

Plan before you Plant

LOW-Growing Species



Dogwood



Flowering
Crabapple



Japanese
Maple

MEDIUM-Growing Species



Arborvitae



Flowering
Cherry



Magnolia

TALL-Growing Species



Maple



Oak



Pine

Plant the Right Tree in the Right Place for Electric Service Reliability

Trees and power lines don't mix. When they touch, it can cause everything from power outages, fires and downed lines, to safety hazards for people, wildlife and even the trees themselves.

Tree branches too close to power lines must be trimmed, and adequate trimming can't always be done in ways that retain the natural aesthetics of the tree.

Low-growing trees maturing up to 25 feet in height such as crabapple, dogwood, hawthorn, plum, and Japanese maple, can be planted near roadside power lines, in the **Red Zone**.

Medium-sized trees, maturing at heights of 25-45 feet, can be planted between **15 and 30 feet from the power lines**, in the **Yellow Zone**. Such trees include arborvitae, flowering cherry, magnolia, hornbeam, and shadblow.

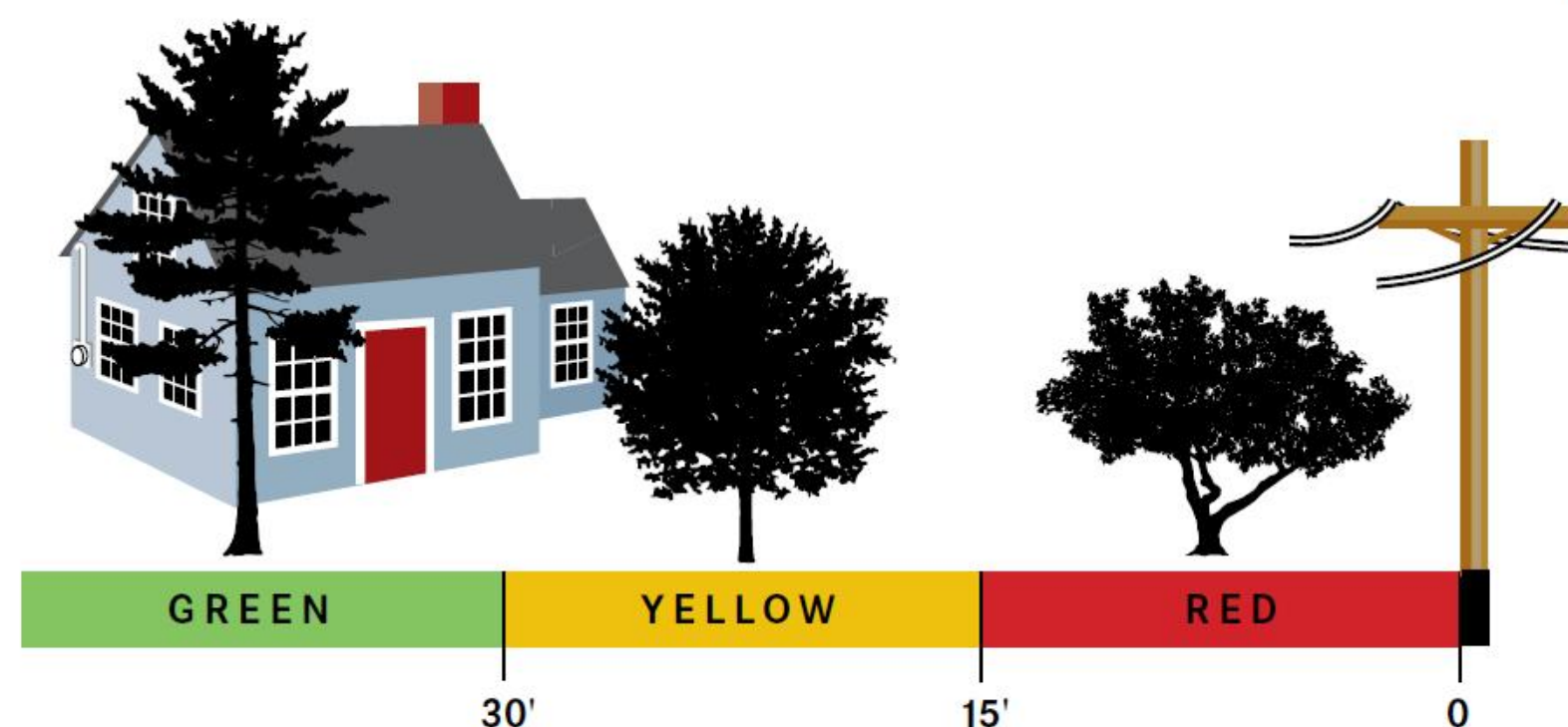
Large-growing trees, reaching heights of more than 45 feet, should be planted **at least 30 feet from power lines**, in the **Green Zone**. Oak, maple, locust, spruce, and pine are some examples.

