City of Sutherlin, Street Tree Management Plan

Table of Contents

Background and History 1

Summary and Findings 3

Recommendations 4

Street Trees: The Vision & The Plan 7

Spreadsheets (& Spreadsheet Definitions) for Central Street 15

Appendix (Supplementary Materials)

Street Tree Management Plan
City of Sutherlin, Oregon

Phase I – Central Avenue

The Oregon Department of Forestry's urban forestry staff works to support the sound management of forest ecosystems in Oregon's communities. Benefits of managing and planning for the care of a community's trees are many, and include: energy savings, air pollution reduction, reductions in runoff, flooding and erosion, using trees to block unsightly views or reduce noise, providing summer shade, and attracting shoppers to retail areas. Trees also recharge groundwater helping to keep sediment and pollutants from streams, and are known to raise property values overall.

One significant benefit of tree inventories and community tree management plans is that they allow a community to change its approach to urban forests from one that's predominantly reactive, to a more proactive process, where the daily work that a city's trees requires occurs within the framework of information, planning, and policy. Choices depend primarily on local resources and personnel.

In Oregon's Douglas County, the Department has been working with the city of Sutherlin, population approximately 7,000, to help form a plan of action to address its street tree concerns.

Background and history of Sutherlin tree inventory

In October of 2006, Kristin Ramstad, ODF community assistance forester, met with Bud Schmidt, city manager, and Lindeen Brown, local business woman, to discuss Sutherlin's current downtown tree situation and the desire to replace some of the Central Avenue trees to create a better impression of the business area there. Most of the purple leaf plum trees along Central had been planted in 1991, and due to poor pruning and other characteristics, no longer lend a positive image to this area. Some are growing in raised brick planters, others in 4'x4' sidewalk cutouts. Schmidt and Brown were hopeful that over time, a more species diverse palette of trees could ultimately replace the plums.

Cynthia Orlando, information specialist with ODF's urban forestry program, met with local business owners to talk about the benefits of trees in business areas, and to gauge the needs, ideas and concerns of local business owners.

In November 2006, Bud Schmidt, Lindeen Brown, John Carnate with City Parks, City of Sutherlin Planning Director Dan Huff, and Ramstad and Orlando, ODF, met in Sutherlin to discuss tree inventory specifics. The group identified its first objective was to create a tree lined thoroughfare or entryway to the city with improved aesthetics and increased visual impact.

The decisions was made to divide the city's street tree inventory into several phases, with Phase I encompassing the trees located along Central, the city's main thoroughfare. Dan Huff agreed to create a map to indicate location of the phases.

In early December, Ramstad and Orlando conducted training on how to collect the information needed for the first phase of the city's street tree inventory. They agreed to provide further assistance by helping to analyze the inventory data, prioritize replacement trees, and assist with species selection for the new replacement trees.

The group chose to include a variety of trees and specifically select trees for a variety of features including shade, durability, flowering, and high canopies, and to work towards a spring tree-planting goal.

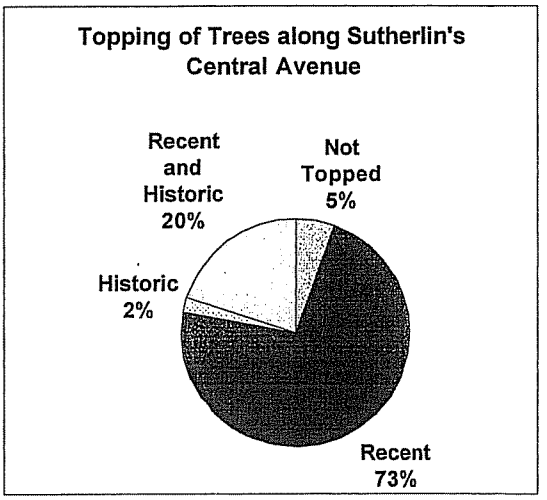
The group also agreed to use monies from its street tree fund to purchase the trees, and, to publicize the project in Sutherlin's local newspaper.

