AGENDA

1. CALL TO ORDER / DECLARATION OF QUORUM

2. OLD BUSINESS

A. 2767 Euclid Park Pl. (L) – Jeffrey K. Ross, applicant. Replace existing cedar shake roofing material with synthetic/composite shingles from Enviroshtingale, to match the appearance of the current roof as much as possible, including wave patterns, color and non-eave shingle exposure. Also, lengthen the exposure of the curved eave shingles to improve the longevity of the roof. Applicable Standards: [Alteration 1-6, 9 and 10] (Continued from 5/14/2019). To be continued to 7/9/2019

B. 1032 Forest Ave. (LSHD) – John Eifler, applicant. Construct a single family home with a detached 2-car garage on existing vacant lot at 1032 Forest Avenue. Applicable Standards: [Construction 1-11, 13, 14 and 16] (Continued from 5/14/2019) WITHDRAWN

C. 1629-1631 Hinman Av. (L) – Jean Petrick, applicant. Adding 3rd story open covered front porch Applicable Standards: [Construction 1, 2, 4-8, 10-12, 14 and 15] (Continued from 5/14/2019)


3. NEW BUSINESS

A. 2404 Ridge Ave. (L) – Chris Sweitzer, applicant. Post approval alterations: 1) North Side of Barn: Existing conditions, no changes or alterations. 2) East Side of Barn: far left door replacement was in approved plans but not completed. Approved plans include addition of six skylights. Three skylights were removed from West side of Barn for symmetry and balance and added to East side of barn. Thus, there are three less skylights existing than in original plans. No other changes. 3) South Side of Barn: one less window was installed and is existing than in original plans. Existing window larger than originally approved plans. 4)
West Side of Barn: 3 skylights were removed and added to East Side of barn for symmetry and balance. Second floor no change, all windows existing as original plans. First floor minor changes to window positions and added window to left of exit door. Applicable standards [Alteration: 1-10]

B. 2404 Ridge Ave. (L) - Advisory review on proposed subdivision - Chris Sweitzer, applicant. The proposed subdivision includes the division of 1 lot into 2 lots. The proposed lot #1 will include the existing principal and secondary structures. The proposed lot #2 is existing vacant land. Thus, the landmark structures are preserved and will remain as a part of their own parcel, and not adversely affected. Applicable standards [2-8-12 (B) 1 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and 2]

C. Ridge Ave and Greenwood St. ADA Improvements (RHD) – Advisory Review to City Council - Lara Biggs, applicant. Removing the sidewalk stairs on the west side of the Ridge and Greenwood intersection in order to make the intersection fully ADA compliant. This will require removing the existing retaining walls north and south of the intersection and construct new retaining walls. Also removing 2 trees on the north side of Greenwood in order to lower the sidewalk to meet the ADA slope requirements. Applicable standards: [Alteration 1-10; Demolition 1-6]

D. 1418 Judson Ave. (LSHD) – Susan Bedard, applicant. Removal of existing 2-story rear portion of house and construction of a new 2-story addition in its place. Applicable standards: [Construction 1- 5, 7, 8 and 10- 15; Demolition 1-6]

E. 1514 Judson Ave. (L/LSHD) – Holly Briggeman, applicant. Renovate and add on to the existing rear volume of the house in order to enlarge the master suite, and add a family room off the kitchen. The project also includes the addition of a rear stair and a finished walkout basement. Applicable standards: [Construction 1-5, 7, 8 and 10-15; Demolition 1-6]

F. 1229 Judson Ave. (LSHD) – Ben Myszkowski, applicant. Build a new 22'x22' detached garage in place of existing 20'x21' garage. The new garage will have a gable roof, with 6" overhangs, asphalt shingle roof, 4" Georgia Pacific vinyl siding, and 3 single-hung windows. Applicable standards: [Construction 1-5, 7, 8, 10-14 and 16; demolition -16]

G. 715 Sheridan Rd. (L/LSHD) – Garry Shumaker, applicant. Construct a 2-story addition along the north end of the structure with matching masonry, ceramic roof tiles, limestone caps and cornices and Marvin Ultimate casement and DH units to match the main structure. The 2nd level of the east facing portion of the north addition is constructed with Marvin Ultimate French doors and fixed units, wood trim, brackets, outriggers, and rafter tails. Also, replacement of non-original double hung “inserts” with Marvin Ultimate DH and casement windows. Restoration of leaded glass panels. Also, minor resizing of existing openings on
the 1st level to the north on the main West elevation. Applicable standards: [Alteration 1-10; Construction 1-5, 7, 8 and 10-15; Demolition 1-6]

H. 730 Sheridan Rd. (LSHD) - Garry Shumaker, applicant. Partial enclosure of existing covered porch visible from the public way including new entry door, (2) new windows, and a new wood siding. Replacement of rear entry door, and sliding patio door visible from the public way. Applicable standards: [Alteration 1-10]

4. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES of May 14, 2019.

5. STAFF REPORTS

   A. Design Guidelines - Update

6. DISCUSSION (No vote will be taken)

   A. Heritage Tree Ordinances – Discussion on Heritage Tree Programs and Ordinances such as Pasadena, CA; Austin, TX; Menlo Park, CA; Portland, OR.


7. ADJOURNMENT

Next Meeting: TUESDAY, July 9, 2019 at 7:00 P.M. (Subject to change)

The agenda and packet(s) are posted on line 48 hours before the respective scheduled meeting at: Preservation Commission Agendas & Minutes

Order & Agenda Items are subject to change. Information about the Preservation Commission is available at: Preservation Commission Questions can be directed to Carlos Ruiz at 847-448-8687 or at cruz@cityofevanston.org The city is committed to ensuring accessibility for all citizens; if an accommodation is needed to participate in this meeting, please contact the Planning and Zoning Division at (847-448-8687) 48 hours in advance so that arrangements can be made for the accommodation if possible. Español - La ciudad de Evanston tiene la obligación de hacer accesibles todas las reuniones públicas a las personas minusválidas o a quienes no hablan inglés. Si usted necesita ayuda, favor contacte a Carlos D. Ruiz de la Oficina de Planificación y Zonificación llamando al (847/448-8687) o cruz@cityofevanston.org con 48 horas de anticipación para acomodar su pedido en lo posible.
4. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES OF

MAY 14, 2019
5. STAFF REPORTS

A. Design Guidelines - Update
6. DISCUSSION (No vote will be taken)

A. Heritage Tree Ordinances – Discussion on Heritage Tree Programs and Ordinances such as Pasadena, CA; Austin, TX; Menlo Park, CA; Portland, OR.
MEMORANDUM

June 7, 2019

TO: Evanston Preservation Commission

FROM: Johanna Leonard, Community Development Director
Scott Mangum, Planning and Zoning Manager
Carlos D. Ruiz, Senior Planner/Preservation Coordinator

Subject: Landmark/Heritage Trees Ordinances

INTRODUCTION:
Alderman Fiske made a referral to the Preservation Commission to consider creating language within the Preservation Ordinance to recognize and regulate heritage trees. The City has currently has a tree preservation ordinance within Title 7 of the City Code (7-8-8), but it is limited to Planned Developments and Subdivisions of 2 acres or larger.

CITY STAFF RESEARCH
City staff researched some communities in the United States that have enacted tree protection or heritage trees ordinances such as Pasadena, CA; Austin TX; Menlo Park, CA; and Portland, OR.

Pasadena, CA has the most comprehensive tree protection ordinance, which in many ways encompasses the intent and purpose of the tree protection programs in the above mentioned communities.

DEFINITIONS OF A HERITAGE TREE
Pasadena, CA:
"Landmark tree" means a tree designated as a landmark under Chapter 17.62 of this code as a tree of historic or cultural significance and of importance to the community due to any of the following factors: It is one of the largest or oldest trees of the species located in the city; it has historical significance due to an association with a historic building, site, street, person or event; or it is a defining landmark or significant outstanding feature of a neighborhood.”

City of Portland, OR:
“Heritage Trees are trees that have been formally recognized by City Council for their unique size, age, historical or horticultural significance.”

City of Austin, TX
“A tree qualifies as a Heritage Tree in the City of Austin, if the tree trunk measured from 4.5 feet from existing ground is larger than 2 feet in diameter and is one of the following species: Texas Ash, Bald Cypress, American Elm, Cedar Elm, Texas Madrone, Bigtooth Maple, Pecan, Arizona Walnut, and Eastern Black Walnut, and all Oak Trees.”

Menlo Park, CA:
“Definitions of Heritage Tree: 1) Any tree having a trunk with a circumference of 47.1 inches (diameter of 15 inches) or more measured at 54 inches above natural grade. 2) Any oak tree native to California, with a circumference of 31.4 inches (diameter of 10 inches) or more measured at 54 inches above natural grade. 3) Any tree or group of trees specifically designated by the City Council for protection because of its historical significance, special character or community benefit. 4) Any tree with more than one trunk measured at the point where the trunks divide, with a circumference of 47.1 inches (diameter of 15 inches) or more, with the exception of trees that are under twelve (12) feet in height, which are exempt from the ordinance.”

PROVISIONS OF A TREE PROTECTION OR HERITAGE TREE ORDINANCE
The Pasadena, CA Ordinance includes the following provisions:

1. Purposes of ordinance
2. Definitions
3. Applicability
4. City manager responsibilities
5. Tree protection guidelines
6. Consultation policy
7. Design Commission
8. Protection Policy
9. Designation of landmark trees
10. Designation of native and specimen trees
11. Private property tree removal and landmark tree pruning permits – Applications
12. Private property tree removal and landmark tree pruning permits – Issuance
13. Work on public trees
14. Tree relocation
15. Exemptions—No permit required for certain pruning and removal
16. Prohibited acts
17. Sidewalk and street repair
18. Hazards – Private property
19. Protection of trees during improvements
20. Attachments to street trees
21. Interference
22. Notice of public tree removal
23. Prosecution of violation
24. Penalties and administrative proceedings
25. Remedies not exclusive
EVANSTON CITY CODE, TITLE 7, CHAPTER 8, 7-8-8 TREE PRESERVATION
The City of Evanston 7-8-8 Tree Preservation contains the following provisions:

1. Purpose and intent
2. Application and enforcement of provisions
3. Definitions
4. Protected trees
5. Tree replacement
6. Tree protection plan
7. Appeals
8. Prior destruction
9. Penalties
10. Appendix A, a species rating guide

CITY STAFF OBSERVATIONS:
1. Landmark/heritage tree ordinances protect trees of a certain age and caliper size
2. Owner consent is required to designate landmark/heritage trees on private property
3. Tree protection guidelines are provided
4. A landmark/heritage tree designation process is in place
5. A permit is required for removal or pruning of landmark/heritage trees
6. Authority to enforce landmark/heritage ordinances is not always under the purview of a Preservation Commission
7. A notice is required for the removal of landmark/heritage trees
8. There are penalties associated with violation of landmark/heritage ordinances

Attachments:

The following regulations/ordinances for the preservation of landmark/heritage trees and public trees are attached.

Pasadena, CA;
City of Austin TX;
Menlo Park, CA; and
City of Portland
Evanston, IL
Chapter 8.52 - CITY TREES AND TREE PROTECTION ORDINANCE

Sections:

8.52.010 - Short title.

This chapter shall be known as the "city trees and tree protection ordinance."

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

8.52.015 - Purposes of ordinance.

Pasadena is graced by the presence of thousands of mature trees that contribute long-term aesthetic, environmental, and economic benefits to the city. Aesthetically, trees offer dimensions in the form of color, shape, texture, scale and variety. Mature trees are often integral components of many historic sites and their presence contributes to the site's cultural and historic significance.

Environmental benefits derived by trees include the filtering of air pollutants; increasing atmospheric oxygen levels; stabilizing soils; reducing heat convection; decreasing wind speed; and reducing the negative effects of solar glare. The biological diversity of wildlife and plant communities is enhanced by the favorable conditions created by trees.

The economic benefits derived from trees include increased property values, and additional revenue generated by businesses, visitors and new residents attracted to the urban forest image of the city. Trees are a major capital asset to the city and like any valuable asset they require appropriate care and protection.

Therefore, it is the purpose of this ordinance to:

A. Preserve and grow Pasadena's canopy cover by protecting landmark, native and specimen trees on specified areas of private property and expanding the protection of street trees and trees on public property.

B. Safeguard the City's urban forest by providing for the regulation of the protection, planting, maintenance and removal of trees in the city.

C. Protect the visual and aesthetic character of the city.

D. Improve and enhance property values by conserving and adding to the distinctive and unique aesthetic character of the many areas of Pasadena.

E. Improve the quality of life for residents, visitors and wildlife.

F. Create favorable conditions for the protection of designated landmark, native and specimen trees, for the benefit of current and future residents of Pasadena.

G. Maintain and enhance the general health, safety and welfare of the city and its residents by assisting in counteracting air pollution and in minimizing soil erosion and other related environmental damage.

H. Protect and maintain healthy trees in the land use planning processes as set forth herein.

I. Establish procedures and practices for fulfilling the purposes of this city tree and tree protection ordinance.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

8.52.020 - Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms are defined as follows:
A. "City" shall mean the City of Pasadena.
B. "City manager" means the city manager and such representative as he or she may designate in writing.
C. "Diameter-at-breast-height (DBH)" means the diameter of the tree 4½ feet above ground on the uphill side of the tree. If a tree forks below breast height, it is considered "a multi-trunk." A measuring tape can be used to measure tree trunk circumference and then the circumference divided by 3.14 to determine diameter.
D. "Established corner yard" means the area between the side property line and the principal structure on a lot.
E. "Established front yard" means the area between the front property line and the principal structure on a lot.
F. "Hazard" or "hazardous" means a tree, or part of a tree, that has a high potential for failure and falling on a nearby object because of dead or dying branches, roots or trunk.
G. "Injure" means any act or omission which substantially affects or seriously jeopardizes the health of a living tree, in the determination of the city manager.
H. City=
I. "Landmark-eligible tree" means a tree which meets the criteria for designation as a landmark tree, as determined by the review authority.
J. "Located" or "location" of a tree means that place where any portion of the trunk of a tree is found at natural grade.
K. "Maintain" or "maintenance" means pruning, trimming, spraying, fertilizing, watering, treating for disease or injury or any other similar act which promotes growth, health, beauty and life of trees.
L. "Master street tree plan" means the comprehensive street tree plan approved by the city council, which lists the official street tree to be planted or replaced for all streets or sections of streets within the city.
M. "Mature tree" means an otherwise non-protected tree with a diameter-at-breast-height (DBH) of 19 inches or greater.
N. "Median" or "traffic island" means a raised area within a street not used for vehicular traffic.
O. "Multi-trunk" means any tree with multiple trunks attributed to a single tree. Each trunk shall be measured at a height of 4½ feet above natural grade, and the combined areas of the trunks shall be used to determine the tree's size for the purposes of this ordinance.
P. "Native tree" means any tree with a trunk more than 8 inches in diameter at a height of 4 ½ feet above natural grade that is one of the following species: Quercus agrifolia (Coast live oak), Quercus engelmannii (Engelmann oak), Quercus chrysolepis (Canyon oak), Platanus racemosa (California sycamore), Juglans californica (California walnut), Quercus berberidifolia (Scrub oak), Quercus lobata (Valley oak), Umbellularia californica (California bay), Populus fremontii (Cottonwood), Alnus rhombifolia (California alder), Populus trichocarpa (Black cottonwood), Salix lasiopila (Arroyo willow), and Aesculus californica (California buckeye).
Q. "Official street tree" means an approved species of street tree designated in the master street tree plan.
R. "Parkway" means an area between the property line and the face of the curb, or an area between the property line and the area where the face of the curb would ordinarily be located.
S. "Property owner" means the person listed as the owner in fee simple of a lot or parcel with the office of county recorder or lawfully exercising the power of the property owner with respect to said lot or parcel.
T. "Protected tree" means a native, specimen, landmark, landmark-eligible, mature (except for the trees in RS or RM-12 zones), or public tree.

U. "Pruning" means the removal of dead, dying, diseased, live interfering, and weak branches according to the most recent standards of the International Society of Arboriculture.

V. "Public benefit" means a public purpose, service or use which affects residents as a community and not merely as particular individuals.

W. "Public tree" means a tree located in a place or area under ownership or control of the city including but without limitation streets, parkways, open space, parkland and including city owned property under the operational control of another entity by virtue of a lease, license, operating or other agreement.

X. "Replacement matrix" means the table of requirements for replanting replacement trees on private property when removing protected tree/s per Finding 6 in Section 8.52.075.

Y. "Specimen tree" means any tree meeting the criteria established by resolution of the city council by species and size of tree which is thereby presumed to possess distinctive form, size or age, and to be an outstanding specimen of a desirable species and to warrant the protections of this chapter.

Z. "Street" means any public right-of-way regardless of whether it is described as a street, avenue, road, boulevard, drive, lane, court, place, alley, or by any other such designation.

AA. "Street tree" means any public tree whose trunk is located primarily within any parkway, public sidewalk, street median, traffic island or other right-of-way under the ownership or control of the city by easement, license, fee title or other permissive grant of use.

BB. "Tree" means a woody plant that has a single main trunk with clear apical dominance (i.e., one primary stem is significantly larger than the secondary stem/s).

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7184, § 2, 3-15-2010)

8.52.025 - Applicability.

The provisions of this chapter providing protection for specific trees shall apply as follows, unless excepted by provisions of this chapter.

A. Native and specimen trees located in the established front yard, required side yard, established corner yard, or required rear yard of all property located in a single-family residential or RM-12 multifamily residential zone, and in all areas of all other zoning districts within the city.

B. Landmark trees and trees that meet the criteria for designation as a landmark as determined by the review authority.

C. Public trees located at all places within the city.

D. Mature trees in all zoning districts except for trees on properties subject to the RS or RM-12 development standards.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7184, § 3, 3-15-2010)

8.52.030 - City manager responsibilities.
The city manager shall:

A. By use of city employees, private contractors or authorized volunteers, plant, maintain and otherwise care for, or, if necessary, remove public trees;

B. Prepare an annual program for tree planting and tree care in public places of the city;

C. Recommend to the city council changes or additions to the master street tree plan as needed;

D. Inspect the planting, maintenance and removal of all public trees;

E. Develop maintenance standards as they relate to trees in public places;

F. Make determinations on public tree removal based upon tree reports prepared by certified arborists, other relevant facts, and upon established public tree removal criteria;

G. Review development and construction plans as they affect mature, landmark, landmark-eligible, native, public and specimen trees;

H. Act as advisor to the design commission of the city;

I. Prepare and periodically revise the tree protection guidelines;

J. Prepare and submit the specimen tree list, and any revisions thereto to the city council for adoption by resolution;

K. Issue permits and make determinations specified under this chapter;

L. Maintain a comprehensive inventory of public trees; and

M. Act as the enforcement official who is designated to issue a compliance order or an administrative citation to enforce this chapter pursuant to Chapter 1.25 or 1.26, respectively, of this code.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7184, § 4, 3-15-2010; Ord. No. 7322, § 2, 5-7-2018)

8.52.032 - Tree protection guidelines.

Tree protection guidelines are the standards and specifications for the protection of trees under this chapter. The tree protection guidelines, and any revision thereto, shall be prepared by the city manager. All guidelines and any revisions thereto shall be effective upon publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. All published guidelines shall be filed with the city clerk and will be linked to the official website of the city.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7322, § 3, 5-7-2018)

8.52.040 - Consultation policy.

All departments, agencies and personnel of the city shall consult with the city manager prior to engaging in any action which would require the removal of, or which would otherwise substantially affect or seriously jeopardize the health of any existing public tree.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

8.52.050 - Design commission.
The design commission shall review, advise and make recommendations to the city council relating to the city’s tree planting, maintenance and removal practices and proposed amendments to the master street tree plan.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

8.52.060 - Protection policy.

It shall be the policy of the city to protect and maintain mature and healthy trees. Special consideration shall be afforded mature, public, landmark, landmark-eligible, native and specimen trees as set forth in this chapter.

A. Incentives for the Preservation of Mature Trees. When considering an application for any permit or approval that preserves mature trees, a decision may be made through the design review process or other entitlement process to waive development standards or accept alternative solutions to assist in the preservation of these trees. The review authority or director, if there is no other review authority, may modify the development standards or accept alternative solutions to assist in the preservation of protected trees. Modifications may include a reduction to garden requirements, guest parking requirements, location of driveways and building height limits. The review authority may approve the modification of up to two development standards after first finding that:

1. Applicant investigated alternative site designs and building footprints using existing development standards;
2. Tree/s to be preserved is/are in good health and condition (taking into account species and longevity) as determined by a certified arborist;
3. Project includes a well integrated and thoughtful design solution that enhances the property and its surroundings;
4. Project is not injurious to adjacent properties or uses, or detrimental to environmental quality, quality of life, or the health, safety, and welfare of the public; and
5. Project is consistent with the objectives and policies of the applicable design guidelines and the citywide design principles in the general plan.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7184, § 5, 3-15-2010)

8.52.065 - Designation of landmark trees.

Any person or city agency may propose to the historic preservation commission that a tree meets the criteria set forth in Section 8.52.020 and should be designated as a landmark under Chapter 17.62 and, thereby, as a landmark tree under this Chapter 8.52.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7184, § 6, 3-15-2010)

8.52.066 - Designation of native and specimen trees.
Designation of native, specimen and mature trees. All trees meeting the definition of native, specimen, landmark, landmark-eligible, or mature trees in Section 8.52.020 are automatically subject to the protections of this chapter, as of the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7184, § 7, 3-15-2010)

8.52.070 - Private property tree removal and landmark tree pruning permits—Applications.

A. Where other discretionary approval is requested: Where a property owner wishes to remove a tree protected under this ordinance as part of a plan for which a discretionary approval under Title 17 of this code is otherwise required, the application for discretionary approval shall also be deemed an application for a permit under this chapter to the decision maker for the discretionary approval. Any decision on the application for a permit shall be subject to the same procedures for appeal and call for review as a decision on the associated discretionary approval.

B. Where no discretionary approval is requested: Where a property owner wishes to remove a tree protected under this ordinance on private property, and no other discretionary approval is required under Title 17 of this code, an application shall be made to the city manager or his/her designee for a permit according to the standard application procedures and submittal requirements set forth in Chapter 17.60 except that the decision shall be made in accordance with the time set forth in Section 8.52.075(B). A decision on an application shall be made according to the standards of this chapter and shall be subject to the same procedures for appeal and call for review set forth in Chapter 17.72 as if it were a decision of the director within the meaning of that chapter. No noticed public hearing shall be required for an application under this section unless otherwise required by another section of this code or state or federal law.

C. Landmark tree pruning. Any property owner desiring to prune a landmark tree located on their property shall make an application to the city manager on a form provided by the city to assure that the pruning shall be conducted according to the most recent standards of the International Society of Arboriculture.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7184, § 8, 3-15-2010)

8.52.075 - Private property tree removal and landmark tree pruning permits—Issuance.

A. Any permit or approval which will result in injury to or removal of a mature, landmark, landmark-eligible, native or specimen tree protected under this chapter shall be denied unless one of the following findings is made: (1) there is a public benefit as defined in Section 8.52.024(R), or a public health, safety or welfare benefit, to the injury or removal that outweighs the protection of the specific tree; or (2) the present condition of the tree is such that it is not reasonably likely to survive; or (3) tree is an objective feature of the tree that makes the tree not suitable for the protections of this chapter; or (4) there would be a substantial hardship to a private property owner in the enjoyment and use of real property if the injury or removal is not permitted; or (5) to not permit injury to or removal of a tree would constitute a taking of the underlying real property; or (6) the project, as defined in Section 17.12.020, includes a landscape design plan that emphasizes a tree canopy that is sustainable over the long term by adhering to the replacement matrix prepared by the city manager and included in the associated administrative guidelines. Finding 6 shall not apply to permits or approvals seeking removal of a landmark tree and landmark-eligible trees. In addition, for removal of a landmark tree, any such permit or approval shall be denied unless procedures specified for removal of landmarks in Chapter 17.62 are first followed.
B. An application shall be granted, denied, or granted conditionally on the date of the associated discretionary decision, or, if none, within 15 business days after a complete application is made. The approval may be based on imposed conditions reasonably necessary to meet the standards of this chapter.

C. Alternative to Replacement Matrix Requirements. When using Finding 6 for removal of protected trees, the planting of required replacement trees on-site may be satisfied through the following alternative, in compliance with the city's regulations for the implementation of this chapter.

1. Alternative Replacement Fee. The developer may request to pay a fee instead of planting on site up to 50 percent of the required number of replacement trees, as follows:
   a. The amount of the fee shall be 100 percent of the appraised value of the tree/s that cannot be replaced.
      i. Applicant must submit an application that includes: an appraisal by a certified arborist utilizing the most recent edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal (published by the International Society of Arboriculture), the number replacement trees calculated using the replacement matrix, and a report by a certified arborist or landscape architect that determines that the number of required on-site replacement trees would inhibit healthy growth (e.g., overcrowding of new trees; interfere with roots and canopy of existing protected trees and street trees);
      ii. Up to 50 percent of the required replacement trees must be planted on-site and the replacement fee shall be a maximum of 50 percent of the appraised value of all trees to be removed, prorated as necessary.
   b. The review authority may approve an alternative replacement fee only after first making all of the following findings:
      i. Applicant investigated alternative site designs and building footprints using existing development standards;
      ii. Placing the required number of replacement trees on site with existing plan is not conducive to a sustainable landscape plan (e.g., overcrowding with existing or new trees; occluding important view corridors; disrupting the configuration of existing open space; or a landscape design which has historic or aesthetic importance; interfering with existing site features—walls, driveways, berms, planting beds, pergolas—which have historic or aesthetic importance);
      iii. A minimum of 50 percent of the required replacement trees are on-site and the spacing and selection of the proposed trees and the landscape design contributes to the city's long-term goals of a sustainable urban forest as determined by the city's arborist;
      iv. Project includes a well-integrated and thoughtful design solution that enhances the property and its surroundings;
      v. Project is not injurious to adjacent properties or uses, or detrimental to environmental quality, quality of life, or the health, safety, and welfare of the public; and
      vi. Project is consistent with the objectives and policies of the applicable design guidelines and the citywide design principles in the general plan.
   c. One-half of the alternative replacement fee required by this subsection shall be paid (or alternate security provided in a form acceptable to the director of finance) before issuance of a building permit for any part of the project. The remainder of the fee shall be paid before a certificate of occupancy is issued for any portion of the project.
   d. Fees collected in compliance with this section shall be specified for additional plantings that are above and beyond the city's regular planting programs.
Public Trees. No permits will be issued to any person or entity for pruning or removal of public trees, and all pruning and removal of public trees shall be undertaken by employees or contractors of the city pursuant to Section 8.52.080. Any person desiring to initiate special maintenance or removal of a public tree by the city, may make a written request to the city manager and pay the costs of service and replacement at rates established by the city manager and set forth in the tree protection guidelines, should the request be granted. Any such request will be considered based on the provisions of this chapter, established public tree removal criteria, other ongoing public tree work and available resources.

