# Arborist Report Tawny Ridge Estates - Phase 2 Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON 

Prepared For:
St. David's Riverview Estates

Prepared By:
ENVIRONMENTAL

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## 1. Introduction

Beacon Environmental Limited (Beacon) was retained by St. David's Riverview Estates to complete an Arborist Report in support of Phase 2 of the proposed Tawny Ridge Estates residential development located at 192 and 184 Tanbark Avenue and "0" Warner Road in the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, hereafter referred to as the subject property (Figure 1).

The purpose of this report is to a) provide an inventory and description of trees within and adjacent to the proposed development, and b) provide recommendations for tree preservation or removal based on tree health and condition and potential for integration within the proposed development based on consideration of the development design and associated grading and servicing requirements.

The Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake has a private tree by-law (No. 5139-19) under which the destruction of trees on private property are regulated; however, the by-law does not apply to activities described in subsection 135(12) of the Municipal Act, which includes:

The injuring or destruction of trees imposed after December 31, 2002 as a condition to the approval of a site plan, a plan of subdivision or a consent under section 41, 51 or 53, respectively, of the Planning Act or as a requirement of a site plan agreement or subdivision agreement entered into under those sections.

Based on this exemption, it is Beacon's understanding that the proposed development is not subject to the by-law. However, this by-law does provide guidance for conducting tree inventories which Beacon has relied upon for this assignment. In addition, this Arborist Report has been prepared in accordance with accepted arboricultural guidelines, standards and practices consistent with the Arborists' Certification Study Guide (Lilly 2001).

## 2. Methodology

Trees occurring within and adjacent to the subject property were inventoried and assessed on September 22 and 23, 2022, by a Beacon arborist certified by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).

Individual trees with stem diameters of 12.5 cm or greater measured at breast height approximately 1.4 metres ( m ) from the ground surface (DBH) were marked with numbered metal forestry tags and assessed. Trees located on adjacent private property were not tagged.

Information collected from individual trees included: species, trunk diameter (DBH), crown radius and condition. The diameters of multi-stemmed trees were determined by taking the square root of the sum of squares of each stem's DBH ("Aggregate DBH"). The condition of each tree was assessed for overall health and structural integrity based on indicators such as live buds and leaves, dead wood, decay, structural defects, and presence of disease. Each tree was assigned a condition rating of good, fair, poor, or dead, based on the following criteria:

- Poor - Severe dieback, significant lean, missing leader, major defects, significant decay and/or disease presence. Including hazardous trees and trees in terminal decline;
- Fair - Moderate dieback and/or lean, limb defects, multiple stems, moderate foliage damage from stress;
- Good - Healthy vigorous growth, minor visible defects or damage; or
- Dead - No live crown (epicormic growth may be present).
"Fruit Trees" and "Weed Trees", as defined under the Town's Private Tree By-law, were not tagged or individually assessed, but were tallied and mapped as groupings.

The locations of individual trees were determined using a survey-grade Arrow Gold RTK GNSS Receiver and incorporated into Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and AutoCAD platforms for mapping.

Limitations of the tree assessment are detailed in Appendix A.

## 3. Results

A total of 206 individual trees were inventoried and assessed within and adjacent to the subject property. An additional 143 "Fruit Trees" or "Weed Trees" $>12.5$ cm DBH were tallied as summarized in Table 1. The locations of individual trees and groupings are illustrated in Drawings TP1-TP3 (Appendix C). Tree numbers on Drawings TP-1 to TP-4 indicate the tag numbers that were applied to the trees; trees on adjacent private properties labeled with the prefix " $N$ " were not tagged.