Plant Trees in the Proper Zone

Green Zone: Trees greater than 45' high

Yellow Zone: Trees 25 - 45' high

Red Zone: Trees less than 25' high



Call Before You Dig!

Call **1-800-922-4455**

at least two full working days before digging. It's free, easy and the law.

Visit www.cbyd.com.

EVERSOURCE

PLANTING TREES

FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE RELIABILITY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

PLANT THE RIGHT TREE IN THE RIGHT PLACE for Electric Service Reliability

Plant low growing trees such as *crabapple*, *dogwood*, *hawthorn*, *plum*, and *arbor-vitae* near utility lines in the Red Plant Zone.

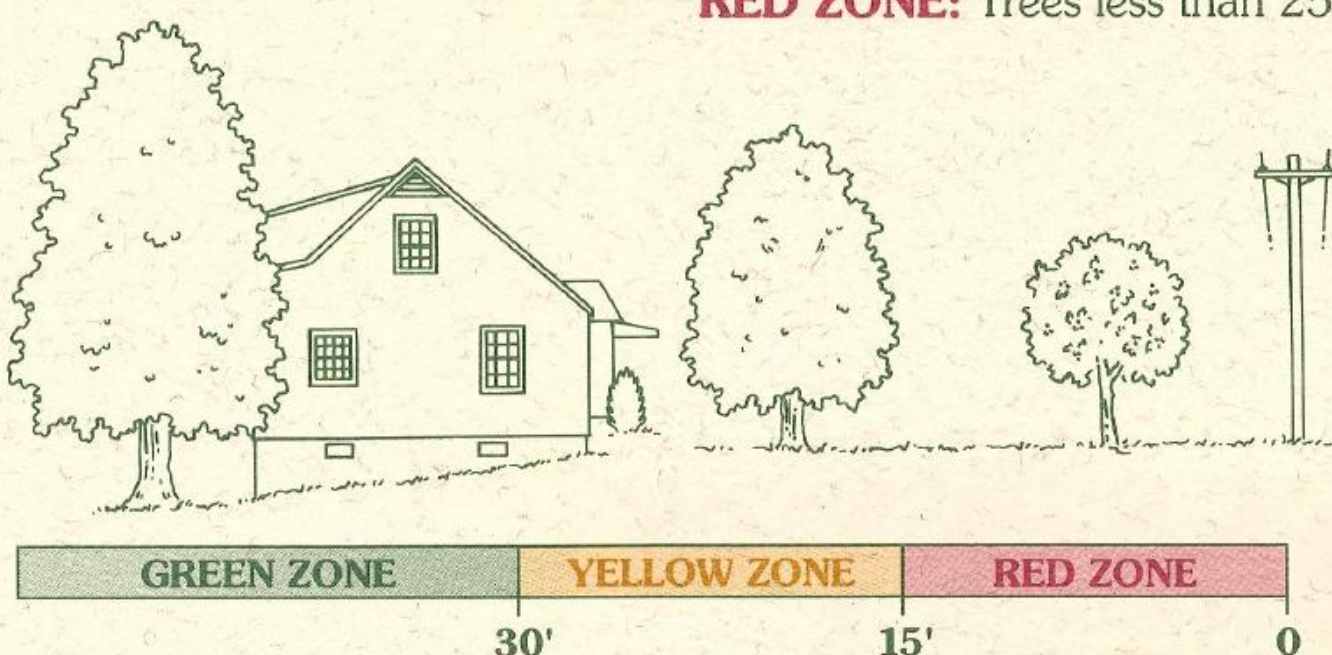
Medium sized trees, maturing at heights of 30-45 feet, can be planted between 15 and 30 feet from the utility lines, in the Yellow Zone. Such trees include *ornamental pear*, *yellow wood*, *magnolia*, *hornbeam*, and *shadblow*.