Summary and Findings: Phase I data

(1) Poor species and age diversity: Of the 53 trees inventoried, all but three are purple-leaf plums, probably *Prunus blieriana* or a related species. Most of the plums are the same age.

When many street trees are the same age, the tree population lacks "age diversity." From a management/economics standpoint, the problem this presents for the city is that as the trees age and become less cost effective, the city has to plan to replace the entire tree population within a relatively short period of time.

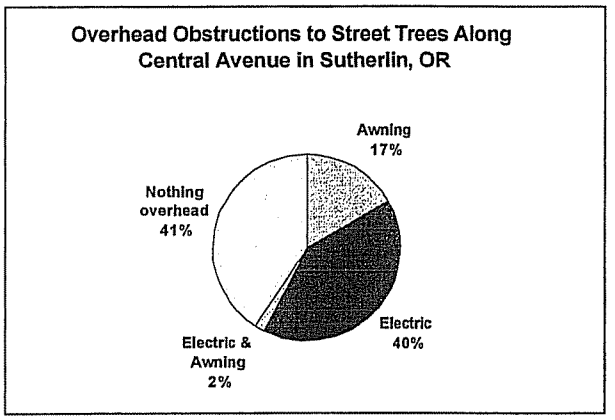
(2) Topping: About 93 percent of the plums have been topped within the last 5 years. Only three trees in this inventory have not been topped. Topping is a practice that not only disfigures trees, it can result in trees becoming hazardous and diseased over a relatively short period of time.



(3) Utilities:
Of the trees inventoried:

- 41 percent have electrical utilities overhead
- 17 percent have electrical utilities and awnings
- 42 percent have no obstructions overhead.

Overhead utilities and awnings will play a part in determining what trees can be planted in these areas.

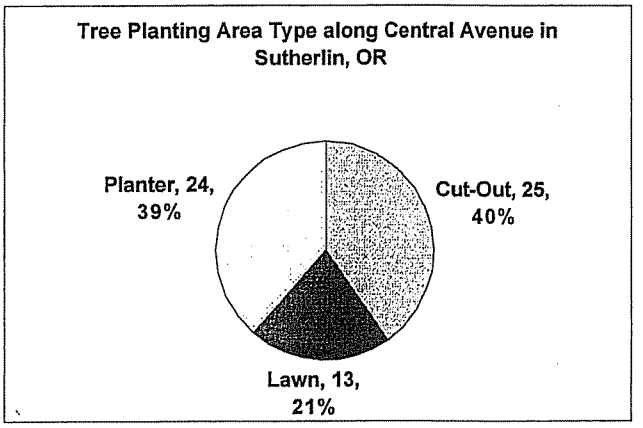


(4)

4) Planting sites: As part of the inventory, data on where the trees are currently growing was collected.

- Twenty-four trees, or 39 percent, are growing in brick planters;
- Twenty-five trees, or 40 percent, are in typical 4'x 4' sidewalk "cutouts;"
- Thirteen trees, or 21 percent of the total, are growing in lawn-type areas.

This information will help us determine which trees to replace first, and give us an idea of the rooting area currently available to the existing trees.



(5) Condition:
Finally, among the 53 trees in the survey, approximately half (49 percent) were still in relatively good shape - despite having been topped within the last five years. This is largely due to the trees still being relatively young. The three trees that were not topped are also in good shape. About one quarter of the trees are only in fair condition, and 8 percent are in poor condition. Those that are in fair and poor condition will probably be the trees initially prioritized for replacement.

Recommendations

(1) Increase size of planting areas.

If larger (40-50 foot) trees are desired along Central Avenue, tree cutouts will need to increase in size to accommodate the roots of larger trees. In this case, 6' X 6' or 5' X 7' cutouts are recommended, *at a minimum*. Decisionmakers may also wish to consider that using larger cutouts can be advantageous in both delaying - and reducing - the size of infrastructure damage in the future. Additionally, these larger trees would need to be planted in areas that do not have awning or overhead line obstructions. (See James Urban graph in the appendix for more information on tree rooting needs).

