

Town of Cramerton Comprehensive Tree Ordinance
ADOPTED OCTOBER 2007

Sec. 16.1 Title

This ordinance shall be known as the “Cramerton Tree and Landscape Ordinance”

Sec. 16.2 Purpose and Intent

The purpose and intent of these regulations to preserve and protect trees existing within the Town of Cramerton, North Carolina and its extra-territorial jurisdiction by:

- Saving trees on public property from indiscriminate destruction or unnecessary removal;
- Diversifying the tree species in the area;
- Establishing standards limiting and regulating the removal of trees;
- Establishing a permit process for the removal of trees;
- Building an awareness of the need for and value of preserving trees;
- Establishing an education program providing information and guidelines for tree preservation and maintenance;
- Establishing standards for tree maintenance and protection.
- Enhance, maintain and replenish trees in the Cramerton area to improve the community’s beauty and appearance.

Sec. 16.3 Benefits of Trees and Landscaping

The Town of Cramerton finds it important to adopt an ordinance to preserve and protect trees since numerous benefits are derived from this practice, including the following:

- Assists in the stabilization and fertilization of soil and in the prevention of soil erosion.
- Contributes to the process of ground water recharge and storm water run-off retardation and protecting against flood hazards and the risk of landslides.
- Contributes to the process of air purification and oxygen regeneration.
- Intercepts air-born particulate matter, and reduces some air pollutants.
- Provides a haven for birds, reptiles, mammals which in turn help control the insect population.
- Provides nuts and fruits for wildlife.
- Aids in glare, heat, and noise abatement, maintaining the climatic balance and decreasing wind velocity.
- Provides important psychological, sociological, and aesthetic counterpoints to the man-made urban setting.
- Provides aesthetic qualities which enhance livability.
- Promotes energy conservation by maximizing the shading and cooling effects of trees.
- Increases property values.
- Buffers uncomplimentary and often incompatible land uses by providing a transitional area.

Sec. 16.4 Tree Board – Creation and Duties

16.4.1 Creation. The Tree Board shall be designated a “planning agency” for purposes of General Statute 160A-361 and shall be composed of the planning board. The Tree Board shall establish a Chairman and conduct meetings in the same manner as planning board meetings. The Chairman or staff can call meetings.

The Cramerton Planning Department will serve as support staff to the Tree Board.

16.4.2 Duties: the duties of the Tree Board shall include the following:

- Serve as an Advisory Board to the Town Board, Technical Review Committee, and Administrator on matters concerning trees.
- Work with committees, as created.
- Hear and make decisions to the Town Board on matters requiring removal of preservation trees with a DBH of 12” or more as approved on the landscape plan.
- Hold regular meetings quarterly and/or as needed and hold additional meetings as deemed necessary. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting the business of the Board.
- Work with staff to develop educational programs/materials about tree preservation and protection for school children and adults.
- Serve as an information resource to the community.

16.4.3 Duties of the Administrator: The Administrator shall also have the authority to review all request for removal, trimming or cutting of trees in public areas and required plantings for landscaping and screening on private property. The Administrator shall have the authority to contract services from a certified Arborist on a case-by-case bases for education, review, and recommendation of tree preservation, protection, removal, cutting, pruning, planting, soils, dangers, and diseased and infected trees and their treatment or removal.

Sec. 16.5. Required Landscaping in New Residential Subdivisions

As a requirement of subdivision approval, the subdivider shall plant trees in the front setback of each lot, on of both sides of all existing and proposed public and private right-of-ways in the subdivision.

16.5.1 In calculating the number of trees required per lot frontage, tree types have been assigned a value in linear feet based on the average mature canopy spread. The values are one (1) tree for every 40’ for canopy trees, and 30’ for understory trees. Each lot, including approved recreation/open space areas, must have one (1) canopy tree per street frontage (value of 40’). The number of trees to be planted on the remaining frontage (total frontage less value for one canopy tree) is determined by dividing the remaining frontage by the value(s) assigned to tree types selected for planting by the subdivider.

For example, the number of trees required on a lot having a frontage of 130’ would be calculated as follows:

Total Lot Frontage:	130'
Less Value of Required Canopy Tree	-40'
Equals Remaining Lot Frontage	90'

Option 1: All Understory Trees

90' divided by 30' (value for understory tree) = 3 trees

Total number of required trees = 3 understory trees and 1 canopy tree.

Option 2: All Canopy Trees

90' divided by 40' (value for canopy tree) = 2.3 or 2 trees

Total number of required trees = 3 canopy trees

Option 3: Combination of Canopy and Understory Trees

90' minus 40' (value for canopy tree) = 50' = 1 canopy tree

50' divided by 30' = 1.6 or 2 understory trees

Total number of required trees = 2 canopy trees and 2 understory trees.

16.5.2 Street trees shall be planted within the required front yard setback. Selection and location of trees shall consider existing and future site conditions including, but not limited to, overhead and/or underground utility lines, vehicular access drives, the location and extent of existing vegetation, and soil suitability. Selection of tree types shall be made from the list of acceptable plant materials found in Appendix A.

16.5.2.1 Each canopy tree shall have a minimum of two inches caliper (measured 6" above ground) and have a minimum height of eight feet from the ground surface.

16.5.2.2 Understory trees shall be a minimum of one-inch caliper (measured 6" above ground) and have a minimum height of six feet from the ground surface.

16.5.3 Existing trees in the front yard setback that meet the minimum size specifications of 15.5.2.1 and 15.5.2.2 can be substituted towards meeting the planting criteria. The Zoning Administrator shall determine on a case-by-case basis whether the developer shall supplement the plantings.

16.5.4 Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require the removal of existing trees and vegetation.

Sec. 16.6. Landscaping and Design Standards for Street Yards

A "street yard" consists of a planting area parallel to, and adjacent to, a public or private right-of-way designed to provide continuity of vegetation along the right-of-way and to soften the impact of development by providing a pleasing view from the road. These regulations shall apply to all newly developed properties as well as expansions or changes in use which result in the expansion of gross floor area or land surface area over 25%.

- 16.6.1 Street Yards and landscaping shall be required along developed properties in all business [except property zoned Central Business (CB)], office, industrial zones, multi-family, and other non-residential uses in a residential zoning district, as well as all conditional uses. For vacant properties zoned for single-family use, see Article 5.
- 16.6.2 Street Yard Widths shall be the same as the front yard landscaping requirements of the underlying zoning district. The Street Yard's total length shall be equal to the total length of the property line adjacent to the public right-of-way, exclusive of access drives.
- 16.6.3 Trees shall be planted, if not existing, within the Street Yard according to one of the following requirements:
- 16.6.3.1 Canopy trees shall be spaced no greater than 40' apart with a minimum of one tree planted on all properties with a frontage greater than 40'. Each tree shall have a minimum of two inches caliper (measured 6" above ground) and have a minimum height of eight feet from the ground surface.
 - 16.6.3.2 Understory trees shall be spaced no greater than 30' apart. Each tree shall be a minimum of one-inch caliper (measured 6" above ground) and have a minimum height of six feet from the ground surface.
 - 16.6.3.3 A combination of both canopy and understory trees spaced no greater than 40' apart for canopy trees, and 30' apart for understory trees, and 40' apart between canopy and understory trees.
 - 16.6.3.4 Parking, merchandise display and off-street parking loading are prohibited in the Street Yard.
 - 16.6.3.5 Trees shall be planted a minimum of 10' from edge of right-of-way of the road to which it abuts.
 - 16.6.3.6 Trees shall be selected from an approved species list, which is provided in Appendix A.
- 16.6.4 Existing trees along the Street Yard which meet the minimum size specifications of 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 can be substituted towards meeting the planting criteria. The Zoning Administrator shall determine on a case-by-case basis whether the developer shall supplement the plantings.
- 16.6.5 Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require the removal of existing trees and vegetation.

