

Village of Glen Ellyn  
Public Works Department  
30 S. Lambert Road  
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137  
630.469.6756

Visit our website at  
[www.glenellyn.org](http://www.glenellyn.org)



It is important to plant trees properly and provide "tender loving care" for at least the first 3 years after planting.

## REMOVING TREES ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

- Permits are *not* required to remove trees located entirely on private property.



## SELECTING, PLANTING, MULCHING AND WATERING TREES

Your tree investment depends on the species selected and the care provided during and after planting.

- SELECTION**— Important criteria to use when selecting a tree include mature size, available space, site conditions and species diversity. The Public Works Department can provide you with a list of trees that are recommended for planting in this area. A variety of trees can also be viewed at Panfish Park Arboretum, located on the west side of Park Boulevard just south of Rt. 38.
- PLANTING** - Because trees that are transplanted may have lost up to 95 percent of their root system, it is important to plant them properly and provide tender loving care for at least the first 3 years. Call JULIE at 811 or (800) 892-0123 before planting to have underground utilities located. Planting depth is very important—planting too deep can lead to tree death. Make sure that the tree is placed on solid ground. On balled and burlapped trees, remove plastic twine/rope if present and wire surrounding the upper 1/3rd of the root ball. Public Works can provide you with a brochure detailing the planting process and aftercare maintenance.
- MULCHING** — Mulch retains moisture, moderates soil temperatures, reduces weed growth and adds nutrients to the soil. Mulch immediately after planting and use organic material such as wood chips or shredded bark. Mulch should be placed around the entire root ball area 3–4 inches deep but *NEVER* up against the trunk of the tree—which can cause bark decay and insect infestation.
- WATERING** - Proper watering is vital to tree survival. On newly planted trees keep the soil moist but not soaked—overwatering will cause leaves to yellow and fall and can lead to the death of the tree. A rule of thumb is one inch of water per week during the growing season if there is no rain.

You can download brochures on the above topics, and many others, at the International Society of Arboriculture website under 'Tree Owner Information' at [www.treesaregood.org](http://www.treesaregood.org).

Village of Glen Ellyn's

DECEMBER 2020  
EDITION

# COMPREHENSIVE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



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### Special points of interest:

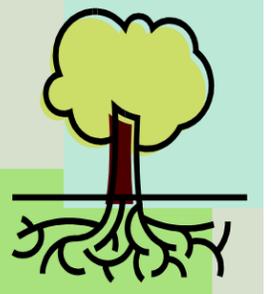
- The Public Works Department oversees the Comprehensive Forestry Management Program.
- A **permit** is required before any work can be done on a parkway tree and anytime work is to be performed in the parkway area
- Village staff continually monitors the community forest for disease and insect problems.

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## FORESTRY PROGRAM COMPONENTS

The Public Works Department oversees the Comprehensive Forestry Management Program. This program includes public education, parkway tree inventory, maintenance, removal and planting as well as landscape maintenance oversight.

The Comprehensive Forestry Management Program also includes a plant health care program to monitor the community forest for insect and disease problems.



## PARKWAY TREE PLANTING PROGRAMS

Parkway trees are planted through the following programs:

- The **Removal / Replacement Program** is designed to replace trees which must be removed, if there is adequate space. Trees are replaced on a first removed-first replaced basis
- The **Developer Program** requires that the developer pay the cost of planting a new tree for any residential construction greater than 1500 sq. ft. as part of the permit process, if there is available space.
- The goal of the **Available Space Program** is to plant a tree in every available parkway planting space. If you would like a tree planted in the parkway adjacent to your home, call Public Works at 630.469.6756. The parkway will be evaluated and if there is room for a tree, the space will be added to the Available Space list. Trees will be planted as funds are available.
- Private Planting Program.** Contact the Village Public Works Department at 630-469-6756 for a Parkway Tree Planting Permit Application. After securing an approved permit, you may hire a qualified contractor to plant a tree in the parkway at your own expense. The person or company digging and planting the tree must call JULIE at 1-800-892-0123—before tree can be planted.



**Call Public Works at 630.469.6756 to report health or maintenance concerns regarding parkway trees or to inquire about the planting of additional trees on the parkway.**

## PARKWAY TREE PRUNING PROGRAM

Trees are pruned for beauty, health and safety. Pruning for beauty improves tree structure and enhances the natural form. Tree health is enhanced through the removal of limbs that are dead, diseased and damaged. Pruning for safety removes branches that interfere with the line of sight on streets and near driveways.

- Residents may request pruning of a parkway tree on an as-needed basis. Each request results in a site inspection and, if warranted, pruning is scheduled. Certain tree species, for example, oak, birch and elm, should not be pruned during the growing season except for emergency situations because the pruning cuts can attract damaging insects.
- In addition to pruning on an as-needed basis, the Village undertakes a parkway tree pruning program during November thru March. The village is divided into 5 pruning zones. Every zone is pruned once every five years by either Village staff or a contractor hired by the Village.
- Com Ed's contractors prune branches away from electric lines.
- Report broken branches on parkway trees to Public Works at 630-469-6756.

