

- (2) Place the tree in the planting hole so that the trunk is vertical. Before backfilling, be sure to remove all packaging materials from the root ball including containers, burlap, wire baskets, or any other material that would impede the growth of the tree's trunk or roots.
- (3) Be sure that when finished planting, there is "NO LANDSCAPE SOIL" placed over the top of the root ball. Landscape soil (as well as thick mulch layers more than three inches deep spread over the root ball) can prevent water and air from entering the root ball.

(b) *Mulching.* Weed and turf suppression during establishment is essential. Apply a three-inch thick layer (after settling) of mulch around the tree or shrub to help discourage weeds. This area should be maintained during the establishment period at least two feet in diameter for each inch of tree trunk diameter. Avoid piling mulch directly against the tree's trunk in order to keep the trunk dry and allow rainwater, irrigation, and air to easily enter the root ball.

(c) *Staking.* In many instances, if root balls are heavy enough stakes are not necessary. If it is necessary to stabilize a weak tree, the tree should be staked in such a way as to allow for some trunk movement using a material that does not damage the tree's bark. All staking material should be removed within one year after planting.

(d) *Fertilization.* The application of fertilizer is not recommended during the establishment period (approximately one year after planting for a one-inch caliper tree). Afterward, a slow release (or controlled release) fertilizer can be applied on top of the root ball or mulch. All fertilizer should be applied according to the directions on the product to avoid tree damage. Soluble fertilizers should be avoided on newly installed plants as they can burn roots or kill the tree entirely if too much is applied.

(e) *Irrigation.* Recently transplanted trees and shrubs establish quickest with light, frequent irrigation. If rainfall is inadequate, trees should receive supplemental irrigation to provide a total of at least one-inch of irrigation per week during the establishment period. Irrigation is most effective when performed during the early morning or evening to minimize evaporation from the soil surface. Consequently, irrigating during this time also conserves water.

(Ord. No. 2007-09, § 1(app. A), 10-22-2007)

Sec. 59-35. List of approved trees in the right-of-way.

The following list of approved trees shall apply to this Article:

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Native</i>
LARGE TREES		
Coffeetree, Kentucky	Gymnocladus dioicus	Y
Elm, American	Ulmus Americana	
	DED resistant varieties only	Y
Elm, hybrids	Ulmus x spp.	N
Elm, Wilson's	Ulmus wilsoniana	N
Ginkgo (male only)	Ginkgo biloba	N
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	Y

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Native</i>
Hickory, Bitternut	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Y
Hickory, Shagbark	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Y
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia tricanthos inermis</i>	N
Horsechestnut, Chinese	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	N
Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	N
Linden American	<i>Tilia Americana</i>	Y
Linden, Littleleaf	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	N
Linden, Silver	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	N
Magnolia, Cucumbertree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	N
Maple, Freeman	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	N
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Y
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Y
Oak, Bur	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Y
Oak, English	<i>Quercus robur</i>	N
Oak, Northern Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Y
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	N
Oak, Swamp White	<i>Quercis bicolor</i>	Y
MEDIUM TREES		
Alder, Common	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Y
Birch, Japanese white	<i>Betula platyphylla</i>	N
Cherry, Sargent	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	N
Corktree, Amur	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	N
Hophornbeam, American	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Y
Hornbeam, American	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Y
Magnolia, hybrids	<i>Magnolia x spp.</i>	N
Maple, Manchurian	<i>Acer mandshurian</i>	N
Maple, Shantung	<i>Acer truncatum x spp.</i>	N
Pear, Birchleaf	<i>Pyrus betulifolia</i>	N
Pear, Callery	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	N
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	Y
SMALL TREES		
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Y
Crabapple, Flowering	<i>Malus spp.</i>	N
Dogwood, Gray	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Y
Dogwood, Pagoda	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Y
Hawthorn, Cockspur	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	N
Hawthorn, English	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	N
Hawthorn, Green	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	N
Hawthorn, Washington	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	N
Lilac, Japanese Tree	<i>Syringia reticulate</i>	N
Magnolia, Star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	N
Maple, Amur	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	N
Maple, Tatarian	<i>Acer tataricum</i>	N

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Native</i>
Redbud, Eastern	<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	N
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>	Y

(Ord. No. 2007-09, § 1(app. B), 10-22-2007; Ord. No. 2010-14, § 4, 6-28-2010)

Editor's note—Section 4 of Ord. No. 2010-14, adopted June 28, 2010, changed the title of § 59-35 from "List of approved trees" to "List of approved trees in the right-of-way."

