### TOWN OF EASTEND BYLAW 761/2023

# A BYLAW TO REGULATE AND ENFORCE THE TOWN OF EASTEND URBAN TREE POLICY RULES AND REGULATIONS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TOWN OF EASTEND

The Council of the Town of Eastend, in the Province of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

- This bylaw shall be referred to as the "Urban Tree Policy Bylaw".
- To regulate and enforce the rules and regulations in the Urban Tree Policy, attached as Schedule "A" hereto
- (a) Any person who contravenes any of the provision of this bylaw shall be guilty of an
  offence and liable under the Urban Tree Policy.
  - (b) In addition to, and notwithstanding and penalties provided herin, any member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Town of Eastend Regional Bylaw Officer or Town of Eastend Municipal Foreman shall enforce the requirements of this bylaw.
- 4. This bylaw shall come into force on final passing thereof.

(seal) POIL

Mayor Staden

Administrato

Read a third time and adopted this November, 2023

Administrator

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#### PURPOSE AND INTENT

The Urban Forest is a community asset and of benefit to this and future generations. Therefore, to ensure the Urban Forest is properly maintained as an asset of the Town of Eastend and its residents, now and in the future, the Town of Eastend has established an Urban Forestry Management Program. It is the intent of this policy that trees will not be removed unless they are deemed to be hazardous and trees will be planted to replenish, restore, and expand the Urban Forest. This policy establishes the criteria for pruning, removing, replacing and planting trees on public property and trees shared with private property owners, as well as protecting established trees of historic value and ensuring public safety.

It is intended that this tree policy is a living document that will be reviewed and amended to respond to community needs and environmental realities.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

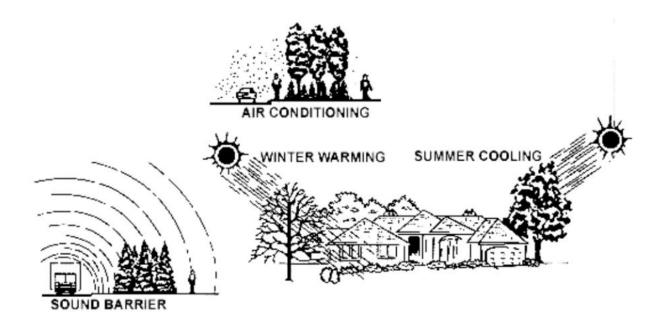
Urban forestry is the systematic management and cultivation of trees in an urban environment for the benefit of present and future generations. Urban Forestry is the generally accepted reference being used when dealing with the maintenance and care of the trees and shrubs that line our streets and beautify our parks. A community's trees or its "urban forest" constitute a valuable but vulnerable component of the civic infrastructure.

#### 1.1 The inherent value of trees

Trees play a significant role in our quality of life and amplify the beauty of our valley town for both residents and visitors. The trees that grow in the Town of Eastend are part of our urban forest, including trees on both private and public property. There are many trees in the Town of Eastend with historic value, including the native Cottonwood species. Benefits of established trees include shade, windbreaks, visual interest, wildlife habitats, food sustainability, and more, illustrated below:

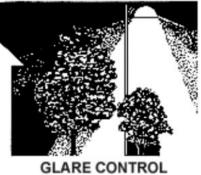
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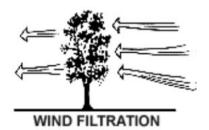












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Not only do trees and shrubs provide shade, shelter, beauty, wildlife habitat and civic landmarks, they are also a statement of community pride and civic image. Trees and shrubs that bear fruit can contribute to food sustainability. Throughout North America, the health of urban forests is in decline. Very few communities plant more trees than they remove and the threats of disease, vandalism, microclimate and neglect continue to diminish the vitality of the urban forest. Renewed attention is needed to conserve this very important community asset. Preserving our urban forest will leave a legacy for future generations to benefit from in many ways. These are the same benefits residents of, and visitors to Eastend receive today. They include, but are not limited to:

#### Improved Air Quality

Trees and their foliage act as an air filter for our community by cleaning dust, micro sized metals and other pollutants such as ozone, nitrogen oxides, ammonia and sulfur dioxides. They reduce the amount of carbon in the air by storing it in the form of wood. They also help reduce carbon in the air by aiding with heating and cooling requirements, thus reducing the amount of carbon dioxide produced from fossil fuels. The bi-product of this process of removing pollutants is oxygen released into the atmosphere.