Sec. 16.7 Tree Topping

- 16.7.1 Tree Topping shall be prohibited on all public property and designated rights-of-ways and for all trees falling under the jurisdiction of the ordinance, including

protected/conserved trees and new trees planted. This does not apply to the Town of Cramerton and/or its approved agents and is subject to utility easements of record.

Sec. 16.8 Landscaping in Parking Lots

16.8.1 Landscaping in the interior of parking lots for properties located in all business, office, industrial zones, multi-family, and non-residential uses in a residential zoning district as well as all conditional uses, shall comply with the following regulations:

16.8.1.1 In addition to the landscaping provided adjacent to the road right-of-way, any off-street parking area located within a front or side yard, containing twenty (20) or more off-street parking spaces shall be landscaped as herein provided.

For each twenty (20) off-street parking spaces located in a front or side yard, the following number of trees shall be provided, at a minimum, with a least 50% of required trees being canopy within the interior of the parking lot:

Canopy Trees: One (1)

OR

Understory Trees: Two (2)

No parking space shall be further than 50' from a tree.

Canopy trees shall have a minimum of two inches caliper (measured 6" above ground) and have a minimum height of eight feet from the ground surface. Understory trees shall be a minimum of one-inch caliper (measured 6" above ground) and have a minimum height of six feet from the ground surface. All trees shall be selected from an approved species list, which is provided in Appendix A.

16.8.1.2 Such landscaped areas shall be separated from parking spaces, driveways, and maneuvering areas by a curb at least six (6) inches in height designed to minimize damage by vehicles to plants located in the landscaped area. For an area to be considered as satisfying the landscaping provision of this Ordinance, it must contain a minimum contiguous area of one hundred eighty (180) square feet, and be at minimum of 12' wide.

16.8.1.3 All plant material shall be free from disease when planted and shall be maintained in a healthy condition. All plant material shall be installed in a fashion that ensures the availability of sufficient soil and water to sustain healthy growth. All trees shall be properly guyed and staked at the time of planting. All plant materials shall be planted in a manner which is not intrusive to utilities or pavement.

16.8.1.4 The plantings that constitute a landscaped area must be properly maintained in order for the landscaped area to fulfill the purposes for which it is

established. The owner of the property and/or any tenant on the property where a landscaped area is required shall be jointly and severally responsible for the maintenance of all plant material located within the landscaped area. Such maintenance shall include all actions necessary to keep the landscaped areas free of litter and debris and to keep plantings healthy and orderly in appearance. Any vegetation that constitutes parts of the landscaped area shall be replaced by the tenant or property owner in the event that it dies. Replacement trees shall be a minimum of two inches caliper (measured 6" above ground) for a canopy tree and have a minimum height of eight feet from the ground surface. Understory trees shall be a minimum of one-inch caliper (measured 6" above ground) and have a minimum height of five feet from the ground surface.

Sec. 16.9 Preservation of Existing Vegetation

16.9.1 Exemptions: Any lot 2 acres or less and recorded prior to the original adoption of this ordinance on October 2, 2007, shall not be required to go before the Cramerton Tree Board.

16.9.1.1 Existing trees and vegetation should be preserved whenever feasible. Deciduous trees at least 12 inches DBH, all coniferous trees at least 12 inches DBH and all understory trees greater than 2" DBH anywhere on the site shall be preserved to the greatest extent practical and incorporated into the required landscaping. Any removal of trees with 12" DBH or greater requires approval from the Tree Board.

16.9.2 Tree preservation is encouraged on all properties located in business, office, industrial, multi-family, and non-residential uses in a residential zoning district, as well as conditional use districts. Compliance with these provisions is determined at time of site plan submittal for individual lots greater than 2 acres and not part of a recorded subdivision plat. For subdivisions, compliance is determined at the time of subdivision. A tree landscape plan must be submitted prior to grading. A tree landscape plan must show that there will be no disturbance in the Critical Root Zone of existing trees. A disturbance is considered trenching, placing backfill in the Critical Root Zone, driving, parking equipment, or storing building materials in the Critical Root Zone, and dumping of trash, oil, paint or other materials detrimental to plant health in close proximity of the tree(s).

16.9.2.1 When selecting which trees to preserve or allow removal, the following shall be considered by the Tree Board:

- Existing and proposed grading
- Age
- Condition
- Type of tree
- Location of site improvements and utility connections.

16.9.2.2 Should any tree designated for preservation in the tree landscape plan die at any time after approval of the plan or issuance of a Certificate of

Occupancy, the owner shall replace sufficient landscaping equal to the tree within 180 days. In the event of a restricted site, the owner may request review by the Zoning Administrator. Replacement trees shall be a minimum of two inches caliper (measured 6" above ground) for a canopy tree and have a minimum height of eight feet from the ground surface. Understory trees shall be a minimum of one-inch caliper (measured 6" above ground) and have a minimum height of five feet from the ground surface.

Sec. 16.10 Protective Measures During Construction

16.10.1 Protective barricades shall be placed around all protected trees designated to be saved in development areas, prior to the start of development activities or grading. Protective barricades shall remain in place until development activities are complete or construction in accordance with standards set forth in this Section commences. The area within the protective barricade shall remain free of all building materials, dirt or other construction debris, construction traffic, storage of vehicles and materials, and grading shall not take place within the drip line of the existing trees to be protected. Barricades shall be erected at a minimum distance from the base of protected trees according to the following standards:

16.10.1.1 For trees 10" or less DBH: Protective barricades shall be placed a minimum distance of 10' from the base of each protected tree, or outside the dripline, whichever is greater.

16.10.1.2 For trees greater than 10" DBH: Protective barricades shall be placed at a minimum distance equal to 10' from the base of a protected tree plus an additional 1' for each additional 1" DBH greater than 10" DBH, or outside the drip line, whichever is greater.

16.10.1.3 Construction access to a site should occur where an existing or proposed entrance/exit is located.

16.10.2 Except for driveway access points, sidewalks, curb and gutter, no paving with concrete or other impervious materials within a tree drip line shall be allowed.

16.10.3 Where grading within a tree drip line cannot be avoided:

16.10.3.1 Limit cut and fill to ¼ to ½ the area within the drip line.

16.10.3.2 Avoid cut and fill around entire circumference of trunk.

16.10.3.3 Prune tree limbs in an amount which reflects the area of the roots to be severed; but don't exceed 30% of the tree crown. Fertilize and water undisturbed root area.

