year the tree is planted.

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The Well Planted Tree



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What happens if a tree is planted too deep?

- Recent research has shown that most trees are accidentally planted too deep.

Planting too deep can cause:

- Premature death of trees from Stem Girdling Roots.
- Soil girdling of the trunk.
- Poor root growth or root death.



What are Stem Girdling Roots (SGR's)?

- SGR's form because the tree was planted too deep and the roots encircled the buried trunk.



- As the trunk and roots grow in diameter, they eventually contact each other causing the trunk to compress and cut off the supply of water and nutrients.
- SGR's will cause the tree to die prematurely or blow over in a storm.
- SGR's are a problem that can be easily avoided if the tree is planted at the correct depth.

How to pick a quality tree.

- Trees with deformities should be avoided.
- A tree should have a straight trunk with no wounding, disease or decay.
- Leaves should be of normal size and color and distributed uniformly.
- A root system should contain many fibrous roots or smaller, white roots.

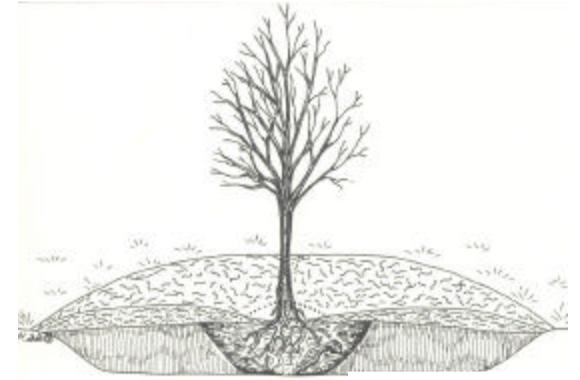
How to determine the correct planting depth.

- The first or uppermost roots should be just below the finished soil line.
- Some trees may be accidentally planted too deep at the nursery so soil may need to be removed to find the first roots. A probe can also be used to determine depth to the first roots.
- Before you begin to dig, measure the height from the bottom of the root ball to the first roots to determine hole depth.



How to prepare the site to plant a tree.

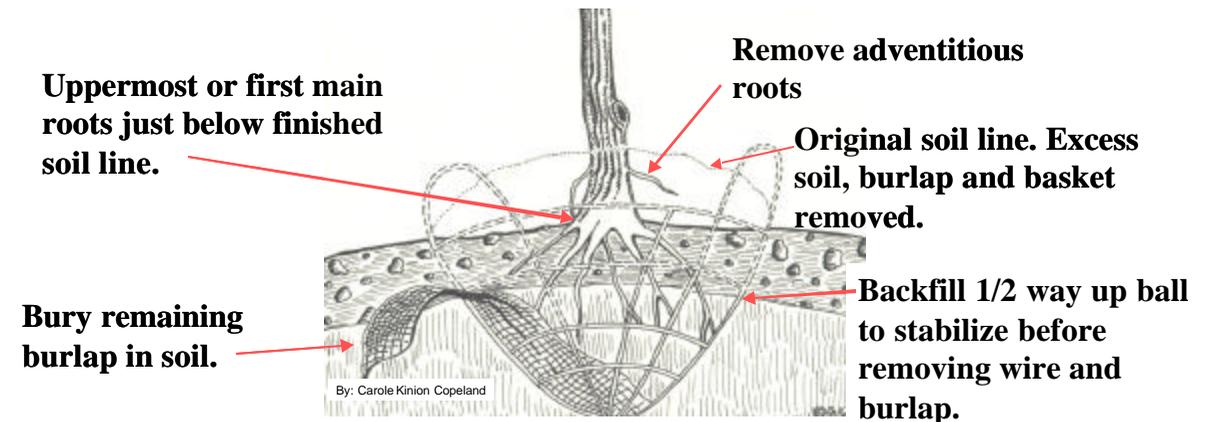
1. Prepare a planting site 3-5 times the width of the container or soil ball by removing or killing the sod and loosening the soil.
2. Dig the primary hole in the center of the planting site wide enough to accommodate the root ball. Do not dig deeper than the depth required to have the first roots at the finished grade.



By: Carole Kinion Copeland

How to plant Balled and Burlapped Trees.

- Do not remove any of the basket and burlap until the tree is positioned in the hole.
- Use a probe or loosen the burlap and remove soil from the top of the root ball to determine where the first roots are located.
- Dig a hole to a depth so the first roots will be just below the finished soil grade. Do not loosen soil below the soil ball.
- Lift the tree by the basket and set it into the hole. Backfill the hole half way up the root ball and check that it is standing straight. Remove the visible portion of the wire basket and burlap without disturbing the soil ball.
- Leave the remaining burlap and wire buried. Finish back-filling the hole up to the upper most roots. Water to settle the soil around the root ball.



By: Carole Kinion Copeland