Table 1. Summary of Fruit Trees and Weed Trees

| Grouping | Species (Scientific Name) | Species (Common Name) | Approximate diameter(s) (cm) | Qty |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 | Acer negundo | Manitoba Maple | 25 | 3 |
|  | Malus pumila | Apple | 15-20 | 11 |
|  | Prunus persica | Peach | 15 | 4 |
| A2 | Acer negundo | Manitoba Maple | 15-30 | 13 |
|  | Acer platanoides | Norway Maple | 15-30 | 2 |
|  | Malus pumila | Apple | 15-30 | 23 |
| A3 | Acer negundo | Manitoba Maple | 15-30 | 1 |
|  | Acer platanoides | Norway Maple | 15-30 | 1 (tag 57 from phase 1 inventory) |
|  | Malus pumila | Apple | 15-30 | 12 (includes tags 52 , 60 , and 61 from phase 1 inventory) |
| A4 | Acer platanoides | Norway Maple | 15-30 | 4 |
|  | Malus pumila | Apple | 15-30 | 4 |
|  | Rhamnus cathartica | European Buckthorn | 20 | 1 |
| A5 | Acer negundo | Manitoba Maple | 15-30 | 4 |
|  | Malus pumila | Apple | 15-30 | 12 |
|  | Morus alba | White Mulberry | 20 | 2 |
|  | Prunus avium | Sweet Cherry | 15-30 | 3 |
|  | Pyrus communis | Pear | 15-30 | 4 |
|  | Rhamnus cathartica | European Buckthorn | 20 | 4 |
| A6 | Acer negundo | Manitoba Maple | 15-30 | 1 |
|  | Acer platanoides | Norway Maple | 12-36 | 12 |
|  | Malus pumila | Apple | 15-30 | 2 |
|  | Prunus avium | Sweet Cherry | 15-30 | 3 |
|  | Rhamnus cathartica | European Buckthorn | 20 | 1 |
| A7 | Morus alba | White Mulberry | 12 | 2 |
|  | Prunus avium | Sweet Cherry | 30 | 1 |
|  | Populus deltoides | Eastern Cottonwood | 42 | 1 |
| A8 | Pyrus communis | Pear | 15 | 9 |
|  | Rhamnus cathartica | European Buckthorn | 20 | 2 |
|  | Ulmus pumila | Siberian Elm | 20 | 1 |

Of the 206 individually inventoried trees, three (3) are located on the adjacent property at 687 Warner Road and one tree (230) is located on the property line 717 Warner Road. A detailed summary of the trees is provided the tree inventory tables in Appendix B. A general summary of tree species and abundance is presented in Table 2.

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Table 2. Existing Tree Species and Quantity

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Quantity |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Pinus nigra | Austrian Pine | 41 |
| Thuja occidentalis | Eastern White Cedar | 38 |
| Picea abies | Norway Spruce | 27 |
| Juglans nigra | Black Walnut | 17 |
| Acer saccharinum | Silver Maple | 14 |
| Picea pungens | Blue Spruce | 12 |
| Picea glauca | White Spruce | 11 |
| Pinus strobus | Eastern White Pine | 10 |
| Pinus sylvestris | Scots Pine | 6 |
| Gleditsia triacanthos | Honey Locust | 6 |
| Carya ovata | Shagbark Hickory | 5 |
| Fraxinus americana | White Ash | 5 |
| Juglans regia | English Walnut | 2 |
| Quercus rubra | Northern Red Oak | 2 |
| Quercus palustris | Swamp Pin Oak | 1 |
| Tilia americana | Basswood | 1 |
| Acer platanoides | Norway Maple | 1 |
| Aesculus glabra | Ohio Buckeye | 1 |
| Acer saccharum | Sugar Maple | 1 |
| Betula papyrifera | Paper Birch | 1 |
| Abies balsamifera | Balsam Fir | 1 |
| Syringa reticulata | Japanese Tree Lilac | 1 |
| Acer negundo | Manitoba Maple | 1 |
| Catalpa speciosa | Northern Catalpa | 1 |

No rare, special concern, threatened or endangered, including Butternut (Juglans cinerea), were encountered on or adjacent to the study area during the tree inventory.

## 4. Impact Assessment and Recommendations

A residential subdivision is proposed for the subject property. At this time, Beacon has not been provided with detailed grading plan or servicing plans. The following sections provide recommendations for tree removal and preservation based on the draft plan of subdivision The recommendations should be reviewed and updated when more detailed plans become available.

### 4.1 Trees Recommended for Removal

Based on the draft plan of subdivision, 346 trees $\geq 12.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ DBH are identified for removal as they are located within or immediately adjacent to the proposed development or are in poor condition.

Of the 346 trees proposed for removal, 88 are Fruit Trees (in areas A1 through A8), 55 are Weed Trees (tree 241, 242, and in areas A1 through A8). Two (2) trees are proposed for removal due to poor condition (e.g., declining White Ash due to Emerald Ash Borer [Agrilus planipennis] infestation).

Tree 230 is a mature Red Oak (Quercus rubra) located on or in very close proximity to the property line. If any part of the trunk crosses the property line, then the tree is legally the property of both landowners. Removal of boundary trees will require written permission from the adjacent landowners. The determination of ownership is the responsibility of the landowners(s).