Large growing trees, reaching heights of more than 45 feet, should be planted at least 30 feet from utility lines, in the Green Zone. *Oak*, *maple*, *hickory*, *spruce*, and *pine* are some examples.

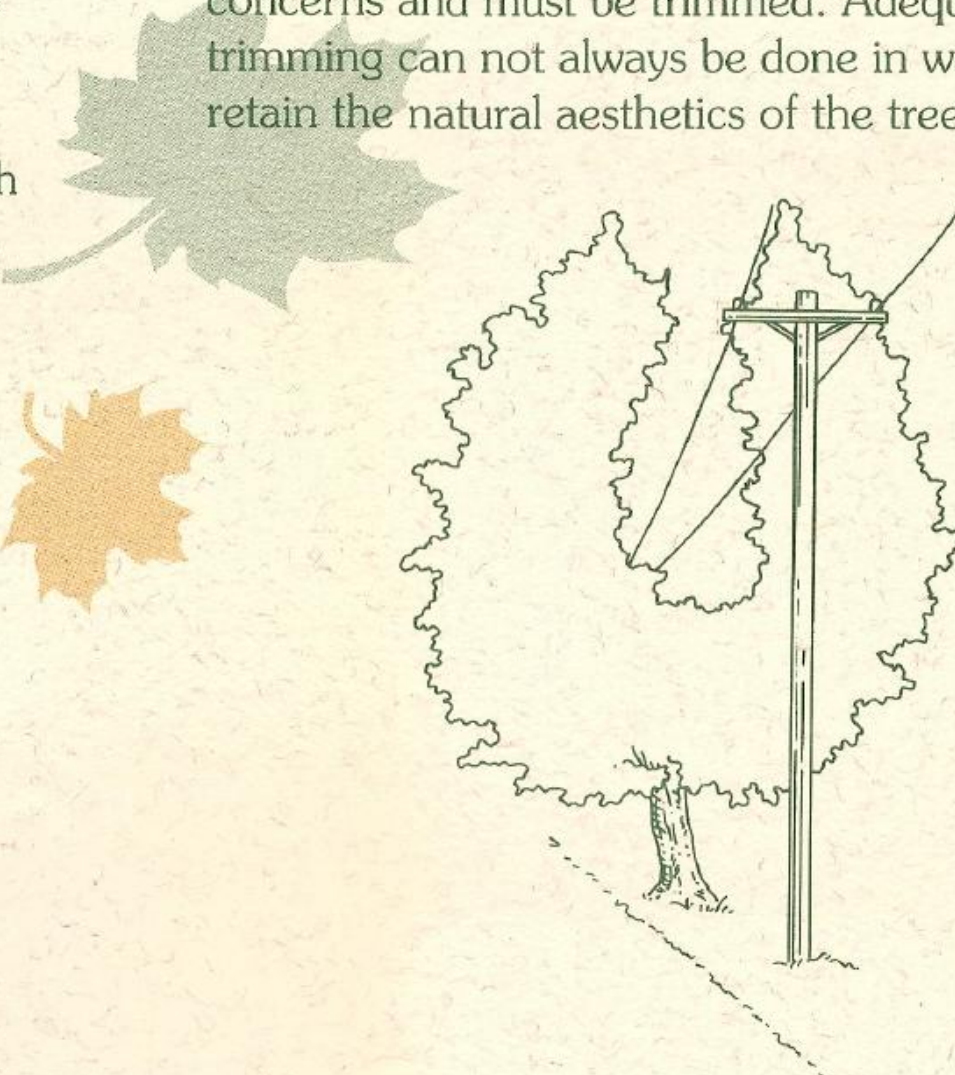
GREEN ZONE: Trees greater than 45' high

YELLOW ZONE: Trees 30'-45' high

RED ZONE: Trees less than 25' high



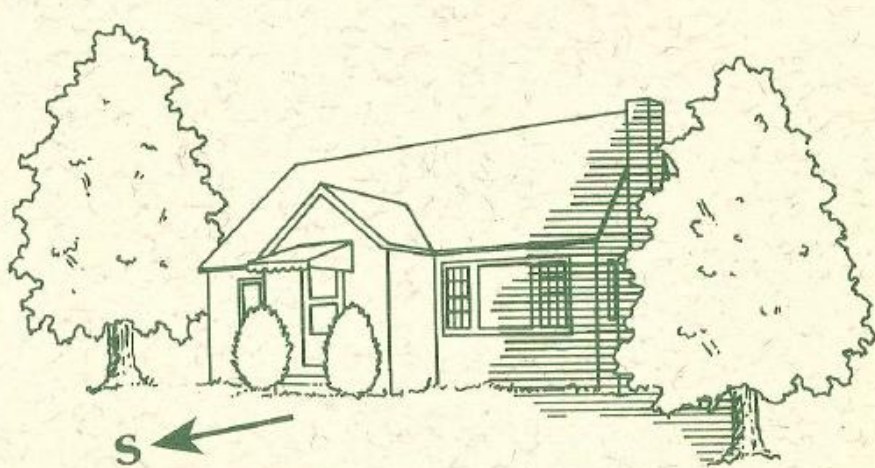
DON'T plant large growing trees near utility power lines. Tree branches conflict with electric wires causing safety, reliability and maintenance