(2) Over time, replace existing plums with a variety of street tree species.

Consider the average height of existing business signage, and choose species that are least likely to inhibit sign visibility. Trees that grow taller than the existing plum trees may actually be a better choice as over time, their crown height will surpass that of the existing signage instead of blocking it. In some cases, targeted pruning, preferably by a certified arborist, of large replacement trees can also help to achieve this objective.

(3) Choose appropriate replacement trees.

Several street tree lists compiled specifically for Sutherlin are attached. They are sorted by power line compatibility, to avoid power line conflicts where necessary, and by height, so that appropriate heights can be selected for those sites with signage conflicts vs. those sites without.

Sign / storefront visibility concerns: By conducting timely structural pruning while trees are young, the city can minimize or eliminate conflicts with signage and sign visibility.

(4) Prepare sites before the tree arrives for planting.

Site preparation will include removing the brick planters, and improving and expanding the soil volume available to the trees. (Amend the soil in the spring (a little, and not too much organic matter) especially for bare root and balled and burlapped trees.

For areas where sidewalks are going to be replaced, the city may also wish to consider the possibility of using "structural soil." Structural soil is a patented blend of coarse aggregate and emended clay loam that significantly improves tree growth, health and life expectancy and reduces maintenance costs for adjacent sidewalks (see supplemental information at the back of the binder).

(5) Cost-saving suggestions.
Use a phased approach, replacing high-priority trees first.
Buy trees in quantity, i.e., buy all pear trees you plan to use or all the maple trees you plan to use at the same time, and request discounts when making purchases in quantity.

Buy small trees that will acclimate to the site faster; as a general rule of thumb, it takes one year for each inch of caliper, i.e., it will take a 2-inch tree 2 years to acclimate.

Also, buy trees from local nurseries to save on freight costs, and don't buy cull or bargain trees, as they will cost more over time in maintenance costs.

Using volunteers to help with tree planting is not recommended, as it often results in future increased care and maintenance costs.

Pruning: trim out any crossed branches or deadwood before planting trees. Staking of trees in Sutherlin will probably not be necessary so this cost should be avoided.

Create the best sites possible prior to planting trees; spending more money on good soil and mulching will save money in the long run.

(6) Plant the tree(s) correctly.
In the center of each tilled area, dig a hole just deep enough and wide enough to accommodate the root system. It the hole is too deep - or the soil beneath the tree is too loose - the tree may settle after planting and the roots could suffocate.

It is actually better to plant the tree too high rather than too low. Place the tree upright in the hole at the same depth that it grew at the nursery. Also, when planting trees in areas where cars will park, position the tree so that the likelihood of it being hit by a swinging car door is minimized.

The new trees will probably not need to be staked; natural movement of the tree(s) in the wind helps ensure their strong trunk development, and unstaked new trees seldom blow over.

(7) Weigh the benefits of using mulch instead of grates.
To provide the trees' roots with optimal site conditions, it's important to prevent excessive foot traffic on the roots. This can be discouraged by use of mulch, or by buying and installing tree grates.

Using mulch has the advantage of being less expensive; however, it has the disadvantage of people trying to plant flowers and shrubs around the base of the tree. We discourage the practice of planting flowers in tree mulch because it can disturb tree roots, introduce pathogens to the trees, and increase competition between the tree's roots and the annual flowers for moisture. The disadvantage of buying new grates is primarily the cost incurred, which can run approximately $500 - $1,000.00 per tree. If mulch is used, don't use black plastic beneath mulch as it will block air and water exchange.