16.10.3.4 Where grading leaves roots exposed, cut roots clean.

- 16.10.3.5 Avoid filling within the drip line of a tree without some mechanism to allow air and water to reach the roots.

Sec 16.11 Planting Standards for Trees and Shrubs

- 16.11.1 All new plant material should be of good quality, installed in a sound, workmanship-like manner.
- 16.11.2 See Appendix B for tree and shrub planting detail.
- 16.11.3 All trees shall be properly planted and organically mulched (3"-4" layer) in accordance with accepted practices in the landscape industry (*ANSI Z60 American Standard for Nursery Stock, ANSI A-300 Standard Practices for Tree Care Operations- Tree, Shrub and other Woody Plant Maintenance ANSI Z133 Safety Requirements for Tree Care Operations-Pruning, Trimming, Repairing, Maintaining and removing Trees and Cutting Brush*) , to prevent winds from loosening the roots.
- 16.11.4 No large, maturing trees having a mature height of 15' or higher shall be placed within a transmission power line right-of-way.
- 16.11.5 The owner of the property is responsible for the continued proper maintenance of all landscaping materials and should keep them in a proper, neat and orderly appearance, free from refuse and debris. All dead or unhealthy plant material should immediately be replaced to maintain the quality of the landscaping.
- 16.11.6 Where new landscape materials are to be installed, the type of material used should be compatible with plant materials existing on the property and on adjoining properties. Use of native plant materials is encouraged. No synthetic plants should be used to satisfy the requirements.
- 16.11.7 At installation, canopy trees should not be less than 8' in height with a minimum 2" caliper (measured 6" above the ground). Understory trees shall be a minimum of one inch in caliper (measured 6" above ground) and have a minimum height of 5' from the ground. Installation and construction practices should be utilized which preserve and replace existing topsoil.
- 16.11.8 At installation, shrubs shall be at least 3 gallons in size for ornamental plantings and at least one-gallon minimum for ground cover plantings. Installation and construction practices should be utilized which preserve and replace existing topsoil-

Sec. 16.12 Tree Removal

Public Property

16.12.1 The Public Works Director or the duly appointed official is authorized to permit the removal and or trimming of trees and shrubs from public properties, and in the public rights-of-way.

16.12.2 The Administrator has the authority, based upon expert opinion (i.e. Certified Arborist), to authorize the removal of regulated trees that are determined to be dead diseased, irreparably damaged, hazardous, creating damage to private property, or potentially creating damage to private property.

16.12.3 Trees to be removed from the public rights-of-way by electric utilities and other utilities must be replaced by such entity in equal quantity and minimum caliper size with an approved species from the Approved Specifies List found in Appendix A.

Private Property

16.12.4 The Administrator has the authority, based upon expert opinion (ie. Certified Arborist), to authorize the removal of regulated trees that are determined to be dead, diseased, irreparably damaged, hazardous, creating damage to private property, or potentially creating damage to private property, and a danger or threat of danger to public safety and health and welfare.

Sec. 16.13 Tree/Landscape Plan

16.13.1 A tree/landscaping plan shall be required on all business, conditional-use, office-institutional, industrial, multi-family, and non-residential uses in a residential district. The plan must contain the following information (a required tree/landscape plan can be incorporated into the site plan submittal process associated with the Cramerton Zoning Ordinance and Cramerton Land Development Guidelines.)

16.13.1.1 A tree/landscaping plan shall be submitted to the Cramerton Planning Department for administrative approval prior to site disturbance.

16.13.1.2 An accurate drawing of property boundaries.

16.13.1.3 A development summary including the total acres in development, proposed use(s), required parking and provided parking spaces and total building square footage

16.13.1.4 The location of proposed buildings, driveways, parking areas, required parking spaces, and traffic patterns.

16.13.1.5 Location of overhead and underground utilities.

- 16.13.1.6 Location, by species, of all deciduous trees at least 12” DBH, all coniferous trees at least 12” DBH and all understory trees greater than 2” DBH prior to any site disturbance on area to be developed.
- 16.13.1.7 Plan of required landscaping.
- 16.13.1.8 Plant lists with common names, quantity, spacing and size of all proposed landscaping and plant material prior to the time of planting.
- 16.13.1.9 Name of the project, owner, name and address of engineer, scale, date, legend and north arrow.
- 16.13.1.10 Minor changes or additions to existing development or approved plans may submit an abbreviated site plan. An abbreviated site plan shall be allowed when a proposed change is physically limited to only a contained portion of the site. An abbreviated site plan shall include, but not be limited to, items listed in 13.1.3 and 13.1.4 of this section. The Planning Department shall determine when an abbreviated site plan may be submitted for a detailed site plan and what items must be included.

Sec. 16.14 Modifications

- 16.14.1 Under certain circumstances the application of the standards of this Ordinance is either inappropriate or ineffective in achieving the purposes of this Ordinance. When planting is required by this Ordinance, and the site design, topography, unique relationships to other properties, natural vegetation, or other special circumstances exist relative to the proposed development; the developer may submit a specific alternative plan for planting to the Planning Department staff. This plan must demonstrate how the purposes and standards of this Ordinance will be met by measures other than those found in the Ordinance. The Planning Department staff shall review the alternate proposal and advise the applicant of the disposition of the request within 15 working days of submission by the applicant. An appeal of the staff’s decision may be made to the Tree Board.
- 16.14.2 Requests for a delay in complying with this Ordinance due to poor weather conditions for planting will be considered following written request directed to the Planning Department staff. Certificates of Occupancy will be issued with the approval of a request for planting delay with either the posting of a bond, producing a certified check, or an irrevocable letter of credit, any of which to be one and one-half times the estimated cost of the materials and planting. In any case, planting is to be finished within twelve months. Such request for a delay shall note the time frame during which the planting shall be completed. Failure to comply will result in penalties provided for in Section 15.17.

Sec. 16.15 Inspection of Sites

- 16.15.1 Planning Department staff, agents, and authorized representatives of the Town may periodically inspect sites subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.
- 16.15.2 If, through inspection, it is determined that a person has failed to comply or is no longer in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, a notice to comply shall be served upon that person by registered mail, with return receipt, or other means from the Town. The notice shall set forth that which will be necessary to comply with the Ordinance.
- 16.15.3 The Town shall have the power to conduct such investigations as it may reasonably deem necessary to carry out its duties as prescribed in this Ordinance and for this purpose may enter at reasonable times upon the property, public or private, for the purpose of inspecting the site(s) subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Sec. 16.16 Emergencies

- 16.16.1 In the case of a declared emergency such as windstorms, ice storms, fire, or other disasters, the requirements of this Ordinance may be waived by the Town during the emergency period so that the requirements of this Ordinance will in no way hamper private or public work to restore order in the Town. This shall not be interpreted to be a general waiver of the intent of this Ordinance.