### 4.2 Tree Recommended for Preservation

The three trees located on the adjacent property at 687 Warner Road (N1, N2, and N3) are proposed for preservation. These trees shall by pruned over the Subject Property, as required, in accordance with Arboricultural Best Management Practices, and a Tree Protection Zone shall be established.

## 5. Tree Preservation and Construction Specifications

There is potential for damage to occur to trees during construction if proper precautions and protection measures are not implemented in advance. Trees can be negatively impacted through grade changes, soil compaction, root cutting, and mechanical damage to trunks and branches resulting from the operation of construction equipment.

The following recommendations are provided to mitigate potential construction-related impacts.
Trees to be retained are to be protected through the establishment of a minimum tree protection zone (TPZ) as per Table 1 and illustrated in Figure TP-1.

Table 3. Minimum Tree Protection Zone

| Trunk Diameter (DBH) | Minimum Protection Distances ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $10-30 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 2.4 m |
| $31-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 3.0 m |
| $51-60 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 3.6 m |
| $61-70 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 4.2 m |
| $71-80 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 4.8 m |
| $81-90 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 5.4 m |
| $91-100 \mathrm{~cm}$ | 6.0 m |

${ }^{1}$ to be measured from the outside edge of the base of the tree

Within the identified TPZ's there should be:

- No construction;
- No altering of grade by adding fill, excavating, trenching, scraping, or dumping;
- No storage of construction materials, equipment, soil, or waste/debris;
- No disposal of any liquids e.g. gas, oil, paint;
- No movement of vehicles, equipment, or pedestrians; and
- No parking of vehicles or machinery.

It is recommended that these trees be protected by installing tree protection hoarding at the limit of the development as illustrated in Figure TP-1. Hoarding shall consist of 1.2 m high plastic mesh affixed to paige wire fencing supported by metal t-bar posts spaced a minimum of 2.4 m apart, with a top $2 \times 4$ wood rail for additional support as illustrated in Figure TP-1. Erosion and sediment control fencing may double as tree protection fencing.

## 6. Other Recommendations

### 6.1 Timing of Tree Removal

The federal Migratory Bird Convention Act (1994) protects the nests, eggs and young of most bird species from harm or destruction. Environment Canada considers the 'general nesting period' of breeding birds in southern Ontario to be between late March and the end of August. This includes times at the beginning and end of the season when only a few species might be nesting. It is recommended that during the peak period of bird nesting, no vegetation clearing or disturbance to nesting bird habitat occur (between mid-May and mid-July). In the 'shoulder' seasons of April 1 to May 15, and July 16 to August 31, vegetation clearing could occur, but only after an ecologist with appropriate avian knowledge has surveyed the area to confirm absence of any nesting birds. If bird nesting is found, then vegetation clearing (in an area around the nest) must be postponed until nest activity has concluded. Likelihood of nesting birds being present in the 'shoulder' seasons also depends on the habitat type. From September 1 through to March 31, of any year, vegetation clearing can occur without nest surveys, but the law for nest protection still holds (i.e., if a nest is known it should be protected).

### 6.2 Tree Disposal

Trees shall be disposed of in accordance with Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) regulations, as amended from time to time. As such, disposal of Ash (Fraxinus) trees - all of which are assumed to be infested with the pest Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus planipennis) - shall be in accordance with Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake and/or CFIA requirements.

Woody material may be chipped and used as mulch for on-site tree plantings.

### 6.3 Tree Replacement

Requirements for tree replacement should be determined in consultation with Town.

## 7. Summary

Beacon was retained by St. David's Riverview Estates to complete an Arborist Report in support of a proposed Tawny Ridge Estates Phase 2 development, in St. David's, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

A total of 349 trees $\geq 12.5 \mathrm{~cm}$ DBH were inventoried or tallied within or adjacent to the draft plan, of which 145 are "Fruit Trees" or "Weed Trees" (as defined by the Town). Of the inventoried trees, 346 are identified for removal due to poor condition or to accommodate the proposed works. Three trees located on adjacent private property have been identified for preservation and should be protected by implementing standard arboricultural best management practices recommended in this report.

The recommendations of this report are preliminary and should be reviewed and updated as necessary when detailed designs and grading plans are available.