(8) Plan for follow-up care and management.
Once trees are planted, ongoing maintenance will be needed. To assure maximum benefits are gained from the amenities trees provide. Remove tags and labels from trees to prevent girdling branches and trunks. Water trees at least once a week, and more frequently during hot weather. When the soil is dry below the surface of the mulch, it is time to water. (See supplemental material on watering in the binder).

Conduct structural pruning while trees are young, 2-3 years after planting.

Occasional examination of the trees for off-color foliage, and broken or consumed foliage will help determine if insects and/or diseases are present. If pests or diseases are suspected, or other tree care issues arise, contact a certified arborist for assistance.

Sutherlin Street Tree Planting Plan

When you examine the Street Tree Plan spreadsheets, note they have been created from the tree data sheets. As such, (on the left side of the sheet) they retain the infrastructure damage, condition, and follow-up information on the EXISTING plums, and this information was used to determine the replacement priority of the site. On the right side of the sheet, are listed three replacement tree options (described below).

The follow-up information on the existing plums is included so that the plums can be maintained in the interim until they are replaced.

The Street Tree Plan Spreadsheets have been divided into four sections, West Central (north side of street), West Central (south side of the street), East Central (north side of the street); and East Central (south side of street). You will see by the address numbers, that the plans are organized so that the one can compare the sheets as if one is walking along the Avenue.

Many things were considered when devising the following street tree planting plan for Sutherlin's Central Avenue.

- **Vision:** You will note as you look at the different options for this plan that the types of street trees change as you walk along Central Avenue, in a sort of randomized repetitive pattern. This is different from the usual approach of using the same tree "marching down the street" over and over.

    - At either end, for example, (in Option 1) you would encounter eastern redbuds, followed by paperbark maples and flowering pears. Nearer N. State Street, you might see tree lilacs. These trees are repeated on both sides of the street, four or five trees at a time, but not necessarily directly across from each other – in large part due to the prevalence of overhead wires and awnings. As you move out from the center, towards the ends you will see the pattern repeating.

    - In the larger tree option (Option 3), you will note the same basic approach, using ginkgos and zelkovas, however due to the overhead wires this pattern will not be as evident.

    - Prior to ordering the trees the plan should be clearly mapped to show exactly where the trees will be located on both sides of the street. These suggestions are based on the addresses of the adjacent businesses, and the prevalence of overhead obstructions, and may need to be "tweaked" a bit when confronted with the "on the ground" reality, or if the City wants to make the trees line-up more symmetrically across from each other.

- **Cost:** This plan provides several options for reducing the costs of replacing the existing plum trees.

  - The plan assigns each tree space a "replacement priority" number: 1 is a high replacement priority, 5 is a lower priority. The criteria for replacement included first, the health of the tree. (i.e., poor and fair trees should be replaced before the good ones). Other more subjective factors influencing replacement included the infrastructure damage, and whether trees should be replaced "in a group" for visual appeal. These are merely suggested replacement priorities; the City is encouraged to develop its own criteria, perhaps better reflecting its financial resources, if the priorities we've determined do not work.

    The priority numbers can be used to designate the trees that will be replaced over the next several years, so the tree replacement costs will be spread out over that time. When calculating replacement cost for the trees, remember to include the costs associated with establishing new trees, not just the cost of tree purchase. Consider the related costs of consistent watering once or twice a week May-October for the first year *(please do not rely on adjacent store owners to do this);* staff time for tree monitoring; some minimal tree pruning.

  - The plan presents two options for each tree space that essentially leave the tree space "as is", or requiring just a modest expansion. Existing soil may need some improvement, covered-over spaces may need to be opened up, brick planters should be removed, but the actual space itself need not be enlarged, although it would benefit the long term health of any tree to be planted in a larger cut-out. These trees were proposed first to save on the cost of increasing cut-out size, and second, because many of the existing tree spaces are directly below awnings or overhead utility wires. **If the City chooses to replace the plums with "Option 1" or "Option 2" trees, the Avenue will not get the desired large tree canopy effect in areas without awnings/ utilities, because 4ft x 4ft tree cut-outs cannot accommodate large trees well.**

  - In this plan, "Option 1" trees can be "exchanged" with "Option 2" trees according to local availability of trees and City preference. This will allow the City to buy in quantity and save on freight costs. The only caveat with exchanging the trees is that the "Option 1" trees tend to have a slightly greater variety of flower types and colors (pears, redbud, tree lilac, Chinese pistache) and fall leaf color (pear, paperbark maple) than " Option 2 trees" (tree lilac, J. snowbell, and fringetree all have white flowers).