Sec. 16.17 Violations and Penalties

- 16.17.1 Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Ordinance, or rules or orders adopted or issued pursuant to this Ordinance shall be subject to any one or all of the combination of the penalties authorized and prescribed by this Section. If a party continues to fail to comply with a particular provision, the party shall continue to remain subject to the penalties prescribed by this Section for the continued violation of the particular provision. Penalties assessed under this Article are in addition to, and not in lieu of, compliance requirements of this Ordinance. The Town may employ any of the remedies authorized for a municipality pursuant to G.S. 160A-175. Penalties for violation of this Ordinance shall be as follows:

160A-175. Enforcement of ordinances.

- (a) A city shall have power to impose fines and penalties for violation of its ordinances, and may secure injunctions and abatement orders to further insure compliance with its ordinances as provided by this section.
- (b) Unless the Council shall otherwise provide, violation of a city ordinance is a misdemeanor or infraction as provided by G.S. 14-4. An ordinance may provide by express statement that the maximum fine, term of imprisonment, or infraction penalty to be imposed for a violation is some amount of money or number of days less than the maximum imposed by G.S. 14-4.

(c) An ordinance may provide that violation shall subject the offender to a civil penalty to be recovered by the city in a civil action in the nature of debt if the offender does not pay the penalty within a prescribed period of time after he has been cited for violation of the ordinance.

(c1) An ordinance may provide for the recovery of a civil penalty by the city for violation of the fire prevention code of the State Building Code as authorized under G.S. 143-139.

(d) An ordinance may provide that it may be enforced by an appropriate equitable remedy issuing from a court of competent jurisdiction. In such case, the General Court of Justice shall have jurisdiction to issue such orders as may be appropriate, and it shall not be a defense to the application of the city for equitable relief that there is an adequate remedy at law.

(e) An ordinance that makes unlawful a condition existing upon or use made of real property may be enforced by injunction and order of abatement, and the General Court of Justice shall have jurisdiction to issue such orders. When a violation of such an ordinance occurs the city may apply to the appropriate division of the General Court of Justice for a mandatory or prohibitory injunction and order of abatement commanding the defendant to correct the unlawful condition upon or cease the unlawful use of the property. The action shall be governed in all respects by the laws and rules governing civil proceedings, including the Rules of Civil Procedure in general and Rule 65 in particular.

In addition to an injunction, the court may enter an order of abatement as a part of the judgment in the cause. An order of abatement may direct that buildings or other structures on the property be closed, demolished, or removed; that fixtures, furniture, or other movable property be removed from buildings on the property; that grass and weeds be cut; that improvements or repairs be made; or that any other action be taken that is necessary to bring the property into compliance with the ordinance. If the defendant fails or refuses to comply with an injunction or with an order of abatement within the time allowed by the court, he may be cited for contempt, and the city may execute the order of abatement. The city shall have a lien on the property for the cost of executing an order of abatement in the nature of a mechanic's and materialman's lien. The defendant may secure cancellation of an order of abatement by paying all costs of the proceedings and posting a bond for compliance with the order. The bond shall be given with sureties approved by the clerk of superior court in an amount approved by the judge before whom the matter is heard and shall be conditioned on the defendant's full compliance with the terms of the order of abatement within a time fixed by the judge. Cancellation of an order of abatement shall not suspend or cancel an injunction issued in conjunction therewith.

(f) Subject to the express terms of the ordinance, a city ordinance may be enforced by any one, all, or a combination of the remedies authorized and prescribed by this section.

(g) A city ordinance may provide, when appropriate, that each day's continuing violation shall be a separate and distinct offense. (1971, c. 698, s. 1; 1985, c. 764, s. 35; 1993, c. 329, s. 4.)

16.17.1.1 Any party who violates any provision of this Ordinance shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), except as hereinafter provided; the penalty for failure to plant trees in accordance with Section 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this ordinance shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each tree and shrub not planted, and the failure to plant each individual tree and shrub shall constitute a separate, daily and continuing violation. No penalty shall be assessed until the party alleged to be in violation has been notified of the violation by registered, return receipt requested, or other means. The notice shall describe the violation with reasonable particularity, specify a reasonable time period within which the violation must be

corrected, and warn that failure to correct the violation within the time period will result in the assessment of civil penalty or other enforcement action.

16.17.1.2 A non-monetary penalty, in the form of increased or additional planting requirements may be assessed in addition to or in lieu of any monetary penalties prescribed under this Section.

16.17.1.3 The Administrator, or his designee, shall enforce the provisions of this Ordinance. Those individuals so designated shall have the authority to assess monetary and/or non-monetary penalties and to issue notices setting forth in detail a description of such violation for any violation of this Ordinance.

16.17.1.4 If payment of assessed penalties is not received within thirty (30) days after demand for payment is made, the matter shall be referred to the Town Attorney for initiation of a civil action in the name of the Town for recovery of the penalty.

16.17.1.5 Any person who knowingly or willfully violates any provision of this Ordinance shall have committed a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to punishment as provided in the Town Codes

Sec. 16.18 Variance for Economic Hardship

Where practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships inconsistent with the purposes of this ordinance resulting from its literal interpretation or enforcement, the Board of Adjustment may waive, modify or delay the enforcement of these provisions, upon written request by the developer or the property owner. At no time shall the owner be denied reasonable, economically beneficial use of his or her property.

To qualify for an exemption due to economic hardship, a property owner must provide all of the following in order to establish a denial of all reasonable economic use:

- Feasibility of alternative development plans
- Current value of the property in relation to the original cost
- Current property taxes
- Offers to purchase

Sec. 16.19 Definitions

Administrator: The Planning Director or his designee who is responsible for administering the Ordinance.

Arborist: An individual trained in arboriculture, forestry, landscape architecture, horticulture, or related fields and experienced in the conservation and preservation of native ornamental trees.

Arborist, Certified: A person who is licensed (Combination of either a professional certification or ISA Certified Arborist) to perform arboricultural work in the Town of Cramerton.

Arborist, Consulting: A consulting arborist is a registered member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists or a professional in the field of arboriculture, who, on a regular basis, provides expert advice for a fee about trees and other woody plants, their care, safety, preservation and value. The consultant does not have a vested economic interest in the delivery of the services recommended, nor does the consultant deliver any paid service in lieu of a consulting fee. The consultant must be able to demonstrate his proficiency and credibility through evidence of the following:

- (1) Documentation of substantial experience in arboricultural practice;
- (2) Documentation of degree acquisition and/or other forms of certified training.
- (3) Documentation of a referential record of practice in the field as a consultant through examples of arboricultural consultation problem-solving situations
- (4) Evidence of current membership in professional organizations within the field of arboriculture such as the National Arborist Association, International Society of Arboriculture, American Society of Consulting Arborists, Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, Utility Arborists Association, and Society of Municipal Arborists.

Caliper: A standard trunk diameter measurement for nursery grown trees taken six inches above the ground for up to and including four-inch Caliper size, and twelve inches above the ground for larger sizes.