concerns and must be trimmed. Adequate trimming can not always be done in ways that retain the natural aesthetics of the tree.



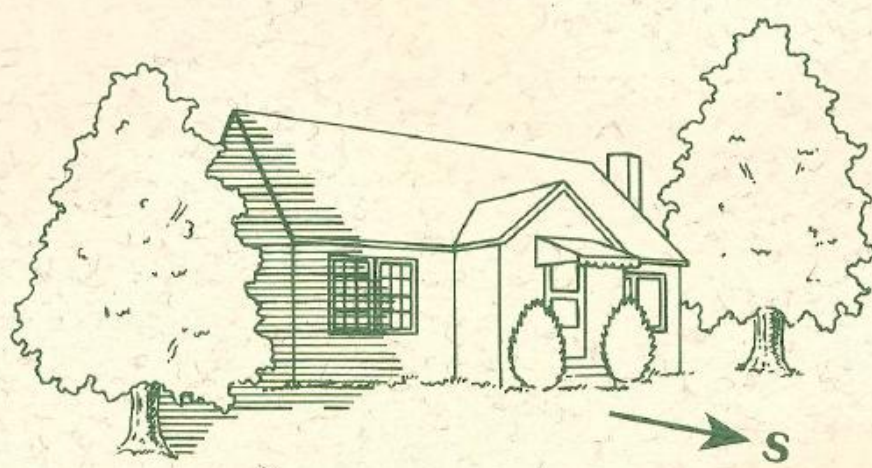
PLANTING TREES for Energy Conservation

SUMMER COOLING

Planting deciduous trees on the southeast and southwest sides of your home can provide cooling shade in the summer. Because the sun is low on the eastern horizon in the morning and western horizon in the afternoon, tree shadows are long. These shadows provide cooling shade to east- and west-facing windows and walls.