#### Improved Water Quality and Erosion Impacts

As development increases, hard non-evaporative surfaces increase, which decreases the soil infiltration by ground water. The result is increased water volume, velocity and pollutant load from runoff. Tree canopies and root systems intercept, slow and reduce storm water runoff through normal tree functions, thus reducing the effects of flooding and erosion. This increases the amount of rainwater runoff that percolates into the soil, which in turn helps purify the water by removing nutrients and sediments and recharging aquifers.

#### Reduced Temperature and Energy Use

Trees reduce temperatures in summer by shading surfaces, dissipating heat through evaporation and by blocking wind, which transfers heat from the ground. Trees can also block winter winds and reduce the wind chill factor, which reduces energy loss due to heat dissipation.

#### Noise Reduction and Visual Screening

Trees provide a calming environment by absorbing noise and improving aesthetics. They soften sound waves that attempt to pass through them and further dampen these sounds by adding sounds of their own. The 'white noise' of leaves and branches in the wind and associated natural sounds, mask other man-made sounds.

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Trees can be used to for screening undesirable and disturbing sight lines. They also reduce glare and filter out harmful UV rays.

Components of good Urban Forestry Management include Arboriculture, Entomology, Pathology, and the execution of good Horticultural practices. The Town of Eastend is responsible for the care of trees, reforestation, maintaining total inventory, and enforcement of this policy.

#### 2. **DEFINITIONS**

- "Arborist" means a professional certified by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) in the practice of arboriculture;
- "Arboriculture" means the cultivation, management and study of individual trees, shrubs, vines and other perennial woody plants;
- **"Boulevard"** is a portion of the street between the curb lines (or lateral boundary lines of a roadway) and the adjacent property line.
- **"Budget":** Each year the town will establish a set amount of funds that will be used to properly maintain the urban forest.
- "Compensation Formula" means the value to be utilized in establishing equitable compensation for damage and/or loss of trees, and will be based on the current edition of the Functional Replacement Method Cost Compounding Technique as adopted by the International Society of Arboriculture;
- "Council" means the Council of the Town of Eastend:
- **"Frontage"** means the edge of private property adjacent to Town property; it is the width of the lot.
- "International Society of Arboriculture" (ISA) means the worldwide professional organization dedicated to fostering a greater awareness of trees and promoting research, technology, and the professional practice of arboriculture.
- "Natural Stand" means areas on Public Land where trees are in their natural state, and

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includes riverbanks, riparian areas, and bluffs.

- **"Riparian area"** means the ecological zone of land at minimum 5 meter from the highwater mark, as defined in *Water Security Agency Act* of Saskatchewan (s.38 and 39) including the shore and bank of the Frenchman River. *See Appendix I*
- "Pest" includes insect pests, and any other tree-related pest so declared under *The Pest Control Act*;
- "Planting" refers to any tree, shrub, bush or other plant material;
- "Private Land" means any real property owned by a person or corporation in residential and commercial zones;
- "Private Tree" means a Tree located entirely on Private Land or is a Straddling Tree as per definition;
- "**Pruning**" means the removal of specific branches for the purpose of preserving the health and appearance of a tree and for public safety.
- "Public Land" means any real property owned, maintained or controlled by the Town including, but not limited to, boulevards, public reserve lands, rights of way, riparian lands, parks, the campground, the ball diamond and the rodeo grounds; golf course.
- **"Public Tree"** mean all trees within the Urban Forest on Public Land held by the Town of Eastend;
- **"Public Works Foreman"** means the Public Works Foreman of the Town of Eastend and anyone acting or authorized by the Public Works Foreman to act on his or her behalf;
- "Relocation" includes all necessary measures required to remove, transport and re-plant the Tree at another location;
- "Removal" includes stump removal, clean- up and site restoration;
- "Sight Triangles" means a specified area along an intersections approach and across the included corners allowing an unobstructed view of approaching vehicles and pedestrians;

