APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO PLANT TREES ON PUBLIC STREET RIGHT OF WAY CITY OF LIVINGSTON

NAMI	E: P	PHONE:
ADDF	RESS OF PROPOSED PLANTING:	
1.	Trees should be chosen from the approved species list attache	d to the application
2.	2. Please show a diagram of your planting site in the space below. Include lot and right of way, existing trees, signs, utilities, driveways and sidewalks, alleyways, and where you would like to plant new trees. The public right-of-way is the area that is 14' from the back of the curb to the property line.	
3.	3. Email your application to dbusch@livingstonmontana.org , or drop it off or mail your application to: Livingston Park Department, 330 Bennett Street, Livingston MT 59047. Call the Public Works Department at 222-5667 to schedule your first inspection.	
4.	4. Once first inspection has been completed and planting is approved, make sure underground utilities are located and marked before digging. Whoever will be doing the digging is responsible. Call 811 or toll free: 1-800-424-5555.	
by permit work h	ing must be completed within 4 weeks after the first inspection. It is indicated to Park specification must holders. It holders also agrees to be personally responsible for any damage hereby authorized, and agrees to indemnify and hold the City of laim, damages, or expenses incurred. The said person or personances of the city right-of-way to the satisfaction of the Park Fo	s to persons or property arising from Livingston harmless from any s further agree to replace all
APPL	ICANTS' SIGNATURE:	DATE:
1 st IN	SPECTION: 2 nd INSPE	CCTION:
Тиоля	to be planted.	
Trees	to be planted:	
		spacing: Large species should be placed 35' apart, medium species 25' apart and smaller species can be placed 15' apart.
		SIGHT TRIANGLE: Trees

SIGNS: Plant 28' back from stop signs and 10' back from other signs and fire hydrants.

must be placed 35' from

street corner.

Small trees: under 20 feet at maturity

1. Acer tataricum Tatarian Maple

Amelanchier x grandiflora
 Crataegus species
 Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry
 Hawthorns (thorn less varieties only)

4. *Malus* species Flowering crabapples (not all species are under 20 feet)

Suggested Varieties:

"Adams", Coralburst", "Donald Wyman", "Harvest Gold", "Indian Magic", "Kelsey", "Pink Spires",

"Prairiefire", "Red Jewel", "Red Splendor", "Spring Snow"

5. Prunus maackii, tree form6. Punus padaMay Day Tree

7. Syringa reticulate Japanese Tree Lilac

Medium trees: 20-40 feet at maturity

1. Acer plantanoides Select varieties bred for short size (Crimson King)

Aesculus glabra Ohio Buckeye
 Pyrus ussuriensis Flowering Pear

Large Trees: Over 40 feet at Maturity

Acer plantanoides
 Acer xfreemanii
 Norway Maple
 Autumn Blaze Maple

3. Gleditsia tricanthos Honey Locust (seedless varieties only)

4. Quercus macrocarpa Bur Oak

5. Tillia Americana American Linden
6. Jug/ans nigra Black Walnut
7. Ce/tis occidenta/is Common Hackberry

• All conifers are unacceptable. Firs, pines, junipers, spruce

Problems are generally related to size and shape. The broad base of these trees interfere with sight lines and can over grow adjacent sidewalks and streets.

Species include all: Abies Juniperous, Picea, Pinus, Pseutotsuga, and Taxus.

• All *Populus* species and hybrids. Cottonwoods and aspens

This includes all aspens and cottonwoods. The rapid growth rate of these trees results in a weak-wooded tree, susceptible to breaking and causing property damage. The root systems of *Populus* trees tend to be shallow and sucker freely.

• All Salix species and hybrids. Willows

Same reasons as the Populus species.

• Acer negundo. Box elder

Box elders are large fast growing trees with weak trunks and limbs. The root systems are shallow and may heave sidewalks. They are host to many tree pests like box elder bugs and aphids.

• Acer saccharinum. Silver maple

Silver maples are much like box elders, fast growing, weak-wooded, and will often heave sidewalks.

• Elaeagnus angustifolia. Russian Olive

The Russian Olive seed is spread by birds and the trees have the ability to completely take over in riparian habitats.

• Ulmus pumila Siberian Elm