Tree relocation. If recommended by a certified arborist or landscape architect, proposals to relocate a protected tree shall be considered by the review authority if after receiving an approval, the applicant posts a performance bond (or alternate security provided in a form acceptable to the director of finance) in an amount equal to 100% of the appraised value of relocated tree/s, calculated using the most recent edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal published by the International Society of Arboriculture) to ensure that the relocated trees are properly established and maintained for three years. Landmark trees are ineligible for relocation.

Exemptions—No permit required for certain pruning and removal.

A. No permit is required to prune a native or specimen tree on private property as long as the tree is not injured.
B. No permit is required to prune, injure or remove a tree that is not explicitly protected by this chapter.
C. Where immediate action is required for the protection of life or property, no permit is required to remove or to injure a protected tree which has been determined to be hazardous, by the city manager or his/her designee, any police officer or any fire fighter, after inspection of the tree.
D. No permit is required for city employees or contractors of the city to do the following: to prune native, public or specimen trees under the direction of the city manager; to prune native, public or specimen trees as required for compliance with statewide regulations applicable to trees around electrical lines; to injure or remove native, public or specimen trees as the city manager has determined is necessary or prudent for the public health, safety or welfare provided advance notice is given by the city manager to the city council unless advance notice is not feasible, in which case notice will be given promptly thereafter. All tree removal shall be otherwise consistent with adopted public tree removal criteria.
E. No permit is required to prune, injure or remove a tree on a project for which a variance, conditional use permit or design review approval has been obtained from the city prior to the effective date of this chapter or for a project for which a valid building permit has been lawfully issued by the city prior to the effective date of this ordinance.
F. No permit is required for any tree removal undertaken to cover the city-owned drainage channel known as the East Side Storm Drain as shown on Drawing No. 5095 on file in the offices of the city department of public works and transportation.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7184, § 10, 3-15-2010)

8.52.085 - Prohibited acts.

The following are prohibited acts under this chapter unless expressly exempted:

A. Landmark Tree. To prune, injure, or to remove without a permit, a landmark tree located anywhere in the city.

B. Native Tree. To injure, or to remove without a permit, any native tree located in the established front yard, required side yard, established corner yard, or required rear yard of all property located in a single-family residential or RM-12 multifamily residential zone, and in all areas of all other zoning district anywhere in the city.

C. Public Tree. To prune, to injure or to remove a public tree located anywhere in the city.

D. Specimen Tree. To injure, or to remove without a permit, any specimen tree located in the established front yard, required side yard, established corner yard, or required rear yard of all property located in a single-family residential or RM-12 multifamily residential zone, and in all areas of all other zoning districts anywhere in the city.

E. Landmark-Eligible Tree. To injure, or to remove without a permit, any landmark-eligible tree located in the established front yard, required side yard, established corner yard, or required rear yard of all projects subject to RS and RM-12 development standards, and in all areas of all other zoning districts anywhere in the city.

F. Mature Tree. To injure, or to remove without a permit, any mature tree located in any zone except projects subject to RS and RM-12 development standards.

G. To plant a tree of a species other than the official street tree in a parkway, median or traffic island, and a violator shall be subject to a civil penalty.

H. To fail to adhere to the terms and conditions of any permit issued under this chapter.

I. To fail to adhere to the terms of any tree protection plan imposed as a condition of any discretionary land use approval or development agreement with the city.

J. To do or commit any unpermitted act that is injurious to a protected tree, including, but not limited to, causing root damage, damage to the trunk, scarring, or any other unpermitted alteration of a protected tree.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7184, § 12, 3-15-2010; Ord. No. 7322, § 6, 5-7-2018)

8.52.090 - Sidewalk and street repair.

The repair of sidewalks, curbs, gutters or streets may create a need to prune tree roots to the extent that the tree is damaged or becomes unstable. When this occurs, the city manager, whose decision shall be final, shall give consideration to the following in lieu of action that may damage, destabilize or cause the removal of a tree:

A. To not make such improvements;
B. To displace the sidewalk laterally away from the tree trunk, either locally for each tree, or uniformly along length of the street;

C. To displace the curb and gutter laterally into the paved roadway of the street, either locally, or uniformly along a length of the street, which in some cases may necessitate the prohibiting of street parking of vehicles at all times, provided such displacement does not create traffic hazard, or conditions adverse to proper street sweeping or drainage;

D. To defer repairs with temporary asphalt patch to eliminate hazard;

E. To widen the parkway;

F. To relocate the sidewalk or curb;

G. To eliminate the sidewalk on one side of the street;

H. To raise the sidewalk.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

8.52.100 - Hazards—Private property.

It shall be unlawful and a violation of this chapter to allow any tree, shrub or plant located primarily on private property to create a hazard or to create danger or likelihood of harm to any public place, public area, parkway or street or to public health, safety or welfare.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

8.52.110 - Protection of trees during improvements.

During the construction, repair, alteration, relocation or removal of any building, structure or accessory structure in the city, no person in control of such work shall leave any protected tree without sufficient guards or protections to prevent injury to the protected tree, in connection with such construction, repair, alteration, relocation or removal and it shall be unlawful and a violation of this chapter to do so.

Condition monitoring shall be required for all projects with affected protected trees and/or the planting to ensure that trees are properly established and maintained for three years.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7184, § 13, 3-15-2010)

8.52.120 - Attachments to street trees.

No person shall, without the written permission of the city manager, attach or keep attached to any public tree, street tree, shrub or plant in any street, park or other public place of the city, or to the guard or stake intended for the protection there of, any wire, rope, sign, nail or any other device whatsoever.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

8.52.140 - Interference.

No person shall interfere with any city employee or city contractor acting under this chapter.
8.52.150 - Notice of public tree removal.

The city manager shall give at least 10 days written notice to abutting property owners prior to the removal of any public tree. No notice shall be required to be given, however, if the public tree has been determined to be hazardous under the standards in Section 8.52.080(C). In the event of a decision under this chapter for the removal of 3 or more public trees in an area, the city manager shall also notify the city council, the design commission and any neighborhood organizations located in such area which are known.

8.52.155 - Prosecution of violations.

A violation of any provision of this chapter shall be prosecuted as a misdemeanor or infraction at the option of the city prosecutor and as further set forth in Section 8.52.160 with respect to penalties and administrative proceedings.

8.52.160 - Penalties and administrative proceedings.

A. Misdemeanors. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter and is convicted of a misdemeanor shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000.00 or by imprisonment for a period of not more than 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

B. Infractions. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter and is convicted of an infraction shall be punished by a fine as established in Section 1.24.025. Each person convicted may be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation is committed or permitted.

C. In addition to the penalty provisions of subsections A and B of this section, violations of Sections 8.52.085, 8.52.100, 8.52.110, 8.52.120 or 8.52.140 may be subject to the administrative proceedings set forth in Chapters 1.25 and 1.26 of this code, including, but without limitation, civil penalties, late payment penalties, administrative fees, other related charges and, to the maximum extent permitted by law, tree replacement costs as established by the city manager and as set forth in the tree protection guidelines.

D. Civil Penalties. In addition to the penalty provisions of subsections A, B and C of this section, the city may bring a civil action against any person who commits, allows, or maintains a violation of any provision of this chapter. As part of such civil action, a court may assess against any person who commits, allows or maintains a violation of any provision of this chapter a civil penalty in an amount up to five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) per violation or in an amount as set forth below:

1. Where the violation has resulted in irreparable injury to or removal of a tree, the civil penalty shall be in an amount of up to five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) per tree unlawfully injured or removed, or in the full amount of the replacement value of each such tree, whichever amount is higher. Such amount shall be payable to the city. Replacement value for the purposes of this section shall be determined utilizing the most recent edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal, published by the International Society of Arboriculture (“ISA”).

2. Injunctive Relief. A civil action may be commenced to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such violation.
3. Costs. In any civil action brought pursuant to this chapter in which the city prevails, the court shall award to the city all costs of investigation and preparation for trial, the costs of trial, reasonable expenses including overhead and administrative costs incurred in prosecuting the action, and reasonable attorney fees.

E. In addition to the penalty provisions of subsections A, B, C, and D of this section, the city may suspend or revoke any application for, or grant of, any discretionary permit that may be associated with the address upon which such irreparable injury or removal of a protected tree has occurred.

1. Protected Trees. If a tree that is protected by this chapter is irreparably injured or removed in violation of this chapter after the responsible person has been previously notified or warned of the tree's protected status, then no building or construction-related permits shall be issued, and no permits or use of the property shall be allowed, from the date of irreparable injury or removal for a period of one year.

2. Date of Actual Injury or Removal. For purposes of this section, the irreparable injury or removal of any tree protected by this chapter shall be presumed to have occurred on the date the city has actual knowledge of the injury or removal. The person responsible for the injury or removal shall have the burden of proving a different date if one is claimed.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)

(Ord. No. 7322, § 8, 5-7-2018)

8.52.165 - Remedies not exclusive.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, administrative remedies specified in this chapter are in addition to and do not supersede or limit any and all other remedies, civil or criminal. The remedies provided for herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive.

(Ord. 6896 § 2 (part), 2002)
ORDINANCE NO. 20100204-038

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 25-8, SUBCHAPTER B, ARTICLE 1 AND SECTION 6-3-48 OF THE CITY CODE RELATING TO TREE PROTECTION; AMENDING PROTECTED TREE PROVISIONS; AND ADDING A NEW DIVISION FOR HERITAGE TREES.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN:

PART 1. FINDINGS.

The City Council finds that:

(1) The urban forest has social, ecological, cultural, economic, historical, and aesthetic benefits for the citizens of Austin.

(2) A healthy urban forest enhances the health and welfare of the citizens of Austin.

(3) The urban forest is an asset and important part of the City’s infrastructure that city policy seeks to protect.

(4) The health of the urban forest is entrusted to the City Council for the benefit of current and future citizens of Austin.

(5) The potential for development to negatively impact the urban forest, including the largest and most significant trees, requires reasonable regulations.

PART 2. Section 25-8-602 (Definitions) of the City Code is amended to read as follows:

§ 25-8-602 DEFINITIONS.

In this article:

(1) HERITAGE TREE means a tree that has a diameter of 24 inches or more, measured four and one-half feet above natural grade, and is one of the following species:

(a) Ash, Texas
(b) Cypress, Bald
(c) Elm, American
(d) Elm, Cedar
This list of eligible heritage tree species may be supplemented, but not reduced, as prescribed by rule.

(2) OWNER includes a lessee.

(3) PROTECTED TREE means a tree with a diameter [circumference] of 19 [60] inches or more, measured four and one-half feet above natural grade.

(4) REMOVAL means an act that causes or may be reasonably expected to cause a tree to die, including:

(a) uprooting;
(b) severing the main trunk;
(c) damaging the root system; and
(d) excessive pruning.

PART 3. Section 25-8-603 (Administration) of the City Code is amended to read:

§ 25-8-603 ADMINISTRATION.

(A) A city arborist, appointed by the director of the Planning and Development Review Department, shall implement this article.

(B) The Planning and Development Review Department shall adopt administrative rules for the implementation of this subchapter.

(C) The rules shall:

(1) describe methods to protect trees against damage during development;
(2) identify actions that will constitute removal; [and]
(3) identify the root areas that require protection against soil compaction or the effects of impervious paving; and
(4) identify mitigation measures and methods of calculation for fiscal security to ensure performance of mitigation measures that may be required under article 1 of this subchapter.

PART 4. Section 25-8-604 (Development Application Requirements) of the City Code is amended by amending Subsection (C) and adding a new Subsection (D) to read:

(C) For an application for preliminary plan, final plat, building permit, or site plan approval that proposes the removal of a protected tree, the city arborist must review the application and make a recommendation before the application may be administratively approved or presented to the Land Use Commission or city council.

(D) For an application for preliminary plan, final plat, building permit, or site plan approval that proposes the removal of a heritage tree, the applicant must file a request for a variance to remove the heritage tree under Division 3 of this Article before the application may be administratively approved or presented to the Land Use Commission or City Council.

PART 5. Section 25-8-605 (Waiver and Modification of City Requirements) of the City Code is amended to read:

§ 25-8-605 WAIVER AND MODIFICATION OF CITY REQUIREMENTS.

(A) If enforcement of a City department policy, rule, or design standard will result in removal of a protected or heritage tree, the [Watershed Protection] Planning and Development and Review Department may request that the responsible City department waive or modify the policy, rule, or design standard to the extent necessary to save the tree.

(B) The responsible City department may waive or modify the policy, rule, or design standard after determining that a waiver or modification will not result in a serious or imminent adverse effect.

(C) The city manager shall resolve differences of opinion between the [Watershed Protection] Planning and Development Review Department and another City department under this section.

PART 6. Chapter 25-8, Subchapter B, Article 1 (Tree and Natural Area Protection) of the City Code is amended to add a new Section 25-8-606 to read:
§ 25-8-606 REPORTS.

The city arborist shall annually report to the Environmental Board and monthly report to the Urban Forestry Board. The report shall include, but is not limited to, impacts to protected or heritage trees, tree promotional programs, and urban forestry planning efforts.

PART 7. Chapter 25-8, Subchapter B, Article 1 (Tree and Natural Area Protection) of the City Code is amended to add a new Section 25-8-607 to read:

§ 25-8-607 APPLICABILITY TO CITY

The requirements of this subchapter apply to land development and other actions by the City.

PART 8. Section 25-8-621 (Permit Required for Removal of Protected Trees; Exceptions) of the City Code is amended to read:

§ 25-8-621 PERMIT REQUIRED FOR REMOVAL OF PROTECTED TREES; EXCEPTIONS.

(A) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person may not remove a protected tree unless the [Watershed Protection] Planning and Development Review Department has issued a permit for the removal under this division.

(B) A person may, without a permit, remove a damaged protected tree that is an imminent hazard to life or property if the tree is removed within seven days of being damaged. The [Watershed Protection] Planning and Development Review Department may extend this deadline for widespread and extensive storm damage.

(C) A person may, without a permit, remove a protected tree if the tree is identified for removal on an approved preliminary plan, final plat or site plan.

[(D) A person may, without a permit, remove a protected tree if the tree is identified for removal in a capital improvement project when the project is approved by council.]

PART 9. Subsection (C) of Section 25-8-622 (Application for Removal) of the City Code is amended to read:

(C) An application for removal of a protected tree must:
PART 10. Section 25-8-624 (Approval Criteria) of the City Code is amended to read:

§ 25-8-624 APPROVAL CRITERIA.

(A) The [Watershed Protection] Planning and Development Review Department may [shall] approve an application to remove a protected tree only after determining that the tree:

(1) prevents reasonable access to the property;
(2) prevents a reasonable use of the property;
(3) is [a] an imminent hazard to life or property, and the hazard cannot reasonably be mitigated without removing the tree;
(4) is [dying or] dead;
(5) is diseased, and:
   (a) restoration to sound condition is not practicable; or
   (b) the disease may be transmitted to other trees and endanger their health; or
(6) for a tree located on public property or a public street or easement:
   (a) prevents the opening of necessary vehicular traffic lanes in a street or alley; or
   (b) prevents the construction of utility or drainage facilities that may not feasibly be rerouted.

(B) If an application filed by a political subdivision of the state is approved under Subsection (A) (2), the Land Use Commission may, in its discretion, review the approval.

(C) For an application to remove a protected tree located on private property, an applicant must request a variance, waiver, exemption, modification, or alternative compliance from the Board of Adjustment if the variance that would eliminate the reason for removal of the tree.
(1) The application to remove the protected tree may not be approved unless the request [variance] is denied.

(2) An application fee is not required for a variance, waiver, exemption, modification, or alternative compliance request required by this subsection.

(3) This subsection does not apply to an application that may be approved under Subsection (A)(3), (4), or (5).

(4) The body considering the variance, waiver, exemption, modification or alternative compliance will consider the benefit of preserving the protected tree in determining whether to grant or deny the request for a variance, waiver, exemption, modification or alternative compliance from another City Code provision.

(5) This subsection does not require an applicant to request a variance, waiver, exemption, modification, or alternative compliance if the director determines that to do so would endanger the public health and safety.

(D) The [Watershed Protection] Planning and Development Review Department shall [may] require mitigation [including the planting of replacement trees] as a condition of application approval. A removal permit may not be issued until the applicant satisfies the condition or posts fiscal security to ensure performance of the condition within one year.

PART 11. Section 25-8-625 (Action on Application) of the City Code is amended to read:

§ 25-8-625 ACTION ON APPLICATION.

(A) The [Watershed Protection] Planning and Development Review Department shall take action on [approve or deny] an application to remove a protected tree:

(1) not later than the 10th working day after the complete application is filed; or

(2) if a variance, waiver, exemption, modification, or alternative compliance request is required by Subsection 25-8-624 (C) (Approval Criteria), not later than the 10th working day after the request is denied.
(B) If a variance request is required by Subsection 25-8-624 (C) (Approval Criteria), the Watershed Protection and Development Review Department shall notify the applicant of the 55-day review period.

(C)) An application to remove a tree that is not associated with a pending subdivision, site plan, or building permit application submitted to the City is automatically granted if the Watershed Protection Planning and Development Review Department does not take action on den[y] the application before the expiration of the applicable deadline in Subsection (A).

PART 12. Section 25-8-626 (Effective Date and Expiration of Approval) of the City Code is amended to read:

§ 25-8-626 EFFECTIVE DATE AND EXPIRATION OF APPROVAL.

(A) Approval of an application to remove a protected tree is effective immediately, [1]

(1) on the third day after it is granted; or

(2) immediately, if the application was approved under Subsection 25-8-624(A) (3),(4),or (5) (Approval Criteria).]

(B) An approval to remove a protected tree expires:

(1) one year after its effective date, provided that the mitigation conditions in the permit remain in effect until the conditions are met; or

(2) for a development described in Subsection 25-8-621(C) [or (D)] (Permit Required For Removal Of Protected Trees; Exceptions), when the development plan expires.

PART 13. Chapter 25-8 Subchapter B, Article 1 (Tree and Natural Area Protection) of the City Code is amended to renumber Division 3 (Shoreline Relocation; Lake Fill) as Division 4 and add a new Division 3 to read:

Division 3. Heritage Trees.

§ 25-8-641 REMOVAL PROHIBITED.

(A) Removal of a heritage tree is prohibited unless the Planning and Development Review Department has issued a permit for the removal under this division.
A permit to remove a heritage tree may be issued only if a variance is approved under Section 25-8-642 (Administrative Variance) or 25-8-643 (Land Use Commission Variance).

The requirements in this division apply to trees on private and public property. To the extent of conflict with another section of the Code, this division applies.

A person may, without a variance, remove a damaged heritage tree that is an imminent hazard to life or property if the tree is removed within seven days of being damaged. The director may extend this deadline for widespread and extensive storm damage.

§ 25-8-642 ADMINISTRATIVE VARIANCE.

The director of the Planning and Development Review Department may grant a variance from Section 25-8-641 (Removal Prohibited) to allow removal of a heritage tree only after determining, based on the city arborist's recommendation, that the heritage tree:

(1) is dead;

(2) is an imminent hazard to life or property, and the hazard cannot reasonably be mitigated without removing the tree; or

(3) is diseased and:
   (a) restoration to sound condition is not practicable; or
   (b) the disease may be transmitted to other trees and endanger their health.

No application fee and no mitigation are required for a variance request under subsection (A).

The director of the Planning and Development Review Department may grant a variance from Section 25-8-641 (Removal Prohibited) to allow removal of a heritage tree that does not have at least one stem that is 30 inches in diameter or larger measured four and one-half feet above natural grade only after determining, based on the city arborist's recommendation, that the heritage tree meets the criteria in Section 25-8-624 (A) (Approval Criteria) and that:

(1) the applicant has applied for and been denied a variance, waiver, exemption, modification, or alternative compliance from another City
Code provision which would eliminate the need to remove the heritage tree, as required in Section 25-8-646 (Variance Prerequisite); and

(2) removal of the heritage tree is not based on a condition caused by the method chosen by the applicant to develop the property, unless removal of the heritage tree will result in a design that will allow for the maximum provision of ecological service, historic, and cultural value of the trees on the site.

(D) A variance granted under this section:

(1) shall be the minimum change necessary;

(2) shall require mitigation as a condition of variance approval for variances requested under Subsection (C) of this section; and

(3) may not be issued until the applicant has satisfied the mitigation conditions required under this Subsection (D) (2) or posted fiscal security adequate to ensure performance of the mitigation conditions not later than one year after issuance of the variance.

(E) The director of the Planning and Development Review Department shall prepare written findings to support the grant or denial of a variance request under Subsection (C) of this Section.

§ 25-8-643 LAND USE COMMISSION VARIANCE.

(A) The Land Use Commission may grant a variance from Section 25-8-641 (Removal Prohibited) to allow removal of a heritage tree that has at least one stem that is 30 inches or larger in diameter measured four and one-half feet above natural grade only after determining, based on the city arborist’s recommendation, that the heritage tree meets the criteria in Section 25-8-624 (A) (Approval Criteria), and that:

(1) the applicant has applied for and been denied a variance, waiver, exemption, modification, or alternative compliance from another City Code provision which would eliminate the need to remove the heritage tree, as required in Section 25-8-646 (Variance Prerequisites); and

(2) removal of the heritage tree is not based on a condition caused by the method chosen by the applicant to develop the property, unless removal of the heritage tree will result in a design that will allow for
the maximum provision of ecological service, historic, and cultural value of the trees on the site.

(B) A variance granted under this section:

(1) shall be the minimum change necessary;

(2) shall require mitigation as a condition of variance approval; and

(3) may not be issued until the applicant has satisfied the mitigation conditions required under this Subsection (B) (2) or posted fiscal security adequate to ensure performance of the mitigation conditions not later than one year after issuance of the variance.

(C) Consideration of a variance under this section requires:

(1) review by the Environmental Board; and

(2) review by the Urban Forestry Board if the heritage tree is located on public property or a public street or easement.

§ 25-8-644 APPEAL.

(A) An applicant may appeal denial of an administrative variance under Section 25-8-642 to the Land Use Commission.

(B) An appeal under this section requires:

(1) review by the Environmental Board; and

(2) review by the Urban Forestry Board if the heritage tree is located on public property or a public street or easement.

§ 25-8-645 APPLICATION FOR VARIANCE.

(A) For a heritage tree located on public property or a public street or easement, an application requesting a variance to allow removal of the heritage tree may be filed by:

(1) a City department, public utility, or political subdivision with the authority to install utility lines or other public facilities in or above the property, street, or easement; or

(2) the owner of property adjoining the site of the tree.
(B) For a heritage tree located on private property, an application requesting a variance to allow removal of the heritage tree may be filed by:

(1) the owner of the property on which the tree is located; or

(2) the city arborist, if the tree is seriously diseased or is a safety hazard.

(C) An application requesting a variance to allow removal of a heritage tree must:

(1) be filed with the director of the Planning and Development Review Department; and

(2) include the fee prescribed by ordinance; and

(3) include the information prescribed by the Administrative Criteria Manual.

(D) The application fee is not required if the application is based solely on the criteria in Subsections 25-8-624 (A) (3), (4) or (5).

§ 25-8-646 VARIANCE PREREQUISITE.

(A) If a variance, waiver, exemption, modification, or alternative compliance from another City Code provision would eliminate the need for a variance from Section 25-8-641 (Removal Prohibited), before requesting a variance to allow removal of a heritage tree on private property the applicant must:

(1) request a variance, waiver, exemption, modification or alternative compliance from the Code provisions that would eliminate the need to remove the heritage tree; and

(2) obtain a grant or denial of the variance, waiver, exemption, modification or alternative compliance that would eliminate the need to remove the heritage tree.

(B) The request for a variance to allow removal of a heritage tree may not be considered unless the variance, waiver, exemption, modification or alternative compliance from other City Code provisions is denied.

(C) The application fee for a variance from another City Code provision required under this section is waived.

(D) This section does not apply to an application for a variance to remove a heritage tree based on the criteria in Subsections 25-8-624 (A) (3), (4) or (5).
(E) The body considering the variance, waiver, exemption, modification, or alternative compliance will consider the benefit of preserving the heritage tree in determining whether to grant or deny the request for a variance, waiver, exemption, modification or alternative compliance from another City Code provision.

(F) This subsection does not require an applicant to request a variance, waiver, exemption, modification, or alternative compliance if the director determines that to do so would endanger the public health and safety.

§ 25-8-647 ACTION ON APPLICATION.

(A) The director of the Planning and Development Review Department shall take action on a variance request to allow removal of a heritage tree:

(1) not later than the 10th working day after the complete application is filed; or

(2) if a variance, waiver, exemption, modification, or alternative compliance from another City Code provision is required under Subsection 25-8-646 (Variance Prerequisite), not later than the 10th working day after the request is denied.

(B) If the application is based on a damaged heritage tree constituting an immediate hazard to life or property, the application shall be approved or denied within 24 hours and no application fee is required.

(C) An application to remove a tree that is not associated with a pending subdivision, site plan, or building permit application submitted to the City is automatically granted if the director does not act on the application before the expiration of the applicable deadline.

§ 25-8-648 VARIANCE EFFECTIVE DATE AND EXPIRATION.

(A) Approval of a variance request to allow removal of a heritage tree is effective immediately.

(B) A variance to allow removal of a heritage tree expires:

(1) one year after its effective date, provided that the mitigation conditions in the variance remain in effect until the conditions are met; or
(2) for an application that is associated with a pending subdivision, site plan, or building permit submitted to the City, when the development permit expires.

PART 14. Section 6-3-48 (Review of Recommendation to Remove Protected Tree) is amended to read:

§ 6-3-48 REVIEW OF RECOMMENDATION TO REMOVE PROTECTED OR HERITAGE TREE.

(A) Not later than the 10th business day before delivery of owner notification under Section 6-3-46 (Notice of Abatement), the urban forester shall submit to the city arborist a written request for review of removal of a protected or heritage tree under the jurisdiction of Subchapter B, Article 1 (Tree and Natural Area Protection) of Chapter 25-8 (Environment) of the Code.

(B) The city arborist shall respond to the urban forester with written comments not later than the 10th day after the date the request for review was submitted.

PART 15. This ordinance takes effect on February 15, 2010.

PASSED AND APPROVED

February 4, 2010

Lee Leffingwell
Mayor

David Allan Smith
City Attorney

Shirley A. Gentry
City Clerk

ATTEST:

Page 13 of 13
Chapter 13.24

HERITAGE TREES

Sections:
13.24.010 Intent and purpose.
13.24.025 Maintenance and preservation of heritage trees.
13.24.030 Removal and major pruning of heritage trees prohibited.
13.24.060 Appeals.

13.24.010 Intent and purpose.

This chapter is adopted because the city has been forested by stands of oak, bay and other trees, the preservation of which is necessary for the health and welfare of the citizens of this city in order to preserve the scenic beauty and historical value of trees, prevent erosion of topsoil and sedimentation in waterways, protect against flood hazards and landslides, counteract the pollutants in the air, maintain the climatic balance and decrease wind velocities. It is the intent of this chapter to establish regulations for the removal of heritage trees within the city in order to retain as many trees as possible consistent with the purpose of this chapter and the reasonable economic enjoyment of private property.
(Ord. 928 § 1 (part), 2004).