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"Straddling Tree" means a tree whose canopy and roots are partly on Public Land but whose main stem is more that 50% on private property or vice versa;

"Street" means any road, street, road allowance or lane vested in the Crown in the right of Saskatchewan, or set aside for the purpose of the Crown in the right of Saskatchewan pursuant to any Act, but does not include a provincial highway within the municipality as designated pursuant to the provisions of *The Highways and Transportation Act, 1997;* 

"Town" means the Town of Eastend;

"Tree" means a living woody plant with one or more stems and a minimum caliper width of 2.5 centimeters and a minimum height of 1.5 meters;

#### 3. TREE PLANTING

#### 3.1 Town planting on Town land

The Town shall make a plan for planting along boulevards and other public lands. Wherever possible, the Town will endeavor to maintain a positive tree planting to removal ratio on public lands: For each tree that is removed on public lands, two trees shall be planted in its place, in a different location if necessary.

### 3.2 Recommended species for planting

All trees and shrubs planted by the Town in the Town shall be of a species that are suited to climate zone 3-4a local soil conditions, and water availability. Native species and species diversity shall be a priority. See Appendix A-Recommended and Prohibited Species for Planting

#### 3.3 Tree Nursery

The Town may establish a tree nursery to meet future needs for tree replacement and reforestation.

#### 3.4 Planting on Boulevards

Where boulevard trees are added or replaced on boulevards, efforts will be made to involve the homeowner as a partner in the tree planting and care for the tree. Agreements shall be made in writing. See Appendix E – Homeowner Request for Boulevard Tree

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#### 3.5 Planting in Park Areas

Wherever possible, trees will be planted in parks in group plantings consistent with natural habitats with attention to overstory and understory. All trees that are planted in park areas must be of species that conform to Section 3.2 with attention to the design and intended use of the area.

#### 3.6 Private Plantings on Town Property

The Town residents are encouraged to plant trees on the frontages of Town property in residential areas to help enhance their neighborhood. However, as trees planted on frontages of town property may impact pedestrian and vehicle travel, utilities, etc., application for approval must be made to the Town with written approval required prior to commencement of planting.

Process for Private Plantings on Town Property shall be as follows:

- a. Application must be made in writing to the Town Administrator or their designate;
- b. The Town Administrator or their designate, will conduct a site visit to determine suitability of the planting with long range plans for that area and the effect of the planting on the surrounding properties.
- c. All trees planted must conform to the criteria placed on the planting of trees as determined by this policy. Consideration must be given to the effect a tree might have on traffic lights, line of vision, undesirable suckering/root growth patterns, and the blocking of street signs and directions on the Town streets. Any hazards that might develop from the planting of a tree in a particular location must be avoided at the planning stages.
- d. Final placement of the trees will be at the discretion of the Town Administrator or their designate, with staking done to assist the homeowner in best location of new trees.
- e. Prior to commencement of the work proposed, citizens must sign a release acknowledging that the Town will retain ownership of the tree.
- f. Failure to comply could result in some or all of the trees planted being removed from the property on which they are located with the cost being the sole responsibility of the property owner.

#### 3.7 Private plantings on Private Land (Appendices A & B)

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The Town residents are encouraged to plant trees on private property in residential areas. Steps to be taken for planting on private land:

- a. Ensure the location of the trees planted will not interfere with the Sight Triangles, if applicable.
- b. Contact Sask 1st Call (National 'Call Before You Dig' Portal) at 1 (866) 828-4888 or www.sask1stcall.com to locate underground utilities including water/sewer lines.
- c. Be aware of overhead lines. Planting near overhead lines will likely require pruning that could deform or result in the death of large trees.

See Appendix A – Recommended and Prohibited Species for Planting See Appendix B – Sight Triangles

#### 3.8 Town initiatives to plant trees on private property

From time to time, the Town may offer a planting program for private properties within the Town. This program may be offered to provide additional protection from prevailing winds, privacy for residential yards and to re-establish the urban forest in a particular area of the Town.