Sec. 59-36. List of prohibited trees and shrubs in the right-of-way.

The following list of prohibited trees and shrubs shall apply to this Article:

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>
TREES	
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Tree-of-Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Autumn Olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Mulberry, Red	<i>Morus rubra</i>
Mulberry, White	<i>Morus alba</i>
Poplar, White	<i>Populus alba</i>
Eastern Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Buckthorn, Glossy	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Willow	<i>Salix spp.</i>
Mountain Ash, European	<i>Sorbus acuparia</i>
Elm, Chinese	<i>Ulmus parviflora</i>
Elm, Siberian	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>
SHRUBS	
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Barberry, European	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Siberian Pea Shrub	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>
Common Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Honeysuckle, Amur	<i>Lonicera maacki</i>
Honeysuckle, Tartarian	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>
Honeysuckle, Morrow's	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Honeysuckle, Bella	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>
Black jet-bead	<i>Rhodotypos scandens</i>
Multiflora Rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
European Highbush Cranberry	<i>Virburnum opulus</i>
Oriental Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>

(Ord. No. 2005-13, § 1, 6-27-2005; Ord. No. 2007-09, § 1(app. C), 10-22-2007; Ord. No. 2010-14, § 5, 6-28-2010)

Editor's note—Section 5 of Ord. No. 2010-14, adopted June 28, 2010, changed the title of § 59-36 from "List of prohibited trees and shrubs" to "List of prohibited trees and shrubs in the right-of-way."

Secs. 59-37—59-58. Reserved.

ARTICLE III. NATURAL LANDSCAPING

Sec. 59-59. Natural landscape.

(a) *Intent and purpose.* This Section is not intended to permit unmanaged or rank growth that may pose a hazard to public health and safety, but instead, to promote managed, environmentally sound practices including:

- (1) The use of native vegetation in managed landscapes, including native grasses and wild plants as an alternative to conventional modes of landscaping. Property owners are encouraged to consult with outside sources and experts to determine the best plants and layout;
- (2) The use of such plants to preserve or restore diverse, biologically stable natural plant communities and promote the values of natural landscaping that is free from toxic chemicals; and
- (3) Better infiltration of stormwater runoff in urban, suburban and rural areas;
- (4) To preserve the freedom of residents of the Village of McFarland to choose their own landscaping, whether it be conventional, bluegrass turf, natural heritage, ornamental garden, native plant communities, or a combination thereof. The restrictions that have been placed on specific plant species, in Section 20-25 of the Municipal Code, are based upon the protection of public health, safety, and welfare.

(b) *Definitions.* The terms set forth below, when used in this section, shall have the following meanings:

Managed growth includes natural landscaping that is being cared for by including buffer zones to neighboring property, substantially free of rank growth or noxious weeds listed in Section 20-25 of the Municipal Code and improvements to the yard, including bird houses, bird feeders, fountains or bird baths.

Natural landscape includes wild plants native to Wisconsin and similar ornamental plantings designed, purposely cultivated and managed to exceed eight inches in height, but shall not include woody plants such as trees and shrubs. Natural landscapes further shall not include lawn-grasses in excess of eight inches in height or noxious weeds or grasses identified in Section 20-25 of the Municipal Code.

Rank growth means untended or unmanaged growth of herbaceous vegetation on any property within the Village of McFarland; except that rank growth shall not include herbaceous vegetation located in natural areas including riverbank, lake shore and agricultural areas.