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## 8. References

Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake. 2019.
A By-law to Regulate the Destruction of Injuring of Trees on Private Property in the Urban Areas of the Municipality. By-law number 5139-19.

Government of Canada. 1994.
Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 (S.C. 1994, c.22).
Lilly, Sharon J. 2001.
Arborists' Certification Study Guide. International Society of Arboriculture, Champaign, Illinois.

## Appendix A

## Limitations of Tree Assessment

## Appendix A

## Limitations of Tree Assessment

It is the policy of Beacon Environmental Limited to attach the following clause regarding limitations of the tree assessment. The intent is to ensure that the client is aware of what is technically and professionally realistic in assessing and/or retaining trees.

The assessment of the trees presented in this report has been made using accepted arboricultural techniques. These techniques include a visual examination of the above-ground parts of each tree for structural defects, scars, external indications of decay such as fungal fruiting bodies, evidence of insect attack, crown dieback, discoloured foliage, the condition of any visible root structures, the degree and direction of lean (if any), the general condition of the tree(s) and the surrounding site, and the proximity of property and people. Except where specifically noted in the report, none of the trees examined were dissected, cored, probed, or climbed, and detailed root crown examinations involving excavation were not undertaken.

Notwithstanding the recommendations and conclusions made in this report, it must be recognized that trees are living organisms and their health and vigour constantly change over time. They are not immune to changes in site conditions, pests, or variations in the weather conditions including severe storms with high-speed winds. Furthermore, some symptoms may only be visible seasonally; the extent of observations that can be made may be limited by the time of year in which the inspection took place.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the trees recommended for retention are healthy unless stated otherwise within the report, no warranty or guarantees are offered, or implied, that these trees, or any parts of them, will have continued health or structure as noted in the report. It is both professionally and practically impossible to predict with absolute certainty the behaviour of any single tree or group of trees or their component parts in all circumstances. Inevitably, a standing tree will always pose some risk. Most trees have the potential for failure if provided with the necessary combinations of stresses and elements. This risk can only be eliminated if the tree is removed.

Although every effort has been made to ensure that this assessment is reasonably accurate, it is recommended that trees be re-assessed periodically to identify changes in condition. Design or site plan changes may also necessitate re-assessment and/or revisions to this report. The assessment presented in this report is valid at the time of the inspection and is intended for sole use of the client. Any use of this report by a third party, and any decision based on this report, is the singular responsibility of the third party.

## Appendix B

Tree Inventory Table

## Appendix B

Evaluation of Trees $\mathbf{\geq 1 2 . 5} \mathbf{~ c m ~ D B H ~ ( n o t ~ i n c l u d i n g ~ W e e d ~ T r e e s ~ o r ~ F r u i t ~ T r e e s ) ~}$