- a) The Town shall submit to a property owner, a written offer to plant a tree on their private property.
- b) Included in the offer will be the species and type of tree being offered as well as any pertinent information on the tree.
- c) If the property owner accepts the offer to have this tree planted on their private property:
- d) The property owner must sign a release indicating that they accept ownership of the tree and all associated costs for its future maintenance requirements.
- e) Once the release has been received by the Town, the Town shall inform the property owner of the timeline for planting.
- f) All planting costs are the responsibility of the Town.
- g) If the property owner does not want the tree being offered, they can:
  - i. Indicate their wishes on the release and send it back to the Town; or
  - ii. Not send the release back to the Town.
  - iii. The Town will remove this property from their planting schedule and a tree will not be planted on this property.

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#### 4. TREE PRUNING

#### 4.1 Confirmation of private/public tree required

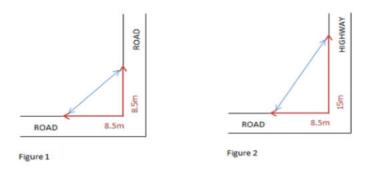
A property owner shall confirm a tree is a private tree and not a public tree prior to commencing any work including pruning or removal of a tree. If a property owner is uncertain, the Town Administrator or their designate shall be consulted to confirm if the tree is private or public.

#### 4.2 Private tree and shrub pruning

The owner of a private shrubs, hedges, and trees on the frontage of Town property shall:

- a. keep shrubs or hedges trimmed 30 centimeters from the back of the sidewalk or right of way;
- b. keep shrubs or hedges trimmed to a height not exceeding 1 meter when planted within a sight triangle; and
- c. prune tree branches so that there is a clearance of not less than 4.25 meters above the surface of any road or highway;
- d. prune tree branches so that there is a clearance of not less than 2.5 meters above the surface of any sidewalk; and
- e. prune tree branches so that there is a clearance of not less than 4.25 meters above the surface of any back alley.

Figure 3 Sight Triangle – (see Appendix B)



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#### 4.3 Pruning on Private Property (Including Back Lanes) (Appendix B)

The property owner (resident) is responsible for the pruning and maintenance of the trees on their property. Any work done on their trees should be done with safety in mind, using the right equipment for the job to prevent injury and property damage. Residents are encouraged to use professional pruning services.

Town requires the pruning service to purchase a business license and the town will only license certified arborists that can show their credentials.

The purpose of back alleys and lanes are to act as a right of way for public utilities and back yard access. When a tree on private property requires pruning to facilitate passage of maintenance and emergency vehicles, to make way for power lines, or for other safety reasons, the Town shall notify the owner, giving the owner a reasonable length of time to arrange pruning. If the property owner fails to prune the tree within the time specified, the Town may have the tree pruned at the owner's expense.

#### 4.4 Street Tree Pruning

Pruning will be undertaken by the Town in order to keep the Urban Forest in the best possible condition as established by good arboriculture standards. A resident is required to ask permission from the town prior to trimming a boulevard tree.

a. Prune boulevard trees adjacent to sidewalks to a minimum height of thirteen feet to allow for ease of pedestrian and maintenance access.

#### 5. PESTS, DISEASES, AND HAZARDS

#### 5.1 When infection is apparent

A resident of the Town may request the Town to assess public trees for pests and disease and treat them appropriately.

When a private tree, shrub, or hedge is infected with a pest or disease which may affect the health of other plants, or creates a hazard to safety and public property, the Town may order

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the property owner to:

- a. treat or disinfect the tree, shrub, or hedge;
- b. repair, prune, or remove the tree, shrub, or hedge; or
- c. eliminate the condition in another manner as deemed appropriate by the Town Administrator or their designate.

#### 5.2 Dutch Elm Disease Regulations (Appendix C)

The Town is committed to protecting the urban canopy by strictly adhering to the Dutch Elm Disease Regulations of Saskatchewan, attached as *Appendix C – Dutch Elm Disease Regulations*.

