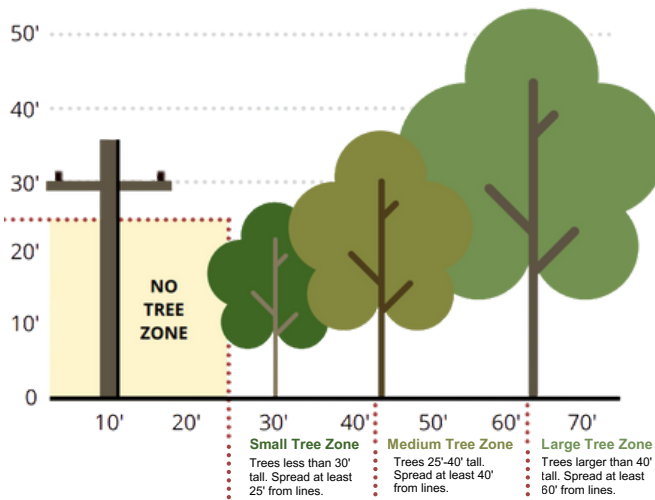


# Tree Planting Guide

## Distribution Lines



### Small Trees (under 30 ft.):

Eastern Redbud, Flowering Dogwood, Gray Dogwood, Hawthorn, Holly (Deciduous), Viburnum, Wild Plum

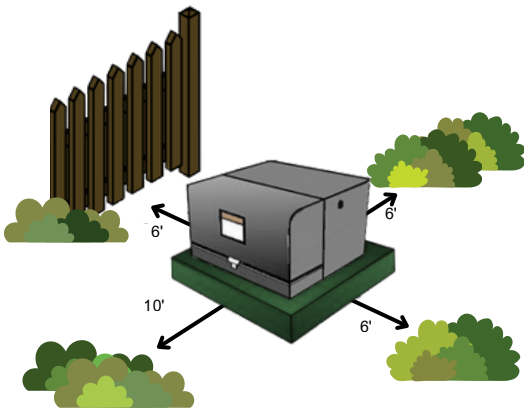
### Medium Trees (30-60 ft.):

Austrian Pine, Eastern Redcedar, Green Ash, Jack Pine, Persimmon, Red Mulberry, River Birch, Virginia Pine

### Large Trees (over 60 ft.):

Baldcypress, Blackgum, Black Oak, Black Walnut, Bur Oak, Eastern White Pine, Hackberry, Kentucky Coffeetree, Northern Red Oak, Pecan, Pin Oak, Red Pine, Scarlet Oak, Shortleaf Pine, Shumard Oak, Sweetgum, Sycamore, Tulip Poplar, White Ash, White Oak, Willow Oak

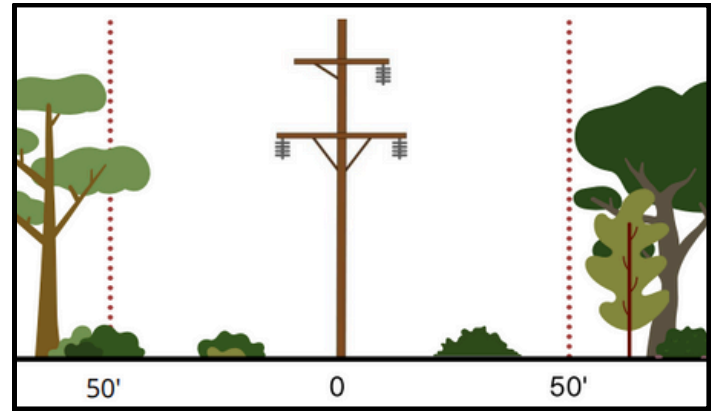
## Underground Transformers



### Note:

In order for crews to safely work on transformers, we ask members to keep all shrubs and structures 10 feet away from the side with doors and 6 feet from the other sides. Obstructions may be damaged or removed while performing service restoration or maintenance.

## Transmission Lines



### WIRE ZONE

Trees are prohibited, and other vegetation is limited and height restrictive. This prevents vegetation from touching the wires.

### BORDER ZONE

Trees are prohibited, and other vegetation is limited and height restrictive depending on the terrain, wire height, etc. This avoids the possibility of vegetation falling or blowing onto the transmission lines.