Critical Root Zone (CRZ): A circular region measured outward from a tree trunk representing the essential area of the roots that must be maintained in order for the tree's survival. The critical root zone is one foot of radial distance for each inch of tree diameter-at-breast-height, with a minimum of eight feet.

Diameter-at-Breast-Height (DBH): Diameter-at-breast-height is the tree trunk diameter measured in inches at a height of 4.5 feet above the ground.

Deciduous: Those plants that annually lose their leaves.

Drip line: An imaginary vertical line extending from the outermost edge of the tree canopy or shrub branch to the ground.

Evergreen: Those plants that retain foliage throughout the year.

Ground Cover: A prostrate plant growing less than 2 feet in height at maturity that is grown for ornamental purposes. Ground covers are used as an alternative to grasses. On slopes, ground covers control erosion while eliminating the maintenance of mowing on hillsides. Many ground covers survive in poor soils, shade and other adverse conditions.

Landscaping: The process or product of site development including grading, installation of plant materials, and seeding of turf or ground cover. Any live plant material such as trees,

shrubs, ground cover, and grass used in spaces void of any impervious material or building structure and areas left in their natural state.

Parking Lot Plantings: Planting areas within and adjacent to parking areas designed to shade and improve the attractiveness of large areas of pavement.

Planting Area: The landscape area prepared for the purpose of accommodating the planting of trees, shrubs, and ground covers.

Pruning: The act of removing, or cutting back parts of a tree or shrub.

Root Protection Zone: Generally 18-24 inches deep at a distance from the trunk equal to one-half of its height or to its drip line, whichever is greater.

Shrub, Large: An upright, multi-stemmed plant growing 10 feet to 20 feet in height at maturity that is planted for ornamental or screening purposes.

Shrub, Medium: A plant growing 5 feet to 10 feet in height at maturity that is planted for ornamental or screening purposes.

Shrub, Small: A plant growing to less than 5 feet in height at maturity that is planted for ornamental purposes.

Sight Triangle: In Cramerton, the triangular area formed by a diagonal line connecting two points located on intersecting property lines (or a property line and the curb or a driveway), each point being thirty-five (35) feet from the point of intersection. The North Carolina Department of Transportation sight triangle is different, with each point being ten (10) feet and seventy (70) feet from the point of intersection.

Street Tree: A tree planted along the street behind the right-of-way.

Street Yard: A planting area parallel to a public or private right-of-way designed to provide continuity of vegetation along the right-of-way and to soften the impact of development by providing a pleasing view from the road.

Tree Topping: The removal or cutting back of major portions of a tree crown by cutting branches to stubs and/or to the trunk. Topping is also referred to as heading, stubbing, or dehorning.

Tree, Understory: A small to medium tree, growing 15 feet to 40 feet in height at maturity, that is planted for aesthetic purposes such as colorful flowers, interesting bark, or fall foliage.

Tree, Canopy: A large tree growing to over 40 feet in height at maturity, usually Deciduous, that is planted to provide canopy cover shade.

Vines: A woody plant that has a spreading pattern of growth. Vines may be used on the ground, on walls and on trellises.

Town of Cramerton

Approved Species List

Large-Maturing Trees	Max Height (ft)	Max Width (ft)	Shape	Shade Tree	Tolerates Poor Drainage	Comments/ Features
Deciduous						
(Common Name/ Latin Name)						
Baldcypress/ <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	70	30	P	N	Y	Monarch of Ill.', 'Shawnee Brave'
Beech, American/ <i>Fagus grandiflora</i>						
Birch, River/ <i>Betula nigra</i>	50	35	O	Y	Y	'heritage'; drought sensitive,'Dura-Heat'
Black Gum/ <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	50	35	P	Y	Y	Good fall color
Dawn Redwood/ <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	80	25	P	N	N	Good in wet areas
Elm, Lacebark/ <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	50	50	G	Y	Y	'Allee', 'Athena', 'Drake'
Gingko/ <i>Gingko biloba</i>	65	50	BP	Y	Y	'Lakeview', 'Princeton Sentry'
Hackberry, Common/ <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	60	50	O	Y	Y	
Hackberry, Sugar/ <i>Celtis laevigata</i>	50	40	G	Y	Y	'All Seasons'
Hornbeam,European/ <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	60	40	O	Y	--	'Fastigiata'
Linden, Little leaf/ <i>Tilia cordata</i>	70	40	BP	Y	Y	'Glenleven', 'Greenspire'
Kentucky Coffeetree/ <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>	75	65	O	Y	N	Has pods
Maple, Freeman/ <i>Acer x fremanii</i>	65	50	O	Y	N	'Jeffsred' Autumn Blaze (NCSU Top 10 List)
Maple, Red/ <i>Acer rubrum</i>	60	50	O	Y	Y	'Autumn Flame', 'Bowhall', 'October Glory', 'Red Sunset', 'Armstrong'
Maple, Sugar/ <i>Acer saccharum</i>	70	40	BP	Y	N	'Commemoration', 'Green Mountain', 'Bonfire', 'Legacy'
Oak, Laurel/ <i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	70	60	O	Y	N	
Oak, Overcup/ <i>Quercus lyrata</i>	50	40	O	Y	Y	
Oak, Sawtooth/ <i>Quercus acutissima</i>	45	45	G	Y	Y	Holds brown leaves in winter
Oak, Shumard/ <i>Quercus shumardii</i>	60	50	G	Y	N	
Oak, Southern Red/ <i>Quercus falcata</i>	70	60	G	Y	N	
Oak, Willow/ <i>Quercus phellos</i>	60	40	G	Y	Y	
Sweetgum/ <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	70	50	O	Y	Y	'Rotundiloba' is fruitless variety
Tulip Poplar/ <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	80	40	O	Y	Y	
Zelkova, Japanese/ <i>Zelkova serrata</i>	70	55	V	Y	N	'Green Vase', 'Village Green'
Evergreen						
Cedar, Deodar/ <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	50	30	P	N	--	For large lawn areas only
Cryptomeria, Japanese/ <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	45	20	C	N	Y	
Cypress, Leyland/ <i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	70	15	C	N	Y	
Magnolia, Southern/ <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	50	30	P	N	N	'Bracken's Brown Beauty'
Oak, Live/ <i>Quercus virginiana</i>	50	60	S	Y	Y	
Pine, Austrian/ <i>Pinus nigra</i>	55	30	BP	N	Y	
Pine, Loblolly/ <i>Pinus taeda</i>	60	40	O	N	Y	
Pine, Virginia/ <i>Pinus virginiana</i>	40	25	BP	N	--	