An elm tree infected with Dutch Elm Disease shall be removed and disposed of in accordance with the Dutch Elm Disease Regulations of Saskatchewan, attached as *Appendix C – Dutch Elm Disease Regulations*.

Any pruning of elm trees shall be done in accordance with the Dutch Elm Disease Regulations of Saskatchewan. The pruning of elms on private and public property is strictly banned by the Government of Saskatchewan from April 1 to August 31. Anyone pruning, removing, or transporting Elm trees during the ban period will be required to produce proof of authorization.

If there is any conflict or ambiguity between this by-law and the Dutch Elm Disease Regulations of Saskatchewan, the Dutch Elm Disease Regulations of Saskatchewan shall prevail.

#### 5.3 Destruction and use of chemicals

No person shall apply or administer in any form any chemical that would cause death to any tree held by the Town of Eastend.

No person shall apply or administer in any form any chemical that would cause death to any municipal tree.

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No person shall cut, prune, or alter the appearance of any publicly owned tree, which would cause death or put the tree at risk of public safety.

If a person is found to have improperly pruned, or otherwise alter a public tree, that person will be held responsible for the cost of repair, replacement, and/or maintenance of the tree and may include referral to the R.C.M.P. for legal action.

In an effort to treat pests and diseases, Pesticide sprays will only be used by the municipality as a last resort to control a severe outbreak when other controls are not adequate. We can recommend to residents to use a pressure hose to knock down the pests with water if they choose. At their own expense, residents may also spray their boulevard tree adjacent to their property with insecticidal soap, Dipel or Thuricide, if this is one of the recommended biological controls for that particular pest.

#### 6. TREE REMOVAL

#### 6.1 Requests for removals

A Tree Removal Permit (Appendix D) is required for the removal of all public trees and straddling trees. Any and all tree removals from the Urban Forest are included under this policy. This policy applies to any and all construction and/or repair work that would require the removal of any tree within the Urban Forest. Projects being completed by the Town are not exempt under this policy.

The Tree Removal Permit will clearly indicate the replacement/remediation plan and acceptance by the complainant/property owner of any reforestation fee, and the receipt thereof before the tree is removed

As requests are received, consideration will be given to each individual tree on the merits of the request and the impact its removal would have on the surrounding neighborhood. These requests shall be reviewed by a certified arborist with consideration given to factors such as probability of survival if the tree is moved, the costs associated with moving and establishing the tree in a new site, or removing and replacing the tree. Removal shall be considered as the last option in all cases.

#### 6.2 Process for removal

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- a. Applications for removal shall be made in writing to the Town Administrator or their designate;
- b. A site inspection shall be completed by the Town Administrator or their designate to establish whether the planting is located on public or private property;
- c. If the planting is deemed to be on private property:
  - i. The tree in question is considered the responsibility of the property owner.
  - ii. All costs associated to the removal of the planting will be the sole responsibility of the property owner.
- d. If the planting is deemed to be on public property:
  - i. Should it be established that the tree is healthy and of no immediate hazard to public safety, all viable options to save the tree will be discussed with the property owner and will be done on a case-by-case basis. Any required maintenance for the tree will be at the sole cost to the Town.
  - ii. Should it be established that the tree is not healthy and of immediate hazard to public safety the tree will be removed at the sole cost to the Town.
  - iii. If the tree is not deemed hazardous and the complainant request for removal continues, the resident will be responsible for all costs incurred to remove the tree, restore the site to the satisfaction of the town and purchase a replacement tree as per section 7. The town will have the discretion to decide where the public plant will be planted.
  - iv. The town must approve any requests for tree removal. The cost of tree removal to address sewer tree root complaints will be the responsibility of the home owner.

#### 7. REFORESTATION

The purpose of reforestation in the Urban Forest Environment is to replace trees and supplement the existing forest population with additional trees where the population is low. Replacement trees planted should be 6 feet tall or larger, whenever possible.

#### 7.1 Planting trees on public land near developments

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Upon completion of construction in a new development, including final grade of the top soil, the Town shall supply and plant trees on the boulevards and Town easement, choosing a species of tree in accordance with this Tree Policy.