As used in this chapter "heritage tree" means:

(1) A tree or group of trees of historical significance, special character or community benefit, specifically designated by resolution of the city council;

(2) An oak tree (Quercus) which is native to California and has a trunk with a circumference of 31.4 inches (diameter of ten (10) inches) or more, measured at fifty-four (54) inches above natural grade. Trees with more than one trunk shall be measured at the point where the trunks divide, with the exception of trees that are under twelve (12) feet in height, which will be exempt from this section.

(3) All trees other than oaks which have a trunk with a circumference of 47.1 inches (diameter of fifteen (15) inches) or more, measured fifty-four (54) inches above natural grade. Trees with more than one trunk shall be measured at the point where the trunks divide, with the exception of trees that are under twelve (12) feet in height, which will be exempt from this section.
(Ord. 928 § 1 (part), 2004).

13.24.025 Maintenance and preservation of heritage trees.

Any person who owns, controls, has custody or possession of any real property within the city shall use reasonable efforts to maintain and preserve all heritage trees located thereon in a state of good health pursuant
to the provisions of this chapter. Failure to do so shall constitute a violation of this chapter. Any person who conducts any grading, excavation, demolition or construction activity on property shall do so in such a manner as to not threaten the health or viability or cause the removal of any heritage tree. Any work performed within an area ten (10) times the diameter of the tree (i.e., the tree protection zone) shall require submittal of a tree protection plan for review and approval by the director of community development or his or her designee prior to issuance of any permit for grading or construction. The tree protection plan shall be prepared by a certified arborist and shall address issues related to protective fencing and protective techniques to minimize impacts associated with grading, excavation, demolition and construction. The director of community development or his or her designee may impose conditions on any city permit to assure compliance with this section. (Ord. 928 § 1 (part), 2004).

13.24.030 Removal and major pruning of heritage trees prohibited.

It is unlawful for any person to remove, or cause to be removed any heritage tree from any parcel of property in the city, or prune more than one-fourth of the branches or roots within a twelve (12) month period, without obtaining a permit; provided, that in case of emergency, when a tree is imminently hazardous or dangerous to life or property, it may be removed by order of the police chief, fire chief, the director of public works or their respective designees. Any person who vandalizes, grievously mutilates, destroys or unbalances a heritage tree without a permit or beyond the scope of an approved permit shall be in violation of this chapter. (Ord. 928 § 1 (part), 2004).


Any person desiring to remove one or more heritage trees or perform major pruning as described in Section 13.24.030 shall apply for a permit pursuant to procedures established by the director of public works and shall pay a fee established by the city council. It is the joint responsibility of the property owner and party removing the heritage tree or trees, or portions thereof to obtain the permit. The director of public works or his or her designee may only issue a permit for the removal or major pruning of a heritage tree if he or she determines there is good cause for such action. In determining whether there is good cause, the director of public works or his or her designee shall give consideration to the following:

(1) The condition of the tree or trees with respect to disease, danger of falling, proximity to existing or proposed structures and interference with utility services;

(2) The necessity to remove the tree or trees in order to construct proposed improvements to the property;

(3) The topography of the land and the effect of the removal of the tree on erosion, soil retention and diversion or increased flow of surface waters;

(4) The long-term value of the species under consideration, particularly lifespan and growth rate;

(5) The ecological value of the tree or group of trees, such as food, nesting, habitat, protection and shade for wildlife or other plant species;

(6) The number, size, species, age distribution and location of existing trees in the area and the effect
the removal would have upon shade, privacy impact and scenic beauty;

(7) The number of trees the particular parcel can adequately support according to good arboricultural practices;

(8) The availability of reasonable and feasible alternatives that would allow for the preservation of the tree(s).

(Ord. 928 § 1 (part), 2004).

13.24.060 Appeals.

Any Menlo Park resident or property owner may appeal the decision of the director of public works or his or her designee to the environmental quality commission in writing within fifteen (15) days after his or her decision. Such a request shall be submitted to the city clerk and it shall state the reasons for the appeal. The matter will be reviewed by the commission at its earliest opportunity. Any Menlo Park resident or property owner may appeal the decision of the environmental quality commission to the city council in writing within fifteen (15) days after the decision of the commission. Such a request shall be submitted to the city clerk and it shall state the reasons for the appeal. The matter will be reviewed by the city council at its earliest opportunity. A permit shall not be issued until all appeals are completed and/or the time for filing an appeal has expired.

(Ord. 928 § 1 (part), 2004).


In addition to all other remedies set forth in this code or otherwise provided by law, the following remedies shall be available to the city for violation of this chapter:

(1) If a violation occurs during development, the city may issue a stop work order suspending and prohibiting further activity on the property pursuant to the grading, demolition, and/or building permit(s) (including construction, inspection and issuance of certificates of occupancy) until a mitigation plan has been filed with and approved by the director of community development or his or her designee, agreed to in writing by the property owner(s), and either implemented or guaranteed by the posting of adequate security. The mitigation plan shall include measures for protection of any remaining trees on the property, and shall provide for replacement of each tree removed or heavily damaged on the property or at locations approved by the director of community development or his or her designee and by the director of public works, if replacement is to occur on public property. The replacement ratio shall be determined by the director of community development or his or her designee and shall be at a greater ratio than that required where tree removal is permitted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(2) If a violation occurs in the absence of development, or while an application for a building permit or discretionary development approval for the lot upon which the tree is located is pending, the director of community development or his or her designee may issue a temporary moratorium on development of the subject property, not to exceed eighteen (18) months from the date the violation occurred. The purpose of the moratorium is to provide the city an opportunity to study and determine appropriate mitigation measures for the tree removal, and to ensure measures are incorporated into any future development approvals for the property. Mitigation measures as
determined by the director of community development or his or her designee shall be imposed as a condition of any subsequent permits for development on the subject property.

(3) As part of a civil action brought by the city, a court may assess against any person who commits, allows, or maintains a violation of any provision of this chapter a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) per violation. Where the violation has resulted in removal of a tree, the civil penalty shall be in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) per tree unlawfully removed, or the replacement value of each such tree, whichever amount is higher. Such amount shall be payable to the city. Replacement value for the purposes of this section shall be determined utilizing the most recent edition of the Guide for Plant Appraisal, published by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers. Regarding injunctive relief, a civil action may be commenced to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such violation. In any civil action brought pursuant to this chapter in which the city prevails, the court shall award to the city all costs of investigation and preparation for trial, the costs of trial, reasonable expenses including overhead and administrative costs incurred in prosecuting the action, and reasonable attorney fees.

(Ord. 928 § 1 (part), 2004).
Heritage Tree Program Guidebook
2019

Prepared by Portland Parks & Recreation Urban Forestry

Project Staff - Portland Parks & Recreation
   Gina Dake, Botanic Specialist I
   Josh Darling, GIS Technician
   Bryn Davis, Community Service Aide II

Urban Forestry Commission Heritage Tree Committee
   Gregg Everhart, Landscape Architect, Urban Forestry Commissioner, Committee Chair
   Jennifer Baxter, Neighborhood Tree Steward
   Gina Dake, PP&R Staff
   Ginger Edwards, Neighborhood Tree Steward
   Brian French, Urban Forestry Commissioner
   David-Paul Hedberg, Environmental Historian
   Frank Krawczyk, PP&R Staff
   John Mills, Retired US Forest Service
   Martin Nicholson, PP&R Staff
   Stephen Peacock, Former Urban Forestry Commissioner
   Damon Schrosk, Urban Forestry Commissioner
   Thea Weiss Hayes, Retired Science Teacher, Forester

Maps created by Josh Darling.

Species descriptions and best viewing times provided by Phyllis Reynolds and PP&R staff.

Cover photos from top left to bottom right:
   313 Metasequoia glyptostroboides Dawn redwood SW Barry Ln. in Hoyt Arboretum
   149 Styphnolobium japonica Japanese pagoda tree 3075 NW Cornell Rd.
   8 Quercus garryana Oregon white oak 7168 N Olin Ave.
   130 Pinus ponderosa Ponderosa pine 4504 SW Shattuck Rd.
   22 Betula nigra River birch 7951 SE 7th Ave.
   217 Prunus x yedoensis Yoshino cherry 65 SW Front Ave.
   295 Acer macrophyllum Bigleaf maple Lone Fir Cemetery

Translation/Interpretation 503-823-4437 | Traducción o interpretación |
Chuyển Ngữ hoặc Phản Dịch | 翻译或传译 | Письменный или устный перевод | Turjumida ama Fasiraadda |
翻訳または通訳 | وترجمة أو شفهية | Traducere sau Interpretare

Portland Parks & Recreation
Urban Forestry
1900 SW 4th Ave. Suite 5000
Portland, OR 97201
www.PortlandOregon.gov/parks/trees

Commissioner Nick Fish
Director Adena Long
Dear Heritage Tree Enthusiast,

Portland’s Heritage Tree program began in 1993 when City Council enacted an ordinance establishing the program as part of the city’s code. The following year, the Council began the process of designating specific trees as part of the program. However, a few trees had previously been designated as either Historic Landmark Trees or as Historic Trees (beginning in 1973). These were incorporated into the new program.

The ordinance specifies that Heritage Trees are those that are regarded as being of “special importance to the city” because of “their age, size, type, historical association, or horticultural value.” Before a tree can be designated, a qualified arborist must certify that the tree being considered is sufficiently healthy by virtue of having enough space for its limbs and roots to grow.

The city’s Urban Forestry Commission (UFC) is charged with the duty of making recommendations to the City Council regarding which trees should be designated as Heritage Trees. Any community member may nominate trees to be designated. Nominees are then evaluated by the UFC Heritage Tree Committee. The entire UFC reviews proposed designations and makes its recommendations to City Council. Once the Council officially designates trees, the city forester attaches a special plaque to each tree and adds them to the list of designated trees.

Heritage Trees may belong either to the city (by being on public property, in parks or in street rights-of-way) or they may be privately owned. Currently, 52% of the designated trees are privately owned. However, privately owned trees may only be designated with the consent of the owner who must sign a special form. Once the owner has done so and designation occurs, this process binds all future owners who succeed them in the chain of title.

Once designated, it is against the law for any person to remove, destroy, injure, or cut any Heritage Tree. This includes tampering with protective devices installed on the tree. Even pruning may only be undertaken with the permission of the City Forester who must report any permits for tree care to the Urban Forestry Commission. Except in emergencies, the Urban Forestry Commission must hold a public hearing regarding removal of a dead, dying, or diseased Heritage Tree before approving or rejecting the removal. The commission may also recommend that designated trees be removed from the list when that status is no longer warranted.

Currently 308 trees in Portland are alive that have been designated as Heritage Trees (over time 356 have been designated). These include 120 species or cultivars and 60 genera. Southeast Portland has the most Heritage Trees, then southwest and northeast, with fewer in north and northwest Portland, and the fewest downtown. The Heritage Tree Committee recently added new members who live in outer east and southwest Portland in order to better find prospective Heritage Trees in neighborhoods without them.

Of all the programs in Oregon celebrating significant trees, Portland has the only one with legal teeth. Portland’s Heritage Trees are legally protected, and the owner’s responsibilities attach to the property title and must be recorded there. This program expresses the pride that Portlanders take in their significant trees and their determination to celebrate and protect them. Congratulations to all who recognized and help preserve these very special trees. I hope you will use this Guidebook to visit some of these elders! And submit nominations for trees we have not yet discovered.

Gregg Everhart, Chair
Heritage Tree Committee
309 Cedrus atlantica Blue atlas cedar
7000 SW 63rd Ave.
Heritage Trees by Species ........................................ 1
Heritage Trees by Location........................................ 8
Species Descriptions ............................................. 55
Best Tree Viewing Times ......................................... 69
342  *Juglans regia* English walnut
4528 N Vancouver Ave.
## Heritage Trees by Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Tree #</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Spread</th>
<th>Circ.</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abies concolor</td>
<td>White fir</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies grandis</td>
<td>Grand fir</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer campestre</td>
<td>Hedge maple</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer campestre</td>
<td>Hedge maple</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer macrophyllum</td>
<td>Bigleaf maple</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>E5</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer macrophyllum</td>
<td>Bigleaf maple</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer palmatum</td>
<td>Japanese maple</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8.792</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer pictum</td>
<td>Painted maple</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>J4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer platanoides</td>
<td>Norway maple</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>11.93</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer pseudoplatanus</td>
<td>Sycamore maple</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8.77</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer pseudoplatanus</td>
<td>Sycamore maple</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer pseudoplatanus</td>
<td>Sycamore maple</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer pseudoplatanus</td>
<td>Sycamore maple</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer saccharinum</td>
<td>Silver maple</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>K5</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>20.03</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer saccharum</td>
<td>Sugar maple</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus californica</td>
<td>California buckeye</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus californica</td>
<td>California buckeye</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus flavus</td>
<td>Yellow buckeye</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus flavus</td>
<td>Yellow buckeye</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus glabra</td>
<td>Ohio buckeye</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus hippocastanum</td>
<td>Common horsechestnut</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>D3</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus hippocastanum</td>
<td>Common horsechestnut</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>E7</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus hippocastanum</td>
<td>Common horsechestnut</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus hippocastanum</td>
<td>Common horsechestnut</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus hippocastanum</td>
<td>Common horsechestnut</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus hippocastanum 'Baumannii'</td>
<td>Common horsechestnut</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>14.03</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araucaria araucana</td>
<td>Monkey puzzle</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8.91</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araucaria araucana</td>
<td>Monkey puzzle</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8.95</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Araucaria araucana</td>
<td>Monkey puzzle</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9.79</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbutus menziesii</td>
<td>Madrone</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>I9</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula nigra</td>
<td>River birch</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula nigra</td>
<td>River birch</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>J6</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula pendula</td>
<td>European white birch</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>10.18</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calocedrus decurrens</td>
<td>Incense cedar</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>E5</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calocedrus decurrens</td>
<td>Incense cedar</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calocedrus decurrens</td>
<td>Incense cedar</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calocedrus decurrens</td>
<td>Incense cedar</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus betulus</td>
<td>European hornbeam</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>E8</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>6.65</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus betulus</td>
<td>European hornbeam</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>E8</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus caroliniana</td>
<td>American hornbeam</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya illinoinensis</td>
<td>Pecan</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya illinoinensis</td>
<td>Pecan</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>6.04</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya illinoinensis</td>
<td>Pecan</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya laciniosa</td>
<td>Shellbark hickory</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.75</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Tree #</td>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>Circ.</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya laciniosa</td>
<td>Shellbark hickory</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya laciniosa</td>
<td>Shellbark hickory</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya ovata</td>
<td>Shagbark hickory</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>H6</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6.34</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya tomentosa</td>
<td>Mockernut hickory</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castanea dentata</td>
<td>American chestnut</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castanea sativa</td>
<td>Spanish chestnut</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>E7</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castanea sativa</td>
<td>Spanish chestnut</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castanea sativa</td>
<td>Spanish chestnut</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>J8</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa bignoniioides</td>
<td>Southern catalpa</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>E6</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>13.43</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa bignoniioides</td>
<td>Southern catalpa</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa speciosa</td>
<td>Northern catalpa</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>12.04</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa speciosa</td>
<td>Northern catalpa</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.56</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa speciosa</td>
<td>Northern catalpa</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedrus deodara</td>
<td>Deodar cedar</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedrus deodara</td>
<td>Deodar cedar</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>H9</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedrus deodara</td>
<td>Deodar cedar</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedrus atlantica</td>
<td>Atlas cedar</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedrus atlantica</td>
<td>Atlas cedar</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedrus atlantica</td>
<td>Blue Atlas cedar</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>I4</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedrus libani</td>
<td>Cedar of Lebanon</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</td>
<td>Katsura</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</td>
<td>Katsura</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis siliquastrum</td>
<td>Judas tree</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</td>
<td>Port Orford cedar</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaecyparis pisifera ‘Boulevard™’</td>
<td>Boulevard cypress</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladrastis kentukea</td>
<td>Yellowwood</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>I7</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus nuttallii</td>
<td>Pacific dogwood</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus nuttallii</td>
<td>Pacific dogwood</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus nuttallii</td>
<td>Pacific dogwood</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus x lavallei</td>
<td>Lavalle hawthorn</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus x lavallei</td>
<td>Lavalle hawthorn</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus x lavallei</td>
<td>Lavalle hawthorn</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus x lavallei</td>
<td>Lavalle hawthorn</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptomeria japonica</td>
<td>Cryptomeria</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>F9</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptomeria japonica</td>
<td>Cryptomeria</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>J5</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunninghamia lanceolata</td>
<td>China fir</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>I7</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidia involucrata</td>
<td>Dove Tree</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>I7</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidia involucrata var. vilmoriniana</td>
<td>Hardy dove tree</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diospyrus virginiana</td>
<td>American persimmon</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>E8</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus sylvatica</td>
<td>European beech</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus sylvatica</td>
<td>European beech</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>F10</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus sylvatica</td>
<td>European beech</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus sylvatica</td>
<td>European beech</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>12.87</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus sylvatica</td>
<td>European beech</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>J5</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus sylvatica</td>
<td>European beech</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus sylvatica f. pendula</td>
<td>Weeping beech</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea</td>
<td>Copper beech</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Tree #</td>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>Circ.</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fagus sylvatica</em> f. <em>purpurea</em></td>
<td>Copper beech</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>20.88</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fagus sylvatica</em> f. <em>purpurea</em></td>
<td>Copper beech</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>H6</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>18.75</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fagus sylvatica</em> f. <em>purpurea</em></td>
<td>Copper beech</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>H6</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>12.84</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fagus sylvatica</em> f. <em>purpurea</em></td>
<td>Copper beech</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fagus sylvatica</em> f. <em>purpurea</em></td>
<td>Copper beech</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fagus sylvatica</em> f. <em>purpurea</em></td>
<td>Copper beech</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fraxinus americana</em></td>
<td>American ash</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>15.29</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fraxinus latifolia</em></td>
<td>Oregon ash</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ginkgo biloba</em></td>
<td>Ginkgo</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>9.95</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ginkgo biloba</em></td>
<td>Ginkgo</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ginkgo biloba</em></td>
<td>Ginkgo</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ginkgo biloba</em></td>
<td>Ginkgo</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Halesia monticola</em></td>
<td>Mountain silverbell</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>J4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans cinerea</em></td>
<td>Butternut</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans cinerea</em></td>
<td>Butternut</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans cinerea</em></td>
<td>Butternut</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans nigra</em></td>
<td>Black walnut</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans nigra</em></td>
<td>Black walnut</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans nigra</em></td>
<td>Black walnut</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans nigra</em></td>
<td>Black walnut</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans nigra</em></td>
<td>Black walnut</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>I9</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans nigra</em></td>
<td>Black walnut</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>J8</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans regia</em></td>
<td>English walnut</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>E6</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans regia</em></td>
<td>English walnut</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>E8</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>12.13</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans regia</em></td>
<td>English walnut</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juglans x paradox</em></td>
<td>Paradox walnut</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lagerstroemia indica</em></td>
<td>Crape myrtle</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lagerstroemia indica</em></td>
<td>Crape myrtle</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Larix kaempferi</em></td>
<td>Japanese larch</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>E8</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6.84</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liquidambar styraciflua</em></td>
<td>American sweetgum</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liquidambar styraciflua</em></td>
<td>American sweetgum</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liquidambar styraciflua</em></td>
<td>American sweetgum</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>11.29</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em></td>
<td>Tulip tree</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>E7</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em></td>
<td>Tulip tree</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em></td>
<td>Tulip tree</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em></td>
<td>Tulip tree</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em></td>
<td>Tulip tree</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em></td>
<td>Tulip tree</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em></td>
<td>Tulip tree</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>14.25</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em></td>
<td>Tulip tree</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>I7</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em></td>
<td>Tulip tree</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Magnolia acuminata</em></td>
<td>Cucumber tree</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>15.35</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Magnolia grandiflora</em></td>
<td>Southern magnolia</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Magnolia grandiflora</em></td>
<td>Southern magnolia</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>H6</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Magnolia x soulangiana</em></td>
<td>Saucer magnolia</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Malus x domestica</em></td>
<td>Gravenstein apple</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Tree #</td>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>Circ.</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Malus domestica</em></td>
<td>Yellow bellflower apple</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Malus domestica</em></td>
<td>Gravenstein apple</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</em></td>
<td>Dawn redwood</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</em></td>
<td>Dawn redwood</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</em></td>
<td>Dawn redwood</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10.43</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</em></td>
<td>Dawn redwood</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</em></td>
<td>Dawn redwood</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</em></td>
<td>Dawn redwood</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>J4</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</em></td>
<td>Dawn redwood</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>J4</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nyssa sylvatica</em></td>
<td>Tupelo</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>J6</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ostrya virginiana</em></td>
<td>American hop-hop hornbeam</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ostrya virginiana</em></td>
<td>American hop-hop hornbeam</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Parrotia persica</em></td>
<td>Persian ironwood</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>J4</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10.15</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Paulownia tomentosa</em></td>
<td>Empress tree</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Picea sitchensis</em></td>
<td>Sitka spruce</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus bungeana</em></td>
<td>Lacebark pine</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>J4</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus coulteri</em></td>
<td>Coulter pine</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10.65</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus densiflora</em></td>
<td>Japanese red pine</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus monophylla</em></td>
<td>Single-needle pinyon</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus monticola</em></td>
<td>Western white pine</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus nigra</em></td>
<td>Austrian pine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus pinea</em></td>
<td>Italian stone pine</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>E5</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>10.17</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus ponderosa</em></td>
<td>Ponderosa pine</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>E6</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus ponderosa</em></td>
<td>Ponderosa pine</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus ponderosa</em></td>
<td>Ponderosa pine</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>I4</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus ponderosa</em></td>
<td>Ponderosa pine</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus ponderosa</em></td>
<td>Ponderosa pine</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus ponderosa</em></td>
<td>Ponderosa pine</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>J4</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus ponderosa</em></td>
<td>Ponderosa pine</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>J5</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus radiata</em></td>
<td>Monterey pine</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus rudis</em></td>
<td>Endlicher pine</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus sabiniana</em></td>
<td>Gray pine</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus strobus</em></td>
<td>Eastern white pine</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus taeda</em></td>
<td>Loblolly pine</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus wallichiana</em></td>
<td>Himalayan pine</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>F5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>American sycamore</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>American sycamore</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>American sycamore</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>American sycamore</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>American sycamore</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>American sycamore</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>American sycamore</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>I7</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus orientalis</em></td>
<td>Oriental planetree</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>J5</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus x acerifolia</em></td>
<td>London planetree</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus x acerifolia</em></td>
<td>London planetree</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus x acerifolia</em></td>
<td>London planetree</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Tree #</td>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>Circ.</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus x acerifolia</td>
<td>London planetree</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus x acerifolia</td>
<td>London planetree</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>15.44</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus x acerifolia</td>
<td>London planetree</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus x acerifolia</td>
<td>London planetree</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus x acerifolia</td>
<td>London planetree</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus x acerifolia</td>
<td>London planetree</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus x acerifolia</td>
<td>London planetree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus x acerifolia</td>
<td>London planetree</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>20.68</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus x canadensis</td>
<td>Carolina poplar</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus armeniaca</td>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>E7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus avium</td>
<td>Royal Ann cherry</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus avium</td>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>I12</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus pendula</td>
<td>Weeping cherry</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus x ‘Shirotae’</td>
<td>Mt. Fuji flowering cherry</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus x yedoensis</td>
<td>Yoshino cherry</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudotsuga menziesii</td>
<td>Douglas-fir</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudotsuga menziesii</td>
<td>Douglas-fir</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudotsuga menziesii</td>
<td>Douglas-fir</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>I12</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</td>
<td>Caucasian wingnut</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</td>
<td>Caucasian wingnut</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</td>
<td>Caucasian wingnut</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</td>
<td>Caucasian wingnut</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6.28</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</td>
<td>Caucasian wingnut</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</td>
<td>Caucasian wingnut</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>6.67</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</td>
<td>Caucasian wingnut</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6.02</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</td>
<td>Caucasian wingnut</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</td>
<td>Caucasian wingnut</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus chrysolepis</td>
<td>Canyon live oak</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus coccinea</td>
<td>Scarlet oak</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus coccinea</td>
<td>Scarlet oak</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>13.15</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>E4</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>14.75</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>E6</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>H6</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>16.35</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Tree #</td>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>Circ.</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>I10</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>J6</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus garryana</td>
<td>Oregon white oak</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus macrocarpa</td>
<td>Bur oak</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin oak</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>F5</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin oak</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>I7</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus phellos</td>
<td>Willow oak</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus phellos</td>
<td>Willow oak</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus prinus</td>
<td>Chestnut oak</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>12.82</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Northern red oak</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>E6</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Northern red oak</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>E6</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Northern red oak</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Northern red oak</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Northern red oak</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>21.15</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Northern red oak</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Northern red oak</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Northern red oak</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>18.42</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Northern red oak</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
<td>Northern red oak</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>J8</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus velutina</td>
<td>Black oak</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>I8</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>18.44</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhododendron ponticum</td>
<td>Ponticum rhododendron</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salix babylonica</td>
<td>Weeping willow</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sassafras albida</td>
<td>Sassafras</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>E6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sciadopitys verticillata</td>
<td>Umbrella pine</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sciadopitys verticillata</td>
<td>Umbrella pine</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoia sempervirens</td>
<td>Coast redwood</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>D4</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoia sempervirens</td>
<td>Coast redwood</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoia sempervirens</td>
<td>Coast redwood</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoia sempervirens</td>
<td>Coast redwood</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>H9</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>20.11</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoiadendron giganteum</td>
<td>Giant sequoia</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>D5</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoiadendron giganteum</td>
<td>Giant sequoia</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoiadendron giganteum</td>
<td>Giant sequoia</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoiadendron giganteum</td>
<td>Giant sequoia</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>H5</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoiadendron giganteum</td>
<td>Giant sequoia</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>23.25</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoiadendron giganteum</td>
<td>Giant sequoia</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>H8</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequoiadendron giganteum</td>
<td>Giant sequoia</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>H9</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>25.68</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylolobium japonica</td>
<td>Japanese pagoda tree</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylolobium japonica</td>
<td>Japanese pagoda tree</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>G9</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxodium distichum</td>
<td>Baldcypress</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>J4</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxus baccata</td>
<td>English yew</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuja plicata</td>
<td>Western redcedar</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Tree #</td>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Spread</td>
<td>Circ.</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuja plicata</td>
<td>Western redcedar</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>I5</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilia americana</td>
<td>Basswood</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilia americana</td>
<td>Basswood</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>J7</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilia platyphyllos</td>
<td>Bigleaf linden</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>14.01</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilia platyphyllos</td>
<td>Bigleaf linden</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>H9</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>16.59</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilia tomentosa</td>
<td>Silver linden</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>E6</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus americana</td>
<td>American elm</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus americana</td>
<td>American elm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus americana</td>
<td>American elm</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus glabra</td>
<td>Wych elm</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>G7</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>15.45</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii'</td>
<td>Camperdown elm</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>H6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii'</td>
<td>Camperdown elm</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii'</td>
<td>Camperdown elm</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>I9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.41</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus laevis</td>
<td>European white elm</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>F8</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>16.03</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus minor</td>
<td>Smoothleaf elm</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus minor</td>
<td>Smoothleaf elm</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>I4</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus minor 'Variegata'</td>
<td>Tartan elm</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus minor var. vulgaris</td>
<td>English elm</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>F6</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus minor var. vulgaris</td>
<td>English elm</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus x hollandica</td>
<td>Dutch elm</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus x hollandica</td>
<td>Dutch elm</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus x hollandica</td>
<td>Dutch elm</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>G6</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus x hollandica 'Hollandica'</td>
<td>Dutch elm</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>F7</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus x hollandica 'Hollandica'</td>
<td>Dutch elm</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus x hollandica 'Vegeta'</td>
<td>Dutch elm</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>I4</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbellularia californica</td>
<td>Oregon myrtle</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>E5</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>14.31</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbellularia californica</td>
<td>Oregon myrtle</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>H7</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>16.48</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zelkova serrata</td>
<td>Zelkova</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>G8</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Malus x domestica Yellow bellflower apple 4700-4799 SW Campbell Ct.
Rev. Albert Kelly planted an orchard here, at his homestead in 1850. The trees were bought from the Luelling and Meek Nursery in Milwaukie - the first grafted fruit tree nursery on the west coast. In 1976, the Home Orchard Society declared this tree the oldest, living, grafted apple tree in the Western United States.
The genus name ‘Abies’ is an ancient Latin name for a tree that was described by Pliny around 77 CE. The inner bark is used by some Plateau tribes for treating colds and fever.
322 *Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut
8710 N Willamette Blvd.