For further questions or concerns about this plan, please contact:
Kristin Ramstad, Community Assistance Forester,
Oregon Dept Forestry; 503-945-7390 or kramstad@odf.state.or.us

- Additionally, as stated elsewhere in this report, by purchasing smaller caliper trees (e.g., 2" caliper instead of 3" caliper) the City will save money on tree replacement and the trees will establish faster in their new sites.

- **Tree Diversity:** It is important for Sutherlin to increase the diversity of tree species along Central Avenue, for visual interest as well as for practical and economic management. The existing situation with the single-age, single-species plum trees has resulted in all the trees being candidates for removal virtually all at once. By planting a variety of species that will age at different rates, and require routine maintenance at different times, tree management costs will be spread over several years.

  - Species profiles of the recommended trees have been included with this plan so the City can make informed decisions about the trees. Each of the suggested trees have been chosen to need relatively low maintenance along with having low/no fruit drop; moderate-strong drought resistance, once established; low tendency for infrastructure damage; and seasonal interest.

  - The tree suggestions include trees that many people should already be familiar with: flowering pear trees, eastern redbud, and ginkgo (if larger cut-outs can be provided). The suggestions also include some more unusual species, such as fringetree, zelkova, and Chinese pistache. As such, the "familiar" trees should be comforting to those that resist too much change; and the less familiar trees, should be exciting to those that want to go for something new and different. The less familiar trees are widely used as street trees in other parts of Oregon and the nation.

  - Although two options have been provided that specify small trees, the City should be aware that most small fruiting/flowering trees have a shorter benefit:cost life than larger trees. This means that over time, the benefits that smaller trees provide can be outweighed by the costs of maintaining them. Larger trees, by contrast, tend to provide greater benefits over a longer period of time.

  - If the trees in the plan are not available, too expensive, or undesirable for other reasons, please contact us and we will suggest other trees. Also included with this plan is a proposed tree list for the City of Sutherlin, for you to peruse. This list may be especially useful after conducting future phases of the city tree inventory.

The **on-going success of the tree planting plan** for Sutherlin will depend on consistent tree care and dedicated funding over a period of years.

(continued on back)

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- New trees should be watered during their first *three* dry seasons (becoming less by the third year). Please see the information on watering in the supplements section.

- All trees, even the smaller ones under the wires, will benefit from enlarged cut-outs and soil rooting space whenever possible.

- Tree health studies have also consistently shown that trees do better not planted in raised planters, so our recommendation is to remove the brick planters whenever possible.

- Additionally, careful appropriate pruning while the tree is still young *(no more topping, please!)*, will ensure that many of the costly structural problems that can show up in maturity will be fewer, or avoided completely. Please consider hiring only ISA Certified arborists to prune the City's street trees. It only takes a few bad pruning cuts to ruin a tree forever. Please do not allow adjacent property owners to be responsible for having their trees pruned.

With a commitment to helping the new trees reach their potential, the City of Sutherlin will be blessed with a lovely streetscape for many years to come.