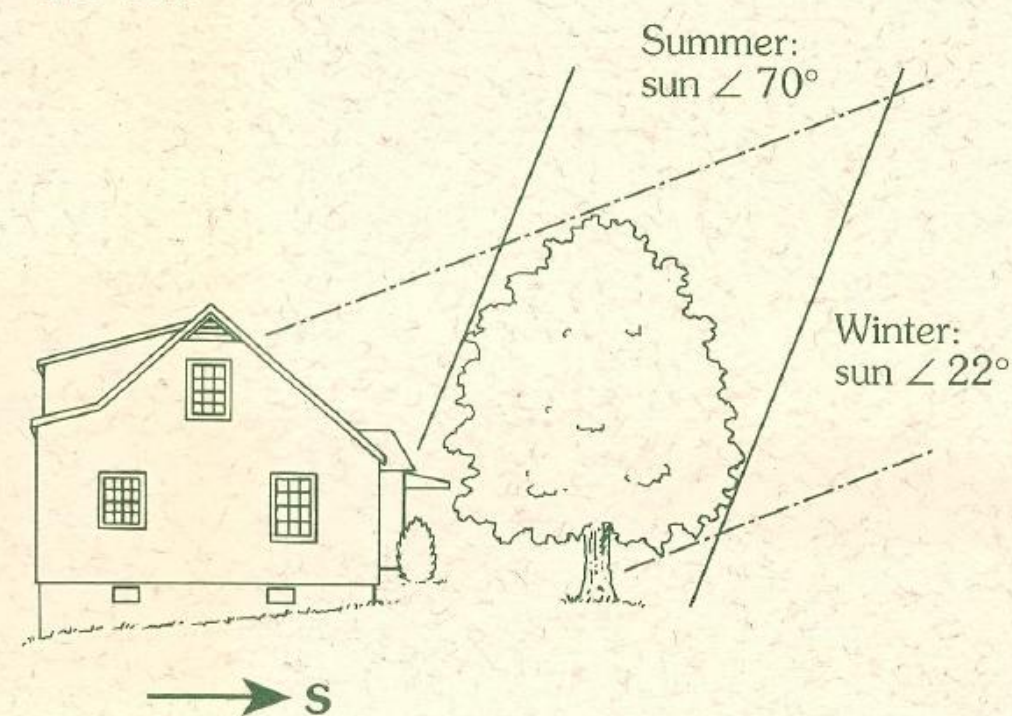


MORNING: On a summer morning a 35-foot tall tree will cast a 20-foot shadow.



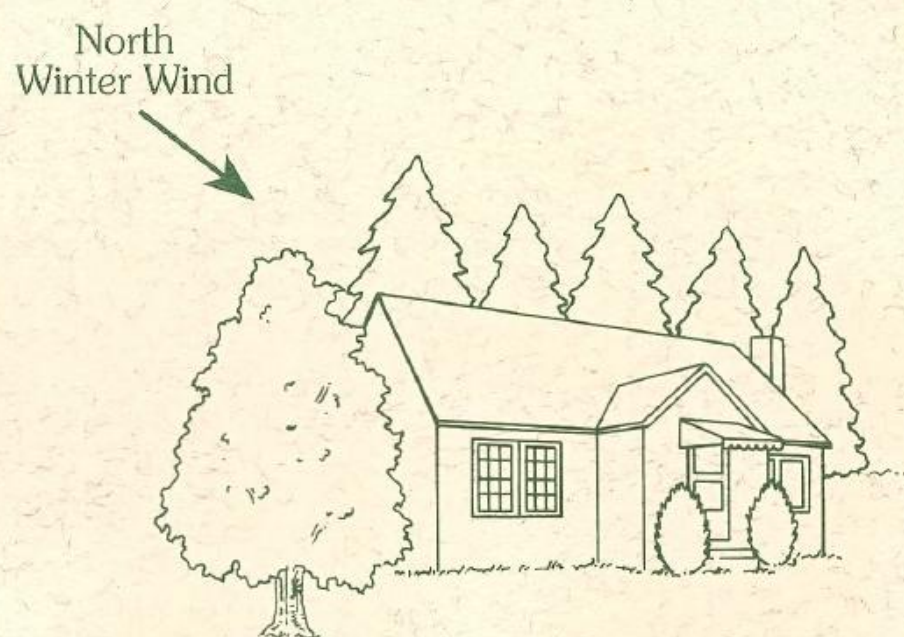
AFTERNOON: On a summer afternoon a 35-foot tall tree will cast a 31-foot shadow.

DON'T plant trees on the south side of your home. Because the southern sun angle is high in the summer, trees produce a very small shadow and provide little cooling benefit. On the other hand, the sun angle is low in the winter producing a large unwanted shadow at a time when you would want the warming rays of the sun.



REDUCING WINTER HEATING COSTS

Evergreen trees planted on the northwest side of your home can act as a windbreak. Rows of evergreen trees act to lower wind speeds and can reduce winter heating costs by up to 10%.



Your nursery professional will gladly help you select the proper tree.

EVERSOURCE