RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

JANUARY 2024

ELLENSBURG STREET TREE INVENTORY

ELLENSBURG | WASHINGTON

PREPARED FOR:

City of Ellensburg

Erin McGowan

Stormwater/Urban Forestry Tech

501 N Anderson Street

Ellensburg, WA 98926

mcgowane@ellensburgwa.gov

DCG WATERSHED

OVERVIEW

The information contained in this report is based on the application of technical guidelines currently accepted as the best available science. All discussions, conclusions, and recommendations reflect the best professional judgment of the author(s) and are based upon information available at the time the study was conducted. All work was completed within the constraints of budget, scope, and timing. The findings of this report are subject to verification and agreement by the appropriate local, state, and federal regulatory authorities. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

Reference Number: 2306.0304.00 (Legacy #230622)

Contact: **Kyle Braun**
ISA Certified Arborist® | PN-7827A
Lars Freeman-Wood
ISA Certified Arborist® | WE-8769AU

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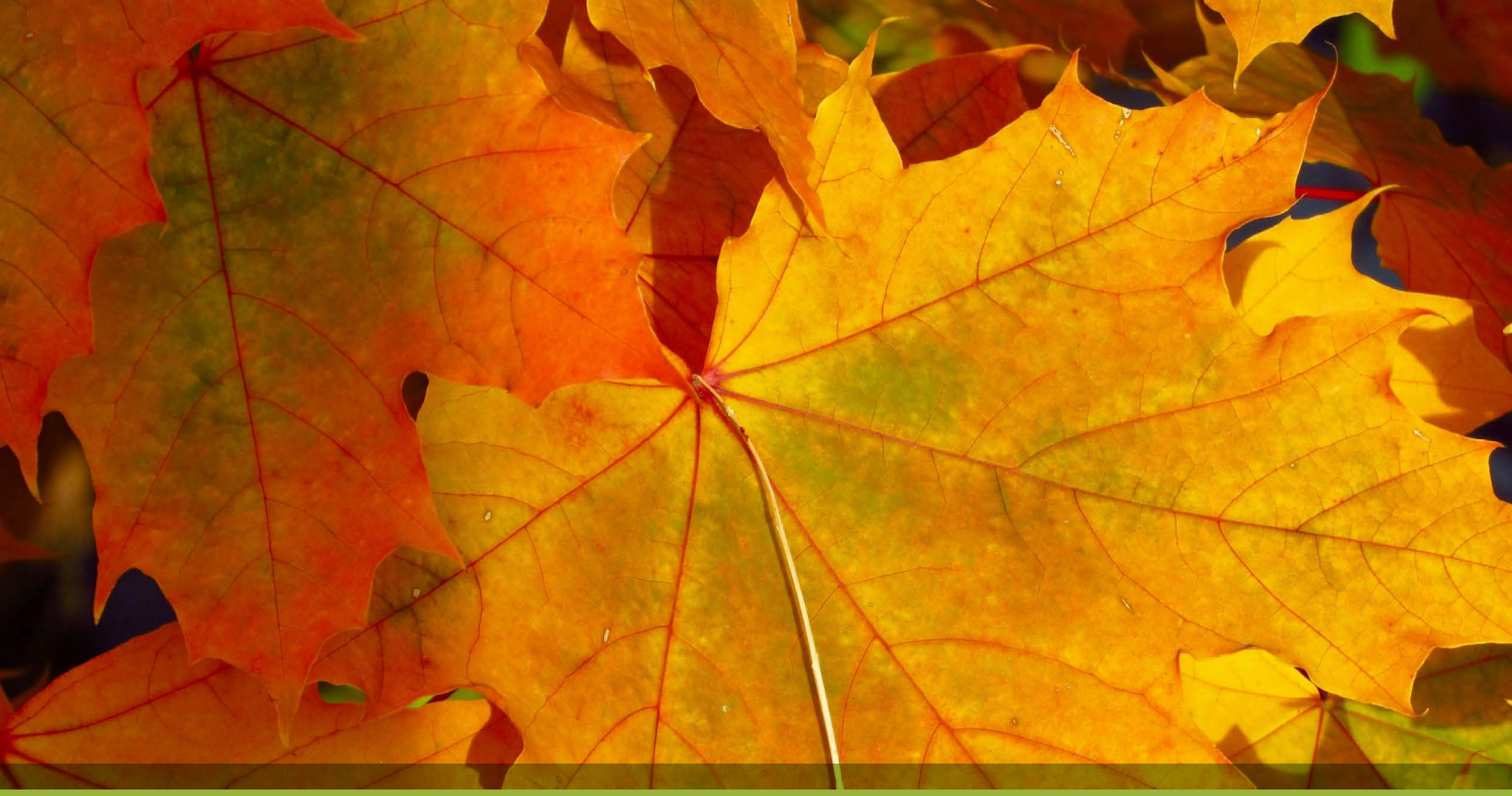
TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES



1 / Introduction

In 1983, Ellensburg became the first Tree City USA in the State of Washington and since then has prioritized the planting and preservation of street trees. Recently, the Ellensburg City Council adopted a Strategic Vision for 2023-2028 with five ideals that include Sustainable Infrastructure and Energy & Resource Management. In support of these ideals, the city is looking to expand their Urban Forestry Program.

An inventory and analysis of the City's right-of-way trees was conducted to collect basic information about the trees, including location, species, size, general conditions, land use, recommended maintenance and overhead utilities. This report summarizes the collected information and provides recommendations for prioritizing maintenance or replacement of street trees. Additionally, the associated GIS data will be provided to the city to assist with future management of the trees and includes geographically located tree points and attribute data.

1.1 STUDY AREA

The study trees are located in the public right-of-way along roads within the Ellensburg city limits, an area of approximately eight square miles. Trees in alley right-of-ways and parks were excluded from the inventory. GIS data including the city limits and previously inventoried tree points were provided by the city.