Town of Cramerton Approved Species List

Small-Maturing Trees	Power line use	Max. Height	Shape	Shade Tree	Tolerates Poor Drainage	Comments/Features
Deciduous						
Common Name/ Latin Name						
Carolina Silverbell/ <i>Halesia carolina</i>	Y	30'	BP	Y	-	
Cherry, Kwanzan/ <i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	Y	18'	S	N	N	
Cherry, Yoshino/ <i>Prunus X yedoensis</i>	Y	40'	S	N	N	
Chinese Pistache/ <i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	N	40'	S	Y	Y	
Chinese Flame Tree / <i>Koelreuteria bipinnata</i>	N	30'	C,S,	Y	N	
Dogwood, Flowering/ <i>Cornus florida</i>	Y	30'	S	Y	N	
Dogwood, Kousa/ <i>Cornus kousa</i>	Y	30'	G	Y	N	
Fringetree, Chinese/ <i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	Y	30'	G	Y	N	
Hawthorne, Green/ <i>Crataegus viridis</i> 'Winter King'	Y	30'	V	N	Y	
Hawthorne, Washington/ <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	Y	25'	O	N	Y	
Magnolia, Saucer/ <i>Magnolia X soulangiana</i>	Y	25'	BP	N	Y	
Magnolia, Star/ <i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Y	20'	O	N	Y	
Purpleleaf Plum/ <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Atropurpurea'	Y	25'	S	N	N	
Redbud, Chinese/ <i>Cercis chinensis</i>	Y	15'	V,S	N	Y	
Redbud, Eastern/ <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Y	25'	V,S	Y	Y	
Serviceberry/ <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Y	25'	G,S	N	--	
Evergreen						
Holly, Foster/ <i>Ilex X attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'	Y	25'	P	N	Y	
Holly, Savannah/ <i>Ilex X attenuata</i> 'Savannah'	Y	25'	P	N	Y	
Hornbeam, American/ <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Y	35'	S	Y	Y	
Magnolia, 'Little Gem'/ <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Y	25'	C,P	N	Y	
Maple, Hedge/ <i>Acer campestre</i>	Y	40'	G	Y	N	
Maple, Japanese/ <i>Acer palmatum</i>	Y	25'	S	Y	N	
Maple, Trident/ <i>Acer buergeranum</i>	Y	30'	G	Y	N	
Myrtle, Wax/ <i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Y	25'	G	N	Y	

Notes and Legend:

1. Use only cultivars or varieties specified for compliance with Tree Ordinance.
2. Shape: **BP**=Broadly Pyramidal **G**=Globular **S**=Spreading
O=Ovate
P=Narrowly Pyramidal **C**=Columnar **V**=Vase-shaped
3. The following species are prohibited:
 Pear, Bradford/ *Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford' Pine, Eastern white/ *Pinus strobus*
 Elm, Siberian/ *Ulmus pumila* Maple, Silver/ *Acer saccharinum*
 Oak, (Northern) Red/ *Quercus rubra*

4. The following species are not recommended:

Catalpa/ Catalpa speciosa
 Princess tree/ Paulownia tomentosa
 Honeylocust/ Gleditsia triacanthos
 Oak, Scarlet/ Quercus coccinea
 Crape Myrtle/ Lagerstroemia indica

Maple, Norway/ Acer platanoides
 Tree-of-Heaven/ Ailanthus altissima
 Oak, Pin/ Quercus palustris
 Sycamores/ Platanus sp.

5. Other species may be used if approved in advance by the Tree Board.

S H R U B S

Scientific Name	Common Name	Drought Tolerant	E/D	Ht (Feet)	Exposure
<i>Abelia chinensis</i>	Chinese abelia	Yes	D	5 to 7	Sun, partial shade
<i>Abelia hybrids</i>	Abelia cvs: Edward Goucher, Little Richard, Sunrise, etc.	Yes	D	Varies	Sun, partial shade
<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	Glossy abelia	Yes	D	3 to 6	Sun, partial shade
<i>Abeliophyllum distichum</i>	White forsythia	Yes	D	3 to 5	Sun, partial shade
<i>Abies concolor (dwarf cultivars)</i>	White fir	Yes	E	Varies	Sun, partial shade
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	Bottlebrush buckeye	Yes	D	8 to 12	Sun, partial shade
<i>Agava americana</i>	Century plant	Yes	E	3 to 6	Sun
<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Leadplant	Yes	D	2 to 4	Sun
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Aucuba	Yes	E	6 to 10	Partial shade
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen barberry	Yes	E	6 to 8	Sun, partial shade
<i>Berberis koreana</i>	Korean barberry	Yes	D	4 to 6	Sun, partial shade
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry	Yes	D	3 to 6	Sun, partial shade
<i>Berberis thunbergii var. atropurpurea</i>	Red barberry	Yes	D	3 to 6	Sun, partial shade
<i>Berberis triacanthophora</i>	Threespine barberry	Yes	E	3 to 5	Sun, partial shade
<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	Warty barberry	Yes	E	3 to 4	Sun, partial shade
<i>Berberis x chenaultii</i>	Chenault barberry	Yes	E	3 to 4	Sun
<i>Berberis x gladwynensis 'William Penn'</i>	William Penn barberry	Yes	E	3 to 4	Sun, partial shade
<i>Berberis x mentorensis</i>	Mentor barberry	Yes	D	5	Sun, partial shade
<i>Buddleia alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaf butterfly-bush	Yes	D	10 to 20	Sun
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	Yes	D	10 to 15	Sun
<i>Buddleia golbosa</i>	Orange ball tree	Yes	D	10 to 15	Sun
<i>Buddleia lindleyana</i>	Lindley butterfly-bush	Yes	E	4 to 6	Sun
<i>Buddleia loricata</i>	Butterfly-bush	Yes	E	4 to 5	Sun
<i>Buxus harlandii</i>	Harland boxwood	Yes	E	4 to 6	Sun
<i>Buxus hybrids</i>	Boxwood cvs: Green Mountain, Green Velvet, Wintergreen	Yes	E	2 to 4	Partial shade
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common boxwood	Yes	E	15 to 20	Partial shade
<i>Buxus sempervirens 'Suffruticosa'</i>	English boxwood	Yes	E	2 to 4	Partial shade
<i>Buxus sinica var. japonica</i>	Japanese boxwood	Yes	E	3 to 6	Partial shade
<i>Buxus sinica (B. microphylla)</i>	Little leaf boxwood	Yes	E	3 to 4	Partial shade
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry	Yes	D	3 to 8	Sun, partial shade
<i>Callicarpa bodinieri</i>	Bodinier beautyberry	Yes	D	6 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Callicarpa dichotoma</i>	Purple beautyberry	Yes	D	3 to 4	Sun, partial shade
<i>Callicarpa japonica</i>	Japanese beautyberry	Yes	D	4 to 6	Sun, partial shade
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Lemon bottlebrush	Yes	E	10 to 15	Sun
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Sasanqua camellia	Yes	E	6 to 10	Sun, partial shade