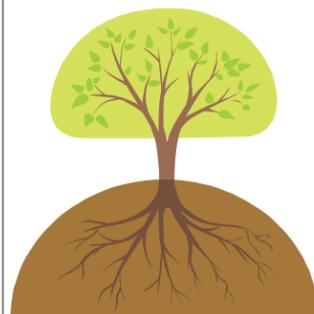
## PARKWAY TREE REMOVAL PROGRAM

A parkway tree may be removed for a variety of safety, appearance or health reasons which include:

- The tree is dead, dying or declining or has a fatal or contagious disease (Dutch Elm Disease, Oak Wilt) or insect infestation (Emerald Ash Borer).
- The tree is split, decayed or hazardous and has a high risk of failure.
- The tree has sustained major damage (accident, storm, lightning, construction, heavy topping) or is in extremely poor form / condition.
- There is an above or below ground utility conflict.

## TREE PRESERVATION ORDINANCES

Tree Preservation Ordinances aid in the preservation and protection of the community forest. The ordinances regulate work performed on parkway trees and ensure the preservation of protected trees on both public and private property. For more information on the village's Tree Preservation Ordinances, contact the Community Development Department at 630-547-5250.



## EDUCATION PROGRAM

The goal of the Education Program is to provide information to residents and the local community about tree selection and maintenance as well as disease and insect pest concerns.

Information is disseminated through seminars, brochures, letters and press releases.

## TREE HEALTH CARE PROGRAM

Village staff continually monitors the community forest for disease and insect problems. The following diseases and insects can have a significant impact:

- **Apple Scab** is a common fungal disease on crabapples and apples. The main symptoms are leaf and fruit spots. Very susceptible trees become defoliated by mid-summer, which weakens the tree over time. To treat the disease, fungicides must be applied topically starting when the first green leaf tips emerge in spring and must be repeated annually. For more information go to: [www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-and-plant-advice/help-diseases/apple-scab](http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-and-plant-advice/help-diseases/apple-scab)
- **Asian Long-Horned Beetle** was first discovered in the Chicago area in 1998. Maple, elm and birch trees are the most affected, although all trees are vulnerable. Adult beetles are large insects—1" to 1 ¼" long with 2" long black and white striped antennae. For more information visit the USDA website [www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/pests-diseases/asian-longhorned-beetle/About-ALB](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/resources/pests-diseases/asian-longhorned-beetle/About-ALB)
- **Dutch Elm Disease** can be spread by a beetle or by root grafts from adjacent infected trees. Symptoms begin as wilting of leaves, progressing to yellowing and browning and commonly begin at the end of an individual branch. Village ordinance requires the removal of infected trees and logs. For more information and treatment options, visit Cornell University's website at [www.plantclinic.cornell.edu/factsheets/dutchelmdisease.pdf](http://www.plantclinic.cornell.edu/factsheets/dutchelmdisease.pdf)
- **Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)** is a destructive insect that was found in Michigan in 2002 and has killed tens of millions of ash trees in the Midwest. In 2009 EAB was confirmed in Glen Ellyn by the Department of Agriculture. This insect feeds on the inner bark of the ash tree, disrupting the trees ability to transport water and nutrients. For more information on Emerald Ash Borer go to [www2.illinois.gov/sites/agr/Insects/Pests/EmeraldAshBorer/Pages/default.aspx](http://www2.illinois.gov/sites/agr/Insects/Pests/EmeraldAshBorer/Pages/default.aspx)
- **Gypsy Moth** infestations can cause tree defoliation. Repeated infestations can lead to decline and possible death. Gypsy Moth has been found on a yearly basis in the north-east section of Glen Ellyn, but over the past few years it has spread throughout the Village. For the latest information on Gypsy Moth go to the University of Illinois Extension Service website at [www.fs.fed.us/ne/morgantown/4557/gmoth/](http://www.fs.fed.us/ne/morgantown/4557/gmoth/).
- **Japanese Beetles** are 7/16-inch long metallic green insect with copper-brown wing covers. If you discover skeletonized leaves, it's a safe bet that Japanese beetles are the culprit. They are indiscriminating and will attack almost any plant, but favorites include roses and linden and maple trees. For more information go to: [www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/plant\\_pest\\_info/jb/downloads/JBhandbook.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/jb/downloads/JBhandbook.pdf).
- **Oak Wilt Disease** is a devastating, aggressive disease that is spread by beetles or by root grafts from adjacent infected trees. Red oaks can be completely defoliated within a few weeks of symptom onset and die within a few months. White oaks usually die slowly one branch at a time over a year or more. Call a certified arborist if you suspect Oak Wilt Disease on oaks located on private property. To learn more visit the U. S. Forest Service website at [www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-and-plant-advice/help-diseases/oak-wilt](http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-and-plant-advice/help-diseases/oak-wilt).
- **Tar Spot** on maples is caused by three related fungi and is usually a cosmetic problem rather than a health issue. Depending upon the fungi causing the infection, the leaf spots may be tiny or up to 1" in diameter and raised. Raking and destroying leaves will reduce the number of spores that survive to the next spring. For more information see <http://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-and-plant-advice/help-diseases/tar-spot-maple-rhytisma-spp>



Asian Long-Horned Beetle



Emerald Ash Borer



Gypsy Moth



Japanese Beetle



Tar Spot