These street trees include trees growing in planting strips or tree wells between the street and sidewalk, as well as trees within the right-of-way that were privately planted and maintained.

Arborists inventoried trees within this study area between September 1st and October 27th, 2023. Many of the deciduous trees were beginning to turn color and/or drop their leaves.

2 / Field Data Collection Methods

International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborists® from DCG/Watershed collected data on street trees in the right-of-way using the procedures outlined below.

Collector

The arborists used Collector for ArcGIS, a mobile data collection app from Esri, to collect data in the field. The arborists updated the attribute information for previously inventoried trees and added a new point for each newly inventoried tree, using aerial photography from Esri as a reference. A digital identification number was assigned to each tree, and the attribute data was entered directly into the Collector app. GPS data is believed reliable for general planning and most regulatory purposes. However, accuracy is variable and should not be considered equivalent to a professional land survey. No warranty is expressed or implied.

Species

The arborists determined tree species by analyzing the characteristics of each tree, such as canopy morphology and branch structure, bud shape and arrangement, bark texture, and leaves. Both botanical and common names were collected.
Where specific varieties and cultivars were identified, those were included as well. Taxonomy was consistent with the 2023 iTree Species list.

Diameter

The diameter-at-breast height (DBH) was measured at 4.5 feet above the ground with a graduated logger's tape. With the exception of when co-dominant leaders bulged at 4.5 feet above the ground, in which case the diameter measurement was taken below the combined trunks. The total diameter of multi-stemmed trees was calculated by taking the square root of the sum of each diameter squared.

Site Type

The site type was documented as either a tree, stump, planting site or removal site.

SITE TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Tree	Location where tree is located and in viable healthy condition.
Stump	Stump of recently removed tree. Prior to planting site will require action such as grinding and/or removing the stump and amending the soils.
Planting Site	Site is ready for tree planting, amendments and irrigation should be considered at time of planting for all planting sites.
Removal Site	Site where dead, dying, or hazardous three is recommended for removal.

Location/Land Use

The location/land use was documented as either a planter strip, tree pit, behind curb, behind walk, undeveloped ROW or other.

SITE TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Planter Strip	Site or Tree is located within a planter strip as defined in City of Ellensburg Street standards. This is commonly defined as the strip between the back of curb and sidewalk. It can range in width from 2-feet up to 8-feet depending on the road designation. These locations are usually found within a developed right-of-way.
Tree Pit	Location within developed right-of-way usually surrounded by pavement, and commonly planted within a square soil pit, and protected by a tree grate.
Behind Curb	Commonly in an undeveloped right-of-way located behind a curb adjacent to a street.
Behind Walk	Located within a public right-of-way, but behind the sidewalk, these are commonly located in locations where the sidewalk is directly behind the curb.
Undeveloped right-of-way	No streetscapes have been developed, often no sidewalk or curb. These locations tend to be volunteers or planted by adjacent property owner.

Overhead Utilities

Locations were documented with a yes or no as to whether high voltage electrical power lines were located overhead.

Condition

A Level 1 visual assessment was used to evaluate the health and condition of trees within the study area in accordance with ISA and Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers (CTLA) standards. Tree Inventory was conducted in late summer/fall (August-November). The condition determination was based on current conditions and considered the health, structural integrity, and form of the tree, in addition to characteristics of each species. Each tree was given a rating from Excellent – Dead, as summarized in Table 1. Locations where previously inventoried trees had been removed were documented as Gone.

Notes
Notes were recorded regarding large wounds, structural defects or specific pruning and maintenance recommendations.

Address
The closest address was identified using GIS and assigned to each tree.

Species Code
An iTree species code was assigned to each tree. Where applicable, iTree codes for species varieties and cultivars identified in the field were used. Where specific varieties or cultivars were not identified, a specific iTree code for the variety did not exist, or where there was no variety of a species, the species level iTree code was used. Where a species could not be identified, the Genus level iTree code was used.

TABLE 1. Assessment of plant condition considers health, structure and form.

RATING CATEGORY	CONDITION COMPONENTS		
	HEALTH	STRUCTURE	FORM
Excellent	High vigor and nearly perfect health with little or no twig dieback, discoloration, or defoliation.	Nearly ideal and free of defects.	Nearly ideal for the species. Generally symmetric. Consistent with the intended use.
Good	Vigor is normal for species. No significant damage due to diseases or pests. Any twig dieback, defoliation, or discoloration is minor.	Well-developed structure. Defects are minor and can be corrected.	Minor asymmetries/ deviations from species norm. Mostly consistent with the intended use. Function and aesthetics are not compromised.
Fair	Reduced vigor. Damage due to insects or diseases may be significant and associated with defoliation but is not likely to be fatal. Twig dieback, defoliation, discoloration, and/or dead branches may compromise up to 50% of the crown.	A single defect of a significant nature or multiple moderate defects. Defects are not practical to correct or would require multiple treatments over several years.	Major asymmetries/ deviations from species norm and/or intended use. Function and/or aesthetics are compromised.
Critical	Unhealthy and declining in appearance. Poor vigor. Low foliage density and poor foliage color are present. Potentially fatal pest infestation. Extensive twig and/or branch dieback.	A single serious defect or multiple significant defects. Recent change in tree orientation. Observed structural problems cannot be corrected.	Largely asymmetric/ abnormal. Detracts from intended use and/or aesthetics to a significant degree.
Dead			

3 / Field Data Collection Results

3.1 SPECIES DIVERSITY

The top five street tree species inventoried are Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) with a total of 451, Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*) with a total of 396, red maple (*Acer rubrum*) with a total of 361, blue spruce (*Picea pungens*) with a total of 314, and callery pear (*Pyrus calleryana*) with a total of 249.