In new developments where there is no boulevard, the home owner will be required to plant no less than 2 trees.

#### 7.2 Objection to new plantings

In cases where homeowners would prefer not to have a tree on the boulevard, an assessment would be done, as per section 7 above, at the homeowner's request, but the final decision would be based on the urban forest requirements.

#### 7.3 Replacement of removed trees

In determining the reforestation plan for each removed tree, the following factors must be taken into consideration:

- a. The complainant/property owner shall be solely responsible for the cost of removal and remediation of the site as prescribed by the Town.
- b. The complainant/property owner shall be informed, by way of being provided a Tree Removal Permit (*Appendix D*) from the Town that they shall be responsible to pay. The estimated costs of removal and remediation shall be provided at this time; however, the property owner is responsible to pay for the actual costs of removal and remediation once completed.
- c. Once written confirmation is received, in the form of the signed Tree Removal Permit (*Appendix D*) from the complainant/property owner indicating their acceptance of the terms, the removal of the tree(s) will be scheduled.

#### 7.4 Failure to comply

If a complainant/ property owner fails to make payment as pursuant to Subsection 7.2, the Town may do or cause to be done, any acts necessary to ensure compliance with Subsection 7.2 and the cost of doing such work is a debt due and owing to the Town by the complainant/property owner and may be added to the taxes of the property.

#### 7.5 Water program

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Proper watering in the first two years is the most important factor for successful planting of trees and shrubs. To ensure adequate watering, newly planted trees on public lands will be watered by the Town a minimum of twice per week in the months of June, July, August, and September in the first year and a minimum of once per week in the months of June, July, August, and September in the second year. The minimum watering amounts depend on precipitation and additional watering may or may not be required.

Wherever possible in new developments, tree bags or drip irrigation systems to tree beds shall be installed.

#### 7.6 Protection of new plantings

Adequate protection from deer browse is crucial to the success of new plantings. The Town will ensure that newly planted trees will be protected until they reach a height of 20 feet and newly planted shrubs are well established (approximately two years).

#### 8. CONSTRUCTION AND NEW DEVELOPMENT

In the process of construction of any public or private work, the Town and the Developer will endeavor to protect existing public trees, remediate any damage to the urban forest and replace any removed trees. Permits issued shall clearly state how the developer will protect, remediate, or replace the urban forest impacted in the course of the development.

#### 9. UTILITIES

When utility work is performed every effort shall be made to limit the impact on public trees. Where feasible, below-ground utilities shall be installed by tunneling at a depth and in a manner which will prevent or minimize injury to public trees. Pruning of public trees shall be performed by an individual who has successfully completed a utility tree pruning course in accordance with industry standards. Certification or other documents verifying the completion of training must be made available to the Town upon request.

#### 10. AUTHORITY

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#### 10.1 Administrative Authority

The Town Administrator or their designate will execute authority over the Urban Forest and the administration of the Urban Forestry Management Program.

#### 10.2 Appeal Authority

Any subsequent appeals of the decisions made by the Town Administrator or their designate must be made in writing to the Council.

#### 11. LIST OF APPENDIX ITEMS

Appendix A: Recommended and Prohibited Species for Planting

Appendix B: Sight Triangles

**Appendix C**: Dutch Elm Disease Regulations

**Appendix D**: Tree Removal Permit

Appendix E: Homeowner Request for Boulevard Tree

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#### **Appendix A: RECOMMENDED SPECIES FOR PLANTING**

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada lists Eastend in the "3b" or "4a" Plant Hardiness Zone. Soil conditions and drainage must also be considered when choosing tree species.