| Tree Tag ID | Species (Common Name) | Species (Scientific Name) | DBH [aggregate] (cm) | Crown Diameter (m) | Condition ${ }^{1}$ | Comment(s) | Tree Protection Zone Radius (m) | Recommendation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 210 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 28 | 6 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 211 | Sugar Maple | Acer saccharum | Approx. 28 | 6 | Fair-Good | Good vigour. Some unions with poor structure | - | Remove |
| 212 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 42 | 7 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 213 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 13 | 2 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 214 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 33 | 8 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 215 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 33 | 8 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 216 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 34 | 8 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 217 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 12.6 | 4 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 218 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 14 | 4 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 219 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 13 | 3 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 220 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 12.5 | 4 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 221 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 21 | 6 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 222 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 32 | 8 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 223 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 31 | 8 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 224 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 13.5 | 4 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 225 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 34 | 8 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 226 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 37 | 8 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 227 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 42 | 8 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 228 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 18 | 4 | Fair | Good form. Distal leaves yellowing throughout crown; approx 50\% | - | Remove |
| 229 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 43 | 8 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 230 | Northern Red Oak | Quercus rubra | Approx. 60 | 10 | Good | Good form and vigour. Possible boundary tree | - | Remove |
| 231 | White Ash | Fraxinus americana | 28 | 6 | Poor | Most of crown dead. Only lower crown and epicormics remain living at time of survey | - | Remove |
| 232 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 18 | 4 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 233 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 24 | 6 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 234 | White Spruce | Picea glauca | 30 | 6 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 235 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 30 | 6 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 236 | White Spruce | Picea glauca | 16 | 2 | Fair | Entwined at base and growing into adjacent tree | - | Remove |
| 237 | Northern Red Oak | Quercus rubra | 18 | 4 | Fair | Entwined at base and growing into adjacent tree | - | Remove |
| 238 | Scots Pine | Pinus sylvestris | 36 | 8 | Fair-Good | Good vigour, fair form | - | Remove |
| 239 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 32 | 6 | Poor-Fair | Lower canopy dead from diplodia | - | Remove |
| 240 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 16, 16, 15 [27.1] | 6 | Fair | Good vigour. Forks at base | - | Remove |
| 241 | Manitoba Maple | Acer negundo | 19 | 10 | Fair | Good vigour. Strong lean | - | Remove |
| 242 | Norway Maple | Acer platanoides | 21 | 6 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 243 | White Spruce | Picea glauca | 26 | 6 | Good | Good form and vigour | - | Remove |
| 244 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 32 | 4 | Poor-Fair | Thin crown, diplodia | - | Remove |
| 245 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 40 | 7 | Fair | Good vigour. Codominant leaders in upper crown | - | Remove |
| 246 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 38 | 8 | Fair | Thinning crown and codominant leaders | - | Remove |
| 247 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 35 | 8 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 248 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | $52 @ 0.1$ m | 8 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 249 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 36 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 250 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 32 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 251 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 44 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Tree } \\ \text { Tag ID } \end{gathered}$ | Species (Common Name) | Species (Scientific Name) | $\begin{gathered} \text { DBH [aggregate] } \\ \text { (cm) } \end{gathered}$ | Crown Diameter (m) | Condition ${ }^{1}$ | Comment(s) | Tree Protection Zone Radius $(\mathrm{m})$ | Recommendation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 252 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 27 | 8 | Fair | Some Diplodia | - | Remove |
| 253 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 31 | 4 | Fair | Some Diplodia and moderately weak unions | - | Remove |
| 254 | Scots Pine | Pinus sylvestris | 34 | 6 | Fair-Good | Some thinning | - | Remove |
| 255 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 44 @ 0.3 m | 8 | Fair | Low fork | - | Remove |
| 256 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 16 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 257 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 44 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 258 | Scots Pine | Pinus sylvestris | 43 | 6 | Fair | Low fork | - | Remove |
| 259 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 14 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 260 | Scots Pine | Pinus sylvestris | 32 | 6 | Fair | Crown thinning and codominant leaders | - | Remove |
| 261 | Scots Pine | Pinus sylvestris | 30 | 4 | Fair | Crown thinning | - | Remove |
| 262 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 18 | 2 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 263 | Eastern White Pine | Pinus strobus | 39 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 264 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 28 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 265 | White Spruce | Picea glauca | 29 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 266 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 30 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 267 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 31 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 269 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 35 | 6 | Fair | Some codominant leaders | - | Remove |
| 270 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 16 | 3 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 271 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 28 | 8 | Fair | Codominant leaders | - | Remove |
| 272 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 39 | 8 | Good |  | - | Remove |
| 273 | White Spruce | Picea glauca | 30 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 274 | White Spruce | Picea glauca | 28 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 275 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 42 | 10 | Fair | Open crown with many moderately weak limbs | - | Remove |
| 276 | White Spruce | Picea glauca | 23 | 6 | Good | Oper | - | Remove |
| 277 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 27 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 278 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 30 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 279 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 22 | 4 | Fair-Good | Minor weak union | - | Remove |
| 280 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 17 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 281 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 28 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 282 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 28 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 283 | Swamp Pin Oak | Quercus palustris | 61 | 14 | Fair-Good | Some nodes with many branches | - | Remove |
| 284 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 13 | 4 | Fair-Good | Some lean in upper crown | - | Remove |
| 285 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 14, 13.5, 8 [21] | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 286 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 15, 10, 8 [19.7] | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 287 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | $\begin{gathered} 14.5,11,9.5 @ 1 \\ m[20.5] \end{gathered}$ | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 288 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | $\begin{gathered} 19,15,9 @ 1 \mathrm{~m} \\ {[25.8]} \end{gathered}$ | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 289 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 15,11 [18.6] | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 290 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 22 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 291 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 23 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 292 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | $\begin{gathered} 19,12,10 @ 1.2 \\ \mathrm{~m}[24.6] \end{gathered}$ | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 293 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | $\begin{gathered} 13,13,11,11 \\ {[24.1]} \end{gathered}$ | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 294 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 14, 13, 13, 12 [26] | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 295 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | 42 | 8 | Fair | Some dieback in lower crown | - | Remove |
| 296 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 28 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 297 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 30 | 5 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 298 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 19 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 299 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | 80 @ 0.1 m | 10 | Fair | Included bark in major union | - | Remove |