Out of the 5,697 street trees, 1,347 trees are from the *Acer* genus, which is 23.6% of the total; and 7.9% of the total trees are of a single species, *Acer platanoides*. A greater species variety will ensure that a pest or disease outbreak or significant alteration of average weather will only impact a small percentage of the total amount of trees. According to the City of Ellensburg Street Tree List, no single species should make up more than 10% of a planting or population and no genus should make up more than 20%. While these thresholds do not consider the surrounding matrix of trees or the non-inventoried street trees in Ellensburg, it is good practice to aim for these numbers by increasing species diversity, thus reducing the risk of losing significant portions of the street tree canopy. See Table 2 for the top 5 genus and species.

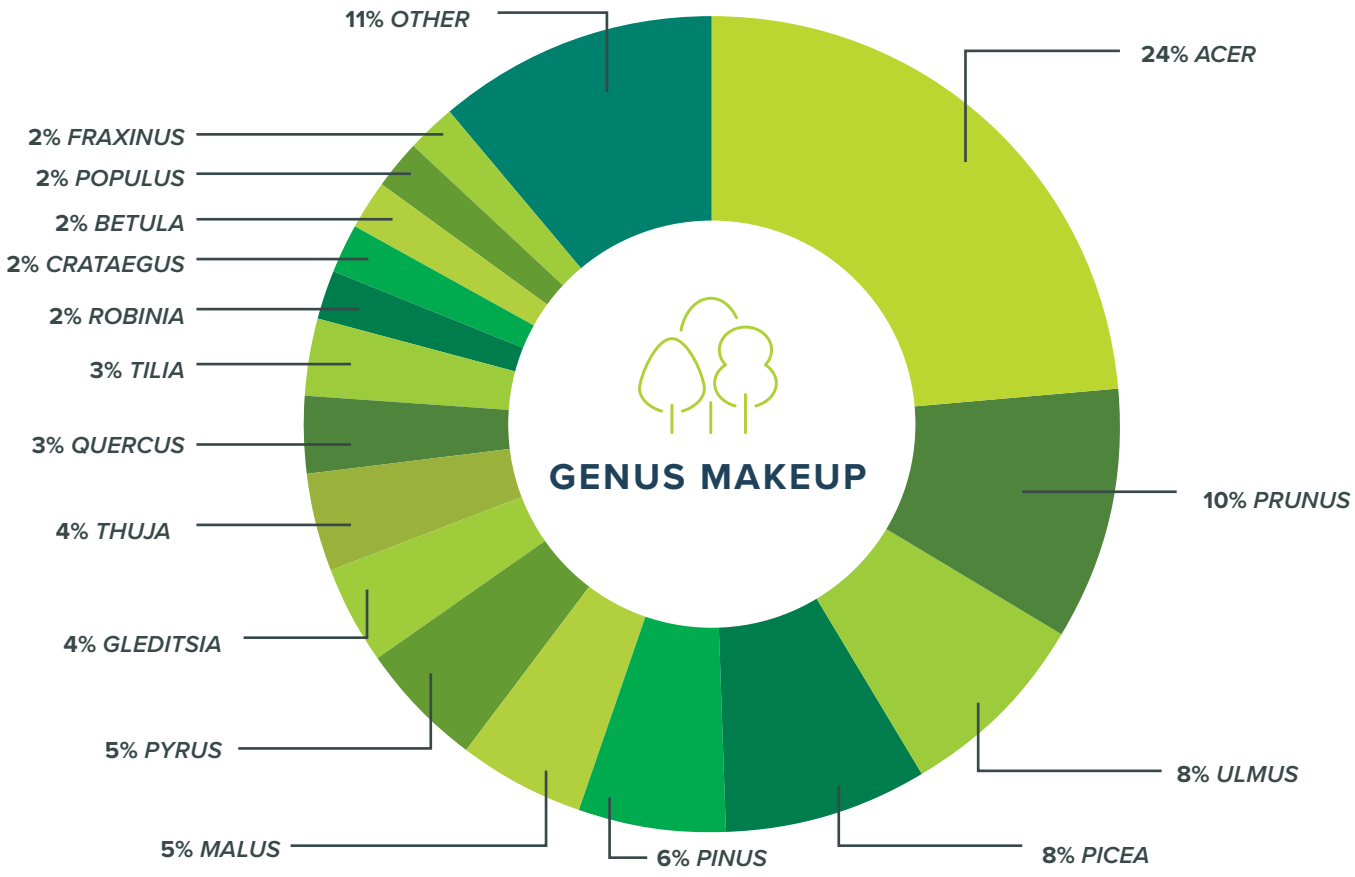


FIGURE 1. Genus makeup of inventoried trees *(rounded to nearest percent)*.

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TABLE 2. Top five genus and species inventoried.

GENUS	SPECIES	TOTAL NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Acer (23.6%)	*Acer platanoides*	451	7.9%
	Acer rubrum	361	6.3%
Prunus (9.7%)	*Prunus cerasifera* (including 'Thundercloud')	260	4.5%
Ulmus (8.3%)	*Ulmus pumila*	396	6.9%
Picea (8%)	*Picea pungens*	314	5.5%
Pinus (5.7%)	*Pinus nigra*	97	1.7%

3.2 TREE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Diameter Size

Assessed trees range in diameter from 1 inch to 80 inches. The average diameter is 14.3 inches. There are a total of 1,109 trees with diameters ranging from 0 to 5.9 inches, 1,686 trees from 6 to 11.9 inches, 1,175 trees from 12 to 17.9 inches, 678 trees from 18 to 23.9 inches, and 1,011 trees 24 inches or greater.

