

# Trees are the major cause of power interruptions.

And it doesn't take a tree to fall on an electric line to create an outage! In fact, most "blinks" are usually caused by tree branches brushing against electric lines.

Every year we spend hundreds of thousands of dollars cutting and trimming trees that threaten your electric service.



There are hundreds of species and cultivars of trees that can be grown in Ohio. Here are just a few suggestions from the Ohio State Extension service:

## Zone 1 — Small Trees

Apple Serviceberry	Flowering Cherry & Plum
Amur Maple	Japanese Tree Lilac
Eastern Redbud	Nannyberry
Chinese Dogwood	Red Buckeye
Washington Hawthorn	Russian Olive
Flowering Crabapples	Wayfaringtree Viburnum
Green Hawthorn	Blackhaw Viburnum

## Zone 2 — Medium Tree

Paperbark Maple	Littleleaf Linden
Goldenrain Tree	Hedge Maple
Amur Corktree	Lacebark Elm
Callery Pear	Crabapples
Japanese Pagodatree	

## Zone 3 — Large Tree

Freeman Maple	Baldcypress
Ginkgo	Silver Linden
Thornless Honeylocust	Hybrid Elms
Kentucky Coffeetree	River Birch
American Sweetgum	European Beech
Pin Oak	Burr Oak
Northern Red Oak	Shumard Oak

If you have questions concerning planting trees near electric lines, contact your local Consolidated Electric office or call (800) 421-5863.

Also, if you are concerned about digging into underground utility lines call the Ohio Utilities Protection Service (OUPS) at (800) 362-2764.



**Consolidated Electric Cooperative, Inc.**

® Your Touchstone Energy® Partner



# Tree Planting Guide

**Consider the location of your power lines before you plant trees**



Carefully selected and placed, a tree can provide your family with many years of enjoyment without threatening your electric service.

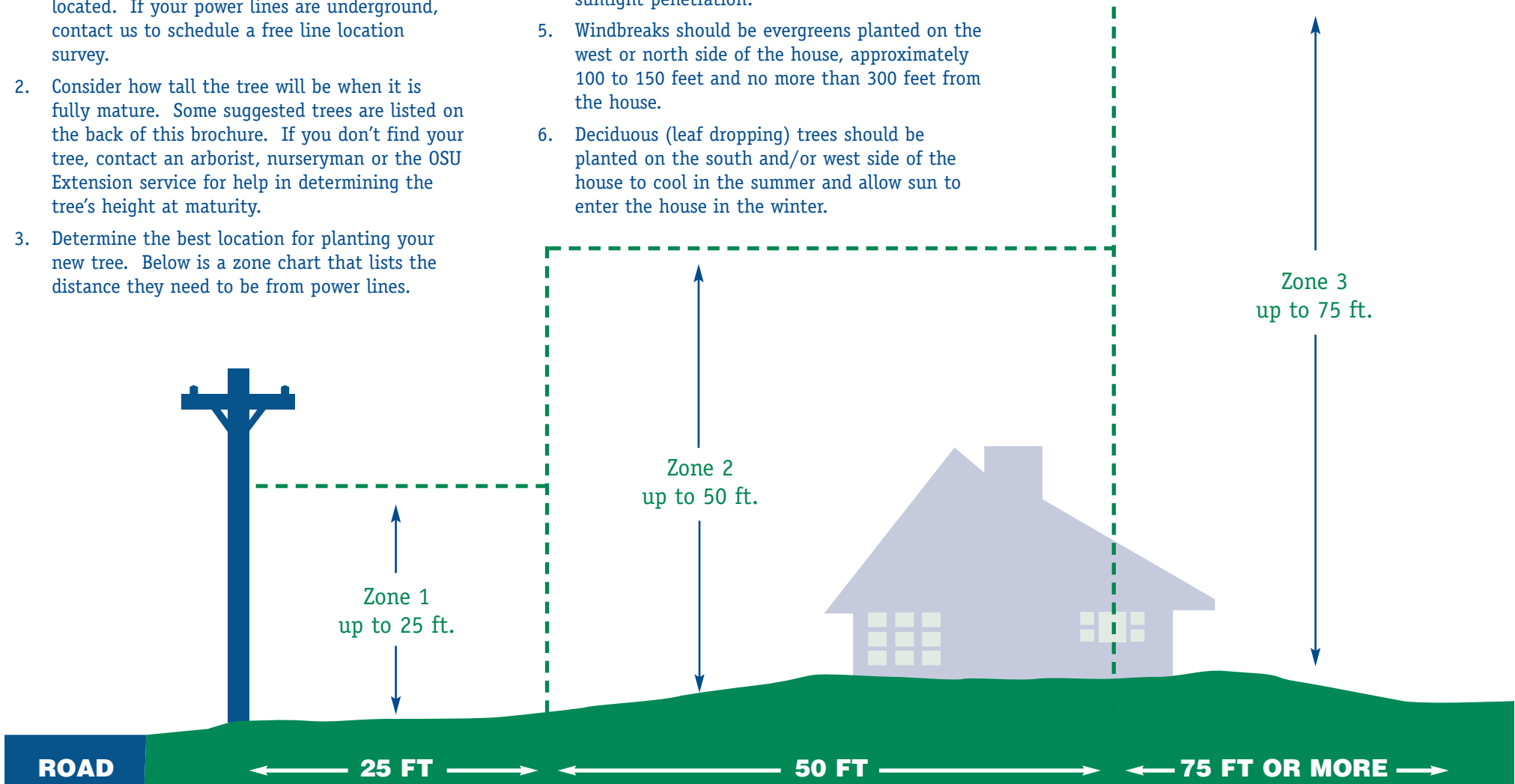
# Suggested Guidelines for Planting New Trees

Before you plant a tree, here are some guidelines to consider.

1. Look up to see where your power lines are located. If your power lines are underground, contact us to schedule a free line location survey.
2. Consider how tall the tree will be when it is fully mature. Some suggested trees are listed on the back of this brochure. If you don't find your tree, contact an arborist, nurseryman or the OSU Extension service for help in determining the tree's height at maturity.
3. Determine the best location for planting your new tree. Below is a zone chart that lists the distance they need to be from power lines.

4. When planting a tree, consider your view, your neighbor's view, and the location of your flower or vegetable gardens, and environmental conditions such as drainage, soil type and sunlight penetration.
5. Windbreaks should be evergreens planted on the west or north side of the house, approximately 100 to 150 feet and no more than 300 feet from the house.
6. Deciduous (leaf dropping) trees should be planted on the south and/or west side of the house to cool in the summer and allow sun to enter the house in the winter.

7. Also consider that large trees should be planted at least 35 feet away from your house for proper root development and to minimize tree damage to the house.



## Zone 1 Small trees

(Trees that mature to 25 feet in height or less)

**Zone 1** includes the first 25 feet from the electric pole line. Small trees that grow no more than 25 feet in height are recommended for this zone.

## Zone 2 Medium trees

(Trees that mature to 50 feet in height or less)

**Zone 2** includes the area 25 to 75 feet away from the electric pole line. Medium trees that grow no more than 50 feet in height may be planted in this zone.

## Zone 3 Large trees

(Trees that mature to a height more than 50 feet)

**Zone 3** includes the area 75 feet or more away from the electric pole line. Large trees that grow more than 50 feet in height may be planted in this zone.