For further questions or concerns about this plan, please contact:
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Oregon Dept Forestry; 503-945-7390 or kramstad@odf.state.or.us

Sutherlin Tree Planting Plan
North Side of West Central

Proposed by Kristin [illegible]stad
Oregon Dept Forestry
February 2007

Street Name	Address (number)	(Side)	Order	(Current) Planting Area (ft^2)	PA Type (CO, Strip, Planter)	Infra damage?	Utility (Awning)	Condition of existing Plum tree	Topping	Follow-up 1	Follow-up 2	Removal Priority	Option 1: Replacement Trees for Existing Situation	Option 2: Alternative Replacement Trees	Option 3: Replacement with Larger Tree, when possible
West Central	231		a	16	CO	S	None	Poor	Rec	REMOVE		1	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	(Male) Kentucky Coffeetree
West Central	229		a	16	CO	M	Electric	Fair	Rec	P		2	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	na: PL above
West Central	227		a	16	PL	L	Electric	TREE SPACE				3	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	na: PL above
West Central	221		a	16	PL	L	Electric	TREE SPACE				3	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	na: PL above
West Central	217		a	16	PL	S	None	Poor	Rec	REMOVE		1	Chanticleer' Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Zelkova 'Halka"
West Central	215		a	16	PL	L	None	Good	Rec	P		3	Chanticleer' Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Zelkova 'Halka"
West Central	215		b	16	CO	L	None	Fair	Rec	P		2	Chanticleer' Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Zelkova 'Halka"
West Central	201		a	16	CO	L	None	TREE SPACE				3	Chanticleer' Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Zelkova 'Halka"
West Central	123		a	16	PL	M	Awn	Poor	R&H	REMOVE		1	Paperbark maple	Eastern Redbud	n/a: Awning above
West Central	121		a	16	CO	S	Awn	Fair	R&H	P		2	Paperbark maple	Eastern Redbud	n/a: Awning above
West Central	117	"A"	a	16	CO	M	Awn	Fair	Rec	P		2	Paperbark maple	Eastern Redbud	n/a: Awning above
West Central	117		a	16	CO	M	Awn	Good	Rec	P		3	Paperbark maple	Eastern Redbud	n/a: Awning above
West Central	113		a	16	PL	L	None	Poor	R&H	REMOVE		1	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Paperbark maple	?? Large tree bwt awnings?
West Central	111		a	16	CO	N	Awn	Good	R&H	P			Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Paperbark maple	n/a: Awning above
West Central	109		a	16	CO	M	Awn	Good	Rec	P		3	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Paperbark maple	n/a: Awning above
West Central	105		a	16	PL	M	Awn	Good	Rec	P		3	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Paperbark maple	n/a: Awning above
West Central	101		c	16	PL	S	Awn	Good	Rec	P		3	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Paperbark maple	n/a: Awning above
West Central	101	N. State	b	10	CO	S	None	Good	Rec	REMOVE	1' to curb	1	Chanticleer' Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Ginkgo 'Princeton Sentry'
West Central	101	N. State	a	10	CO	S	None	Poor	Rec	REMOVE	1' to curb	1	Chanticleer' Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Ginkgo 'Princeton Sentry'

Planting Area (PA) Type
CO=Cut-Out PL=Planter
St=Planting Strip
L=Lawn/open area

Topping
Rec=Recent (within 5 years)
H=Historic(> than 5 years)
R and H=both Rec and Hist.
N=None