Trees 24 inches or greater are determined to be older, mature trees and make up 17.8% of the total inventory. The top five tree species with diameters 24 inches or greater are Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) with a total of 160, Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*) with a total of 145, blue spruce (*Picea pungens*) with a total of 95, black locust (*Robinia pseudoacaica*) with a total of 84, and American elm (*Ulmus americana*) with a total of 63. There are two areas the dense concentrations of mature trees over 24 inches. One is near Central Washington University along N Wildcat Way, E University Way, W Ninth St., and W Tenth St. The other area with a dense concentration of mature trees is Reed Park along E Craig Ave. There is a relatively even distribution of trees over 24 inches throughout the rest of the city, with the exceptions of the downtown area zoned Central Commercial (CC), and a newly developed neighborhood at the north end of town along N Alder St.

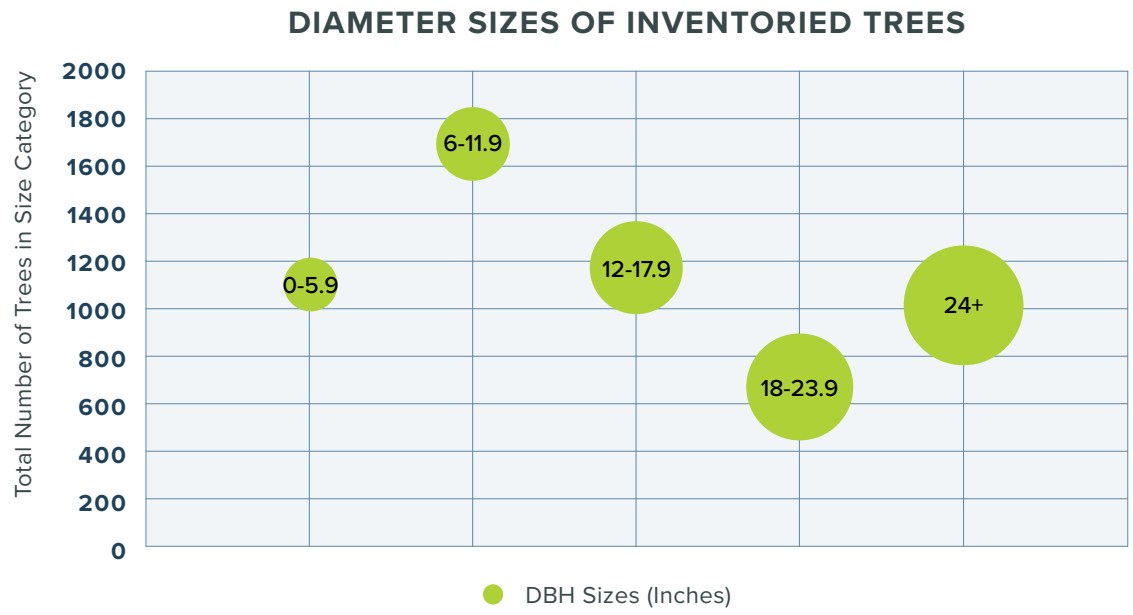
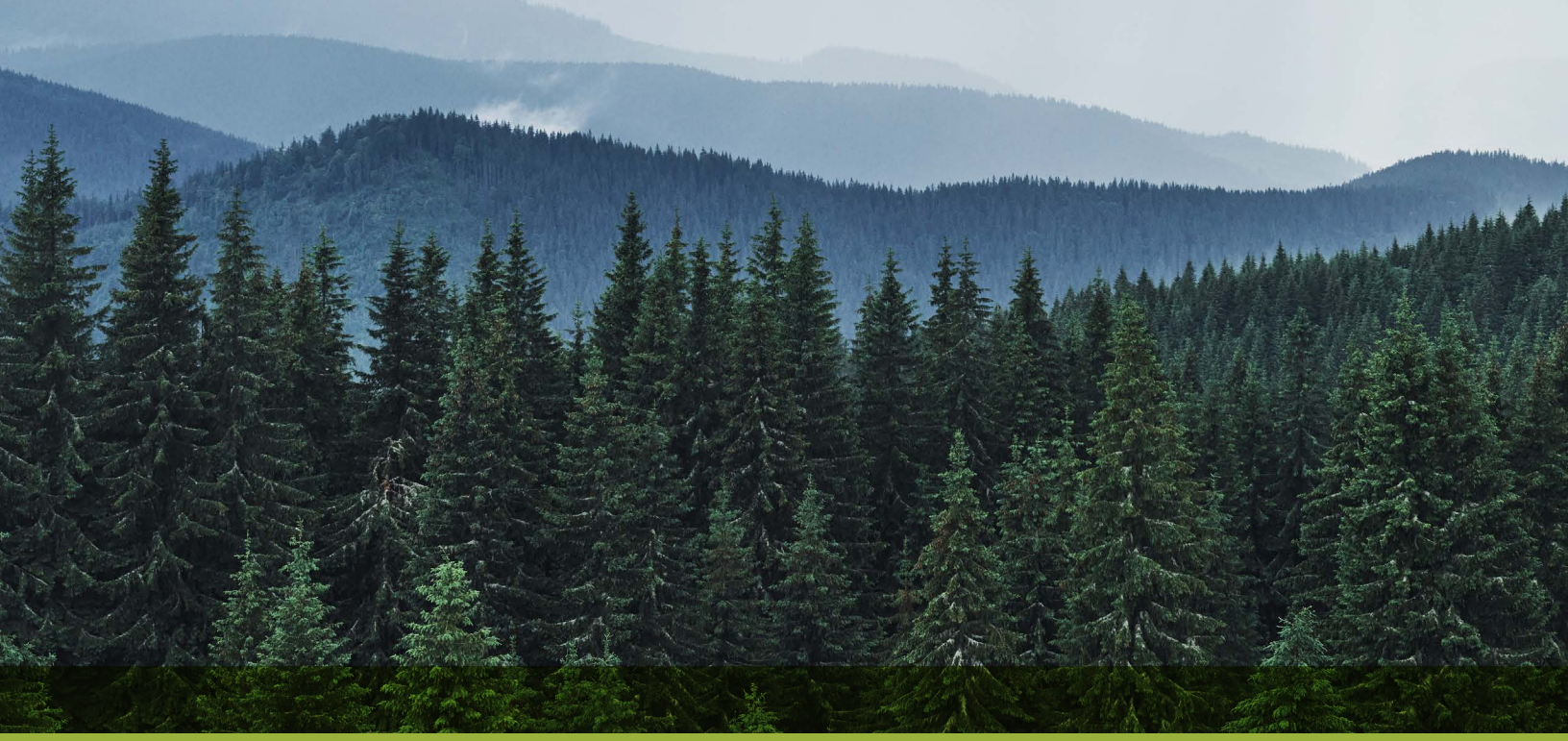