71 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
9107 N Richmond Ave.

198-200 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
7654 N Crawford St.

322 *Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut
*Aesculus hippocastanum* (Common horsechestnut) is native to the mountainous areas in Greece and Albania.
71  Quercus garryana Oregon white oak
    9107 N Richmond Ave.

198-200  Quercus garryana Oregon white oak
    7654 N Crawford St.

329  Sequoia sempervirens Coast redwood
    N Carey & N Princeton

198  Quercus garryana Oregon white oak

In 1866, a 640-acre donation land claim was awarded to Edmund Hall and Leona Chaney. Following, in 1910, Amos Benson built the Haven Bridge house, which can be seen to the right of Heritage Tree 198.
8  Quercus garryana  Oregon white oak  
   7168 N Olin Ave.

76  Cornus nuttallii  Pacific dogwood  
   5009 N Girard St.

77  Cornus nuttallii  Pacific dogwood  
   7817 N Haven Ave.

177  Acer saccharum  Sugar maple  
   3715 N Baldwin St.

235  Juglans cinerea  Butternut  
   9009 N Foss Ave.

243  Quercus phellos  Willow oak  
   7701 N Chautauqua Blvd.

250  Quercus garryana  Oregon white oak  
   8516 N Fowler Ct.

254  Metasequoia glyptostroboides  Dawn redwood  
   3515 N Lombard St.

257  Aesculus californica  California buckeye  
   8827 N Haven Ave.

276  Sequoiadendron giganteum  Giant sequoia  
   7404 N Oatman Ave.

284  Quercus garryana  Oregon white oak  
   4768 N Oberlin St.
Quercus garryana Oregon white oak
5000 N Willamette Blvd.

Acorns are a traditional source of food for local Native American tribes. The acorns are soaked in water or buried in mud in baskets for the winter, in order to leach out the tannins before being consumed.

The name ‘garryana’ was given by David Douglas to honor Nicholas Garry, the director and later a deputy governor for the Hudson’s Bay Company.
178 *Pinus pinea* Italian stone pine
2856 N Emerson Ct.

201 *Calocedrus decurrens* Incense cedar
3022 N Ainsworth St.

202 *Pinus engelmannii* Apache pine
5936 N Delaware Ave.

248 *Umbellularia californica* Oregon myrtle
2904 N Portland Blvd.

252 *Acer macrophyllum* Bigleaf maple
6733 N Greeley Ave.

202 *Pinus engelmannii* Apache pine

The common name refers to the species’ occurrence in the lands of the Apache Native Americans, while the botanical name refers to the American botanist George Englemann who, in 1848, first named the species *Pinus macrophylla*. 
19  *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak  
   1815 N Humboldt St.

162  *Catalpa bignoniodes* Southern catalpa  
   5533 N Maryland Ave.

202  *Pinus engelmannii* Apache pine  
   5936 N Delaware Ave.

274  *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak  
   5340 N Interstate Ave.

317  *Tilia tomentosa* Silver linden  
   408 N Rosa Parks Wy.

334  *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine  
   6804 N Campbell Ave.

342  *Juglans regia* English walnut  
   4528 N Vancouver Ave.

343  *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak  
   5245 N Vancouver Ave.

344  *Sassafras albidum* Sassafras  
   5901 N Borthwick Ave.
249 *Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut
1465 NE Going St.

262 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree
4807 NE 10th Ave.

297 *Castanea sativa* Spanish chestnut
828 NE Prescott St.

320 *Prunus armeniaca* Apricot
4823 NE 18th Ave.

---

320 *Prunus armeniaca* Apricot

The species name means 'of Armenia', which refers to the history of the cultivation of apricots in Armenia since ancient times. However, *P. armeniaca* originated in China and is native to the northeastern region.
78  *Juglans regia* English walnut  
5941 NE 45th Ave.

310  *Diospyrus virginiana* American persimmon  
6440 NE 36th Ave.

311  *Larix kaempferi* Japanese larch  
4626 NE 37th Ave.

335-336  *Carpinus betulus* European hornbeam  
Fernhill Park

78  *Juglans regia* English walnut
The genus *Juglans* originates from the Latin names 'jovis' (Jupiter) and glans 'an acorn', referring to the kingly, superior quality of the nuts.
281 *Pinus wallichiana* Himalayan pine  
3310 NW Franklin Ct.

314 *Quercus palustris* Pin oak  
1611 NW 32nd Ave. 

281 *Pinus wallichiana* Himalayan pine
Native to the foothills of the Himalayas, from eastern Afghanistan to northern Myanmar.

The botanical name honors the Danish botanist Nathaniel Wallich (1786-1854) who was the superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden.
26  *Ulmus minor var. vulgaris* English elm  
   4124 N Mississippi Ave.

70  *Salix babylonica* Weeping willow  
   4045 N Missouri Ave.

108  *Juglans nigra* Black walnut  
   2830 N Williams Ave.

238  *Quercus coccinea* Scarlet oak  
   3922 N Overlook Blvd.

239  *Pinus sabiniana* Gray pine  
   4074 N Massachusetts Ave.

259  *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak  
   South of 3969 N Overlook Ter.

312  *Fagus sylvatica* European beech  
   4073 N Gantenbein Ave.

338-340  *Platanus x acerifolia* London planetree  
   3967 N Overlook Blvd.

341  *Platanus x acerifolia* London planetree  
   4284 N Maryland Ave.
24-25  *Catalpa speciosa*  Northern catalpa  
2827 NE 24th Ave.

55-56  *Liquidambar styraciflua*  American sweetgum  
2617 NE 16th Ave.

66  *Quercus rubra*  Northern red oak  
1009 NE Stanton St.

79  *Quercus chrysolepis*  Canyon live oak  
2425 NE Alameda St.

80-84  *Pterocarya fraxinifolia*  Caucasian wingnut  
2737 NE 15th Ave.

85-88  *Pterocarya fraxinifolia*  Caucasian wingnut  
1408 NE Knott St.

89  *Quercus prinus*  Chestnut oak  
1927 NE Tllamook St.

107  *Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea*  Copper beech  
2425 NE Alameda St.

121-122  *Acer pseudoplatanus*  Sycamore maple  
2807 NE 8th Ave.

155  *Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea*  Copper beech  
1719 NE Knott St.

163  *Betula pendula*  European white birch  
1526 NE Thompson St.

164  *Platanus x acerifolia*  London plan tree  
1728 NE Stanton St.

203  *Cercis siliquastrum*  Judas tree  
2336 NE Ridgewood Dr.

212  *Platanus occidentalis*  American sycamore  
2524 NE 25th Ave.

---

*F7 Continues on next page...*
299 *Pinus taeda* Loblolly pine
This resinous conifer was described in 1753 by Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778). Loblolly pine or *P. taeda*, is named after the ancient Roman term for torches and the pitchy pines from which they were made.

285 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine
In 1885, this *P. ponderosa* marked the location of the Pearson Farm. It was planted by Samuel Pearson and marked the NE corner of his 20-acre farm. According to the family-lore, Samuel salvaged the young seedling from an area that had been burned by wildfire.

---

**213 Prunus pendula** Weeping cherry
3403 NE 18th Ave.

**253 Metasequoia glyptostroboides** Dawn redwood
1617 NE Brazee St.

**258 Ulmus minor** Smoothleaf elm
2546 NE 18th Ave.

**261 Aesculus hippocastanum 'Baumannii'**
Common horsechestnut
1529 NE Thompson St.

**266 Ulmus x hollandica 'Hollandica'** Dutch elm
1719 NE Knott St.

**269-270 Platanus x acerifolia** London planetree
2407 NE 18th Ave.

**273 Araucaria araucana** Monkey puzzle
446 NE Fargo St.

**285 Pinus ponderosa** Ponderosa pine
3437 NE 29th Ave.

**286 Ginkgo biloba** Ginkgo
3145 NE 8th Ave.

**299 Pinus taeda** Loblolly pine
3045 NE 9th Ave.

**303 Platanus x acerifolia** London planetree
2437 NE Regents Dr.

**305 Acer pseudoplatanus** Sycamore maple
2923 NE 8th Ave.
The European white elm is common in riparian floodplains and can tolerate prolonged flooding. It is a native of Eastern Europe, as well as Finland.
Cryptomeria japonica

6232 NE Stanton St.

Cryptomeria is the national tree of Japan. It is planted at many sacred sites and exists on a larger scale in forests across Japan. Only one species exists (C. japonica), but many ornamental varieties can be found (around 200 are available in Japan!).
7 Fagus sylvatica European beech
10115 NE Thompson St.

The beechnuts that F. sylvatica produces were food for prehistoric humans and are still eaten today. Historians claim that the first written European literature was inscribed on Beech bark in Sanskrit. The English word ‘book’ comes from the Anglo-Saxon ‘boc’, a derivative for the Anglo-Saxon ‘beece’ or beech.
Oregon's state fossil, the dawn redwood, is known to have existed in North America between 5-25 million years ago. In 1941 it was first discovered growing in the wild near the town of Modaoqi, China by Chinese forester, T. Kan.
5  *Pinus nigra* Austrian pine  
Cor. Jefferson & SW 20th
6  *Cedrus libani* Cedar of Lebanon  
2024 SW Howards Wy.
9  *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak  
1961 SW Vista Ave.
10  *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak  
1310-1338 NW 23d Ave.
11  *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree  
2390 SW Madison St.
14  *Magnolia acuminata* Cucumber tree  
1961 NW Glisan St.
36  *Ulmus minor var. vulgaris* English elm  
2363 NW Flanders St.
45  *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak  
2642 NW Lovejoy St.
46  *Ulmus x hollandica* Dutch elm  
2330 NW Flanders St.
51  *Paulownia tomentosa* Empress tree  
2033 NW Glisan St.
73  *Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo  
662 NW Melinda Ave.
98  *Aesculus glabra* Ohio buckeye  
2160 SW Main St.
113  *Cedrus deodara* Deodar cedar  
2403 SW Jefferson St.
119  *Ulmus x hollandica* Dutch elm  
2455 NW Johnson St.
128  *Cedrus atlantica* Atlas cedar  
2033 SW Madison St.

G5 Continues on next page...
6 Cedrus libani Cedar of Lebanon
Native to the mountainous areas in Turkey, Syria and Lebanon. This tree is the national emblem of Lebanon and appears in the center of its flag. The spreading horizontal branches and flattened top, makes this easy to spot amongst the conical Douglas-firs and giant sequoias commonly seen in Portland neighborhoods.

278 Carya laciniosa Shellbark hickory
The genus name ‘Carya’ originates from the Greek word ‘karya’ used for walnut trees. The native range is from New York to Iowa, south to Tennessee and Oklahoma. It most frequently can be found in bottomlands along major streams and rivers.

G5 Continued...
137 Magnolia x soulangiana Saucer magnolia
1041 SW Vista Ave.
149 Styphnolobium japonica Japanese pagoda tree
3075 NW Cornell Rd.
158 Sequoiadendron giganteum Giant sequoia
2393 SW Park Pl, Unit 101
159 Cercidiphyllum japonicum Katsura
1132 SW Vista Ave.
168 Acer palmatum Japanese maple
2367 NW Kearney St.
172 Ulmus x hollandica 'Hollandica' Dutch elm
1150 SW King Ave.
189-190 Sciadopitys verticillata Umbrella pine
2870 NW Cornell Rd.
218 Platanus x acerifolia London planetree
2024 SW Howards Wy.

220 Pinus rudis Endlicher pine
2403 SW Jefferson St.
231 Ulmus americana American elm
625-635 NW 21st Ave.
244 Quercus phellos Willow oak
240 SW Wright Ave.
277 Cedrus atlantica Atlas cedar
2190 SW King Ct.
278 Carya laciniosa Shellbark hickory
1942 SW Montgomery Dr.
282 Sequoia sempervirens Coast redwood
701 NW Culpepper Ter.
313 Metasequoia glyptostroboides Dawn redwood
SW Bary Ln. in Hoyt Arboretum
1  *Ulmus americana*  American elm
1111 SW 10th Ave.

2  *Platanus x acerifolia*  London planetree
NWC SW Park & SW Main St.

14  *Magnolia acuminata*  Cucumber tree
1961 NW Glisan St.

35  *Juglans nigra*  Black walnut
1600 SW Salmon St.

109-112  *Crataegus x laveillei*  Lavalle hawthorn
1011 SW 12th Ave.

217  *Prunus x yedoensis*  Yoshino cherry
65 SW Front Ave.

219  *Ulmus x hollandica*  Dutch elm
1225 SW 6th Ave.

222-226  *Platanus occidentalis*  American sycamore
230 SW 2nd Ave.

1  *Ulmus americana*  American elm

*Planted in 1870 by Martin and Rosetta Burrell, this American elm is the second historic tree designated by Portland City Council in 1975. Once planted extensively as a street and lawn tree, the species has been devastated by Dutch elm disease (DED). There are new selections of *U. americana* that show moderate to high resistance to DED.*
3  *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree  
   1403 NE Weidler St.

33-34  *Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory  
   143 SE 32nd Ave.

39  *Catalpa speciosa* Northern catalpa  
   1126 SE 15th Ave.

103-104  *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree  
   2404 NE Clackamas St.

105-106  *Acer campestre* Hedge maple  
   2517 NE Multnomah St.

117  *Cornus nuttallii* Pacific dogwood  
   2944 SE Taylor St.

210  *Ulmus glabra* Wych elm  
   222 SE 17th Ave.

264  *Betula nigra* River birch  
   2104/2106 SE Yamhill St.

293  *Calocedrus decurrens* Incense cedar  
   SE 20th Ave. & SE Morrison St.

294  *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir  
   SE 20th Ave. & SE Morrison St.

295  *Acer macrophyllum* Bigleaf maple  
   SE 20th Ave. & SE Morrison St.

304  *Quercus macrocarpa* Bur oak  
   2921-2955 SE Washington St.

308  *Acer pseudoplatanus* Sycamore maple  
   2607 NE Wasco St.
33-34 *Carya laciniosa* Shellbark hickory
143 SE 32nd Ave.

68 *Pinus densiflora* Japanese red pine
110 NE 39th Ave.

90 *Populus x canadensis* Carolina poplar
3945 NE Couch Ave.

153-154 *Ostrya virginiana* American hop-hornbeam
221 NE 45th Ave.

160 *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* Katsura
SE 39th & Oak

192 *Zelkova serrata* Zelkova
4066 SE Oak St.

214 *Liquidambar styraciflua* American sweetgum
5104 NE Flanders St.

236 *Araucaria araucana* Monkey puzzle
419 NE Hazelfern Pl.

237 *Araucaria araucana* Monkey puzzle
415 NE Laurelhurst Pl.

241 *Acer palmatum* Japanese maple
3652 SE Alder St.

256 *Fraxinus americana* American ash
412 NE Hazelfern Pl.

265 *Davidia involucrata* var. *vilmoriniana* Hardy dove tree
4014 NE Laurelhurst Pl.

327 *Prunus* x *‘Shirotai’* Mt. Fuji flowering cherry
221 NE 58th Ave.
237 Araucaria araucana Monkey puzzle
The national tree of Chile, the genus name refers to the Araucanian people of central Chile to whose territory Araucaria is native. The common name supposedly comes from a comment made in England in the mid-1800s where an observer remarked that it would puzzle a monkey to climb this tree.

68 Pinus densiflora Japanese red pine
Historically, the Japanese red pine has been one of the most important species used in Japanese architecture. Principle structural woods in most surviving structures of the Muromachi period (14th-16th centuries) and the Edo period (1603-1867) are Pinus densiflora and Pinus thunbergii.
On April 12, 1973, a *Styphnolobium japonica* seedling was given to Elaine Cogan by Pat Nixon in the White House for recognizing the outstanding design of Pettygrove Park. According to Mrs. Nixon, the seedling was from President Nixon’s favorite tree on the White House grounds.
279 *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir
13931 NE Glisan St.

Douglas-fir are a favorite food source for Douglas squirrels, also called chickarees, and other rodents, who eat the small, winged seeds found inside the cones.
9 Quercus rubra Northern red oak
1961 SW Vista Ave.

53 Fraxinus latifolia Oregon ash
2038 SW Myrtle St.

125 Sequoiadendron giganteum Giant sequoia
2896 SW Patton Rd.

126 Fagus sylvatica f. pendula Weeping beech
2417 SW 16th Ave.

133 Magnolia grandiflora Southern magnolia
1410 SW Harrison St.

148 Pseudotsuga menziesii Douglas-fir
2525 SW Montgomery Dr.

157 Quercus garryana Oregon white oak
SW Patton Rd. & SW Old Orchard Rd.

221 Sequoiadendron giganteum Giant sequoia
2234-2238 SW Vista Ave.

246 Metasequoia glyptostroboides Dawn redwood
2562 SW Hillcrest Dr.

278 Carya laciniosa Shellbark hickory
1942 SW Montgomery Dr.

283 Abies concolor White fir
2156 SW Laurel St.
37  *Magnolia grandiflora* Southern magnolia
   212 SW Meade St.

47  *Ulmus glabra* Camperdownii Camperdown elm
   3040 SE McLoughlin Blvd.

54  *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* Copper beech
   1875 SW Park Ave.

173 *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* Copper beech
   Located next to the Customs House
   that was built in 1921 as one of seven
   Carnegie-funded branch libraries in
   Portland. The copper beech has leaves
   that emerge reddish-purple and turn
   green as they mature.

174  *Carya ovata* Shagbark hickory
   2909 SW 2nd Ave.

179  *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
   SW Lane St. & SW Corbett Ave.
   (Heritage Tree Park)
4 Quercus garryana Oregon white oak
   2137 SE 32nd Pl.
30 Ulmus minor 'Variegata' Tartan elm
   2120 SE 24th Ave.
40 Platanus x acerifolia London planetree
   1816 SE 21st Ave.
41 Aesculus flava Yellow buckeye
   3387 SE Tibbetts St.
49 Tilia platyphyllos Bigleaf linden
   2204 SE 11th Ave.
58 Juglans nigra Black walnut
   1942 SE 30th Ave.
61 Pinus monticola Western white pine
   1726 SE 24th Ave.

63 Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea Copper beech
   2401 SE 26th Ave.
64 Castanea sativa Spanish chestnut
   2401 SE 26th Ave.
91 Quercus coccinea Scarlet oak
   2510 SE Sherman St.
97 Rhododendron ponticum Ponticum rhododendron
   1905 SE Larch Ave.
167 Sequoia sempervirens Coast redwood
   3381 SE Francis St.
175-176 Quercus rubra Northern red oak
   Powell Park

H7 Continues on next page...
184 Umbellularia californica Oregon myrtle
204 Malus x domestica Gravenstein apple
251 Taxus baccata English yew
271 Carya illinoinensis Pecan
280 Liriodendron tulipifera Tulip tree
287 Ulmus glabra ‘Camperdownii’ Camperdown elm
318 Ulmus americana American elm

30 Ulmus minor ‘Variegata’ Tartan elm
A variegated cultivar of U. minor, which originated in France in the 1770s. A rare specimen, this Tartan elm may be the only representative in Portland.

251 Taxus baccata English yew
English yew has been cultivated in England for over 1,000 years. It is native to Europe, northern Africa and southwest Asia. The genus name ‘Taxus’ is the Latin name for yews, while ‘baccata’ means “fruit-bearing,” referring to the bright red arils they produce.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>Quercus garryana</em> Oregon white oak</td>
<td>2137 SE 32nd Pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><em>Aesculus flava</em> Yellow buckeye</td>
<td>3387 SE Tibbets St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td><em>Liriodendron tulipifera</em> Tulip tree</td>
<td>1208 SE 53rd Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td><em>Quercus rubra</em> Northern red oak</td>
<td>5700 SE Taylor St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td><em>Sequoia giganteum</em> Giant sequoia</td>
<td>5511 SE Hawthorne Blvd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td><em>Sequoia sempervirens</em> Coast redwood</td>
<td>3381 SE Francis St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td><em>Calocedrus decurrens</em> Incense cedar</td>
<td>1144 SE 55th Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td><em>Fagus sylvatica</em> European beech</td>
<td>4343 SE Madison St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td><em>Ginkgo biloba</em> Ginkgo</td>
<td>1836 SE 51st Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td><em>Prunus avium</em> Royal Ann cherry</td>
<td>3415 SE Kelly St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td><em>Fagus sylvatica</em> European beech</td>
<td>5925 SE Madison St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209</td>
<td><em>Cedrus deodara</em> Deodar cedar</td>
<td>5925 SE Madison St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td><em>Carya illinoinensis</em> Pecan</td>
<td>3329 SE Madison St.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*H8 Continues on next page...*
165  *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia
Native to the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains in California. Mature trees will often grow to 200-275’ tall, 15-20’ in diameter and weigh 200 or more tons. Giant sequoias may live 2,000-3,000 years.

165  *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia

298  *Catalpa bignonioides* Southern catalpa
Southern catalpa is native to a small area that extends from central Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia south to the Florida panhandle. The genus name, ‘Catalpa’, comes from the Aniyunwiya (Cherokee) name for the tree.

H8 Continued...

280  *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree
1602 SE 32nd Pl.

288-289  *Lagerstroemia indica* Crape myrtle
4201 SE Franklin St.

298  *Catalpa bignonioides* Southern catalpa
3401 SE Clinton St.

307  *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia
5810 SE Taylor St.

323  *Juglans x paradox* Paradox walnut
5024 SE Mill St.

345  *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Boulevard™' Boulevard cypress
3401 SE Clinton St.

346  *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* Copper beech
3839 SE Woodward St.
62  *Tilia platyphyllos*  Bigleaf linden
   6325 SE Division St.

152  *Sequoiadendron giganteum*  Giant sequoia
   6325 SE Division St.

208  *Fagus sylvatica*  European beech
   5925 SE Madison St.

209  *Cedrus deodara*  Deodar cedar
   5925 SE Madison St.

301  *Sequoia sempervirens*  Coast redwood
   7617 SE Main St.

The coast redwood is native to the extreme southwest of Oregon to central California. The species is rarely found more than 25 miles from the Pacific Ocean or beyond the influence of coastal fog.
Edward and Ester Rogers moved to Oregon in 1875 and purchased the farmhouse and 180 acres of Andrew Tigard's farm. Ester planted this ponderosa pine when it was only a seedling. She had collected it as a souvenir during a family vacation to the coast. 

102 *Ulmus x hollandica* 'Vegeta' Dutch elm
4534 SW 60th Pl.

120 *Ulmus minor* Smoothleaf elm
6125 SW Boundary St.

130 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine
4504 SW Shattuck Rd.

309 *Cedrus atlantica*
Blue Atlas cedar
7000 SW 63rd Ave.
75 Quercus garryana Oregon white oak
   4620 SW 29th Pl.
139-140 Pinus ponderosa Ponderosa pine
   4825 SW Dosch Park Ln.
141-143 Quercus garryana Oregon white oak
   4825 SW Dosch Park Ln.
144 Pinus strobus Eastern white pine
   4825 SW Dosch Park Ln.
145 Thuja plicata Western redcedar
   4825 SW Dosch Park Ln.
146 Calocedrus decurrens Incense cedar
   4825 SW Dosch Park Ln.
147 Picea sitchensis Sitka spruce
   4711 SW Campbell Ct.
169 Thuja plicata Western redcedar
   6215 SW 27th Ave.
216 Quercus garryana Oregon white oak
   5739 SW Cheltenham Dr.
290 Malus x domestica Yellow bellflower apple
   4700-4799 SW Campbell Ct.
15  *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore
   SE Holgate Blvd. & SE 32nd Ave.
17  *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree
   3104 SE Gladstone St.
57  *Cunninghamia lanceolata* China fir
   1104 SE Mall St.
132 *Cladrastis kentukea* Yellowwood
   2425 SE Bybee Blvd.
187-188 *Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo
   3203 SE Woodstock Blvd.

191  *Quercus palustris* Pin oak
   2825 SE Tolman St.
204  *Malus x domestica* Gravenstein apple
   4017 SE 9th Ave.
292  *Davidia involucrata* Dove Tree
   2425 SE Bybee St.
296  *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Port Orford cedar
   3203 SE Woodstock Blvd.
321  *Malus x domestica* Gravenstein apple
   5003 SE 34th Ave.
15 *Platanus occidentalis* American sycamore  
SE Holgate Blvd. & SE 32nd Ave.  

18 *Pinus radiata* Monterey pine  
5330 SE 37th Ave.  

20 *Quercus velutina* Black oak  
3203 SE Woodstock Blvd.  

38 *Liriodendron tulipifera* Tulip tree  
5450 SE 40th Ave.  

150 *Juglans nigra* Black walnut  
4404 SE 35th Ave.  

180 *Aesculus flava* Yellow buckeye  
5511 SE 44th Ave.  

181 *Pinus coulteri* Coulter pine  
5352 SE 37th Ave.  

186 *Carpinus caroliniana* American hornbeam  
4327 SE Ellis St.  

187-188 *Ginkgo biloba* Ginkgo  
3203 SE Woodstock Blvd.  

194-195 *Carya illinoinensis* Pecan  
SE Steele St. & SE 47th Ave.  

196 *Aesculus californica* California buckeye  
5527 SE Tolman St.  

197 *Pinus monophylla* Single-needle pinyon  
5527 SE Tolman St.  

268 *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak  
5813 SE Steele St.  

*18 Continues on next page...*
197 *Pinus monophylla* Single-needle pinyon
The world's only single-needle pine is native to Mexico and the southwest United States. When mature, edible seeds can be harvested and are enjoyed by people, birds and other wildlife.