<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Tea camellia	Yes	E	4 to 6	Partial shade
<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	Blue mist shrub, Blue caryopteris	Yes	D	2 to 3	Sun
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea	Yes	D	3 to 4	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ceanothus x pallidus</i>	Ceanothus	Yes	D	3 to 4	Sun
<i>Cedrus deodara (dwarf cultivars)</i>	Cedar cvs: Snow Sprite, Compacta, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i>	Japanese plum yew	Yes	E	5 to 10	Partial shade
<i>Choisya ternata</i>	Mexican-orange	Yes	E	6 to 8	Sun, partial shade
<i>Cornus sericea; (C. stolonifera)</i>	Redosier dogwood	Yes	D	7 to 9	Sun, partial shade
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry cotoneaster	Yes	D	3	Sun, partial shade
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry cotoneaster	Yes	E	1 to 2	Sun
<i>Cotoneaster divaricatus</i>	Spreading cotoneaster	Yes	D	5 to 6	Sun
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rockspray cotoneaster	Yes	E	2 to 3	Sun
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	Parney cotoneaster	Yes	E	6 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Little-leaf cotoneaster	Yes	E	2 to 3	Sun, partial shade
<i>Cotoneaster salicifolia</i>	Willowleaf cotoneaster	Yes	E	10 to 15	Sun, partial shade
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	Yes	D	5 to 6	Sun, partial shade
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Slender deutzia	Yes	D	3 to 4	Sun, partial shade
<i>Deutzia hybrids</i>	Deutzia cvs: Pink Minor, Strawberry Fields, Magician, etc.	Yes	D	2 to 4	Sun, partial shade
<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>	Southern bush-honeysuckle	Yes	D	3 to 5	Sun, partial shade
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive	Yes	E	12 to 15	Sun, partial shade
<i>Elaeagnus fruitlandi</i>	Elaeagnus	Yes	E	10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Thorny elaeagnus	Yes	E	10 to 15	Sun, partial shade
<i>Elaeagnus x ebbingii</i>	Elaeagnus	Yes	E	8 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged euonymus	Yes	D	15 to 20	Sun
<i>Euonymus americana</i>	Strawberry bush	Yes	D	4 to 6	Partial shade
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Japanese euonymus	Yes	E	5 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	Spreading euonymus	Yes	E	8 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Fontanesia fortunei</i>	Fortune's fontanesia	Yes	D	10 to 15	Sun, partial shade
<i>Forsythia x hybrids</i>	Forsythia cvs: Beatrix Farrand, Lynwood Gold, Golden Times, Spring Glory, etc.	Yes	D	Varies	Sun, partial shade
<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	Border forsythia	Yes	D	8 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	Dwarf fothergilla	Yes	D	2 to 3	Sun, partial shade
<i>Fothergilla major</i>	Large fothergilla	Yes	D	6 to 12	Partial shade
<i>Gardenia augusta (G. jasminoides)</i>	Gardenia	Yes	E	4 to 6	Sun, partial shade
<i>Genista pilosa</i>	Silky-leaf woadwaxen	Yes	D	1 to 3	Sun
<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>	Chinese witchhazel	Yes	D	10 to 15	Partial shade to shade
<i>Hamamelis vernalis</i>	Vernal witchhazel	Yes	D	6 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oakleaf hydrangea	Yes	D	4 to 6	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ilex 'China Boy', 'China Girl'</i>	China holly	Yes	E	8 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Holly cvs: Carissa, Burford, Rotunda, Needlepoint, etc.	Yes	E	2 to 15	Sun
<i>Ilex cornuta cvs.</i>	Holly cvs: Burfordii, D'Or, O' Spring	Yes	E	10 to 25	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ilex crenata cvs.</i>	Holly cvs: Hetz, Helleri, etc.	Yes	E	4 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possomhaw holly	Yes	D	7 to 15	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry holly	Yes	E	6 to 8	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Lusterleaf holly	Yes	E	20 to 25	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon holly	Yes	E	15 to 20	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ilex vomitoria cvs.</i>	Holly cvs: Nana, Schillings, Katherine, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ilex x 'Nellie R. Stevens'</i>	Nellie Stevens holly	Yes	E	15 to 25	Sun, partial shade

<i>Ilex x 'Emily Bruner'</i>	Emily Bruner holly	Yes	E	15 to 20	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ilex x 'Mary Nell'</i>	Mary Nell holly	Yes	E	10 to 20	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ilex x koehneana</i>	Koehne holly	Yes	E	Varies	Sun, partial shade
<i>Indigofera amblyantha</i>	Indigofera	Yes	D	4 to 6	Sun
<i>Indigofera heterantha</i>	Himalayan indigo	Yes	D	4 to 6	Sun
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia sweetspire	Yes	D	3 to 5	Sun, partial shade
<i>Jasminum floridum</i>	Showy jasmine	Yes	E	3 to 5	Sun, partial shade
<i>Jasminum humile</i>	Italian yellow jasmine	Yes	E	5 to 7	Partial shade
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter jasmine	Yes	D	3 to 4	Sun, partial shade
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese juniper cvs: Wintergreen, Spartan, Hooks, etc.	Yes	E	12 to 50	Sun
<i>Juniperus chinensis (dwarf cultivars)</i>	Chinese juniper cvs: Procumbens Nana, Berkshire, Sargenti, Hetzi, etc.	Yes	E	3 to 12	Sun
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common juniper	Yes	E	5 to 10	Sun
<i>Juniperus conferta</i> cvs.	Juniper cvs: Blue Lagoon, Blue Pacific, Boulevard, etc.	Yes	E	1 to 2	Sun
<i>Juniperus davurica</i> cvs.	Parsons juniper	Yes	E	2 to 3	Sun
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Juniper cvs: Blue Vase, Blue Chip, Wiltonii, etc.	Yes	E	1 to 2	Sun
<i>Juniperus hybrids</i>	Juniper cvs: Saybrook Gold, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	Japanese garden juniper	Yes	E	.5 to 1.5	Sun
<i>Juniperus rigida</i>	Needle juniper	Yes	E	15 to 20	Sun
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	Savin juniper	Yes	E	4 to 6	Sun
<i>Juniperus scopulorum (dwarf cultivars)</i>	Juniper cvs: Blue Creeper, Skyrocket, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Juniperus squamata</i> cvs.	Juniper cvs: Holger, Blue Elf, Calgary Carpet, Blue Satr, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> cvs.	Juniper cvs: Blue Mountain, Blue Cloud, Grey Owl, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Juniperus x media</i>	Juniper cvs: Seagreen, Old Gold, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Mountain laurel	Yes	E	4 to 8	Sun, partial shade
<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Beautybush	Yes	D	6 to 10	Sun
<i>Lagerstroemia indica and hybrids</i>	Crapemyrtle cvs: New Orleans, Centennial, Chica, Tonto, Acoma, etc.	Yes	D	5 to 15	Sun
<i>Lantana camera</i>	Lantana	Yes	D	1 to 5	Sun
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Common lavender	Yes	E	1 to 2	Sun
<i>Lavandula x intermedia</i>	Hybrid lavender	Yes	E	1 to 2	Sun
<i>Lespedeza thunbergii</i>	Thunberg lespedeza	Yes	D	3 to 6	Sun
<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>	Shrub bushclover	Yes	D	6 to 10	Sun
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese privet	Yes	E	6 to 12	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Waxleaf privet	Yes	E	20 to 25	Sun, partial shade
<i>Ligustrum x vicaryi</i>	Vicary golden privet	Yes	E	10 to 12	Sun
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spice bush	Yes	D	6 to 12	Sun, partial shade
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Winter honeysuckle	Yes	D	6 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Boxleaf honeysuckle	Yes	E	6 to 8	Sun, partial shade
<i>Lonicera pileata</i>	Privet honeysuckle	Yes	E	2 to 3	Sun, partial shade
<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Loropetalum	Yes	E	6 to 12	Sun, partial shade
<i>Loropetalum hybrids</i>	Loropetalum cvs: Plum Delight, Ruby, Fire Dance, etc.	Yes	E	4 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon grape holly	Yes	E	3 to 6	Partial shade
<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	Leatherleaf mahonia	Yes	E	6 to 7	Partial shade