FIGURE 2. Number of trees in diameter categories.



Condition

According to the condition determination table (Table 1), the majority of trees are in *Good* condition (see Figure 2 below). Newly planted trees are establishing well, and generally appear to be in good health with proper structure. There are several concentrated areas with trees in *Excellent* condition, notably in a newly developed area along N Alder St., N Cora St., Dean Nicholson Blvd., the streets surrounding City Hall, and Reed Park.

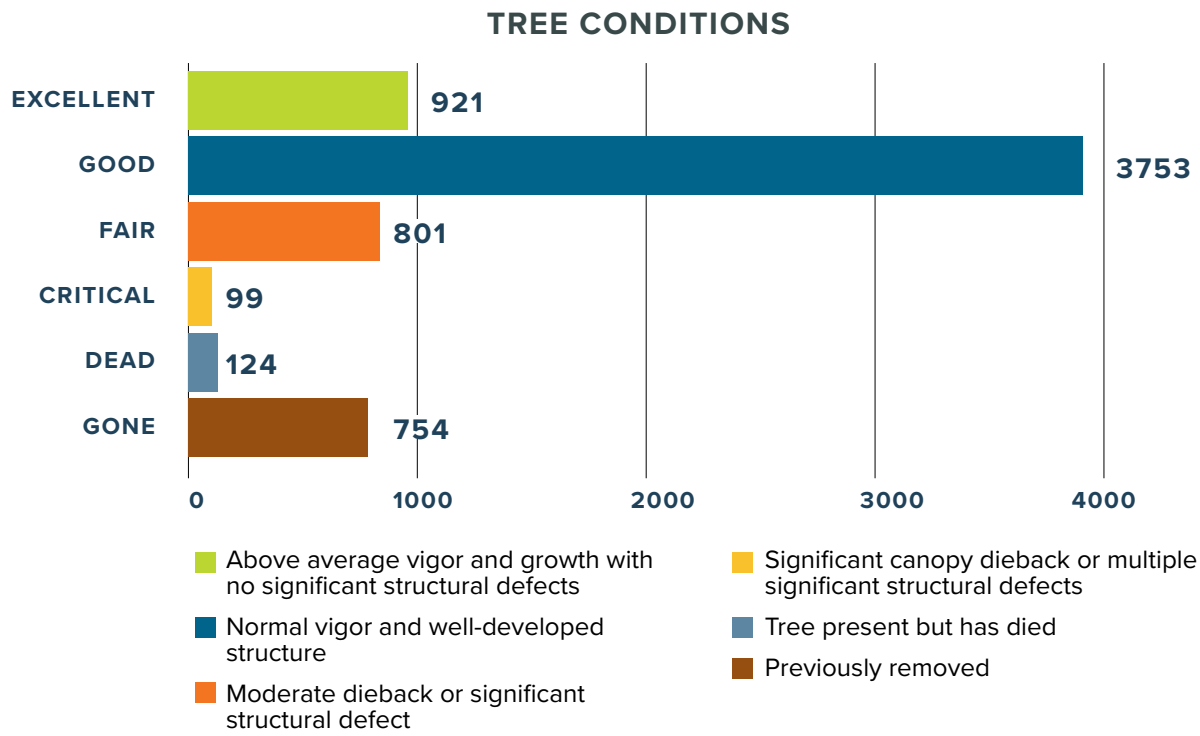


FIGURE 3. Inventoried tree conditions.

3.3 SITE SPECIFICS AND MAINTENANCE

Most trees assessed during the inventory have been well maintained with few immediate pruning needs. In general, assessed trees show evidence of past pruning, such as structural pruning and raising the canopy for large vehicle clearance. However, several trees have dead branches, or branches infringing upon roads or sidewalks, and some have died and will need to be removed and replaced.

Location Land Use

The most common location land use type found in the inventory is *Behind Walk* with 2,872 locations noted. There are 1,576 *Planter Strip* locations, *783 Undeveloped ROW* locations, 722 *Behind Curb* locations, 317 *Tree Pit* locations, and 193 *Other* locations.