### RECOMMENDED SPECIES FOR PLANTING ON TOWN OWNED PROPERTY

The following is a list of recommended trees:

Tree species	Scientific name	Height/Spread	Description
Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	12M x 8M	Summer foliage is green on top and silvery underneath. This symmetrical shade tree turns golden yellow in the fall. Suggested cultivar is 'Silver Cloud'. Has a deep root system
Assiniboine Poplar		18M x 10M	Has shapely oval form. Moderate growth per year. Expansive root system. Drought tolerant
American Basswood	Tilia americana	15M X 11M	Basswood has large, heart-shaped leaves with toothed edges and a short point. The twigs have a noticeable zigzag appearance. The fragrant yellow flowers and round grayish-brown fruit hang from the centre of a leaf-like bract. The bark is gray-brown with long

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			narrow ridges. Has a deep root system
Bur Oak	Quercus macrocarpa	22M X 15M	Bark is rough, with irregular scaly plates, becoming regularly furrowed with age. Twigs are hairy with corky ridges and hairy, brown, blunt-tipped buds. Leaves are 15 - 30 cm (6" - 12") long with variable, irregular, mostly rounded lobes without bristle-tips. Acorns have a deep cup which has a bristle fringe around the upper edge Has a deep root system
Amur Maple	Acer ginnala	6M X 5M	Smallish, 'oriental' – looking tree having dense foliage and spreading habit. Very tough. Vivid scarlet autumn color makes this an excellent ornamental small tree
Japanese Tree Lilac	Syringa reticulata	6M X 5M	A heavily flowered tree, covered by large plumes of small white flowers and ark green leaves. Suggested cultivars include 'Ivory Silk', Ivory Pillar' or 'Golden Eclipse' Needs well drained moist soil
	1	T	
European Mountain Ash	Sorbus aucuparia	8M X 6M	This small to medium tree (up to 25 feet tall) has light grayish bark and an oval, open head at maturity. It produces clusters of white flowers in spring followed by bright, long-lasting, orange-red berries in fall that attract birds. The deciduous leaves are toothed and pinnately compound. They are dark, dull green in summer and yellow to reddish in fall.
Amur Cherry	Prunus maackii	8M X 6M	Deciduous tree with a more or less rounded form. Features showy racemes of fragrant white flowers hanging below the branches in mid spring. It has green foliage throughout the season. The pointy leaves turn an outstanding lemon yellow in the fall. The black fruits are held in clusters in late summer. The peeling coppery-bronze bark is extremely showy and adds significant winter interest.

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Siberian Larch	Larix sibirica	21M X 6M	Siberian larchis a long-lived deciduous conifer. They are a sight to behold in autumn, when their needles turn from green to yellow before falling. It has a narrow crown, thin scaly bark and long, slender, pliable branches. The bark of young trees is gray and smooth, becoming reddish brown and scaly with age. Winter branches have numerous small knobs which in the spring form the base for a tuft of needles, or a male or female flower.
Gladiator Rosybloom Crabapple			Ornamental tree with bright pink flowers followed by small reddish-purple fruit. Has bronze-purple leaves The fruit is so small that they stay on the tree into winter, then birds feed on them. High disease tolerance. Drought tolerant.

Town will consider other species upon written request.

## RECOMMENDED SPECIES FOR PLANTING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY OR OPEN SPACES -PARKS

Please note that the recommended species for Town property are also suggestions only for private property and other species and cultivars are suitable and allowed.

Elevision of Comb	M-1 I	COMVEDM	Cook and a succession
Flowering Crab	Malus baccata	6-8M X 5-8M	Crab apples are most
	Malus x adstringens		popular of the spring-
			flowering trees. Blossoms
			often open from pink or red
			buds and change to paler
			shades after opening. Tree
			height may be from 6' - 50'
			with most in the 15' to 25'
			range. The varieties vary
			from weeping, spreading,
			columnar, vase-shaped to
			pyramidal which allows
			many opportunities for use
			in landscapes. Fire blight

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Pine	Pinus	8 – 12M X 5 – 6M	resistant cultivars are 'Selkirk' and 'Thunderchild' Has a deep root system Root system is comprised of a tap and a series of roots that fan out from base. Suggested cultivar: Ponderosa Pine
Spruce	Picea	30M X 15M	Root system is comprised of a tap and a series of roots that fan out from base. Suggested cultivars: Black Hills Spruce, Colorado Spruce, Fat Albert Spruce
Acute Willow	Salix acutifolia Wild	18M X 12M	Shiny dark green leaves with a wide-spreading crown and trunk tend to have multiple stems. Acute willow grows to be a large spreading tree therefore may not suitable for most private yards

#### TREE VARIETIES PROHIBITED

This applies to both private and Town owned land unless otherwise specified.