Follow-Up
P=Prune Cl=Clear sign
FlW= Remove flowers

Sutherlin Tree Planting Plan
SOUTH side of West Central

Proposed by Kristin [illegible]stad
Oregon Dept Forestry
February 2007

Street Name	Address (number)	Order	(Current) Planting Area (ft^2)	PA Type (CO, Strip, Planter)	Infra damage?	Utility (Awning)	Condition of Current Plum Tree	Topping	Follow-up 1	Follow-up 2	Replacement Priority	Option 1: Replacement Trees for Existing Situation	Option 2: Alternative Replacement Trees	Option 3: Replacement with Larger Tree, when possible
WestCentral	222	a	16	CO	M	None	Fair	Rec	P		2	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	(male) Kent. Coffeetree
WestCentral	222	b	16	CO	S	None	Good	Rec	P		2	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	(male) Kent. Coffeetree
WestCentral	222	c	16	PL	N	Electric	Good	Rec	Cl	P	3	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	**n/a: PL above**
WestCentral	218	a	16	CO	N	None	TREE SPACE				4	"Chanticleer" Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Zelkova "Halka"
WestCentral	218	b	16	CO	M	None	TREE SPACE				4	"Chanticleer" Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Zelkova "Halka"
WestCentral	218	c	16	PL	S	None	TREE SPACE		Cl		4	"Chanticleer" Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Zelkova "Halka"
WestCentral	208	a	16	CO	L	Electric	Good	Rec	Cl	P	3	Paperbark maple	Eastern Redbud	**n/a: PL above**
WestCentral	204	a	16	PL	M	Awn	Fair	Rec	Cl	P	3	Paperbark maple	Eastern Redbud	**n/a: Awn above**
WestCentral	122	a	16	CO	L	Electric	Fair	Rec	Cl	P	3	Paperbark maple	Eastern Redbud	**n/a: PL above**
WestCentral	122	b	16	PL	L	Electric	Good	Rec	P		3	Paperbark maple	Eastern Redbud	**n/a: PL above**
WestCentral	120	a	16	CO	S	Electric	TREE SPACE				3	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Paperbark Maple	**n/a: PL above**
WestCentral	116	a	16	CO	M	Electric	Fair	Rec	P		2	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Paperbark Maple	**n/a: PL above**
WestCentral	116	b	16	PL	N	Electric	Good	Rec	P		3	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Paperbark Maple	**n/a: PL above**
WestCentral	112	a	16	CO	L	Electric&A	Fair	Rec	P	Cl	2	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Paperbark Maple	**n/a: PL above**
WestCentral	100	a	16	CO	M	Electric	Good	Rec	P		2	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Paperbark Maple	**n/a: PL above**
WestCentral	100	b	16	PL	S	None	Good	Rec	P		2	"Chanticleer" Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Ginkgo 'Princeton Sentry'
WestCentral	100	c	16	CO	S	None	Good	Rec	P		2	"Chanticleer" Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Ginkgo 'Princeton Sentry'
WestCentral	100	d	16	PL	S	None	Fair	Rec	Cl	P	2	"Chanticleer" Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Ginkgo 'Princeton Sentry'
West Central	111	a	16	CO	L	Awn	Good	R&H	P		4	?? Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Eastern Redbud	**n/a: Awning above**

Planting Area (PA) Type
CO=Cut-Out PL=Planter
St=Planting Strip
L=Lawn/Open Area

Topping
Rec=Recent (within 5 years)
H=Historic (> 5 years)
R and H=both Rec and Hist
N=None