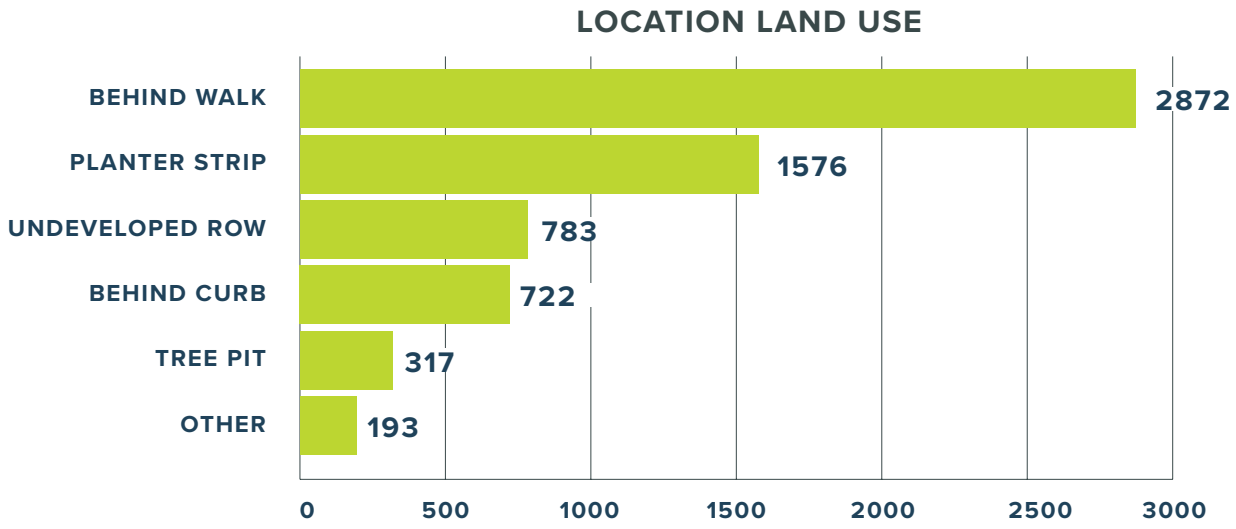


FIGURE 4. Location and land use types.

Site Type

The site type for the majority of locations inventoried (5,679) is Tree. A total of 537 inventoried locations are Removal sites, 174 locations are Stump sites, and 73 locations are Planting sites. There are 174 locations noted as Stump sites, the recommended maintenance of Grind Stump is may not be feasible in many of these. These locations are within the yards of a private residences where the ROW encroaches, but the yard is being maintained by the property owner. Access is also challenging for equipment that could make stump grinding infeasible (fences, landscape, etc.).

Overhead Utility Line Conflicts

The majority of locations inventoried (5,327) had no overhead utilities which would conflict with the trees. The arborists identified 1136 inventory points with overhead utilities that may pose a conflict with trees. Pruning of mature trees for utility clearnace is noted in multiple locations. Several streets have overhead powerlines directly above inventoried trees including the south side of E Mountain View Ave., the east and west side of S Willow St., the east and west side of S Maple St., the east side of N Chestnut St., the east side of N Water St., the north side of E Helena Ave., and sections of E Second Ave, E Sixth Ave., and E Seventh Ave.

Tree Maintenance

Many locations inventoried (5,435 points) are noted as needing no maintenance. A total of 1,028 trees currently require some level of maintenance. Specific recommendation types are noted in Table 4. The most common type of recommended maintenance is Raise Canopy/Clearance Prune with a total of 452 trees identified for this category of maintenance.

4 / Recommendations

Recommendations are provided below about improving species diversity, pruning needs, and resolving conflicts between trees and infrastructure.

4.1 SPECIES DIVERSITY

The City would benefit from planting a variety of species in the future, avoiding the top five listed in Table 2. In order to determine trees recommended for future planting, underrepresented species were selected from the City of Ellensburg Street Tree List. Tree species with under 100 inventoried trees were considered, combined with the percentage of those trees in *Good* or *Excellent* condition. See Table 3 for a list of recommended species for new plantings.

TABLE 3. Recommended species for new plantings.

Species	Number of trees in Good or Excellent condition	Percent of trees in Good or Excellent condition	City of Ellensburg size class
Amelanchier species	22	96%	2
Betula nigra	2	100%	2
Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'	26	84%	2
Celtis occidentalis	3	75%	2
Cercidiphyllum japonicum	3	100%	2
Cercis canadensis	12	92%	1
Corylus colurna	2	100%	3
Fagus sylvatica	5	100%	3
Ginkgo biloba	48	80%	2 and 3
Koelreuteria paniculata	6	86%	2
Liquidambar styraciflua	24	80%	2 and 3
Liriodendron tulipifera	9	100%	3
Phellodendron amurense	2	100%	2
Platanus hybrida	17	100%	3
Quercus alba	16	84%	3
Quercus coccinea	11	100%	3
Quercus macrocarpa	9	100%	3
Quercus palustris	26	100%	3
Quercus rubra	73	92%	3
Sorbus aucuparia	36	73%	1 and 2
Tilia americana	5	83%	2
Zelkova serrata	4	67%	1, 2, and 3

4.2 MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Street trees range in age from newly planted to mature. Structural pruning is critical for young trees as they mature. This practice provides the greatest possible longevity and reduces pruning and structural flaws in the future. Structural pruning recommendations include removing codominant trunks, training a single leader, and properly raising the canopy over the street and sidewalk as the tree ages.

Upright and columnar trees generally grow with clustered branching instead of a single main leader, such as *Acer rubrum* cultivars. The mature canopies of these trees often contain codominant trunks and included bark, which are structural flaws and increase the chance of major branch failure. Many of the assessed trees with codominant trunks and included bark are too mature to feasibly correct canopy structure by removing one of the leaders. Such trees should be monitored for cracking in their narrow branch unions, pruned to reduce the weight at the end of the branches, and have deadwood removed when visible. When upright and columnar species are planted in the future, frequent structural pruning will encourage proper branch spacing and mitigate codominant stems and included bark.

Of the 183 trees recommended for removal, the species most recommended for this maintenance is black tupelo *(Nyssa Sylvatica)*, with a total of 19 out of 25 (76%) recommended for removal. This is a very large percentage compared to the next highest species recommended for removal, with red maple *(Acer rubrum)* having 14 trees recommended for removal out of 361 (3.9%). Therefore, black tupelo is not recommended for continued planting as a street tree.