321 *Malus x domestica* Gravenstein apple
An heirloom variety, Gravenstein apple trees have been planted in orchards for almost 350 years. The variety has origins in 17th century Denmark, but can be found in orchards from Nova Scotia to the Pacific Northwest.

I8 Continued...

296 *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* Port Orford cedar
3203 SE Woodstock Blvd.

300 *Cedrus deodara* Deodar cedar
3735 SE Woodstock Blvd.

302 *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak
4706 SE 58th Ave.

315 *Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut
4741 SE 36th Pl.

321 *Malus x domestica* Gravenstein apple
5003 SE 34th Ave.
31  *Juglans nigra* Black walnut
7703 SE Martins St.

324  *Arbutus menziesii* Madrone
8018 SE Bush St.

333  *Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii' Camperdown elm
4223 SE 67th Ave.

324  *Arbutus menziesii* Madrone

Madrone is native to the coastal belt along the Pacific Ocean, from the Pacific Northwest to California. The name madrone is derived from the name, madroño, the Spanish name for the closely related strawberry tree (*A. unedo*). In 1769, during an expedition to California, the Spanish missionary, Father Juan Crespi, came across the tree so similar to the madroño of Spain that he referred to it as such.
Oregon white oak has a deep tap root, which helps the tree survive the dry Oregon summer climate. In fact, summer watering can cause root rot; therefore these trees are not suitable for irrigated lawns.
211  *Prunus avium* Cherry
15512 SE Powell Blvd.

260  *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir
Powell Butte Nature Park

260  *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas-fir
Douglas-fir has had several scientific names since Archibald Menzies brought back a sample to the British government in 1792. It was first named *Pinus taxifolia* in 1803, because its needles were similar to a yew tree. However, it wasn’t until 1950 that the name *Pseudotsuga menziesii* was proposed by João do Amaral Franco, a Portuguese botanist.
245  *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine  
8143 SW 37th Ave.

325-326  *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Dawn redwood  
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

330  *Taxodium distichum* Baldcypress  
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

331  *Pinus bungeana* Lacebark pine  
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

349  *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine  
4124 SW Canby St.

350  *Parrotia persica* Persian ironwood  
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

351  *Halesia monticola* Mountain silverbell  
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

352  *Acer pictum* Painted maple  
4600 SW Maplewood Rd.

---

331  *Pinus bungeana* Lacebark pine

Native to central and northern China, lacebark pine is prized for its exfoliating bark, which peels back to reveal a patchwork of colors, including white, olive, purple and silver. The mature bark is a milky-white, but patience is required! It can take up to 10 years before the tree’s bark starts to exfoliate.
52  Cryptomeria japonica  Cryptomeria  
7688 SW Capitol Hwy.

129  Platanus orientalis  Oriental planetree  
1032 SW Taylors Ferry Rd.

245  Pinus ponderosa  Ponderosa pine  
8143 SW 37th Ave.

316  Fagus sylvatica  European beech  
1357 SW Spring Garden St.

348  Pseudotsuga menziesii  Douglas-fir  
8207 SW 30th Ave.

129  Platanus orientalis  
Oriental planetree

The native range of the Oriental planetree is southeastern Europe into western Asia. It is naturally found along streams and floodplain riverbeds. Highly drought tolerant, this species is very adaptable and is resistant to the anthracnose disease that can be an issue to the American sycamore.
22  *Betula nigra* River birch  
7951 SE 7th Ave.

23  *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak  
825 SE Miller St.

48  *Nyssa sylvatica* Tupelo  
7951 SE 7th Ave.

171  *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak  
Willamette Park

**Betula nigra** River birch  
River birches are often found growing along river banks, where they help control erosion. The peeling bark is a beautiful cinnamon color. River birch wood was once used for ox yokes, wooden shoes and other farm products.
16  *Fagus sylvatica* f. *purpurea* Copper beech
1579 SE Nehalem St.

21  *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
1224 SE Sellwood Blvd.

22  *Betula nigra* River birch
7951 SE 7th Ave.

23  *Quercus garryana* Oregon white oak
825 SE Miller St.

32  *Carya tomentosa* Mockernut hickory
1609 SE Umatilla St.

48  *Nyssa sylvatica* Tupelo
7951 SE 7th Ave.

100-101  *Aesculus hippocastanum* Common horsechestnut
1013 SE Lambert St.

115-116  *Juglans cinerea* Butternut
1584 SE Lexington St.

135-136  *Tilia americana* Basswood
8332 SE 16th Ave.

182  *Castanea dentata* American chestnut
1108 SE Lexington St.

242  *Juglans regia* English walnut
907 SE Bidwell St.

275  *Acer platanoides* Norway maple
7351 SE 31st Ave.

347  *Fagus sylvatica* European beech
7110 SE 29th Ave.
74  *Castanea sativa* Spanish chestnut
3436 SE Johnson Creek Blvd.

151  *Juglans nigra* Black walnut
4818 SE Tenino Dr.

332  *Quercus rubra* Northern red oak
6824 SE 34th Ave.

74  *Castanea sativa* Spanish chestnut
The common name, Spanish chestnut, probably derives from the history of England importing chestnuts from Spain, because they were considered to have a superior taste.
263 Acer saccharinum Silver maple
12456 SW Orchard Hill Rd.

Silver maples have a wide-spreading root system and a fast growth rate. The trees were a staple in many new homesteads on the frontier because of their rapid growth and adaptability to a variety of conditions.
Species Descriptions

**Abies concolor White fir PINACEAE**
- Native throughout the West at higher elevations.
- Can reach more than 150’ in height.
- Needles are 2-2.5” long, flat, in two rows, bluish-white.
- Cones are 3-5” long and olive brown in color.
- Bark is ashy gray, thick, with deeply cut fissures.
- Rare in Portland, especially large specimens.

**Abies grandis Grand fir PINACEAE**
- Native to the Pacific Northwest at lower elevations.
- Record height to 300’; more likely <150’.
- Needles can be up to 2” long; arranged in 2 ranks along the lower branches; if crushed, needles smell like tangerines.
- Cones appear near the top of tree, usually <5” long and greenish in color.
- Short-lived for firs: less than 400 years.
- Rare in Portland, #337 can be found in Pier Park by entering the park from the path south of N Reno Ave. It is located in the NW corner of the first intersection.

**Acer campestre Hedge maple SAPINDACEAE**
- Native of greater Europe and western Asia.
- Although it can grow to be nearly 100’ tall, it more often is a relatively small, bushy tree.
- Leaves are 3-5 lobed and lobes are blunt.
- Seed wings have a spread of 180°.
- Fall color is usually a bright yellow.
- Tree used for hedgerows (hence the name) in Europe.
- Not common in Portland. The two Heritage Trees are probably the largest in the city.

**Acer macrophyllum Bigleaf maple SAPINDACEAE**
- Native to the Pacific west coast from south Alaska to central California. Prolific in Oregon west of the Cascades.
- Can reach over 100’ but usually is less.
- Leaves are the largest of all maples: they are 5-lobed and can be over 15” wide.
- Flowers are yellow and on a raceme; double seeds hang in clusters and have tiny bristles irritating to the skin.
- Common in Portland. #295 was planted in commemoration of General Joseph Lane who came to Oregon on the Oregon Trail, was a territorial delegate to Congress, and became one of Oregon’s first U.S. senators.

**Acer palmatum Japanese maple SAPINDACEAE**
- Native to Japan, Korea, China.
- There are over 120 cultivars.
- Can grow to 50’ but is usually smaller.
- Species’ leaves are green and 7-lobed; cultivar leaves vary by color and shape. Fall color for species is red.
- Seed wings spread about 150°. Seeds are small.
- Common in Portland and used frequently by landscapers.

**Acer pictum Painted maple SAPINDACEAE**
- Native to Japan, China, Korea, Mongolia and Eastern Russia.
- Can reach more than 150’.
- Needles are 2-2.5” long, flat, in two rows, bluish-white.
- Cones are 3-5” long and olive brown in color.
- Bark is ashy gray, thick, with deeply cut fissures.
- Rare in Portland, especially large specimens.

**Acer platanoides Norway maple SAPINDACEAE**
- Native to Europe.
- Height can be greater than 100’.
- Leaves are 5-lobed and have sharp points.
- Seed wings have a spread of almost 180°.
- Fall color is yellow to gold; spring blossoms are chartreuse.
- Common in Portland as a street tree.
- An aggressive seeder, the tree is on Portland’s Nuisance Plant List and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.

**Acer pseudoplatanus Sycamore maple SAPINDACEAE**
- Native to Europe and western Asia.
- Height can be greater than 100’.
- Leaves are 5-lobed, thick, and dark green with long petioles (stems).
- Seeds hang in clusters like the bigleaf maple.
- Bark is flaky like a planetree or sycamore. It is called a sycamore in England.
- Fall color is negligible.
- The tree is on Portland’s Nuisance Plant List and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.

**Acer saccharinum Silver maple SAPINDACEAE**
- Native to eastern North America.
- Height can exceed 130’; a massive tree.
- Leaves are deeply 5-lobed, green on top and silvery beneath.
- Can be male (seedless), female, or bisexual. Blooms late winter/early spring. Winged seeds are reddish and U-shaped.
- Fall color can be negligible to yellowish.
- Somewhat common in Portland, though planting this species is strongly discouraged.

**Acer saccharum Sugar maple SAPINDACEAE**
- Native to eastern North America (Canada to Texas).
- Source of maple sugar.
- Can grow to 50’ but is usually smaller.
- Leaves are 5-lobed. It is on the flag of Canada.
- Winged seeds are U-shaped. Seed part is plump.
- Fall color is scarlet, orange, or yellow.
- Some of Portland’s trees do not achieve high fall color.
Aesculus californica California buckeye SAPINDACEAE
- Native to California.
- Usually does not exceed 30’ in height.
- 5 leaflets make a leaf shaped like a palm.
- Flowers are white or pink in clusters up to 10” long from May to August.
- In dry summers, tree can drop leaves by September.
- Rare in Portland. The seed for #196 was collected in California by Lambert Florin, a writer about the West, and planted at his Portland home on SE Tolman St.

Aesculus flava Yellow buckeye SAPINDACEAE
- Native to eastern U.S.
- Height can exceed 100’ but is usually less.
- Leaflets are 5 and make a palmate leaf.
- Flowers are pale yellow, 7”-long erect clusters in May.
- Nut husks have no prickles and are pear-shaped.
- Bark is varied-colored in plates and scales.
- Fall color is orange.
- Uncommon in Portland.

Aesculus hippocastanum Common horsechestnut SAPINDACEAE
- Native to mountainous Greece and Albania.
- Frequently reaches 100’ in height.
- Leaflets are 7 and make a palmate leaf.
- Flowers white in an erect cluster 8-12” in April/May.
- Nut husk is prickly and roundish.
- Bark is in plates.
- The tree is on the Nuisance Plant List and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.
- Common in Portland, especially in older neighborhoods.
- Baumann horsechestnut is a seedless variety introduced to the U.S. after 1850, but commonly offered in the early 1900s.

Araucaria araucana Monkey puzzle ARAUCARIACEAE
- Native to Chilean mountains.
- In the wild can attain over 100’ in height.
- A primitive conifer – the leaves are scaly, thick, overlapping, and very sharp.
- Tree is either male (with large oblong cones) or female (with round cones 6” across). Seeds are edible and tasty when heated.
- The Heritage Trees are males.

Arbutus menziesii Madrone ERICACEAE
- Native to the west coast from B.C. to southern California.
- In the wild can reach over 100’; less in the city.
- Tree is a broadleaf evergreen, shedding its old leaves bit by bit. Leaf is shiny and has a red petiole.
- Flowers are white clusters in early spring. Fruit is half-inch red ball in late summer.
- Bark is red-brown and exfoliates in patches to display smooth green-yellow beneath.
- Uncommon in Portland. Prefers dry hillsides. Over 50 years ago, large stands were on east bank of Willamette River.

Betula nigra River birch BETULACEAE
- Native to the eastern half of the U.S.
- Can attain over 100’ in height.
- Leaves are large for a birch, shiny on top and coarsely scalloped on edges.
- Flowers are male and female catkins on same limb.
- Bark on mature tree is dark brown to black and longitudinally fissured. Upper branches look birchlike.

Betula pendula European white birch BETULACEAE
- Native to Europe from Scandinavia to Asia Minor.
- Height rarely exceeds 100’. In Portland rarely exceeds 50’.
- Flowers are male and female catkins on same limb.
- Bark on young trees is white with occasional black triangles. Older trees have darker, fissured bark at the base.
- Fall color is yellow.
- The tree is on the Nuisance Plant List and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.
Calocedrus decurrens Incense cedar CUPRESSACEAE
- Native to Oregon, California to Baja California, and western Nevada.
- Tree has been known to reach >225’, but city height is usually 100’.
- Leaves are overlapping scales that when crushed are fragrant.
- Male pollen cones appear in winter; female cones appear later and look like urns until they open to look like duck bills.
- Bark is reddish-brown, furrowed, and shaggy.
- Lower branches can look like a person flexing arm muscles.
- Somewhat uncommon in Portland.
- #293 has a notable columnar form.

Carpinus betulus European hornbeam, BETULACEAE
- Native to Europe and Asia Minor.
- Capable of reaching heights up to 75’, though usually ranges between 40-60’.
- Alternate branching with doubly-toothed leaves and tapered ¼” long winter buds.
- Tree bears male and female flowers, or catkins.
- Bark is smooth and gray.
- This natural form is rare in Portland.

Carpinus caroliniana American hornbeam BETULACEAE
- Native to U.S. east of Mississippi to southern Mexico and Honduras.
- Height seldom exceeds 60’. Leaves 2-4” long, bright green. Fall color can be yellow to pink/purple.
- Bark on mature trees is blue-gray with sinews (another common name is muscle tree).
- Wood from this tree is very strong.

Carya illinoinensis Pecan JUGLANDACEAE
- Native to south-central U.S. and Mexico.
- Height can exceed 170’.
- Leaves are compound with 11-17 leaflets.
- In Portland the nuts do not ripen because of cool summer nights.
- Tree has both male and female catkins.
- No significant fall color. Foliage remains into November.

Carya ovata Shagbark hickory JUGLANDACEAE
- Native to eastern North America.
- Height can exceed 130’.
- Leaves are compound, usually with 5 leaflets. Leaves can be 14” long.
- Nuts ripen in Portland and are the best tasting of all hickories.
- Bark is in shaggy plates and is grayish.
- Wood is very heavy, hard, strong, tough, close-grained, and elastic.
- Uncommon in Portland.

Carya tomentosa Mockernut hickory JUGLANDACEAE
- Native to eastern North America.
- Height can reach 150’.
- Compound leaves with 7-9 leaflets. Leaves are downy underneath.
- Tree has male and female catkins. Nuts are good but very hard to crack.
- Bark is comparatively smooth.
- Wood is similar to shagbark hickory.
- Very rare in Portland; #32 may be the only one in the city.

Castanea dentata American chestnut FAGACEAE
- Native to eastern North America but now totally decimated in the East by a fungus from abroad.
- Height can exceed 100’.
- Leaves are large, lance-shaped, and toothy with downy petioles.
- Nut husks are round and covered with prickly spines; less sharp than the Spanish chestnut. Nuts are delicious when roasted and peeled.
- Wood has excellent non-rotting qualities.
- Very rare in Portland. Heritage Tree #182 is believed to be the only one in the city, although there are a few in the larger metropolitan area.

Castanea sativa Spanish chestnut FAGACEAE
- Native to southern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa.
- Height can reach 120’.
- Leaves are coarsely toothed and glossy, heart-shaped at base.
- Long male catkins in July and small female flowers.
- Nut husks are covered with penetrating prickly spines. The 1-3 nuts are delicious when roasted and peeled.
- Fall color is yellow.
- Susceptible to fungus blight but perhaps not so much as American chestnut.

Catalpa bignonioides Southern catalpa BIGNONIACEAE
- Native to Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi.
- Can reach 90’ but more often not over 50’.
- Large leaves (8” long) are fuzzy beneath, heart-shaped and have an unpleasant odor when crushed.
- Tubular flowers in fragrant 8” clusters, white with yellow and purple spotty throats that appear in mid-July.
- Seeds look like a long bean (8-15”) and persist in winter.
**Catalpa speciosa** Northern catalpa BIGNONIACEAE
- Native to southern Indiana and Illinois to northeast Arkansas.
- Can reach 100’ in height.
- Odorless leaves are 6-12” long with a pointy end.
- White tubular flowers are very large in clusters with yellow and purple throats. Seed pods are up to 18” long, looks like stout string bean, and persists in winter.
- Blooms mid to late June in Portland.
- Fall color can be bright yellow.
- More common than southern catalpa.

**Cedrus deodara** Deodar cedar PINACEAE
- Native from Tibet to Afghanistan. Name means “Timber of the Gods.”
- Height can exceed 100’ with records of 250’ in wild.
- Needles are the longest of the genus. Foliage silvery-green. Needles grouped in spurs along branch.
- Male cones appear in October to November and are full of pollen. Female cones are 3-4”, upright, and barrel-shaped.
- Branches are pendulous and top droops over a bit.

**Cedrus atlantica** Atlas cedar PINACEAE
- Native to Atlas and Riff Mountains of Algeria and Morocco.
- Can exceed 150’ in height.
- Needles are olive green, except most cultivars are shades of blue-gray. Needles occur in lush clusters of spurs long the branch.
- Male cones are abundant in mid-autumn. Female cones are barrel-shaped and borne upright on branch.
- Many cultivars of this species, most very blue.

**Cedrus libani** Cedar of Lebanon PINACEAE
- Native to mountains of Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon.
- Can reach over 120’ in height.
- Needles are longer and less lush than Atlas cedar. Color is light green (new growth) to dark green (old growth).
- Female cones are larger than Atlas cedar; there are fewer on tree.
- Branching is more layered than other Cedrus species.
- Very rare in Portland. #6 was probably planted sometime in the late 19th century by nurseryman Henry Miller, one of Portland’s first florists.

**Cercidiphyllum japonicum** Katsura CERCIDIPHYLLACEAE
- Native to Japan.
- Height can exceed 100’ but usually is <80’.
- Leaves are round and heart-shaped, turning green in summer, and pink/orange in fall.
- Male and female are separate trees. Flowers and fruit inconspicuous.
- Tree can be multi-trunked and wide-spreading when mature.
- Genus name refers to the similarity of its leaves (phyllum) with those of the redbud (Cercis).

**Cercis siliquastrum** Judas tree FABACEAE
- Native to southwest Europe and southwest Asia.
- Height rarely exceeds 50’.
- Leaves are heart-shaped but have no point at the tip.
- Flowers are dark rose and reminiscent of pea flowers.
- Genus name comes from the Greek kerkis meaning a weaver's shuttle in reference to the shape of the seed pods.
- Very rare in Portland. #203 is quite old and large.

**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana** Port Orford cedar CUPRESSACEAE
- Native to SW Oregon and NW California.
- Typically, 40-60’ tall as a landscape tree, but can reach 200’ in the wild.
- Has a narrow, pyramidal, and buttressed trunk.
- Branches are short and droop at the tips.
- Flattened frond-like twigs are arranged horizontally, developing white “X” markings on the underside.
- A very important horticultural tree, with over 300 cultivars.
- The species is threatened by an introduced pathogenic root rot (Phytophthora lateralis), resulting in the elimination of many natural stands.

**Chamaecyparis pisifera ‘Boulevard™’** Boulevard cypress CUPRESSACEAE
- Slow growing conifer that usually reaches heights of 25+’.
- Needles are awl-shaped, with soft, silvery blue-gray foliage.
- This cultivar originated as a sport of C. pisifera ‘Squarrosa’ in 1934 (Boulevard Nurseries, Middletown, RI The Tree Center & The American Conifer Society); or George Hall in 1862 (U of Arkansas).
**Cladrastis kentukea** Yellowwood FABACEAE
- Native to southwestern U.S.
- Height seldom exceeds 80’.
- Compound leaves with 5-9 leaflets that alternate on the leaf stem (rare for the family). Fall foliage is yellow.
- Flower resembles white wisteria and hangs in clusters 12” long. 3” seed pods look like pea pods and tend to appear in alternate years.
- Heartwood is bright yellow.
- Uncommon in Portland. #132 is largest of five in a row.

**Cornus nuttallii** Pacific dogwood CORNACEAE
- Native to coastal B.C., western Washington and Oregon to Sierra Nevada.
- Height can reach 100’ but is usually less.
- Leaf has smooth margins with relatively few unbranching veins.
- Flowers are inconspicuous but surrounding white bracts (4-7) look like petals. Bloom can occur in mid-spring and again in late summer.
- Fruit is an orange to scarlet “berry.”
- Susceptible to a disease called anthracnose, which can kill the tree limb by limb.
- Fairly common in Portland but disappearing due to disease.

**Crataegus x lavallei** Lavalle hawthorn ROSACEAE
- Can reach 40’ but usually shorter.
- Leaves dark green and glossy; can turn bronzy-red in fall but will stay on the tree until December.
- White flowers in clusters turn into large (1/2”) orange-red fruit in fall that remains on tree into winter.
- Fairly common in Portland.

**Cryptomeria japonica** Cryptomeria CUPRESSACEAE
- Native to Japan and China.
- Can reach over 100’ but in cultivation is usually less.
- Evergreen, short, needle-like foliage can turn bronze in winter.
- Seed cones are small (<1”) and often in clusters.
- A very important timber tree in Japan.
- Rare in Portland.

**Cunninghamia lanceolata** China fir CUPRESSACEAE
- Native to China.
- In wild can exceed 100’.
- Needles are very sharp and 2-ranked along stem; entire branches can turn brown making it look unhealthy.
- Cones about 1.5” long, prickly, and grow in clusters.
- Often multi-trunked.
- Not common in Portland.

**Davidia involucrata** Dove tree NYSSACEAE
- Also known as the handkerchief tree or ghost tree.
- Native to China.
- Can reach 100’ but this is rare.
- Leaves are heart-shaped and tend to be malodorous.
- Flowers are very small but have two white bracts, one larger than the other, hence its common name: the tree looks like hundreds of doves are sitting on the branches when in flower.
- Fruit is roundish, green, hard, and about 1.5” in width on a 3” stalk.
- Fall color is a muted yellow.
- Very rare in Portland, although #265 is more common than the species tree. #292 was planted in 1952.

**Diospyros virginiana** American persimmon EBENACEAE
- Native to the southeastern U.S.
- Grows to 60’ tall and 2’ in diameter.
- Simple, alternate ovate-oblong leaves are 4-6” long.
- Fragrant white dioecious flowers appear in spring.
- Fruit is orange and 1.5” in diameter. Unripe fruit is extremely astringent but sweet and edible when ripe. Fruit persists on tree into late fall and may be improved by frost.
- Bark is dark brown or dark gray and deeply divided into plates.
- Rare in Portland.

**Fagus sylvatica** European beech FAGACEAE
- Native to Europe.
- Can reach over 100’ in height and spread.
- Leaves vary in color: species is green, but cultivars can be purplish or coppery. Shape can vary with wavy margins or a deeply cut-leaf.
- Flowers are inconspicuous; nuts small but edible.
- Fall color is unexceptional.
- Common in Portland, especially copper and purple varieties.
- #54 was planted in the 1890s; #16 planted in 1892; #155 was planted about 1916 at the John Linden Bowman home.

**Fraxinus americana** American ash OLEACEAE
- Native to the eastern half of the U.S. and southern Ontario.
- Height can reach over 100’.
- Compound leaves usually with 7-9 leaflets that are pale beneath (another common name is white ash).
- Dioecious with flowers appearing before leaves.
- Bark has diamond-shaped ridges.

**Fraxinus latifolia** Oregon ash OLEACEAE
- Native from Washington to California, often along water courses.
- Record height is 150’, but usually only grow up to 60’.
- Compound leaf with 5-7 dull green leaflets.
- Male and female flowers occur on separate trees. Fruit hangs in large clusters and has a single wing.
- Fall color is an attractive yellow.
- Very rare in Portland.
**Ginkgo biloba** Ginkgo GINKGOACEAE
- Native to China.
- With age can become huge in height and trunk circumference. Can live over 1,000 years.
- Leaves are fan-shaped.
- Males and females are usually different trees. The most primitive broad-leaved tree. Female “nut” smells bad, but when properly prepared, is delicious.
- Fall color is a glorious yellow; leaves fall almost all at once.
- Rather common in Portland.
- #187 and 188 are large females; #73 is a male.

**Halesia monticola** Mountain silverbell
STYRACACEAE
- Native to Appalachian Mountains of Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia.
- Reaches heights 40 – 80’.
- Clusters of bell-shaped white flowers in April or May.
- Young bark appears striped but breaks into chunks and can flake off the mature tree.
- Four-winged fruits dry to 2” long tan drupes by fall.
- Rare in Portland.

**Juglans cinerea** Butternut JUGLANDACEAE
- Native to eastern North America.
- Can exceed 100’.
- Leaves are compound with 11-17 leaflets; bright olive green and slightly fuzzy, sticky.
- Nuts have sweet flavor and are somewhat easy to crack.
- Tree trunk is usually short with gray bark.
- Fall color is often golden yellow.
- Very rare in Portland.

**Juglans nigra** Black walnut JUGLANDACEAE
- Native to eastern North America.
- Can exceed 160’.
- Leaves are compound with 13-27 leaflets.
- Nuts are tasty but hard to crack and extract the meat.
- Wood is extremely valuable.
- Fall foliage is yellow.
- Common in Portland. Many planted over 100 years ago.
- #35 was planted in the late 19th century on the Jacob Kamm estate, 13 acres bordered by SW Salmon, SW Jefferson, SW 14th and SW 18th. The Kamm house was moved in 1950 to SW 20th and Jefferson to make way for Lincoln High School.

**Juglans regia** English walnut JUGLANDACEAE
- Native to Poland and east to much of Asia.
- Can exceed 100’ but usually shorter; spread often equals height.
- Compound leaves with 5-9 leaflets.
- Flowers, like all *Juglans*, are catkins. Fruit is the well-known nut.
- Bark on mature trees is gray and in smooth plates.
- Fall color is of no consequence.
- Fairly common in Portland, especially in older neighborhoods.

**Juglans x paradox** Paradox walnut JUGLANDACEAE
- Hybrid cross between English walnut and northern California black walnut.
- First cultivated by Luther Burbank in Santa Rosa, California.
- Often used as a rootstock for other walnut species.
- Compound leaves with 11-15 leaflets.

**Lagerstroemia indica** Crape myrtle LYTHRACEAE
- A small landscape tree, usually 10-30’ tall at maturity.
- The individual flowers are ruffled and crinkly and look like crepe paper.
- Flowers are borne in summer in big showy clusters and can be white, pink, purple, lavender or red depending on the cultivar.
- Fruits are brown or black, and when mature they dry and split, releasing disk-shaped seeds.
- Peeling bark, pale brown to gray, is an attractive winter feature.
- Native to China and Korea, it is now naturalized in some parts of the U.S.
- #288 and #289 are the first two hybrids of their kind and were obtained from the National Arboretum.
**Larix kaempferi** Japanese larch PINACEAE
- Native to Japan where it is an important tree in forestry plantations. The wood is tough and durable, used for general construction work, fencing, and bonsai.
- Tree is a medium to large-sized, deciduous conifer tree reaching 60-90’ tall.
- Leaves are needle-like, light glaucous green, 1-2” long; they turn bright yellow to orange before they fall in the autumn, leaving pinkish-brown shoots bare until the next spring.
- Medium brown cones are stalked and 1-1.5” long. Scales are overlapped, forming a rosette appearance. The old cones commonly remain on the tree for many years, turning dull grey-black.
- Uncommon in Portland.

