

Appendix 2. Additional street tree species and varieties in 1982, in descending order of basal area.

Salix babylonica (Weeping willow)
Ailanthus altissima (Tree of heaven)
Prunus armenica (Apricot)
Taxodium distichum (Bald cypress)
Cercis canadensis (Eastern red bud)
Ginkgo biloba (Ginkgo)
Celtis laevigata (Sugar hackberry)
Prunus x cistena (Purple leaf plum)
Tilia cordata (Little leaf linden)
Picea glauca (White spruce)
Aesculus glabra (Buckeye)
Cladrastis kentukea (American yellowwood)
Pyrus calleryana (Red spire pear)
Acer platanoides (Crimson king maple)
Tilia cordata (Glenleven linden)
Ulmus americana (American elm)
Robinia pseudoacacia (Black locust)
Platanus x acerifolia (London plane tree)
Carya illinoensis (Pecan)
Juglans nigra (Black walnut)
Cornus florida (Flowering dogwood)
Quercus alba (White oak)
Juglans cinerea (Butternut)
Salix matsudana (Corkscrew willow)
Prunus serotina (Black cherry)
Malus coronaria (Crabapple)
Fagus sylvatica (European beech)
Magnolia virginiana (Sweetbay magnolia)
Pinus strobus (White pine)
Magnolia x soulangiana (Saucer magnolia)
Paulownia tomentosa (Royal paulownia)
Quercus velutina (Black oak)
Tilia americana (American linden)
Quercus macrocarpa (Bur oak)

Crataegus spp. (Hawthorn)
Juniperus communis (Common juniper)
Nyssa sylvatica (Black tupelo)
Maclura pomifera (Osage orange)
Pyrus coronaria (Crab apple)
Morus alba (White mulberry)
Picea pungens (Colorado spruce)
Tilia tomentosa (Silver linden)
Magnolia stellata (Star magnolia)
Malus spp. (Crab apple)
Acer rubrum (Columnare red maple)
Malus x zumi (Liset crab)
Betula papyrifera (Paper birch)
Acer rubrum (Sunset red maple)
Populus nigra (Lombardy poplar)
Ostrya virginiana (Hophorn beam)
Sorbus aucuparia (European mountain ash)
Quercus bicolor (Swamp white oak)
Tilia x euchlora (Crimean linden)
Diospyros virginiana (Persimmon)
Acer saccharum (Green mountain sugar maple)
Fraxinus americana (Autumn purple ash)
Gymnocladus dioica (Kentucky coffee tree)
Cercidiphyllum japonicum (Katsura tree)
Pyrus calleryana (Bradford pear)
Acer rubrum (October glory red maple)
Hibiscus syriacus (Rose of Sharon)
Quercus imbricaria (Shingle oak)
Malus hupehensis (Tea crab)

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ABSTRACT

HAMILTON, W. DOUGLAS. 1984. **Sidewalk/curb-breaking tree roots. 2. Management to minimize existing pavement problems by tree roots.** *Arboric. J.* 8: 223-234.

Improved watering practices and the reduction of the total amount of water applied is probably the most effective and cost-effective means of minimizing pavement distortion caused by tree roots. By covering the area around the base of a tree with mulch, to eliminate weed growth, surface root expansion can be reduced. Root pruning, using a large specially designed circular saw is expensive and provides only a temporary relief to the problem. While caustic materials like creosote or pentachlorophenol kills live tissue and possibly penetrates the bark of live roots, their action is difficult to control. Combined with reduced watering, the most practical solution is the redesign of the affected sidewalk. Unfortunately this approach is generally unacceptable and meets with considerable opposition. When a tree has become a safety hazard or outlived its aesthetic usefulness or has become an economic burden, cost/benefit analyses invariably conclude that the tree has to be removed.