Of the 323 trees recommended for deadwood removal, the top five species recommended for this category of maintenance are Siberian Elm *(Ulmus pumila)* with 73 out of 395 (18.5%), Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)* with 45 out of 451 (10%), honey locust *(Gleditsia triacnathos)* with 27 out of 236 (11.4%), black locust *(Robinia pseudoacacia)* with 22 out of 137 (16%), and blue spruce *(Picea pungens)* with 15 out of 314 (4.7%). These tree species represent several of the largest species identified in the inventory and deadwood accumulation in mature trees is to be expected and not necessarily an indication of poor health.

See Figure 4 for a list of general pruning recommendations and the total number of trees requiring maintenance. See Appendix A for specific notes for maintenance recommendations.

TABLE 4. Recommended tree maintenance.

MAINTENANCE TYPE	NUMBER OF TREES	NOTES
None	5,435	No maintenance needed at time of inventory.
Raise Canopy/ Clearance Prune	452	Prune to clear ROW over sidewalks or roads.
Remove Deadwood	323	Remove dead limbs.
Remove	183	Trees may be dead or in critical condition.
Shape/Training Prune	30	Young trees needing pruning to improve structure and future growth.
Side Trim	21	Prune to clear ROW for sidewalks or roads.
Thin Canopy	3	Prune to thin interior and competing limbs.
Grind Stump	3	Trees previously removed needing stump removed.
Other	13	See specific comments on noted trees for maintenance. (Appendix A)

4.3 PLANTING SITE OPPORTUNITIES

Enhancing Canopy Coverage

A total of 73 sites were noted as potential new planting locations. These locations are recommended due to gaps in canopy coverage along planter strips or individual tree wells. Additionally, there are 99 removal and stump sites located within planter strips or tree wells that are also planting locations and should be prioritized as they are locations with trees previously inventoried that have recently been removed. Planting sites located below the noted utility lines should have trees planted that meet the City's definition of *Small tree*, per Ellensburg City Code (ECC) 4.36.040, as they have less likelihood of creating future conflicts with overhead utilities.

5 / References

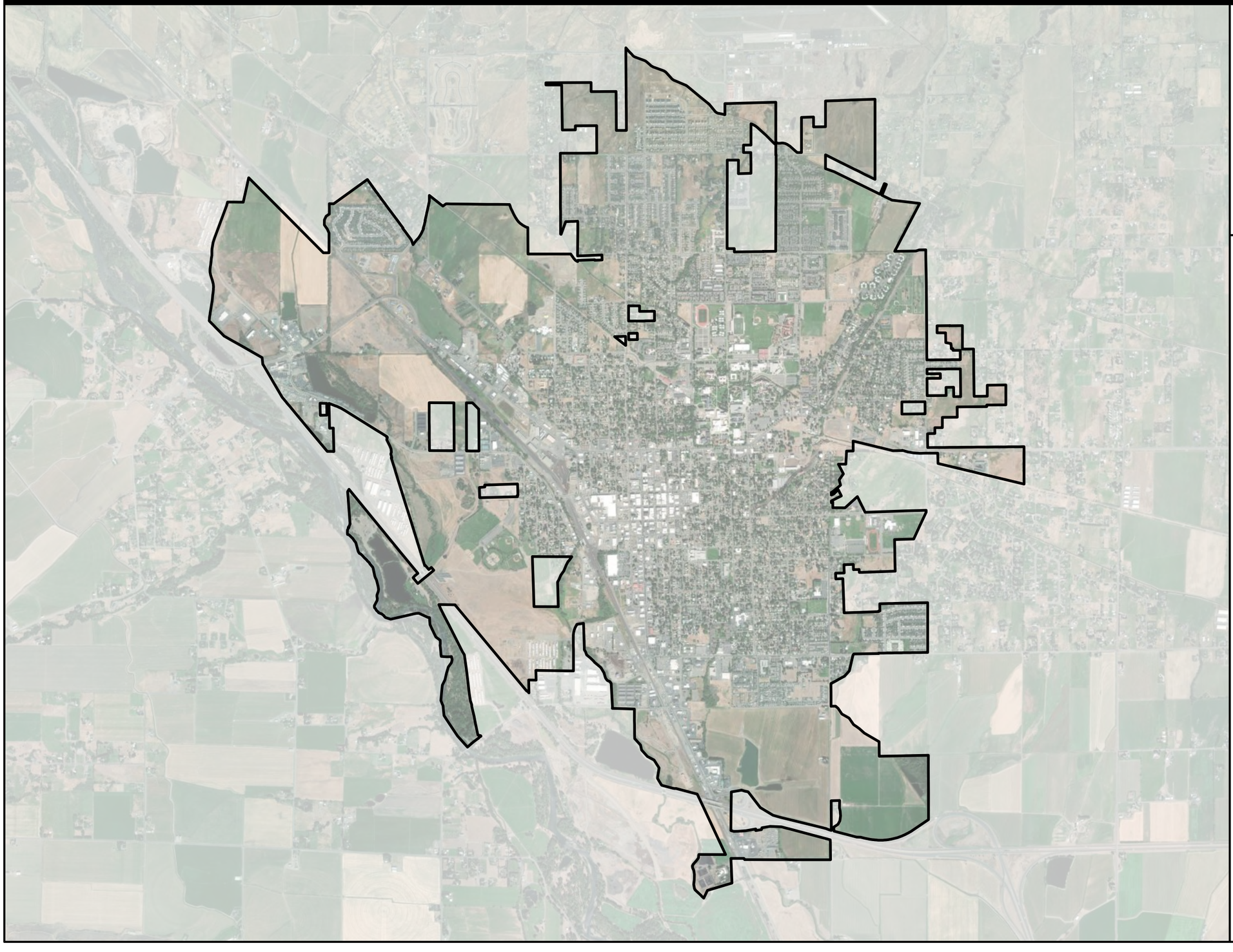
Council of Tree & Landscape Appraisers (CTLA). 2020. Guide for Plant Appraisal: 10th Edition, Revised. Champaign, IL: International Society of Arboriculture.