Follow-Up
P=Prune
Cl=Clear Sign
FLW=Remove Flowers

Sutherlin Tree Planting Plan
South Side of East Central

Proposed by Kristin ...nstad
Oregon Dept Forestry
February 2007

Street Name	Address (number)	Order	(Current) Planting Area (ft2)	PA Type (CO, Strip, Planter)	Infra damage?	Utility (Awning)	Condition of Current Plum Tree	Topping	Follow-up 1	Follow-up 2	Replacement Priority	Option 1: Replacement trees for Existing Situation	Option 2: Alternative Replacement Trees	Option 3: Replacement with Larger Tree, when possible
East Central	100	a	16	PL	M	None	Fair	Rec	P		2	'Chanticleer' Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Ginkgo "Princeton Sentry"
East Central	102	a	16	CO	M	None	Fair	R&H	FLW	P	2	'Chanticleer' Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Ginkgo "Princeton Sentry"
East Central	106	a	16	PL	M	None	Good	Rec	FLW		3	'Chanticleer' Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Ginkgo "Princeton Sentry"
East Central	108	a	16	CO	S	None	Good	R&H	FLW		3	'Chanticleer' Fl. Pear	Jap. Snowbell	Ginkgo "Princeton Sentry"
East Central	112	a	16	PL	L	None	Good	R&H	P		3	Paperbark Maple	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	n/a: PL above
East Central	112	b	16	CO	S	Electric	Good	R&H	P		3	Paperbark Maple	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	n/a: PL above
East Central	112	c	16	PL	L	Electric	TREE SPACE		FLW		3	Paperbark Maple	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	n/a: PL above
East Central	126	a	16	PL	M	Electric	Good	Rec	P		3	Paperbark Maple	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	n/a: PL above
East Central	126	b	16	PL	M	Electric	Good	Rec	FLW		3	Paperbark Maple	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	n/a: PL above
East Central	210	a	NA	L	NA	Electric	Good	None	P			No replacement: Japanese maple near Library		
East Central	210	b	NA	L	NA	Electric	Good	None	P			No replacement: Honeylocust near library		
East Central	210	c	NA	L	NA	Electric	Good	None				No replacement: Incense-cedar near library		
East Central	230	a	NA	L	NA	Electric	Good	Rec	P		5	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	n/a: PL above
East Central	230	b	NA	L	NA	Electric	Good	Rec	P		5	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	n/a: PL above
East Central	230	c	NA	L	NA	Electric	Good	Rec	P		5	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	n/a: PL above
East Central	230	d	NA	L	NA	Electric	Good	Rec	P		5	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	n/a: PL above

Planting Area (PA) Type
CO=Cut-Out PL=Planter
St=Planting Strip
L=Lawn/Open Area

Topping
Rec=Recent (within 5 years)
H=Historic (older than 5 yrs)
R and H=both Rec. and Hist.
N=None

Follow-up
P=Prune
Cl=Clear Sign
FlW=Remove flowers

Sutherlin Tree Planting Plan
NORTH side of East Central

Proposed by Kristin Ramstad
Oregon Department of Forestry
February 2007

Street Name	Address (number)	Order	(Current) Planting Area (ft^2)	PA Type (CO, Strip, Planter)	Infra damage?	Utility (Awning)	Condition of Current Plum Tree	Topping	Follow-up 1	Follow-up 2	Replacement Priority	Option 1: Replacement tree suggestions	Option 2: Alternate Replacement Trees	Option 3: Replacement with Larger Trees, if possible
East Central	113	a	16	PL	L	None	Fair	R&H	P	leans	3	Paperbark maple	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Ginkgo 'Autumn Gold'
East Central	115	a	16	PL	S	None	Fair	R&H	P		3	Paperbark maple	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Ginkgo 'Autumn Gold'
East Central	123	a	16	CO	M	None	Fair	R&H	P		3	Paperbark maple	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Ginkgo 'Autumn Gold'
East Central	123	b	16	PL	L	None	Fair	R&H	P		3	Paperbark maple	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Ginkgo 'Autumn Gold'
East Central	201	a	16	CO	L	None	TREE SPACE				3	Paperbark maple	Tree Lilac 'Summer Snow'	Ginkgo 'Autumn Gold'
East Central	205	a	na	L	N	None	Good	Rec	P	Clr	5	Chinese Pistache 'Keith Davey'	Amur maackia	Zelkova "Halka"
East Central	211	a	na	L	N	None	Good	Rec	P		5	Chinese Pistache 'Keith Davey'	Amur maackia	Zelkova "Halka"
East Central	213	a	na	L	N	None	Good	Rec	P		5	Chinese Pistache 'Keith Davey'	Amur maackia	Zelkova "Halka"
East Central	231	a	na	L	N	None	Good	Rec	P		5	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	Zelkova "Halka"
East Central	231	b	na	L	N	None	Good	Rec	P		5	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	Zelkova "Halka"
East Central	231	c	na	L	N	None	Good	Rec	P		5	Eastern Redbud	Fringetree	Zelkova "Halka"

- 14 -

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Follow-Up
P=prune Cl=clear sign
FLW=remove flowers