| Tree Tag ID | Species (Common Name) | Species (Scientific Name) | DBH [aggregate] (cm) | Crown <br> Diameter (m) | Condition ${ }^{1}$ | Comment(s) | Tree Protection Zone Radius (m) | Recommendation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 300 | Northern Catalpa | Catalpa speciosa | 15 @ 0.8 m | 6 | Fair-Good | Codominant leaders | - | Remove |
| 701 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | 54 @ 0.7 m | 12 | Good | Phase 1 inventory tag ID 43 | - | Remove |
| 702 | English Walnut | Juglans regia | 24 | 12 | Poor-Fair | Heartwood rot at base. Strong lean | - | Remove |
| 703 | English Walnut | Juglans regia | 38 @ 1.2 m | 12 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 704 | Paper Birch | Betula papyrifera | 18.5 | 6 | Fair-Good | Some lean in canopy | - | Remove |
| 705 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | 62.5 | 16 | Fair | Clothes line girdling. Some weak unions | - | Remove |
| 706 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 27 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 707 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 18, 16, 11 [26.5] | 6 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 708 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | $\begin{gathered} 12.8,11,11,11 \\ {[23]} \end{gathered}$ | 6 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 709 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 14.5, 9, 7 [18.4] | 6 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 710 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | $\begin{gathered} 13,12,12,10 \\ {[23.6]} \end{gathered}$ | 6 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 711 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 12.5, 11 [16.7] | 6 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 712 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 19, 15, 14 [28] | 6 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 713 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | $\begin{gathered} 12.5,12,12,11 \\ {[23.8]} \end{gathered}$ | 6 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 714 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 19 | 8 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 715 | White Spruce | Picea glauca | 27 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 716 | White Spruce | Picea glauca | 14 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 717 | White Spruce | Picea glauca | 20 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 718 | White Spruce | Picea glauca | 16 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 719 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 16 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 720 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 15 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 721 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 21.5 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 722 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 13.5 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 723 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 14 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 724 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 17.5 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 725 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 18, 14.5 [23.1] | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 726 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 18 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 727 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 15.5 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 728 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 15.5 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 729 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 21.5 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 730 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 19 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 731 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 18 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 732 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 15 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 733 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 23 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 734 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 17.5 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 735 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 17 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 736 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 26 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 737 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 14.5 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 738 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 18.5 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 739 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | 58 @ 0.5 m | 10 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 740 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | $\begin{gathered} 29,26,14,14 \\ {[43.7]} \end{gathered}$ | 10 | Fair | Fork at base | - | Remove |
| 741 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | $\begin{gathered} 30,27,18,17 \\ {[47.3]} \end{gathered}$ | 10 | Fair | Many limbs at base | - | Remove |
| 742 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | 29 | 8 | Fair | Dieback at leader. Moderate lean | - | Remove |
| 743 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 28 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 744 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | 28 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Tree } \\ \text { Tag ID } \end{gathered}$ | Species (Common Name) | Species (Scientific Name) | DBH [aggregate] (cm) | Crown Diameter (m) | Condition ${ }^{1}$ | Comment(s) | Tree Protection Zone Radius (m) | Recommendation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 745 | White Ash | Fraxinus americana | $\begin{gathered} 20,19.8,14.8,11 \\ {[33.6]} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 9 | Poor-Fair | EAB damage throughout trunk but callousing. Upper 15-20\% died back, incl leader. Approx $50 \%$ keys filled | - | Remove |
| 746 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 26 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 747 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 15 | 6 | Fair | Early senescence | - | Remove |
| 748 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 28 | 8 | Fair-Good | Some codominance | - | Remove |
| 749 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 19 | 8 | Fair | Early senescence | - | Remove |
| 750 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | 16 | 14 | Fair | Strong lean | - | Remove |
| 751 | Eastern White Pine | Pinus strobus | 27 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 752 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | Approx 58 | 16 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 753 | Honey Locust | Gleditsia triacanthos | 37 | 11 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 754 | Honey Locust | Gleditsia triacanthos | 34.5 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 755 | White Ash | Fraxinus americana | 29.5 | 8 | Poor | No fruit set. North 50\% of crown dead | - | Remove |
| 756 | Honey Locust | Gleditsia triacanthos | 28.5 | 10 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 757 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 12.5 @ 1.3 m | 2 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 758 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 21 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 759 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 25 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 760 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 20 | 4 | Fair-Good | Some dieback in lower crown | - | Remove |
| 761 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 14 | 2 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 762 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 13 | 2 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 763 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | 89.5 | 30 | Fair-Good | Some dieback in crown (10\%) | - | Remove |
| 764 | Scots Pine | Pinus sylvestris | 22 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 765 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 24 | 6 | Poor-Fair | Weak major union | - | Remove |
| 766 | Eastern White Pine | Pinus strobus | 13 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 767 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 20 | 5 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 768 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 22 | 6 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 769 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 32 | 8 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 770 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 20 | 6 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 771 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 21 | 10 | Fair | Moderate lean | - | Remove |
| 772 | Balsam Fir | Abies balsamea | 14, 12 [18.4] | 3 | Fair | Low fork | - | Remove |
| 772 | Japanese Tree Lilac | Syringa reticulata | 13@1m | 3 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 774 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 35 | 10 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 775 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 14 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 776 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 13 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 777 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 18 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 778 | Eastern White Cedar | Thuja occidentalis | 15 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 779 | Eastern White Pine | Pinus strobus | 16.5 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 780 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 31 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 781 | Eastern White Pine | Pinus strobus | 19 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 782 | Eastern White Pine | Pinus strobus | 16, 9, 8 [20] | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 783 | Eastern White Pine | Pinus strobus | 20 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 784 | Eastern White Pine | Pinus strobus | 21 | 10 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 785 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 49 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 786 | Ohio Buckeye | Aesculus glabra | 13 @ 0.8 m | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 787 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 15 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 788 | Eastern White Pine | Pinus strobus | 15 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 789 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 35 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 790 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | 22 | 6 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 791 | Blue Spruce | Picea pungens | 14 | 4 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 792 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | 65 | 12 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 793 | Honey Locust | Gleditsia triacanthos | 32 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 794 | White Ash | Fraxinus americana | 26 | 8 | Fair | No dieback. No fruit. EAB wounds | - | Remove |