**Liquidambar styraciflua** American sweetgum ALTINGIACEAE
- Native to eastern and southern North America and south to Nicaragua.
- Record height of 200’ but usually <100’.
- Leaves are 5-lobed and look a little like maple leaves, except they are alternate instead of opposite.
- Flowers are inconspicuous. The fruit is prickly 1” ball (“gumball”) and tends to litter the ground.
- Named for the fragrant resin under bark.
- Common in Portland.

**Liriodendron tulipifera** Tulip tree MAGNOLIACEAE
- Native to the U.S. east of Mississippi River.
- Record height to 200’; many well over 100’.
- Leaves are 4-lobed but look almost square.
- Flowers resemble orangey-green tulips, very attractive but difficult to see because of green leaves; seed pods resemble 2”-long bristles of a paint brush.
- Fall foliage is gold yellow.
- Fairly common in Portland.
- #3 was planted near the George Nicolai home in the 1890s.

**Magnolia acuminata** Cucumber tree MAGNOLIACEAE
- Native to the eastern U.S.
- Can reach 125’ in height but usually is somewhat shorter.
- Leaves are 7-10” long, smooth-edged, dark green on the top and slightly fuzzy beneath; tip is pointed.
- Flowers are greenish-yellow, tulip-shaped, and appear with the leaves. Fruit cone/pod resembles a small cucumber and later turns pink to red with red seeds.
- Fall color can be pleasant yellow but more often drab.
- Rare in Portland.
- #14 is perhaps the largest cucumber tree in the city. It was planted around 1900 on the estate of Cicero Horatius Lewis who owned the only house ever to be built on this block (in 1879-80). The house was razed in 1917 to make room for the park attached to Couch School (now called Metropolitan Learning Center).

**Magnolia grandiflora** Southern magnolia MAGNOLIACEAE
- Native to the southeast U.S.
- In the wild can exceed 100’ at maturity.
- Leaves are thick, leathery, and evergreen; up to 12” long; lustrous on top with coppery fuzz beneath (some cultivars lack fuzz).
- Flowers appear over several weeks in summer: they are creamy-white, fragrant, and 8-10” across.
- Fruit pod/cone is 6” long with red seeds.
- Tree is a broad-leaf evergreen.

**Magnolia x soulangiana** Saucer magnolia MAGNOLIACEAE
- Hybrid created in France circa 1820. A cross between M. denudata and M. liliiflora. Many cultivars exist.
- Height does not exceed 50’ but the spread does.
- Leaves have smooth margins and are about 6” long.
- Flowers are tulip-like at first, then open to a “saucer” shape of 6” with 9 petals.
- Fruit matures to scarlet seeds.
- Fall color is insignificant.
- Common in Portland.

**Malus x domestica** Gravenstein apple ROSACEAE
- The orchard apple is of ancient hybrid origin. The Gravenstein is a cultivar that came to the U.S. from Germany in the early 1820s. It will not pollinate other apple trees.
- Orchard apples seldom exceed 50’ in height.
- Leaves are toothed.
- Flowers are the typical apple blossom. Gravenstein fruit has red stripes on yellow.
- Gravensteins are commercially grown in northwest California.
- Orchard apples are rather common in Portland.
- #204 is possibly the last remaining tree of an extensive apple orchard planted by Gideon Tibbetts who came to Oregon in 1847 and died in 1887.
- #290 is over 160 years old; it is an Oregon State Heritage Tree and is recognized by the Home Orchard Society.

**Metasequoia glyptostroboides** Dawn redwood CUPRESSACEAE
- Native to provinces of Sichuan and Hubei, China.
- Tree was thought extinct until rediscovered by botanists in 1941 and introduced to U.S. in 1948 as seeds.
- Height can reach 165’ in native habitat.
- Deciduous conifer with opposite leaves.
- Cones are 1” long, resemble coast redwood cones.
- Fall color is apricot/gold before fall leaf drop.
- #254 was planted from seed in 1948. The planter was Ruth Hansen, a founder of the American Rhododendron Society, the Crystal Springs Rhododendron Garden, and the Oregon Native Plant Society.
- #313 was the first tree to bear cones in the Western hemisphere in 8 million years.
**Nyssa sylvatica** Tupelo NYSSACEAE
- Native to the eastern U.S. and south into Mexico.
- Heights can exceed 125’.
- Leaves have a smooth margin, are glossy above and paler beneath, and 5” in length.
- Males and females are on separate trees. Flowers are inconspicuous; fruit on female trees looks like dark blue olives in groups of 2-3.
- Fall foliage is a spectacular yellow-apricot to scarlet.

**Ostrya virginiana** American hop-hornbeam BETULACEAE
- Native to central and eastern North America.
- Height can reach 70’ but is usually less.
- Leaves are double-toothed, yellowish-green on top, paler beneath, and slightly hairy.
- Distinctive seeds resemble a drooping cluster of hops; each nutlet is enclosed in a papery envelope. Pale green at first, it becomes brown before dropping in fall.
- Wood is strong, hard, and good for tool handles.
- Rare in Portland.

**Parrotia persica** Persian ironwood HAMAMELIDACEAE
- Native to Iran, Iraq.
- Capable of reaching heights up to 90’, though usually ranges between 20-50’.
- This species can grow as a single trunk or as a multi-stemmed shrub.
- Leaves emerge reddish-purple, become green in summer and then turn yellow, orange and red in fall.
- Bark exfoliates to show green, white or tan patches.
- The species and some cultivars are now being planted as street trees in Portland.

**Paulownia tomentosa** Empress tree PAULOWNIACEAE
- Native to China and Korea.
- Height can approach 100’.
- Leaves are very large, heart-shaped, and fuzzy; they resemble the leaf of a sunflower.
- Flowers appear in long (1’) upright clusters; fragrant, violet in color; resembling giant snapdragons.
- Fruit is a large capsule full of tiny seeds; it was packing material of the 19th century protecting shiploads of china from Asia. The pods were tossed out along the East Coast railroad tracks, causing this tree to naturalize in the eastern U.S.
- Tree is fast-growing. Wood is used in Japan for sandals (geta) and some furniture.
- The tree is on the Nuisance Plant List and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.
- #51 is located at the Metropolitan Learning Center and was planted late 1800s.

**Picea sitchensis** Sitka spruce PINACEAE
- Native to the Pacific coast from southern Alaska to northern California.
- In the wild can reach over 300’.
- Foliage is evergreen, needle-like, sharp, and whitish beneath but green on top.
- Seed cones are 2-4” long and tan with papery scales.
- Bark is thin and scaly.
- Wood has good strength-to-weight ratio; used for musical instruments and the Spruce Goose.
- Not common in Portland (too far from the coast).

**Pinus bungeana** Lacebark pine, PINACEAE
- Native to Northern and Central China.
- Reaches heights of 50’ with a range of 30-50’.
- 2-4” long needles grow in bunches of three.
- Striking bark with a mottled pattern of gray, green, and light-colored plates.
- Yellow and brown cones are 2-2.5” in length.
- Rare in Portland.

**Pinus coulteri** Coulter pine PINACEAE
- Native from central California to Baja on rocky slopes.
- Height seldom exceeds 100’.
- Needles are 3 to a bundle, 6-14” long, stiff and sharp-pointed. Overall color of tree is green-blue.
- Seed cones are most massive of any pine, 8-14” long with a weight of 5-8 lbs. Cone scales have “claws” at the end.
- #181 was planted by Joseph A. Manning in the 1920s.

**Pinus densiflora** Japanese red pine PINACEAE
- Native to Japan, China, and Korea.
- Record heights in wild are over 160’.
- Needles are 2 to a bundle and 3-5” long.
- Seed cones are abundant, 1.5-2” long, and remain on the tree for several years.
- Bark is orangey-red, becoming gray on trunks of old trees.
- The small ‘Tanyosho’ cultivar resembles a mushroom or shaving brush when pruned.
**Pinus engelmannii** Apache pine PINACEAE
- Native to the mountains of southern New Mexico and Arizona into Mexico.
- Height does not exceed 100’.
- Needles 3-4 in bundle, 9-15” long and are used for basketry.
- Seed cones are 4-7” long.
- Tree is related to and looks like a long-needled Ponderosa pine.
- Rare in Portland.

**Pinus monophylla** Single-needle pinyon PINACEAE
- Native from southeast Idaho to northern Baja.
- Does not exceed 50’ in height.
- Needles are only 1 per bundle, 1-2” long, and round in cross section.
- Seed cones are quite round, bluish, and 1.5-3.5”. Seeds are edible.
- Very rare in Portland.
- The seed for #197 was collected in Rockland, Nevada by Lambert Florin, a writer about the West, and planted at his Portland home on SE Tolman.

**Pinus monticola** Western white pine PINACEAE
- Native from B.C. to Montana to southern California.
- Height can reach well over 200’.
- Needles 5 to a bundle, 3-5” long; tree color is bluish.
- Seed cones are 5-15” long and slightly curved.
- Botanic name means “mountain inhabiting,” but on Vancouver Island it grows to sea level.
- Rare in Portland.

**Pinus nigra** Austrian pine PINACEAE
- Native to eastern Europe.
- Height can exceed 100’.
- Needles are 2 to a bundle, 3-5.5” long, stiff, dark green and “sooty” looking.
- Seed cones are 2-4” long and in whorls of up to 6.
- Bark can have pink tinge between fissures.
- Common in Portland. #5 is believed to have been planted sometime in the late 19th century by nurseryman Henry Miller, one of Portland’s first florists.

**Pinus pinea** Italian stone pine PINACEAE
- Native to the European Mediterranean region.
- Rarely exceeds 100’ in height.
- Needles are 2 to a bundle, 4-6” long, and gray-green.
- Seed cones are large and nearly round and 4-6” long. Seeds are edible.
- Shape of mature tree resembles an open umbrella or mushroom.

**Pinus ponderosa** Ponderosa pine PINACEAE
- Native to western North America to Mexico.
- Height can exceed 250’.
- Needles usually in bundles of 3, 5-11” long, and yellow-green.
- Seed cones 3-5” long and prickly at scale tips.
- Mature bark is yellow-brown to orangeish in scaly plates with a smell of vanilla.

**Pinus radiata** Monterey pine PINACEAE
- Native to the central California coast.
- Height can exceed 150’.
- Needles are usually 3 per bundle, 2.5-5” long, and shiny bright green.
- Seed cones are 3-7” long, asymmetrical, and persist on the tree several years.
- Probably the most widely cultivated of the pines, it is farmed in New Zealand for timber.
- Very rare in Portland. #18 was planted by Joseph A. Manning in the early 1920s.

**Pinus rudis** Endlicher pine PINACEAE
- Native to the high mountains of Mexico.
- Needles are 5 to a bundle and 6-8” long.
- Seed cones are sessile and 3.5-4” long.
- Since tree #220 is large and planted on city property, it is hypothesized that Ernie Fischer, once curator of Hoyt Arboretum, collected or acquired the seed from Mexico or England and propagated it at a city nursery.

**Pinus sabiniana** Gray pine PINACEAE
- Native to the dry foothills of California’s Central Valley.
- Height can reach 160’. Tree is often multi-trunked.
- Needles are 3 per bundle, blue-green, 7-14” long, and drooping.
- Seed cones are 5-11” long and can weigh over 5 lbs.
- Bark is dark with plates.
- Very rare in Portland.

**Pinus strobus** Eastern white pine PINACEAE
- Native to eastern North America.
- In the wild the tree can reach 200’, but is usually <100’ in cities.
- Needles are 5 to a bundle, soft, 3-5.5” long, and silvery.
- Seed cones are 4-8” long, slightly curved, slender, and pitchy.
- Overall this tree has a soft look to it.

**Pinus taeda** Loblolly pine PINACEAE
- Native to southeast U.S.
- The leading commercial timber species in the South, it is grown in large plantations for fiber production and is called southern yellow pine.
- Needles occur in bundles of 3, sometimes twisted, and measure 4.5–8.5” long.
- Cones are red-brown and 3-6” long, maturing in early fall.
- The tip of the cone scales is armed with a short spine.
- Bark of older trees is ridged and furrowed, with somewhat rounded scaly plates.

**Pinus wallichiana** Himalayan pine PINACEAE
- Native to the Himalayas, east to Afghanistan to northern Burma.
- Can grow to 100’ tall in the city.
- Needles are 4-8” long and 5 per bundle.
- Cones are slender and 6-13” long.
- Very rare in Portland.
**Platanus occidentalis** American sycamore

**PLATANACEAE**
- Native from central to eastern U.S.
- Height can reach 175’ and circumference 30’; probably one of the largest (in diameter) deciduous hardwoods of North America.
- Leaves are maple-like, up to 14” wide with 3 slightly indented lobes, shiny above and hairy below.
- Fruit balls are solitary and persist into winter.
- Bark is brown, usually breaking off into plate-like scales.

**Platanus orientalis** Oriental planetree

**PLATANACEAE**
- Native from southwest Asia to Himalayas.
- Can exceed 150’ in height.
- Leaves are deeply 5-lobed, maple-like, up to 12” wide.
- Fruit balls 1-1.5”, 2-7 per chain.
- Bark peels off in plaques.
- Very rare in Portland.

**Platanus × acerifolia** London planetree

**PLATANACEAE**
- Reputed to be the first garden hybrid; originally in King Charles I of England’s garden in 1663. Parents are American sycamore and Oriental planetree. The king’s gardener planted these two close enough together to produce progeny.
- Heights can reach >150’ with a circumference >30’.
- Leaves somewhat resemble classic maple and can be up to 9” wide.
- Flowers are small; fruit in balls (1-2”), usually 2 in chain.
- Bark is mottled and exfoliating. The trunk of older trees can have large, wart-like bumps.
- Common in Portland.
- #2 was planted beside the Sylvester Farrell house in 1880.

**Populus × canadensis** Carolina poplar

**SALICACEAE**
- A hybrid between Eastern cottonwood (*P. deltoides*) and Lombardy poplar (*P. nigra* ‘Italica’), from 1830s.
- Height can reach 150’ with a circumference up to 20’.
- Leaves are heart-shaped and 3-5” long.
- All trees are male clones.
- Fairly common in Portland along streets with houses built 1900-1915.

**Prunus armeniaca** Apricot

**ROSACEAE**
- A deciduous tree, to 20-30 feet tall.
- Apricots are best suited to climates with consistently cold winters and short dry springs. Thus, in Portland fruit set does not always occur.
- Apricots are native to northeastern China. Commercial apricot fruit production in the U.S. is limited to California.
- #320 is very large for Portland and is estimated to be 100 years old.

**Prunus avium** Cherry

**ROSACEAE**
- The wild sweet cherry, the origin of today’s eating cherries, is native to Eurasia.
- Height can reach 100’.
- Flowers are white with 5 petals in clusters. Fruit depends on the cultivar; species fruit is bright red turning almost black.
- Fall color varies from yellow to orange and red.
- #206 is a Royal Ann cultivar; #211 dates from 1905.
- The tree is on the Nuisance Plant List and is no longer permitted to be planted on city property.

**Prunus pendula** Weeping cherry

**ROSACEAE**
- Native to Japan.
- Height is <50’.
- Leaves are 5” long and finely and sharply toothed.
- Flowers are white to pale pink, depending on tree; flowers bloom in March.
- A fairly common tree in Portland. #213 is perhaps 80 years old.

**Prunus × ‘Shirotae’** Mt. Fuji flowering cherry

**ROSACEAE**
- Graceful ornamental that commonly grows to 15-20’.
- Horizontal branching that dips down close to the ground.
- Mildly fragrant white flowers, with 5-11 petals.
- No fruits are produced by this cultivar.
- ‘Shirotae’ translates as snow white, in reference to the flower color.

**Prunus × yedoensis** Yoshino cherry

**ROSACEAE**
- Fast growing, graceful ornamental that commonly grows to 30-40’.
- Showy white to pink flowers in clusters of 3 to 6 (racemes), blooming March to April.
- Leaves are serrated, alternate, oval in shape and 2-4” long.
- Bark has large prominent lenticels.
- Fall color is yellow to bronze.
**Pseudotsuga menziesii** Douglas-fir *PINACEAE*
- Native from British Columbia to Mexico. The state tree of Oregon.
- Height can reach 300’ and circumference >35’.
- Needles are about 1” long and surround the shoot.
- Seed cone matures in one year, and is 3-4” long with 3-pronged bracts protruding under each scale. Male cones produce profuse yellow pollen in April.
- The most important timber tree in U.S.; very few old growth trees remain.
- Very common in Portland. #134 may be the largest in Portland. #294 was the inspiration for the name of the historic Lone Fir Cemetery.

**Pterocarya fraxinifolia** Caucasian wingnut *JUGLANDACEAE*
- Native to southwest Asia.
- Can exceed 100’ in height.
- Leaves compound with 11-25 leaflets, finely toothed.
- Male and female catkins. Seeds hang in long, 20” clusters looking like many stacked green wingnuts.
- Rare in Portland, except for the cluster of Heritage Trees.

**Quercus chrysolepis** Canyon live oak *FAGACEAE*
- Native from southwest Oregon, California, Baja, to Texas.
- Height can reach 100’ but usually less.
- Leaves are evergreen, 1-4” long; some have smooth margins, and others are spiny like holly; shiny on top and golden fuzz/felt beneath.
- Acorns are 1-2” long; cup is covered with golden wool.
- Very rare in Portland. #79 brought from California on a flat-bed truck in the 1920s and planted by Thomas Autzen at his house.

**Quercus coccinea** Scarlet oak *FAGACEAE*
- Native to the eastern U.S.
- Height can exceed 150’, more often not so tall.
- Leaves have pointy lobes (5-7) and deep, C-shaped sinuses; glossy green above and paler beneath.
- Acorns are ovoid, 0.5-1”; cup goes halfway down.
- Fall foliage is scarlet.
- Uncommon in Portland.

**Quercus garryana** Oregon white oak *FAGACEAE*
- Native from southern B.C. to central California.
- Height can be greater than 150’.
- Leaves are very dark green, leathery, with 5-7 rounded lobes. Brown leaves remain well into winter.
- Acorns are 1” long, ovoid, and cup is shallow.
- Somewhat common in Portland; a few trees 150-200 years old saved from development. #19 is perhaps the largest in the city. #179 was perhaps the largest in the city. #179 was saved from being removed for development in 1998.

**Quercus macrocarpa** Bur oak *FAGACEAE*
- A white oak native to the eastern and midwestern U.S. and south-central Canada.
- Fiddle-shaped leaves are alternate, thick, glossy, and large.
- Bark on the lower trunk has thick, vertical flattened ridges with very deep furrows.
- Acorns are large (1.5” long) and oval, with a thick cap that is fringed at the lower end covers almost the entire nut.

**Quercus prinus** Chestnut oak *FAGACEAE*
- Native from northeast to mid-south U.S.
- Height can reach 100’.
- Leaves are 4-10” long; shiny, yellow-green, smooth above, and pale green and hairy beneath. The margin is wavy with large, rounded teeth (10-12).
- Acorns are 1-1.5”, dark shiny brown; cup covers half way.
- Fall color is yellow to orange.
- Very rare in Portland.
- #89 was planted as a seedling in 1904.

**Quercus rubra** Northern red oak *FAGACEAE*
- Native from central to eastern North America.
- Height can exceed 150’.
- Leaves with 4-5 pointy lobes, sinuses about halfway to middle; dull green above and lighter beneath.
- Acorns are about 1” long.
- Old trees become huge in all aspects.
- Fall foliage can be red but varies to brownish.
- Common in Portland.
- #9 was planted in the early 1920s by Dr. A.S. Nichols.

**Quercus velutina** Black oak *FAGACEAE*
- Native to central and eastern U.S.
- Height can exceed 100’.
- Leaves are 5-9” long with 5-7 pointy lobes; shiny dark green above, yellow-green and often downy beneath.
- Acorns are longitudinally striated, 1/2-3/4”, and cup covers half.
- Bark is furrowed, and inner bark is yellow-orange.
- Fall color is dull red or orangey-brown.
**Rhododendron ponticum** Ponticum rhododendron
**ERICACEAE**
- Native from southern Spain and Portugal to Asia Minor.
- Height seldom exceeds 30’.
- Leaves are 9” long, obovate, dark & glossy, and evergreen.
- Flowers are up to 2”, funnel-shaped, reddish-purple, with 10-15 per truss.
- The 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, exposed visitors to new cultivars of rhododendrons never before seen in the Pacific Northwest.

**Salix babylonica** Weeping willow **SALICACEAE**
- Native to western China.
- Height can exceed 100’.
- Leaves are 2-6” long and finely toothed.
- Weeping willows in Portland (and just about anywhere) may be hybrids from several species. Sorting it all out is very difficult, so *S. babylonica* remains as the species.
- Fairly common in Portland.

**Sassafras albidum** Sassafras **LAURACEAE**
- Native to middle, southern and eastern North America.
- Capable of reaching 60’ height.
- Male and female trees, root sprouts can form a thicket.
- Three shapes of leaves: elliptical, mitten-shaped and three-lobed.
- Sassafras oils were once used in medicine and cooking but safrole is now banned as carcinogenic by US Food and Drug Administration.
- Fairly rare in Portland.

**Sciadopitys verticillata** Umbrella pine **SCIADOPITYACEAE**
- Native to Japan only on the island of Honshu.
- Height to 150’ but less than 100’ in cultivation.
- Needles are 3-6” long, in whorls resembling umbrella ribs with bright green coloring.
- Seed cones are 2-4” long, ovoid, first green then brown.
- Rather common in Portland, many about same size.
- #189 and #190 were planted around 1920.

**Sequoiadendron giganteum** Giant sequoia **CUPRESSACEAE**
- Native to western slopes of Sierra Nevadas.
- Height can exceed 275’, circumference >90’ (greatest in the world).
- Needles are gray-green, sharp, cord-like, and surround the shoot.
- Seed cones are 1.5-3.5” long and ovoid.
- Rather common in Portland. Can easily be spotted by height and pointy top. Many planted around 1900.

**Styphnolobium japonica** Japanese pagoda tree **FABACEAE**
- Native to China, Korea, and Vietnam (but not Japan).
- Height can approach 100’.
- Leaves are compound with 7-17 leaflets each with pointed tips.
- Flowers are pea-like, large creamy-white clusters (8-12” long); occur in late August, usually every other year; pod is bright green, 3-4” long.
- Uncommon in Portland. #149 was planted ca. 1910.

**Taxodium distichum** Baldcypress, **CUPRESSACEAE**
- Native to Southeastern United States.
- Grows to heights of 50-70’.
- Needle-like leaves with alternate branching.
- Cones are round and approximately 1” in diameter.
- A deciduous conifer with fall color that progresses from yellow to coppery orange.
- Relatively rare in Portland.

**Taxus baccata** English yew **TAXACEAE**
- Native to Europe, northern Africa, and southwest Asia.
- Height can exceed 100’. Age can exceed 1,500 years.
- Needles are short (<1.5”) and dark green, flat on branch.
- Females produce bright red berries in fall.
- Often found in cemeteries.
- Fairly common in Portland, usually as shrubs.
Thuja plicata  Western redcedar  CUPRESSACEAE
- Native from Alaska to northern California to western Montana.
- Height can exceed 200'.
- Needles scale-like, shiny on top with whitish "butterfly" mark on underside.
- Seed cones small (1/2"), upright, closed and green at first then turning brown and opening while still on tree.
- Bark is reddish-brown, furrowed, and peels off in shreds.
- Lumber is very valuable; old growth is rare.

Tilia americana  Basswood  MALVACEAE
- Native to eastern North America.
- Height can exceed 100'.
- Leaves are green on both sides, 4-10" long, heart-shaped, and toothed.
- Flowers are small and pale yellow in late June; 5 blooms per cluster suspended from a leaf-like bract.
- Seeds are round and remain on bract into fall.

Tilia platyphyllos  Bigleaf linden  MALVACEAE
- Native to Europe and southwest Asia.
- Height can reach 135'.
- Leaves are 5-7" long with tiny hairs on both sides, heart-shaped.
- Flowers are pale yellow in a cluster, suspended from a leaf-like bract; earliest of this genus to flower (late May/early June); the flowers are loved by bees.
- Fairly common in Portland in older neighborhoods.
- #62 is gigantic.

Tilia tomentosa  Silver linden  MALVACEAE
- Native to southeastern Europe, western Asia.
- Height can reach 135'.
- Deciduous tree, 50-70 ft (15-21 m) tall, dense, often with a rounded crown, erect branches.
- Leaves are alternate, simple, rounded, about 2-4 inches wide and long, abruptly pointed, base heart-shaped, coarsely serrated, dark green above and gray-tomentose below.
- Flowers, yellow-white, 5-10 per cluster, with a downy bract, appear in midsummer, one of the last Tilia to flower. Like all in the genus, the flowers are loved by bees.

Ulmus americana  American elm  ULMACEAE
- Native to central and eastern North America.
- Height can reach 160' but is usually <100'.
- Leaves are 3-6" long, doubly toothed, base unequal, dark green, shiny, smooth or rough above, and hairy or smooth below.
- Flowers are small, in drooping clusters, and appear before leaves.
- Winged seeds are 0.5" long with hairs along the edge.
- The trunk and limbs are vase-shaped leading to a rounded crown with arching branches.
- Common in Portland, but threatened by Dutch elm disease.
- #1 was planted in front of the home of Martin and Rosetta Burrell in 1870.

Ulmus glabra  Wych elm  ULMACEAE
- Native from Europe to northern and western Asia.
- Height can reach 150'.
- Leaves are 3-7" long, dark green & rough above, lighter and hairy beneath, coarsely toothed, roundish, and unequal at the base.
- Tree has a broad crown and has no suckers around the base of the trunk.
- Uncommon in Portland.

Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii'  Camperdown elm  ULMACEAE
- Native to Camperdown House near Dundee, Scotland. Found circa 1850 as a seedling creeping along the ground, a "sport" of the Wych elm. All Camperdown elms in the world came from this sport. Most trees are grafted onto understock at about 6-8' above ground.
- Height can reach 30'.
- Leaves are 6-8" long, 4-6" broad, double-toothed to a sharp point, base unequal, and rough on top.
- Flowers and seeds are similar to Wych elm.
- Fairly rare in Portland.

Ulmus x hollandica  Dutch elm  ULMACEAE
- A hybrid, most likely between smoothleaf elm (U. minor) and Wych elm (U. glabra). A lot of variations exist.
- Depending on hybrid origin, height can reach 120'.
- Leaves are usually 2.5-4.5" long, smooth above and fuzzy underneath, sometimes only along veins.
- Flowers vary; seeds similar to all elms.
- Elm trees often get named Dutch by default, lacking the characteristics defining other species. All elms except recent cultivars are susceptible to Dutch elm disease.
- Common in Portland.
- #46 was planted in the late 19th century. It was condemned to be cut down by the Portland City Council in 1963, but a devoted group of tree lovers saved its life.
- #119 has a large witches’ broom, which can be caused by a virus, bacteria, or fungus.