### OUTER ZONE

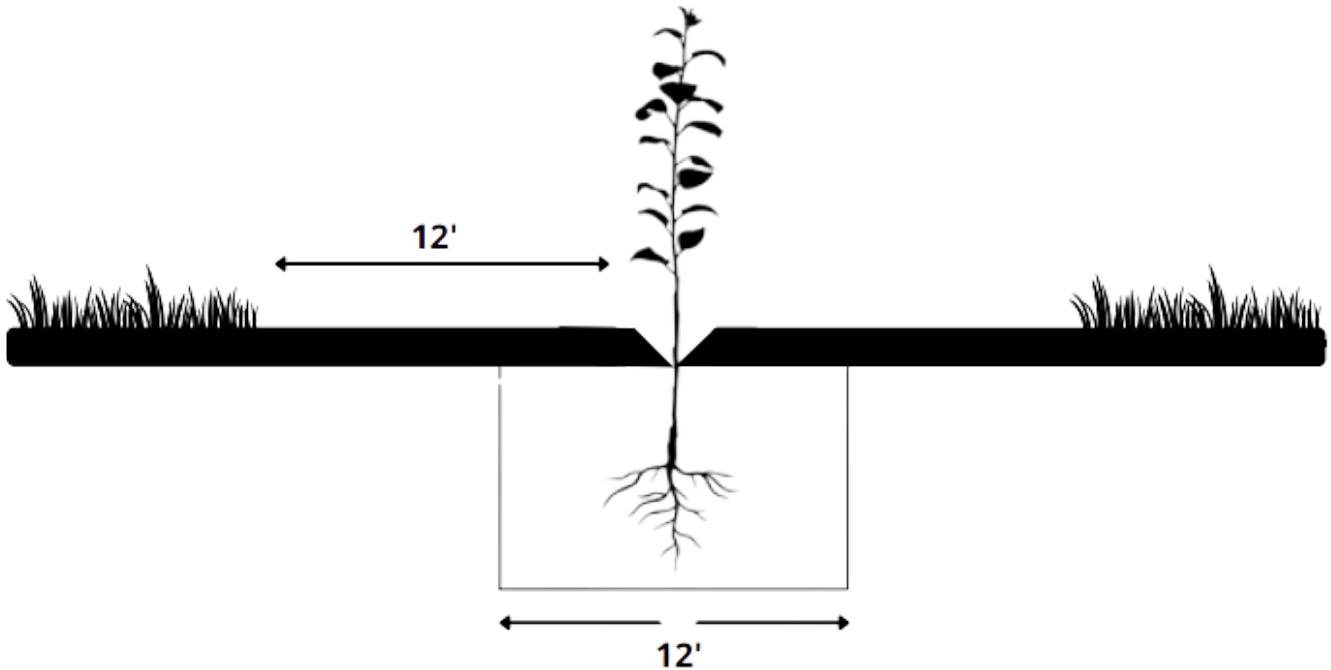
Allow at least 50 feet of horizontal clearance between the tree and line. Trees at maturity should be no taller than the distance planted from the transmission line.

## When Planting Trees Around Your Home:

- Avoid planting trees where they will enter or move drainage pipes or other utilities.
- Consider neighbor's trees before planting.
- Low branched trees may block views.
- Avoid planting trees to the south of solar collector.
- Avoid planting trees around gardens.
- Avoid planting trees where they will tangle with eaves.
- Large evergreens will take much yard space.
- Avoid planting trees where they may lift walks.
- Concentrate trees on east and west sides of the structure for best shading.
- Avoid planting on south side to allow for winter heat gain.
- Avoid planting large trees near chimneys.
- A deep setback is needed for planting large trees in front yards with utility wires along the street. Smaller trees are more appropriate.

# Planting Your Seedling Correctly

Most of the tree's feeder roots (white, nutrient-absorbing roots) lie within the top 6 inches of soil and compete with grass roots for oxygen, moisture and nutrients. Feeder roots typically thrive on loose, moist and fertile soil which often lacks in soil near homes. With this in mind, consider a planting area rather than a hole for your seedling



## Instructions:

1. Plant your tree as soon as possible.
2. If you are not able to plant it the day you receive it, place it in the vegetable drawer of your refrigerator. Do not freeze.
3. Select a planting site that will give the tree room to grow and has the correct light conditions.
4. Dig the initial hole as deep as the root system and about a foot wide.
5. Remove the seedling from the bag and place it in the hole. Make sure the roots are spread out and aren't crowded or bent.
6. Crumble the soil back around the roots and pack firmly with your hands.
7. Water the tree thoroughly to finish packing the soil around the roots.
8. Mulch the planting area to a depth of 2 inches and to a radius of 9-12 inches around the tree.
9. New trees need the equivalent of 1-1.5 inches of rainfall weekly during the first 4 years. Water during dry periods.