Appendix B

| Tree Tag ID | Species (Common Name) | Species (Scientific Name) | DBH [aggregate] (cm) | Crown Diameter (m) | Condition ${ }^{1}$ | Comment(s) | Tree Protection Zone Radius (m) | Recommendation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 795 | Basswood | Tilia americana | 14 | 4 | Fair | Shoots at base | - - | Remove |
| 796 | Honey Locust | Gleditsia triacanthos | 29 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 797 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 31.5 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 798 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 18 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 799 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 22 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 800 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 14 | 6 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 801 | Honey Locust | Gleditsia triacanthos | 24 | 8 | Fair-Good | - | - | Remove |
| 802 | Black Walnut | Juglans nigra | 31 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 803 | White Ash | Fraxinus americana | 15 | 6 | Poor-Fair | Early senescence in upper crown | - | Remove |
| 804 | Shagbark Hickory | Carya ovata | 25 | 12 | Fair-Good | Based on fence location, not a boundary tree | - | Remove |
| 805 | Shagbark Hickory | Carya ovata | 30 | 10 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 806 | Shagbark Hickory | Carya ovata | 28 | 10 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 807 | Shagbark Hickory | Carya ovata | 26 | 10 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 808 | Shagbark Hickory | Carya ovata | 31 | 10 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 809 | Silver Maple | Acer saccharinum | 41 @ 0.2 m | 8 | Fair | Low fork | - | Remove |
| 810 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 28 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 811 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 22 | 8 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| 812 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 27, 20, 13 [36] | 8 | Fair | Low forks | - | Remove |
| 813 | Norway Spruce | Picea abies | 18 | 5 | Good | - | - | Remove |
| N1 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | Approx 30 | 6 | Fair | Codominant leaders in upper crown | 2.4 | Preserve |
| N2 | Austrian Pine | Pinus nigra | Approx 30 | 6 | Good | - | 2.4 | Preserve |
| N3 | Eastern White Pine | Pinus strobus | 18 | 8 | Fair | Trunk edge almost at fence. Crown overhanging | 1.8 | Preserve |

## Appendix C

## Tree Inventory and Preservation Plan