#### Elm Species (Ulmus spp.)

With the threat of Dutch Elm Disease, many elm varieties including American, or Siberian (Manchurian) are not recommended for planting.

#### Cottonwood (Populus deltoides)

Female cottonwood trees have been a nuisance to residents and cause problems with allergies and asthma due to the cotton-like seeds they shed. No planting of female poplar cultivars is permitted in both residential (private) and Town owned areas.

#### Black Poplar, Balsam Poplar (Populus balsamifera)

These trees are not recommended due to the sap and sharp-pointed buds they give off. No planting in both residential (private) and Town owned areas.

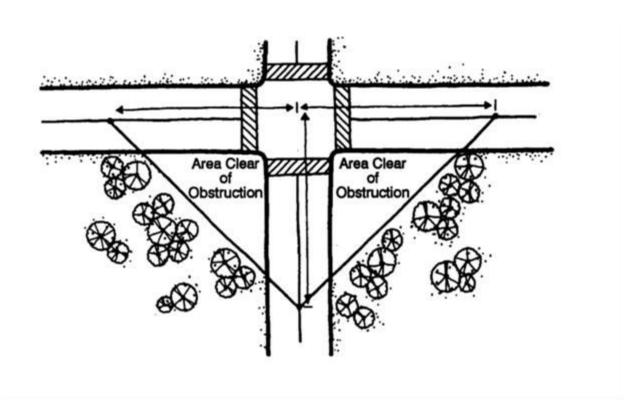
TOWN OF EASTEND	
CODE: L	POLICY: URBAN TREE

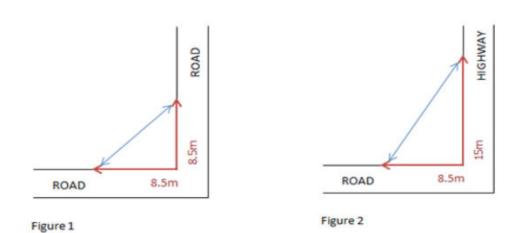
### Ash Species (Fraxinus spp.)

All Ash, which include all varieties (Examples: Green, Black, Manchurian, White). Given the current threat of the emerald ash borer and the cottony ash psyllid it is not recommended to plant any Ash trees on private or public property.

**Appendix B: Sight Triangles** 

TOWN OF EASTEND	
CODE: L	POLICY: URBAN TREE





APPENDIX D: TREE PRUNING OR REMOVAL REQUEST

TOWN OF EASTEND	)		
CODE: L POLICY: URBAN TREE			AN TREE
Last Name	First Name	Home Phone #	Cell Phone #
Tree Location	Tree Species	Approx. Tree Height	
	Посороно	Tipproxi Tree Treight	
		l	
	ons for the pruning or r dings, roads and other in		sketch the location of
	T	T	I
Applicant Signature:		Application Date:	
	For Office	e Use Only	
Tree Species	Tree Diameter	Tree Height (ft)	Tree Condition
Removal/Pruning Cost (\$)	Relocation Cost \$	Replacement Cost \$	Other:
Community Coordinat	tor Comments & Recom	mendations:	

TOWN OF EASTEND	
CODE: L	POLICY: URBAN TREE
Coordinator Signature:	Date:

APPENDIX E: Homeowner Request for Boulevard Tree

TOWN OF EASTENI	D		
CODE: L	DDE: L POLICY: URBAN TREE		
Date:			
Tree Species	Tree Diameter	Tree Height (ft)	Tree Condition
Administration Comments & Recommendations:			

TOWN OF EASTEND	
CODE: L	POLICY: URBAN TREE

Administration	Date:	
Signature:		

	Date	Resolution Number
Approved	Sept 14,2023	289/23
Amended	Nov 8, 2023	
Amended		