Ulmus laevis  European white elm  ULMACEAE
- Native to central and southeast Europe, Caucasus.
- Height rarely exceeds 100'.
- Leaves are 4", smooth to mildly rough above and softly hairy beneath.
- Seeds are ciliate on edges (similar to U. americana)
- Trunk can become fluted.
- Probably more common in Portland than has been recorded.

Ulmus minor  Smoothleaf elm  ULMACEAE
- Native to Europe, North Africa, southwestern Asia; the common elm of Europe.
- Height can exceed 100'.
- Leaves are not necessarily smooth, but they tend to be small (<3").
- Rare in Portland.
Ulmus minor 'Variegata' Tartan elm ULMACEAE
- Variegated cultivar of U. minor, origin France in 1770s.
- Height can reach 100’.
- Heritage Tree #30 may be the only Tartan elm in Portland; it is rare everywhere.

Ulmus minor var. vulgaris English elm ULMACEAE
- Minor clone of U. procera; supplied by Dutch growers in the 17th century and planted extensively in England.
- Height can exceed 125’.
- Leaves relatively small, 2-4” long, rough above and fuzzy beneath, especially in vein axils, base uneven.
- Flowers are small, seed is winged and nearly circular.
- Tree can have profuse suckering at the base and lower trunk, lower branches can be corky.
- #36 was planted in the late 19th century. It was the only elm left standing on the north side of that block on Flanders after the Columbus Day storm of 1962.

Umbellularia californica Oregon myrtle LAURACEAE
- Native from southern Oregon well into California.
- Height can reach 175’.
- Leaves are evergreen with smooth margins, 5” long, and intensely aromatic (can be used in cooking, but use a smaller amount than European bay leaf).
- Flowers yellowish, tiny, very fragrant; fruit looks like small green olives, and darkens in the fall.
- Fairly common in Portland.

Zelkova serrata Zelkova ULMACEAE
- Native to Japan.
- Height seldom exceeds 100’.
- Leaves are bright green, edges scalloped, 5” long, rough top surface.
- Flowers and fruits are inconspicuous.
- Bark on mature trees is nicely mottled and flaky.
- Fall color ranges from yellow to rusty-red.
- Somewhat common in Portland. Sometimes used to replace elms lost to Dutch elm disease.
Best Tree Viewing Times
Adapted from Trees of Greater Portland New Edition (2013) by Phyllis Reynolds

Year round
• Abies spp.
• Araucaria araucana
• Arbutus menziesii
• Calocedrus decurrens
• Castanea sativa
• Catalpa bignonii
• Cedrus spp.
• Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
• Cryptomeria japonica
• Cunninghamia lanceolata
• Magnolia grandiflora
• Picea sitchensis
• Pinus spp.
• Pseudotsuga menziesii
• Quercus chrysolepis
• Quercus garryana
• Sciadopitys verticillata
• Sequoia sempervirens
• Sequoiadendron giganteum
• Taxus baccata
• Thuja plicata
• Umbellularia californica

March
• Acer platanoides
• Acer pseudoplatanus
• Acer rubrum
• Acer saccharinum
• Larix kaempferi
• Magnolia x soulangiana
• Prunus spp.
• Salix babylonica

April
• Acer macrophyllum
• Acer palmatum
• Aesculus hippocastanum
• Betula spp.
• Cercis siliquastrum
• Cornus nuttallii
• Crataegus x lavallei
• Davidia involucrata
• Ginkgo biloba
• Metasequoia glyptostroboides
• Paulownia tomentosa
• Prunus avium

May
• Acer campestre
• Cercidiphyllum japonicum
• Cladrastis kentukea
• Fagus sylvatica
• Juglans spp.
• Liriodendron tulipifera
• Magnolia acuminata
• Malus x domestica
• Platanus spp.
• Populus x canadensis
• Quercus spp.
• Rhododendron ponticum
• Tilia spp.
• Ulmus spp.
• Zelkova serrata

Summer
• Carpinus caroliniana
• Carya spp.
• Castanea dentata
• Castanea sativa
• Catalpa spp.
• Fraxinus latifolia
• Lagerstroemia indica
• Magnolia grandiflora
• Ostrya virginiana
• Pterocarya fraxinifolia
• Styphnolobium japonica

Fall
• Acer spp.
• Aesculus spp.
• Arbutus menziesii
• Betula spp.
• Cercidiphyllum japonicum
• Cornus nuttallii
• Crataegus x lavallei
• Diospyrus virginiana
• Fraxinus spp.
• Ginkgo biloba
• Larix kaempferi
• Liquidambar styraciflua
• Metasequoia glyptostroboides
• Nyssa sylvatica
• Osmanthus fragrans
• Populus x canadensis
• Quercus palustris
• Quercus rubra
• Zelkova serrata
Photos from top left to bottom right:

137 *Magnolia x soulangiana* Saucer magnolia
1041 SW Vista Ave.

202 *Pinus engelmannii* Apache pine
5936 N Delaware Ave.

163 *Betula pendula* European white birch
1526 NE Thompson St.

189 *Sciadopitys verticillata* Umbrella pine cone
2870 NW Cornell Rd.

139 *Pinus ponderosa* Ponderosa pine
4825 SW Dosch Park Ln.
7-8-8. - TREE PRESERVATION.

7-8-8-1. - PURPOSE AND INTENT.

A. **Purpose and intent.** This Chapter governs the maintenance, protection, removal and replacement of existing public trees, private trees located on any parcel of two (2) acres or more planned for a subdivision, and private trees within a planned development within the City of Evanston, in order to protect and preserve the urban landscape and to fulfill the objectives identified in the Evanston Comprehensive Plan.

B. **Objectives.** The protection of trees as a valuable community resource also accomplishes the following objectives:

1. Stabilize valuable topsoil by preventing or minimizing unnecessary soil erosion and sedimentation;
2. Assist in proper stormwater runoff in order to decrease the costs associated with flooding;
3. Protect the important link in the hydrologic cycle that trees provide through the transpiring of water and the neutralization of wastes that pass through to the groundwater table and other aquifers;
4. Aid in the reduction of air pollution through the removal of harmful carbon dioxide and the generation of oxygen;
5. Provide a buffer and screen against noise pollution;
6. Provide a haven and nesting areas for birds, insects, and other forms of wildlife that are essential to the maintenance of the food chain and that help control and eliminate disease-carrying mosquitoes;
7. Reduce energy consumption through the windbreak and shade effects of trees;
8. Protect and increase property values in a manner that maintains each property owner's enjoyment of his or her property;
9. Conserve and enhance the City's physical and aesthetic environment;
10. Eliminate trees that constitute a threat, danger, or nuisance to the public or to property in the City, or that may be dangerous to the health of other trees and vegetation in the City;
11. Protect and enhance the quality of life and the general welfare of the City and its residents; and
12. Restore, to the greatest extent possible, denuded soil that results from construction and grading work accompanying development.

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-1)), 1-23-2012)

7-8-8-2. - APPLICATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROVISIONS.

A. **Generally.** This Section applies to all areas and zoning districts within the City, and will be applied and enforced by the City Manager or his/her designee. This Section applies simultaneously with other consistent provisions of this Code as well as state and federal law. If any inconsistency exists, the provision resulting in the maximum protection and preservation of the highest quality of trees will govern. No construction and/or building permits or approvals granted under any City regulation other than this Section will authorize the damage, removal, or replacement of any trees in a manner which is not consistent with the provisions of this Section.

B. **Modification of required submittals.** The City Manager or his/her designee may modify or waive portions of the tree permit application, tree replacement plan, tree replacement mitigation fee, or tree
protection plan required by this Section if the City Manager or his/her designee determines that the modification or waiver will be consistent with the purposes of this Section.

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-2)), 1-23-2012)

7-8-8-3. - DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Section, the following terms, phrases, and words have the meanings in this Section. The terms, phrases, and words used in this Section that are not defined in this Section have the meanings otherwise ascribed to them elsewhere in this Title.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL.</strong></td>
<td>A document prepared by the City Manager or his/her designee at the direction of the City Council, upon consultation with the City Manager, for the purpose of implementing the regulations set forth in this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPLICANT.</strong></td>
<td>Any person who files a tree permit application or is issued a tree permit, including the owner(s) of any property for which a tree permit application is filed or a tree permit is received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALIPER.</strong></td>
<td>The method of measurement used for nursery stock for new plantings by measuring the diameter of the trunk at a point six (6) inches above the existing grade or proposed planted grade for nursery trees up to and including four (4) inches in caliper, and at a point twelve (12) inches above the existing grade or proposed grade for nursery trees larger than four (4) inches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CITY.</strong></td>
<td>The City of Evanston, Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CITY MANAGER OR HIS/HER DESIGNEE.</strong></td>
<td>The Chief Administrative Officer of the City of Evanston, Illinois or an individual designated by the City Manager as his/her designee of the City, or any other person as may, from time to time, be specifically appointed by the City Manager to carry out all or any part of the functions of the City Manager under this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CITY SUBDIVISION ORDINANCE.</strong></td>
<td>Title 4, Chapter 13 of this Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSERVANCY AREA.</strong></td>
<td>An area designated on a recorded plat, deed or covenant to protect the natural features of the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.</strong></td>
<td>Any of the following listed activities, but only if, and only to the extent that, the activity anticipates or involves the actual or reasonably likely damage or removal of any tree, as determined by the City Manager or his/her designee:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | A. The erection, exterior alteration, exterior repair, exterior renovation,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>demolition, or removal of a building or structure of any kind.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.</strong> The paving, resurfacing, or installation of any impervious surface including, without limitation, driveways, patios and decks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C.</strong> The excavation, filling, grading, or clearing of all or any portion of a lot.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D.</strong> Any exterior or interior construction that requires the placement of a dumpster, or other similarly sized trash or refuse receptacle, on the subject property.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AREA.</strong></td>
<td>The area of the subject property identified as the construction activity area on the tree protection plan pursuant to this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRITICAL ROOT ZONE.</strong></td>
<td>The area inscribed by an imaginary circular line on the ground beneath a tree having as its center point the center of the trunk of the tree and a radius equal to one (1) foot for every inch of the tree's dbh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRITICAL ROOT ZONE PROTECTION.</strong></td>
<td>The physical protection of the critical root zone in order to prevent damage to tree roots by soil compaction or other means. &quot;Critical root zone protection&quot; may be required by the City Manager or his/her designee for specified trees within the construction activity area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAMAGE.</strong></td>
<td>The death of a tree or a significant loss of a tree's structural integrity including, without limitation, destruction; extraction; spraying; poisoning; carving; mutilating; girdling; severing the main trunk, leader, large branches or roots; removing any portion of the bark from the main trunk or from large branches; touching with live wires; crushing or exposing the roots; digging or drilling any hole or trench within the critical root zone; filling with soil or other materials within the critical root zone or compacting a substantial portion of the soil in the critical root zone; or moving a tree to another location. &quot;Damage&quot; does not include the pruning of trees in accordance with the national pruning standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIAMETER BREAST HEIGHT (dbh).</strong></td>
<td>The method for measurement of trees other than nursery stock, calculated as the diameter of the trunk of a tree measured in inches at a point four and one-half (4½) feet above the existing grade at the base of the tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISEASED TREE.</strong></td>
<td>Any tree specified in Section 7-8-6 of this Chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXOTIC AND INVASIVE SPECIES.</strong></td>
<td>Those species of vegetation that interfere with the health of trees as set forth in Appendix A, Section 7-8-12 of this Chapter as listed under Species Group D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOT.</strong></td>
<td>A parcel or parcels of land as defined in Section 6-18-3 of this Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL PRUNING STANDARDS.</strong></td>
<td>&quot;Standard Practices For Tree, Shrub, And Other Woody Plant Maintenance&quot; (ANSI 300) and &quot;Tree Pruning Guidelines,&quot; published by the International Society of Arboriculture, as set forth in Appendix D to this Chapter, which Appendix is on file in the Office of the City Clerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NURSERY STOCK STANDARDS.</strong></td>
<td>The &quot;American Standards For Nursery Stock,&quot; as approved by the American Standards Institute, Inc., issued as ANSI Z60.1-1990.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERSON.</strong></td>
<td>Any public or private individual, group, company, firm, corporation, partnership, association, society, or any other combination of human beings, whether legal or natural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLANNED DEVELOPMENT.</strong></td>
<td>Any parcel falling under the planned development regulations as stated in Section 6-3-6 of the Evanston City Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROTECTED TREE.</strong></td>
<td>Any tree specified in Subsection 7-8-8-4 of this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRUNING.</strong></td>
<td>The cutting or trimming of trees in accordance with the national pruning standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.</strong></td>
<td>Any right-of-way, thoroughfare, avenue, road, highway, boulevard, parkway, drive, way, lane, or court dedicated to the public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUBLIC TREE.</strong></td>
<td>Any tree located on any public right-of-way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGULATED ACTIVITY.</strong></td>
<td>Any activity specified in Subsection 7-8-8-5 of this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REMOVE OR REMOVAL.</strong></td>
<td>The physical detachment or elimination of a tree, or the effective detachment or elimination of a tree, through damage or otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBDIVISION.</strong></td>
<td>A change or division of any parcel of land pursuant to Title 4, Chapter 11 of this Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBJECT PROPERTY.</strong></td>
<td>Any lot affected, in whole or in part, by a regulated activity. &quot;Subject property&quot; may include lots other than the lot on which the regulated activity takes place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TREE.</strong></td>
<td>A self-supporting, woody plant, together with its root system, having a well defined stem or trunk or a multi-stemmed trunk system and a more or less well defined crown. The word &quot;tree&quot; does not include containerized trees or nursery stock trees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
maintained for resale. Any reference to the location of a "tree" refers only to the location of that portion of the trunk of the "tree" that is at a point four and one-half (4½) feet above the existing grade at the base of the "tree."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TREE CARE STANDARDS.</td>
<td>The tree care standards set forth in Appendix C to this Chapter, which Appendix is on file in the Office of the City Clerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE EMERGENCY.</td>
<td>The existence of any tree within the City that has become an immediate danger or hazard to persons or property as a result of any tornado, windstorm, flood, freeze, natural disaster, or otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE INVENTORY.</td>
<td>The tree inventory specified in Subsection 7-8-8-8.C of this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE PERMIT.</td>
<td>The permit required pursuant to Subsection 7-8-8-6 of this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE PERMIT APPLICATION.</td>
<td>The application required for issuance of a tree permit pursuant to Subsection 7-8-8-6 of this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE PROTECTION AREA.</td>
<td>The area of the subject property identified as the tree protection area on the tree protection plan pursuant to Subsection 7-8-8-8 of this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE PROTECTION PLAN.</td>
<td>The plan required pursuant to Subsection 7-8-8-8 of this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE REPLACEMENT MITIGATION FEE.</td>
<td>The fee paid in lieu of tree replacement pursuant to Subsection 7-8-8-7.G of this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE REPLACEMENT PLAN.</td>
<td>A written plan that identifies each tree that will be damaged or removed and the method by which any damaged or removed tree will be replaced pursuant to Subsection 7-8-8-7 of this Section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREE SURVEY.</td>
<td>The survey required pursuant to Subsection 7-8-8-8.C of this Section.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-3)), 1-23-2012)
A. Identification of trees by group. Trees within the City are defined into four (4) groups, groups A, B, C, and D, based on ratings provided in the tree species standards for species characteristics including environmental adaptability, biological traits, longevity, maintenance needs, and landscape value. Group A trees are the highest rated trees and group D trees are the lowest rated. The complete list of species in each group is set forth in Appendix A, Subsection 7-8-8-13 of this Section.

B. Protected trees designated.

1. Protected trees are those trees in groups A, B, and C with the minimum dbh listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protected Trees</th>
<th>Minimum DBH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All public trees</td>
<td>2 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group A</td>
<td>3 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B</td>
<td>6 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group C</td>
<td>10 inches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. When a protected tree has a multi-stemmed trunk system, the minimum dbh shall be determined utilizing the trunk having the largest measurement as determined by a calculation in inches at a point four and one-half (4.5) feet above the existing grade at the base of the tree.

C. Exclusions. Protected trees do not include trees with a dbh below the minimum dbh as provided in Subsection B of this Section, or group D trees.

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-18-4)), 1-23-2012)

A. Regulated activities designated. The following activities are regulated activities and are subject to the provisions of this Section:

1. Any activity that will cause, or is reasonably likely to cause, the damage or removal of a tree or trees with a dbh of two (2) inches or greater, including, without limitation:
   a. The subdivision of property measuring two (2) acres or larger pursuant to the City subdivision ordinance;
   b. Any activity commenced pursuant to a planned development granted in accordance with this Code;
   c. Any activity on public or private property requiring the issuance of any permit pursuant to any City ordinance, including, without limitation, grading, building, sewerage, water, plumbing, or other permits; and
   d. Any activity involving construction, earthmoving, demolition, or vehicular traffic, or any similar activity, occurring within a critical root zone of a protected tree, with the exception of regularly scheduled maintenance activities performed by City of Evanston employees.
2. The removal of exotic and invasive species with a dbh of two (2) inches or greater.

B. Limitation on damage or removal of trees. This Section applies to the damage or removal of any tree in the course of the regulated activities described in this Section. All regulated activities must be planned and performed in a manner, to a degree, and with sufficient equipment and personnel so as to:

1) Reasonably involve the least amount of damage or removal of trees; and
2) Not defeat or be inconsistent with the purposes and intent of this Section.

C. Regulated activities involving construction. An applicant for any regulated activity involving construction activity must submit a tree protection plan in accordance with Subsection 7-8-8-7 of this Section and a tree replacement security in accordance with Subsection 7-8-8-7-J of this Section.

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-5)), 1-23-2012)

7-8-8-6. - PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

A. Permit and compliance required. No person may conduct or will be entitled to any permit for any activity associated with a regulated activity unless a valid tree permit for the activity is issued in accordance with this Section. No person will be entitled to any tree permit unless the subject property, upon the issuance of the tree permit, is in strict compliance with the terms and provisions of this Section and the terms and provisions of all other applicable laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations of the City and of all other governmental agencies having jurisdiction.

B. Exceptions.

1. Pruning. A tree permit is not required for the pruning of any private tree in compliance with the national pruning standards.

2. Tree and City emergencies. In response to notice of an existing tree emergency, the Mayor or the City Manager or his/her designee, are each authorized to waive the requirement for a tree permit or tree permit application. If a tree emergency occurs, the person endangered by the tree emergency may take any reasonable action necessary to avoid or eliminate the immediate danger or hazard. The action taken must be an action that is least likely under the circumstances to cause damage or removal of any trees, and the City assumes no responsibility or liability for any action taken. The person taking the action must report the action taken to any of the above City officials immediately after the action is taken and file an after-the-fact tree application permit within forty-eight (48) hours, which the City Manager or his/her designee will review. If the City Manager or his/her designee determines that a tree emergency existed which justified the damage or removal of the tree(s), an after-the-fact tree permit will be issued with no permit fee charged. If the City Manager or his/her designee determines that no emergency existed to justify the damage or removal of the tree(s), then the action will be deemed a violation of this Section, and the damaged or removed tree(s) must be replaced pursuant to this Section.

3. City-let projects. Tree permits will be required for all City-let projects which have been reviewed by the Parks/Forestry Division, but all permit fees will be waived.

C. Application for permit. Any person desiring or required to obtain a tree permit must submit a tree permit application to the City Manager or his/her designee on a form provided by the City setting forth or otherwise providing the following information:

1. Required information for all applications.
   a. Applicant's name and address.
   b. Location of the subject property on which the regulated activity will occur, including the street address or legal description, and the legal and beneficial owner of the subject property.
c. Legal relationship of the applicant to the subject property.

d. The signature of the applicant and the owner of the subject property.

e. Size of the subject property.

f. If all or part of the subject property is located within a conservancy area, any recorded plat, deed, or covenant that indicates or describes the location and restrictions of the conservancy area.

g. Number, size, species, and condition of trees that will be damaged or removed in the course of the proposed regulated activity.

h. Number, size, species, and condition of trees that may be damaged or removed in the course of the proposed regulated activity or any related activity, and steps to be taken to prevent the damage or destruction and any necessary remedial action.

i. Tree replacement plan in accordance with Subsection 7-8-8-7.I of this Chapter.

j. Tree replacement security in accordance with Subsection 7-8-8-7.J of this Section; except, that the City Manager or his/her designee may waive or modify this requirement pursuant to Subsection 7-8-8-7.J.5 of this Section for certain tree permit applications unrelated to construction activity.

k. Other data and information as the City Manager or his/her designee deems necessary to allow full and fair consideration of the tree permit application and for compliance with the goals of this Section.

2. Additional Information for applications involving construction activity. Tree permit applications relating to construction activity must include the following additional information:

a. Location, dimensions, and current and proposed use of existing and proposed buildings, structures, paved areas, utility lines and utility and access easements on and adjacent to the subject property.

b. Existing grades and proposed grades of the subject property and whether there have ever been any drainage or stormwater runoff problems in connection with the subject property.

c. A tree protection plan in accordance with Subsection 7-8-8 of this Section.

3. Level of detail. The information required by this Subsection may be submitted to the City Manager or his/her designee in the form, detail, and degree of accuracy as may be reasonably feasible without undertaking professional studies and surveys.

D. Action on applications.

1. Inspection of property. Upon receipt of a tree permit application, the City Manager or his/her designee or his/her designee will visit and inspect the subject property, as well as contiguous and adjoining lands, to evaluate the information in the tree permit application.

2. Approval of application; issuance of permit. The City Manager or his/her designee will, in a timely manner, review and approve the tree permit application and issue the tree permit if the City Manager or his/her designee determines that:

   a. The proposed regulated activity will destroy or endanger no more trees than are reasonably necessary to achieve the applicant's objectives;

   b. The tree permit application and all required submittals, including, without limitation, the tree replacement plan and, if required, the tree protection plan, each satisfy the requirements of this Section;

   c. The regulated activity will not be inconsistent with the purposes and intent of this Section; and
The applicant has submitted the tree replacement security, if required, in compliance with this Section.

3. **Conditions on approval.** The City Manager or his/her designee may approve the tree permit application subject to the conditions necessary to protect the public welfare, achieve the purposes of this Section, or to prevent undue damage or removal of trees.

4. **Denial.** If the City Manager or his/her designee determines that the tree permit application does not satisfy the provisions of Subsection 7-8-8-6.C of this Section or the purposes of this Section, the City Manager or his/her designee will promptly notify the applicant that the tree permit application is denied.

E. **Application and permit fees.** An applicant must pay a fee of fifty dollars ($50.00) for: 1) a tree permit application along with any consultant review fees incurred by the City in processing the tree permit application and, if a permit is granted; 2) a tree permit fee; provided, however, that no application or permit fee will apply to a tree permit or tree permit application concerning the removal of group D trees, trees with less than the minimum dbh set forth in Subsection 7-8-8-4.B of this Section, or diseased or dangerous trees pursuant to Subsections 7-8-1-2 and/or 7-8-6-1 of this Section.

F. **Posting permit.** The tree permit must be posted in a prominent location at the subject property until the completion of the removal of all trees contemplated by the tree permit.

G. **Expiration and renewal of permit.** Each tree permit will expire automatically if the regulated activity or other activity authorized by the tree permit is not commenced within six (6) months or completed within one (1) year after the tree permit is issued; provided, however, that the City Manager or his/her designee may, upon the written request of the applicant or the person to whom a tree permit has been issued, grant reasonable extensions of time for commencement or completion of the regulated activity or other activity authorized by the tree permit.

H. **Suspension or revocation of permit.** Any tree permit issued under this Section may be revoked or suspended by the City Manager or his/her designee if the holder of the tree permit violates the terms of the tree permit or any of the provisions of this Chapter.

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-6)), 1-23-2012)

**7-8-8-7. TREE REPLACEMENT.**

A. **General requirements.** Any protected tree damaged or removed in the course of a regulated activity must be replaced by the applicant pursuant to this Section and as depicted in a tree replacement plan pursuant to Subsection 7-8-8-7.1 of this Section, regardless of whether the protected tree is located on the same lot on which the regulated activity takes place; except, that the City Manager or his/her designee may, pursuant to Subsection G of this Section, consider a request to submit a fee in lieu of the replacement of trees, and except for the exemptions in Subsection B of this Section. No replacement tree may have a caliper less than two and one-half (2½) inches.

B. **Exemptions.** Tree replacement will not be required if the City Manager or his/her designee determines that any of the following circumstances exist:

1. When a protected tree, due to natural causes, is dead, dangerous, or interferes with any existing or proposed public improvements, is in dangerous proximity to any public utility lines or related facilities, or is a diseased tree or dangerous tree or otherwise unsafe, unhealthy, or insect infested and constitutes a hazard to persons, property, or other trees.

2. When a protected tree, due to natural causes, obstructs any street, sidewalk, or any pedestrian path to an extent that the protected tree interferes with free passage and clear view along the street, sidewalk or path, and at any street, alley or driveway intersection.

3. When removal of a protected tree is necessary to comply with the current standards generally observed by professionals in the forestry profession.
4. When the removal involves only the removal of class D trees or exotic and invasive species and does not involve any protected tree.

5. When the protected tree to be removed is located within the foundation footprint of an addition which creates additional gross floor area for an existing structure; provided, that the combined gross floor area for the existing structure and the addition is compliant with the maximum gross floor area restrictions for the structure under this Code and that the addition does not require any variations. In this event, replacement trees will be required only for fifty (50) percent of the removed protected trees within the construction footprint, at the replacement rate set forth in Subsection C of this Section.

6. When the protected tree to be removed is located within the foundation footprint of an addition which creates additional gross floor area for a structure designated as a landmark pursuant to this Code; provided, that the combined gross floor area for the existing structure and the addition is compliant with the maximum gross floor area restrictions for the structure under this Code, that the addition does not require any variations, and that the City Historic Preservation Commission has conducted an advisory review pursuant to this Code and determined that the addition is consistent with the purposes and goals of the City Historic Preservation Commission regulations. In this event, replacement trees will not be required for the removed protected trees within the construction footprint.

7. When the removal of a protected tree is due to a pre-existing conflict with existing underground utilities and obstructs the repair or replacement of those utility services, and there is no reasonable alternative method to re-route the utility line to avoid removal of the tree.