<i>Mahonia fortunei</i>	Chinese mahonia	Yes	E	5 to 6	Partial shade
<i>Mahonia x media</i>	Mahonia cvs: Buckland, Charity, Faith, etc.	Yes	E	8 to 15	Partial shade
<i>Michelia figo</i>	Banana shrub	Yes	E	6 to 10	Sun, Partial shade
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern waxmyrtle	Yes	E	10 to 15	Sun, partial shade
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Northern bayberry	Yes	E	5 to 12	Sun, partial shade
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	Yes	E	6 to 8	Sun, partial shade
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian sage	Yes	E	3 to 5	Sun
<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	Chinese photinia	Yes	E	20 to 25	Sun, partial shade
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark	Yes	D	5 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Picea abies (dwarf cultivars)</i>	Spruce cvs: Little Gem, Pendula, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Picea glauca (dwarf cultivars)</i>	Spruce cvs: Conica, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Picea pungens (dwarf cultivars)</i>	Spruce cvs: Globosa, Montgomery, Bakeri, Fat Albert, Foxtail, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Mugo pine	Yes	E	15 to 20	Sun, partial shade
<i>Pinus mugo (dwarf cultivars)</i>	Pine cvs: Pumilio, Mughus	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Pinus nigra cvs.</i>	Pine cvs: Arnold Sentinel, Monstrosa, ec.	Yes	E	3 to 5	Sun
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	Pine cvs: Sherman Eddy, etc	Yes	E	15 to 20	Sun
<i>Pinus sylvestris (dwarf cultivars)</i>	Pine cvs: Nana, Hillside Creeper, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Pinus thunbergii (dwarf cultivars)</i>	Pine cvs: Nana, Thunderhead	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese pittosporum	Yes	E	10 to 12	Sun, partial shade
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus var. maki</i>	Shrubby podocarpus	Yes	E	20 to 35	Sun, partial shade
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Shrubby potentilla	Yes	D	1 to 4	Sun, partial shade
<i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	Flowering almond	Yes	D	4 to 5	Sun, partial shade
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English laurel	Yes	E	10 to 18	Sun, partial shade
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	Yes	D	12 to 15	Sun, partial shade
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Scarlet firethorne	Yes	E	6 to 18	Sun
<i>Pyracantha hybrids</i>	Pyracantha cvs: Mohave, Mojave, Red Elf, Tiny Tim, etc.	Yes	E	Varies	Sun
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Formosa pyracantha	Yes	E	8 to 12	Sun
<i>Raphiolepis hybrids</i>	Hawthorn cvs: Gulfgreen, Cuppertone	Yes	D	3 to 6	Sun
<i>Rhamnus fragula</i>	Alder buckthorn	Yes	D	10 to 12	Sun, partial shade
<i>Raphiolepis x delacourii</i>	Indian hawthorn, Yeddo hawthorn	Yes	E	3 to 4	Sun, partial shade
<i>Rhaphidophyllum hystrix</i>	Needle palm	Yes	E	6 to 8	Sun, partial shade
<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Florida azalea	Yes	D	8 to 10	Partial shade
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Flame azalea	Yes	D	4 to 8	Partial shade
<i>Rhodotypos scandens</i>	Black jetbead	Yes	D	3 to 6	Sun, partial shade
<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Sumac	Yes	D	2 to 6	Sun, partial shade
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth sumac	Yes	D	10 to 15	Sun
<i>Rhus michauxii</i>	Michaux's sumac	Yes	D	2 to 3	Sun
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn sumac	Yes	D	15 to 25	Sun
<i>Rosa chinensis</i>	China rose	Yes	D	6 to 8	Sun
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa rose	Yes	D	4 to 6	Sun
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Yes	E	2 to 4	Sun
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's broom	Yes	E	1.5 to 3	Partial shade
<i>Sabal minor</i>	Dwarf palmeto	Yes	E	3 to 5	Sun
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Santolina, Lavender cotton	Yes	E	1 to 2	Sun
<i>Sarcococca confusa</i>	Sweet Box	Yes	E	3 to 5	Partial shade
<i>Sarcococca hookeriana</i>	Himalayan sarcococca	Yes	E	4 to 6	Partial shade
<i>Sarcococca orientalis</i>	Oriental sweetbox	Yes	E	2 to 3	Partial shade

<i>Sarcococca ruscifolia</i>	Fragrant sarcococca	Yes	E	2 to 3	Partial shade
<i>Sinojackia rehderiana</i>	Jacktree	Yes	D	15 to 20	Sun, partial shade
<i>Spiraea cantoniensis</i>	Double Reeves spirea	Yes	D	4 to 6	Sun, partial shade
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Japanese spirea	Yes	D	4 to 5	Sun, partial shade
<i>Spiraea nipponica 'Snowmound'</i>	Snowmound spirea	Yes	D	3 to 5	Sun, partial shade
<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>	Bridalwreath spirea	Yes	D	4 to 9	Sun, partial shade
<i>Spiraea thunbergii</i>	Thunberg spirea	Yes	D	3 to 5	Sun, partial shade
<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>	Bumalda spirea	Yes	D	2 to 3	Sun, partial shade
<i>Spiraea x vanhouttei</i>	Vanhoutte spirea	Yes	D	6 to 8	Sun, partial shade
<i>Syringa pekinensis</i>	Peking lilac	Yes	D	15	Sun
<i>Taxus chinensis</i>	Chinese yew	Yes	E	5 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Wall germander	Yes	E	1 to 1.5	Sun
<i>Ulmus galbra 'Horizontalis'</i>	Tabletop scotch elm	Yes	D	15	Sun
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaf viburnum	Yes	D	4 to 6	Partial shade
<i>Viburnum awabuki</i>	Chindo Viburnum	Yes	E	10 to 15	Sun, partial shade
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	Yes	E	6 to 12	Sun, partial shade
<i>Viburnum x pragense</i>	Pragense viburnum	Yes	E	8 to 10	Sun, partial shade
<i>Vitex agnus castus</i>	Chastetree	Yes	D	15 to 20	Sun
<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Chastetree	Yes	D	10 to 20	Sun
<i>Xanthorrhiza simplicissima</i>	Yellowroot	Yes	D	2 to 3	Sun, partial shade
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adam's needle yucca	Yes	E	2 to 4	Sun
<i>Yucca flaccida</i>	Weakleak yucca	Yes	E	1 to 2	Sun
<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>	Spanish dagger yucca	Yes	E	6 to 8	Sun