C. Replacement formula. Protected trees must be replaced by group A trees pursuant to the replacement rate specified in this Subsection. The tree replacement rate is determined by the species of tree removed. For each inch of dbh removed, replacement trees must be provided at the rate shown in the following table. For example, for every inch in diameter of a removed group A tree, each inch removed must be replaced with one and one-quarter (1.25) inches in diameter of replacement trees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Removed</th>
<th>Diameter Of Tree Removed</th>
<th>Replacement Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All public trees</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>125 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group A</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>125 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>75 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group C</td>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>50 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Specifications. All replacement trees must be:

1. Provided by the applicant at the replacement rate specified in Subsection C of this Section;
2. Of a species listed in group A set forth in Appendix A, Subsection 7-8-8-13 of this Section;
3. At least two and one-half (2½) caliper inches;
4. Grown within the northeast Illinois region or within a seventy-five-mile radius of Evanston;
5. In conformance with the nursery stock standards; provided, however, that in the event that the implementation or enforcement of the nursery stock standards conflicts with the implementation or enforcement of the tree care standards, the provisions of the tree care standards will control;

6. Pursuant to a written time schedule approved by the City Manager or his/her designee;

7. Planted in a location approved in advance by the City Manager or his/her designee; and

8. Inspected by the City Manager or his/her designee prior to planting.

E. Care of replacement trees. The applicant will be solely responsible for the care and feeding of newly planted trees for a period of two (2) years, which time shall commence upon the issuance of a final certificate of occupancy for the property as required pursuant to the City building regulations or, if no final certificate of occupancy is required, upon completion of the tree replacement plan as determined by the City Manager or his/her designee pursuant to Subsection I of this Section. The care and feeding of newly planted trees must, at a minimum, adhere to the tree care standards.

F. Alternative locations. The City Manager or his/her designee may reduce the number of replacement trees to be planted on the subject property and designate alternative locations for new trees on the subject property upon determining that full tree replacement will result in unreasonable crowding of trees or would be otherwise inconsistent with current standards generally observed by forestry professionals. If the City Manager or his/her designee cannot identify an appropriate alternative location on the subject property for a tree, that tree may be replaced by a fee in lieu of replacement pursuant to Subsection G of this Section.

G. Fee in lieu of replacement.

1. Modification of tree replacement requirement. The City Manager or his/her designee may permit the applicant to pay a fee in lieu of any portion of the tree replacement requirements if the City Manager or his/her designee determines that replacing trees at the full replacement rate provided by Subsection 7-8-7.C of this Section would:
   a. Result in the unreasonable crowding of trees upon the subject property or upon a public right-of-way immediately adjacent to the subject property; or
   b. Adversely impact the viability of existing trees on the subject property; or
   c. Not be consistent with the current standards generally observed by professionals in the forestry profession.

2. Calculation of fee. Upon a determination by the City Manager or his/her designee that an applicant has demonstrated one (1) or more of the above, in lieu of providing replacement trees at the required replacement rate, the tree replacement plan will be modified to require the applicant to: a) replace the tree(s) at the replacement rate in Subsection 7-8-7.C of this Section; and b) pay a tree replacement mitigation fee of one hundred fifty dollars ($150.00) per caliper inch. All tree replacement mitigation fees collected by the City will be used to promote the purposes of planting and maintaining trees in the City.

H. Waiver or modification of provisions. Where a previous zoning or subdivision approval contains conditions which fully accomplish the goals and purposes of this Section, the City council may waive or modify the requirements of this Section. The waiver or modification may be revoked at any time that any condition imposed pursuant to the approval is violated.

I. Tree replacement plan.

1. Required. A tree replacement plan must be filed with all tree permit applications for a regulated activity involving the replacement of one (1) or more protected trees.

2. Contents of plan. A tree replacement plan must contain the following information:
   a. A brief description of the applicant's plan for the replacement of protected trees in accordance with the requirements in this Section. The description must specifically include, without limitation, the replacement and planting methods and technologies that the applicant intends to employ in order to satisfy the requirements of this Section.
b. The number, size, species, and proposed location of the trees that the applicant is required to plant or replant, if any, pursuant to the requirements of this Section.

c. Other data and information as the City Manager or his/her designee deems necessary in order to comply with the requirements of this Section, as set forth in the administrative manual.

3. Inspection; compliance with plan. Upon notification from the applicant that the requirements of the tree replacement plan have been completed, the City Manager or his/her designee will inspect the property to determine compliance with the tree replacement plan. No final certificate of occupancy may be issued for the property until the City Manager or his/her designee approves of the implementation of the tree replacement plan.

J. Security requirements.

1. Security required. Every tree replacement plan must be accompanied by a tree replacement security, except as modified or waived by the City Manager or his/her designee pursuant to Subsection J.5 of this Section. The tree replacement security must consist of:

a. A cash deposit to be held in escrow by the City;

b. An irrevocable letter of credit issued by a lender authorized to issue the letter by any state or by the United States;

c. A bond with good and sufficient surety; or

d. Another form of security approved by the City Manager.

2. Amount. The amount of the tree replacement security will be determined by the City Manager or his/her designee and must be equal to three (3) times the total actual cost of strictly complying with and fully implementing the tree replacement plan, with any applicable adjustment for cost of living increases and/or inflation.

3. Replenishment of security. If, at any time, the City Manager or his/her designee determines that the funds remaining in the tree replacement security are not or may not be sufficient to pay, in full, the total actual costs of strictly complying with and fully implementing the tree replacement plan, then, within ten (10) days following a demand by the City, the applicant must increase the amount of the tree replacement security to an amount determined by the City Manager or his/her designee to be sufficient to pay the uncovered costs. Failure to so increase the amount of the tree replacement security will be grounds for the City to retain or draw down any remaining balance of the tree replacement security.

4. Return of security. Upon completion of the tree replacement plan pursuant to Subsection I.3 of this Section, the tree replacement security, or any remainder thereof, will be returned or released to the applicant.

5. Limited waiver. Where a tree permit application concerns the damage or removal of trees unrelated to construction activity, the City Manager or his/her designee may, modify or waive the requirement for submittal of the tree replacement security if the City Manager or his/her designee determines that the tree replacement security is not necessary for the limited damage or removal and that the purposes of this Section will be fulfilled without submittal of the tree replacement security.

K. Failure to comply.

1. Notice. If, at any time, the City Manager or his/her designee determines that the applicant has failed to comply with or implement the tree replacement plan, the City Manager or his/her designee will cause notice of the failure to be served upon the applicant and will order the applicant to fully comply with the tree replacement plan within fourteen (14) days following mailing or personal delivery of the notice. The notice must be personally served or sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the applicant and must notify the applicant that, absent an appeal pursuant to Subsection K.3 of this Section, unless full compliance with the tree replacement plan is achieved within fourteen (14) days from the date of mailing or personal
delivery of the notice, the City may proceed to perform or cause to be performed work the City Manager or his/her designee determines necessary to achieve full compliance with the tree replacement plan.

2. **Opportunity to comply.** Absent an appeal pursuant to Subsection K.3 of this Section, within thirty (30) days following mailing or personal delivery of the required notice, the applicant must take action as is necessary to strictly comply with and implement the tree replacement plan.

3. **Appeal.** Within fourteen (14) days following personal delivery or mailing of the required notice, the applicant may appeal the City Manager or his/her designee’s determination by filing a written notice of appeal with the City Manager. The filing of an appeal will toll the thirty-day period in which the applicant is required to take action pursuant to Subsection K.2 of this Section from the date on which the City Manager receives the applicant's notice of appeal. Upon receipt of a notice of appeal, the City Manager will review all reliable and relevant documents and information pertaining to the City Manager or his/her designee's determination. The City Manager must render a written decision on the appeal no later than fourteen (14) days after the City Manager receives the written notice of appeal. The City Manager must notify the applicant of the City Manager's decision within two (2) days after the decision and must provide the applicant a copy of the decision. The action taken by the City Manager will be final. The tolling of the thirty-day period will cease upon the applicant's receipt or notice of the City Manager's decision.

4. **City right to complete work.** If the applicant neglects or refuses to fully comply with and implement the tree replacement plan within the thirty-day period during planting season pursuant to this Subsection, then the City Manager or his/her designee, with the consent of the City Manager, and, if applicable, upon the denial of any applicable appeal, will be authorized to perform or to cause to be performed work necessary to ensure strict compliance with and full implementation of the tree replacement plan. The City Manager or his/her designee will have the right to deduct, liquidate, draw down, or apply an amount equivalent to three (3) times the actual costs of the work from the tree replacement security, as well as to exercise all other rights and remedies available to the City, including, without limitation, any applicable lien rights.

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-7)), 1-23-2012)

7-8-8. - TREE PROTECTION PLAN.

A. **Plan required.** If a regulated activity includes construction activity, the applicant must, in addition to the tree replacement plan, submit a tree protection plan with the tree permit application.

B. **Construction activity area.** The construction activity area is the area of the subject property that is the smallest area reasonably needed to undertake the proposed construction activity as determined by the City Manager or his/her designee. The construction activity area must include the entire area affected by the proposed construction activity and must also include any access route across the public right-of-way and the private tree preservation area. Construction activity must not be conducted or staged in any area of the subject property located outside the construction activity area. No excess soil, additional fill, liquids, or any construction debris may be placed or located outside the construction activity area. Any temporary buildings, structures, and driveways constructed for or associated with the construction activity must be located so as to reasonably involve the least amount of damage or removal of trees, but must nevertheless be consistent with minimum building setback requirements of this Code.

C. **Contents of plan.** A tree protection plan must consist of a site plan of the subject property upon which the information described in this Subsection must be graphically and accurately marked.
   1. Location of the subject property, including street address and legal description.
   2. Existing and proposed contours of the lot on which the construction activity is to take place.
   3. Existing and proposed buildings or structures on the lot.
4. Proposed building elevations, if applicable.
5. Proposed work access areas and routes.
6. The name and contact information of the general contractor or project representative, if any, responsible for the proposed construction activity.
7. A demonstration of the ways in which the applicant will ensure that the tree protection required by this Section will be achieved.
8. A tree inventory for the subject property, consisting of a list of the following trees, identified by tag number: a) all the existing protected trees on the subject property; b) all trees on adjacent properties that are within ten (10) feet of the property line or that have a critical root zone extending into the subject property; and c) all public trees adjacent to the subject property or that may be impacted by any regulated activity. The tree inventory must list, without limitation, the following data for each tree: Tag number, species, size in dbh, condition rating, form rating, and any observed problems.
9. A tree survey for the subject property, which depicts the location and tag number of each tree described in the tree inventory. The tree survey must include, without limitation, a legend referencing the tag number, dbh, species, general condition, and proposed disposition of existing protected trees located on or near the subject property and trees other than protected trees that are reasonably likely to be damaged or removed during the construction activity. The tree survey must also depict the planned location of all proposed trees to be planted or replanted on or near the subject property pursuant to the tree replacement plan.
10. An action plan for the subject property, consisting of a listing of the trees on the subject property, in chart form, that identifies each tree by tag number and shows, for each tree, the following information: Species, size in dbh, condition, form, percent of critical root zone saved, and the anticipated damage, removal, tree protection measures, or other action to be taken regarding each tree.
11. Detailed specifications for maintenance and protection of protected trees and for the maintenance and protection of trees other than protected trees that are reasonably likely to be damaged or removed during implementation of the proposed construction activity, including, without limitation, proposed measures such as construction pruning, root pruning, critical root zone protection, installation of a retaining wall or high visibility fencing, and auguring of utility lines when auguring is determined by the City Manager or his/her designee to be necessary to improve the chances of tree survival.
12. Detailed specifications for tree protection fencing on the subject property, to be placed at a minimum: a) along the property frontage from property line to property line to completely separate the construction activity area; and b) around the critical root zone of each protected tree. These specifications must also include the identification and clear delineation on the site plan of the construction activity area and the tree protection area and their respective perimeters.

D. Protection area. The tree protection area is the area of the subject property not included in the construction activity area. No construction activity may be conducted in the tree protection area. All reasonable measures and protective materials must be employed to preserve and safeguard trees located within the tree protection area. Protective materials must include, without limitation, the temporary installation of high visibility fencing or other similar materials in the sizes and at the locations specifically approved by the City Manager or his/her designee. All protective measures and materials must be in place and approved by the City Manager or his/her designee prior to the commencement of any construction activity. Protective materials may not be removed until the City Manager or his/her designee approves the removal after the completion of all construction activity. No attachments, fences, or wires, other than those approved for bracing, guying, or wrapping, may be attached to any protected tree during the construction activity.

E. Stop work order.
1. If the protective measures and materials required by this Section, or any other related measures or materials otherwise required by this Section, are not fully implemented and completely constructed prior to commencement of construction activity, the City Manager or his/her designee may issue a stop work order until the applicant fully complies with the requirements of this Section.

2. If protective measures and materials constructed and employed on the subject property are not adequately maintained in a manner that protects protected trees and the tree protection area, the City Manager or his/her designee may issue a stop work order until the measures and materials are repaired, restored, and constructed to the satisfaction of the City Manager or his/her designee.

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-8)), 1-23-2012)

7-8-8-9. - INSPECTIONS AND SURVEYS.

The City Manager or his/her designee will, on a regular basis, conduct inspections and surveys as necessary to monitor the trees in the City and to determine the existence, nature, and extent of violations of this Section.

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-9)), 1-23-2012)

7-8-8-10. - APPEALS.

A. **Overview.** The appeal procedure is provided as a safeguard against arbitrary, ill considered, or erroneous administrative decisions. It is intended to avoid the need for resort to legal action by establishing local procedures to review and correct administrative errors. It is not, however, intended as means to subvert the clear purposes, meanings, or intents of this Section or the rightful authority of the City Manager or his/her designee to enforce the requirements of this Section. To these ends, the reviewing body should give all proper deference to the spirit and intent embodied in the language of this Section and to the reasonable interpretations of that language by those charged with the administration of this Section.

B. **Appeal to City Manager.** Appeals from any decision of the City Manager or his/her designee may be taken by an applicant or any other person adversely affected by the decision by filing a written notice of appeal with the City Manager within five (5) days following receipt or notice of the City Manager or his/her designee's decision. Upon receipt of the written notice of appeal, the City Manager will review the relevant evidence, documents, or information, and may receive and consider new evidence. The City Manager will render a written decision and transmit such decision to the appealing party within fourteen (14) days after receipt of the written notice of appeal. The decision of the City Manager will be final except for appeals to the City Council pursuant to Subsection 7-8-8-7.C of this Section.

C. **Final appeal to City Council.** In cases concerning tree replacement requiring a replacement rate pursuant to Subsection 7-8-8-7.C of this Section of one hundred (100) inches or more, a party may appeal the City Manager's decision to the City Council within fourteen (14) days after its transmittal to that party by filing a written notice of final appeal with the City Council. Upon receipt of the written notice of final appeal, the City Council will review the relevant evidence, documents, or information and may receive and consider new evidence. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the written notice of final appeal, the City Council will render a written decision at a regularly scheduled meeting. Such decision may reverse, affirm, or modify, in whole or in part, the action appealed from and may include such order or determination as, in the opinion of the City Council, is proper to be made in the circumstances. If no regularly scheduled meeting occurs within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice of final appeal, the City Council will render its written decision at the next regularly scheduled meeting thereafter. The written decision of the City Council will be final.
D. **Stay of regulated activities.** The filing of a written notice of appeal pursuant to this Section will operate as a stay of the regulated activities related to that appeal, and no such regulated activity may proceed until a final decision is rendered on the appeal pursuant to this Section.

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-10)), 1-23-2012)

7-8-8-11. - PRIOR DESTRUCTION.

If any public tree or protected tree is damaged or destroyed prior to the submission of a tree removal permit application, or a demolition, grading or building permit application, and it is reasonable to infer that the damage or destruction was effected so as to avoid the requirements of this Chapter, the City Manager or his/her designee may require mitigation for any such damaged or destroyed tree in addition to compliance with any other applicable requirements of this Chapter.

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-11)), 1-23-2012)

7-8-8-12. - PENALTIES.

Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with, violates, or assists in the violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter, or any order, permit, or notice issued pursuant hereto, will be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00), nor more than one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500.00) for each violation. Each tree which is removed or damaged will constitute a separate violation. Each day any violation continues will constitute a distinct and separate violation. In addition to the penalties provided in this Section, any damaged or removed tree must be replaced pursuant to the tree replacement requirements of this Chapter.

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-12)), 1-23-2012)

7-8-8-13. - APPENDIX A, SPECIES RATING GUIDE.

The intent of this guide is to identify tree species by genetic quality and community value and to assign them to a species group based on these two (2) criteria. The species groups are noted as A, B, C, and D. Species group A is the most highly rated group. Species group D is the lowest rated group and includes the tree species that are not protected in this Section. The species rating guide is the basis for assessing the relative value of trees to be protected and mitigated if they are damaged or removed.

This guide represents the tree species that are considered to be the most common tree species in the community. This guide is not an attempt to list all tree species that could successfully grow in the community. In the event that the City Manager or his/her designee encounters a tree species that is not listed in this rating guide, then it shall be the responsibility of the City Manager or his/her designee to assign that tree species to the appropriate species group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES GROUP A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Canopy trees:*

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer saccharum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus glabra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya cordiformis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya ovata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celtis occidentalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cladrastis lutea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corylus columna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus grandiflora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagus sylvatica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gingko biloba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnocladus dioicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus bicolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus ellipsoidalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus imbricaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus macrocarpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus muehlenbergii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus prinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus rubra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilia Americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedge maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amur maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paperback maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serviceberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American hornbeam (blue beech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redbud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White fringe tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagoda dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kousa dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornelian cherry dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockspur hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabapple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American hophornbeam (ironwood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pekin lilac</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Evergreen trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juniperous virginiana</td>
<td>Eastern red cedar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuja occidentalis techny</td>
<td>Techny arborvitae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SPECIES GROUP B

### Canopy trees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acer rubrum</td>
<td>Red maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula nigra</td>
<td>River birch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</td>
<td>Katsura tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos f. inermis</td>
<td>Thornless honey locust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juglans nigra</td>
<td>Black walnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriodendron tulipifera</td>
<td>Tuliptree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metasequoia glyptostroboïdes</td>
<td>Dawn redwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phellodendron amurense</td>
<td>Amur corktree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanus x acerifolia</td>
<td>London planetree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populas tremuloides</td>
<td>Quaking aspen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus palustris</td>
<td>Pin oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>English oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophora japonica</td>
<td>Japanese pagodatree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxodium distichum</td>
<td>Bald cypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilia cordata</td>
<td>Littleleaf linden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilia x euchlora &quot;Redmond&quot;</td>
<td>Redmond linden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus sp.</td>
<td>Hybrid elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus parvifolia</td>
<td>Chinese elm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Understory/ornamental trees.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aesculus parviflora</th>
<th>Bottlebrush buckeye</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aesculus pavia</td>
<td>Red buckeye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alnus glutinosa</td>
<td>European alder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betula platyphlla</td>
<td>Whitespire birch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpinus betulus</td>
<td>European hornbeam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia x soulangiana</td>
<td>Saucer magnolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrotia persica</td>
<td>Persian parrotia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus americana</td>
<td>American plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus padus</td>
<td>European bird cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrus calleryana</td>
<td>Callery pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evergreen trees.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abies concolor</td>
<td>White fir (concolor fir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus virginiana</td>
<td>Eastern red cedar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picea abies</td>
<td>Norway spruce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picea glauca</td>
<td>White spruce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picea pungens</td>
<td>Colorado spruce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus strobus</td>
<td>White Pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudotsuga menziesii</td>
<td>Douglas fir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPECIES GROUP C</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canopy trees.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer platanoides</td>
<td>Norway maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalpa speciosa</td>
<td>Catalpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinus americana</td>
<td>White ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fraxinus Pennsylvanica</em></td>
<td>Green ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fraxinus quadrangulata</em></td>
<td>Blue ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Liquidambar styraciflua</em></td>
<td>Sweetgum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platanus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>Sycamore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Populus deltoides</em></td>
<td>Cottonwood (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Prunus serotina</em></td>
<td>Black cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Robinia pseudoacacia</em></td>
<td>Black locust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Salix alba</em></td>
<td>White willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Salix nigra</em></td>
<td>Black willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Salix niobe</em></td>
<td>Weeping willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ulmus rubra</em></td>
<td>Red elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ulmus thomasii</em></td>
<td>Rock elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Betula papyrifera</em></td>
<td>Paper birch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crataegus laevigata</em></td>
<td>English hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crataegus mollis</em></td>
<td>Downy hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Prunus virginiana</em></td>
<td>Common chokecherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sorbus americana</em></td>
<td>American mountain ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zelkova serrata</td>
<td>Zelkova</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evergreen trees.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus nigra</td>
<td>Austrian pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus resinosa</td>
<td>Red pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinus sylvestris</td>
<td>Scotch pine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPECIES GROUP D</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acer negundo</td>
<td>Boxelder maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ailanthus altissima</td>
<td>Tree of heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaeagnus angustifolia</td>
<td>Russian olive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morse speciosa</td>
<td>Mulberry spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus alba</td>
<td>White poplar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus deltoides</td>
<td>Cottonwood (female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus nigra &quot;Italica&quot;</td>
<td>Lombardy poplar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhamnus cathartica</td>
<td>Buckthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus pumila</td>
<td>Siberian elm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ord. No. 5-O-11, § 1, 3-28-2011; Ord. No. 8-O-12, (50-O-11(exh. B, § 7-8-8-13)), 1-23-2012)
6. DISCUSSION (No vote will be taken)

Re: Amendment of Preservation Commission Rules and Procedures

1 message

Fri, May 31, 2019 at 11:46 AM

Kumar Jensen <kjensen@cityofevanston.org>
To: Arthur Anderson <ahajr2@gmail.com>
Cc: Carlos Ruiz <cruiz@cityofevanston.org>

Thank you Mr. Anderson.

Carlos and I are working on setting up a time to discuss these issues. We will reach back out once we have discussed.

Kumar Jensen
Chief Sustainability and Resilience Officer
City Manager's Office
City of Evanston
He, His, Him

2100 Ridge Ave | Evanston, IL 60201 | 847-448-8199
kjensen@cityofevanston.org | cityofevanston.org

On Fri, May 24, 2019 at 4:37 PM Arthur Anderson <ahajr2@gmail.com> wrote:
Carlos and Kumar

I request that the Evanston Preservation Commission place on its agenda for its June 11, 2019, meeting a proposal to amend Line Item 54 in Article 5 - Certificate of Appropriateness “Solar Panels, Green Roofs, Wind Power Generators, and other technologies” of its Rules and Procedures by adding “X or” to the Column Headed “Minor Work (Staff)”. Seven (7) out of the 55 current items in Article 5 in the Rules and Procedures are designated “X or” in the Column headed “Minor Work (Staff)” and also designated “X” in the Column headed “Major Work (Commission)”. The dual designation, in effect, grants to staff the authority to determine whether a change is minor or major.

Line Item 34, “Replacement/Alteration of Roofing Material” has the dual designation of “X or” under Minor Work (Staff) and “X” under Major Work (Commission). Line Item 54 as it applies to the installation of solar panels on a roof presents the same issue as the replacement or alteration of roofing material. In both cases the issue is the impact of the change upon the view from a public way. If the Commission is willing to entrust to staff the decision of whether a change of roofing material is minor or major, it is not unreasonable for the Commission to make the same delegation with respect to Solar Panels.

In November of 2018 the City of Evanston adopted a 43-page Climate Action and Resilience Plan. Page 14 of the Plan addresses Renewable Energy and sets out the goal of achieving 100% renewable Electricity for all properties in Evanston by 2030. The second action item on page 14 of the Plan reads, “Increase renewable energy supply options beyond aggregation by supporting community solar and other renewable energy projects.”

To the extent that the need to obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness increases the cost of a Solar panel project and delays installation of the solar panels, the inflexibility of Line 54 of the Rules and Regulations conflicts with the goals of the Climate Action and Resilience Plan. Ailey Solar Electric Inc., which has completed several solar panel projects in Evanston Historic Districts, charges $1,000 for preparing an Application for a Certificate of Appropriateness and an appearance before the Commission to respond to questions concerning a project.

The first paragraph of the Application for Preservation Review of Certificate of Appropriateness for a “Major Work” such as any installation of Solar Panels reads as pertinent here:

This application is required for exterior work affecting Evanston Landmarks and properties within Evanston Historic Districts when a permit is required and when visible from the public way. To process your application, submit one (1) digital copy of the fully completed application and attachments including plat of survey, site plan, floor plans, elevation drawings of the existing and proposed, 3D drawings of the proposed alteration/addition/construction (not to exceed 11” x17”

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0?ik=18ccf8798b&view=pt&search=all&permthid=thread-f%3A1634450933455824420%7Cmsg-f%3A163506667858697...
paper size); and one (1) digital copy in PDF format of the same by 5 pm on the last Tuesday of the month, or no less than 15 business days before the next scheduled Preservation Commission meeting. All required materials must be to scale with dimensions, and in context with the principal structure and immediate/adjacent structures on the same street block.

I do not know whether the owner of the property located at 420 Keeney Street has any interest in installing solar panels; however, that property illustrates dramatically the reason for amending Item Line 54 of Article 5 of the Rules and Procedures. The Evanston website contains a three-page Lakeshore Historic District Re-Survey prepared in 2011 which describes 420 Keeney Street. According to that Datasheet, 420 Keeney Street is a brick, two flat building constructed in 1912 and altered 1971. The property is located in the Lakeshore Historic District and contributes to the character of that district. In the Section of the report headed Architectural Description, (1) the entry in the blank across from ROOF TYPE is “Not visible (flat)” and (2) the entry in the blank across from Roof Material is “Not visible”. 420 Keeney Street faces the street on the North and is surrounded by two story brick buildings to the East, South, and West. Should not staff have authority to approve the installation of solar panels when visibility from public ways is a minor issue?

The first sentence of the second paragraph of Article 5 of the rules and procedures reads, “Historic district status recognizes change as an important indicator of healthy, vital communities.” Visible solar panels are a sign of Evanston’s commitment to renewable energy. I present for consideration the proposition that solar panels, even if visible from public way, should be encouraged on buildings which are in an historic district but do not contribute to the character of that historic district.

Evanston on April 29, 2019 announced that seminars which would describe the Solarize Chicagoland program would be held at the Morton Civic Center on May 15, 2019 and on August on August 22, 2019. Solarize Chicagoland seeks to reduce the cost of installation of solar panels through a group purchase of solar panels and of installation services. Homeowners must sign up for the Solarize Chicagoland program by September 30, 2019. I urge the Preservation Commission to quickly adopt the proposed amendment so the homeowners who in an of the Historic Districts in Evanston and who are interested in renewable energy will have the maximum possible time to consider enrollment in the Solarize Chicagoland program.

I add a personal note. My wife and I are committed to historic preservation. We have owned our home at 715 Michigan Avenue since 1984. In 1993 we undertook a substantial renovation and expansion to our home. We removed steel siding and rotten wood siding and put on new wooden siding. We had all corners mitered even in the octagonal turret at the front of the house. We removed and replaced asphalt shingles with wooden shake shingles. We found records of the original 1896 paint colors and used those colors for the house. Our home received in 1994 a Restoration Award for the renovation work done on our home.

We also have four grandchildren ranging in age from three months to three years and ten months. We want to leave behind the safest world possible for them. We laud Evanston’s commitment to climate control. We urge the Commission to move toward a reasonable balance between preservation of the beauty of the past and preservation of the environment for future generations.

--
Andy Anderson

***** Please note my new email address - ahajr2@gmail.com*****
7. ADJOURNMENT

Next Meeting: TUESDAY, July 9, 2019 at 7:00 P.M. (Subject to change)