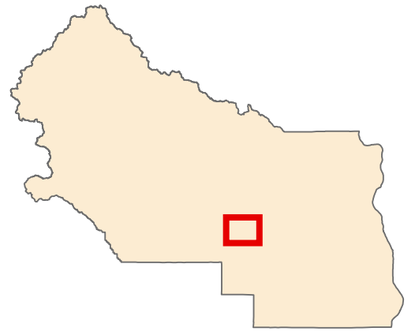
City of Ellensburg Street Tree List. October 17, 2023.

APPENDIX A

Map - City Limits (Study Area)

CITY LIMITS





LAYERS

Ellensburg City Limits

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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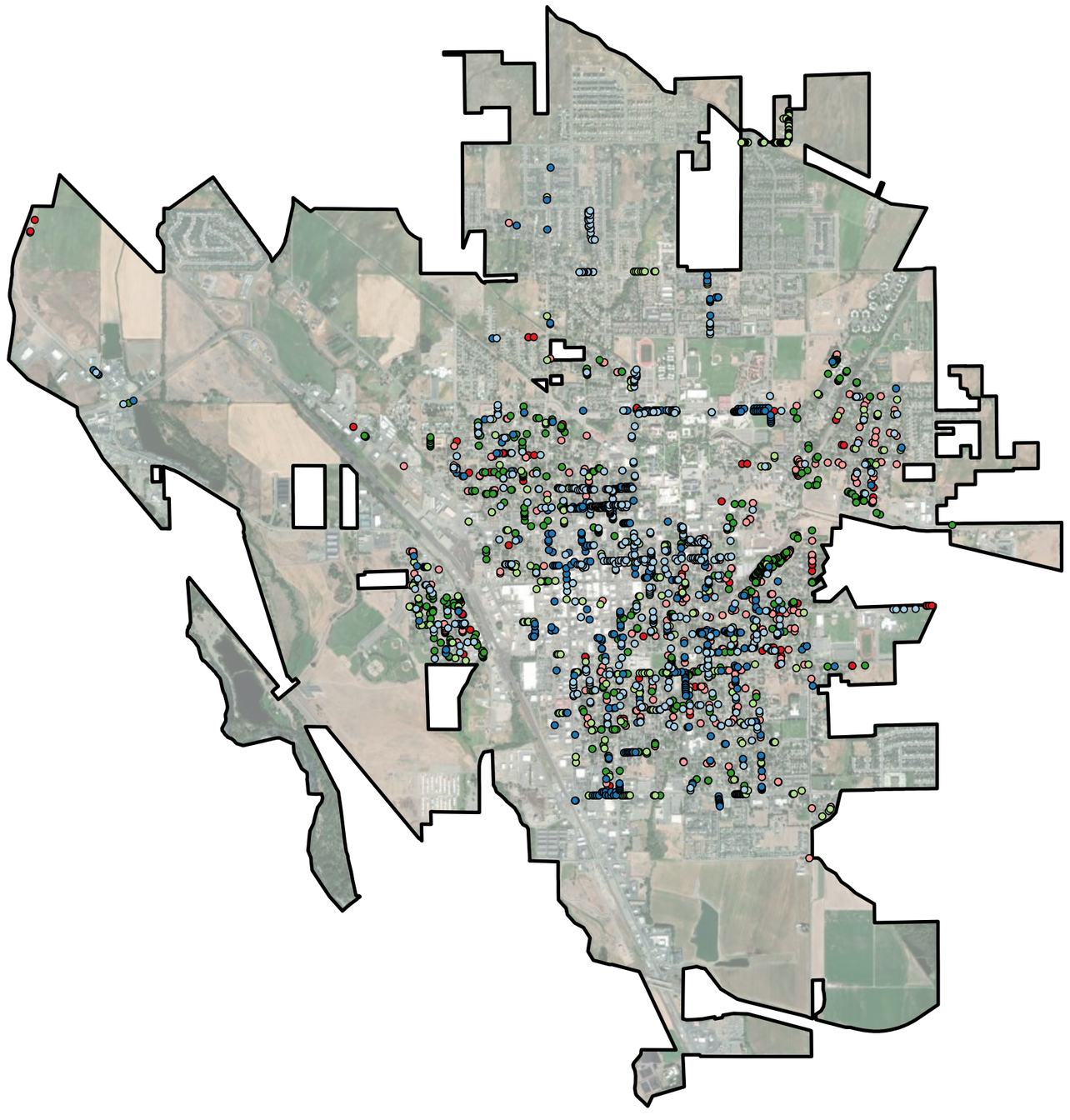
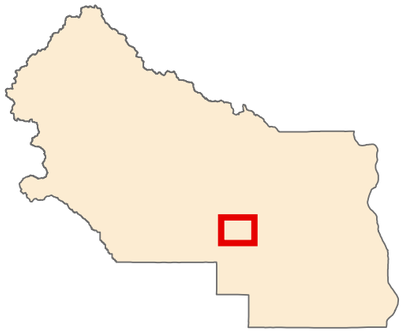
APPENDIX B
Map - Species Diversity

SPECIES DIVERSITY





LAYERS

Top Five Genus and Species Inventoried

- Acer platanoides (7.9%)
- Acer rubrum (6.3%)
- Prunus cerasifera (4.5%)
- Ulmus pumila (6.9%)
- Picea pungens (5.5%)
- Pinus nigra (1.7%)
- Ellensburg City Limits

Ellensburg WASHINGTON

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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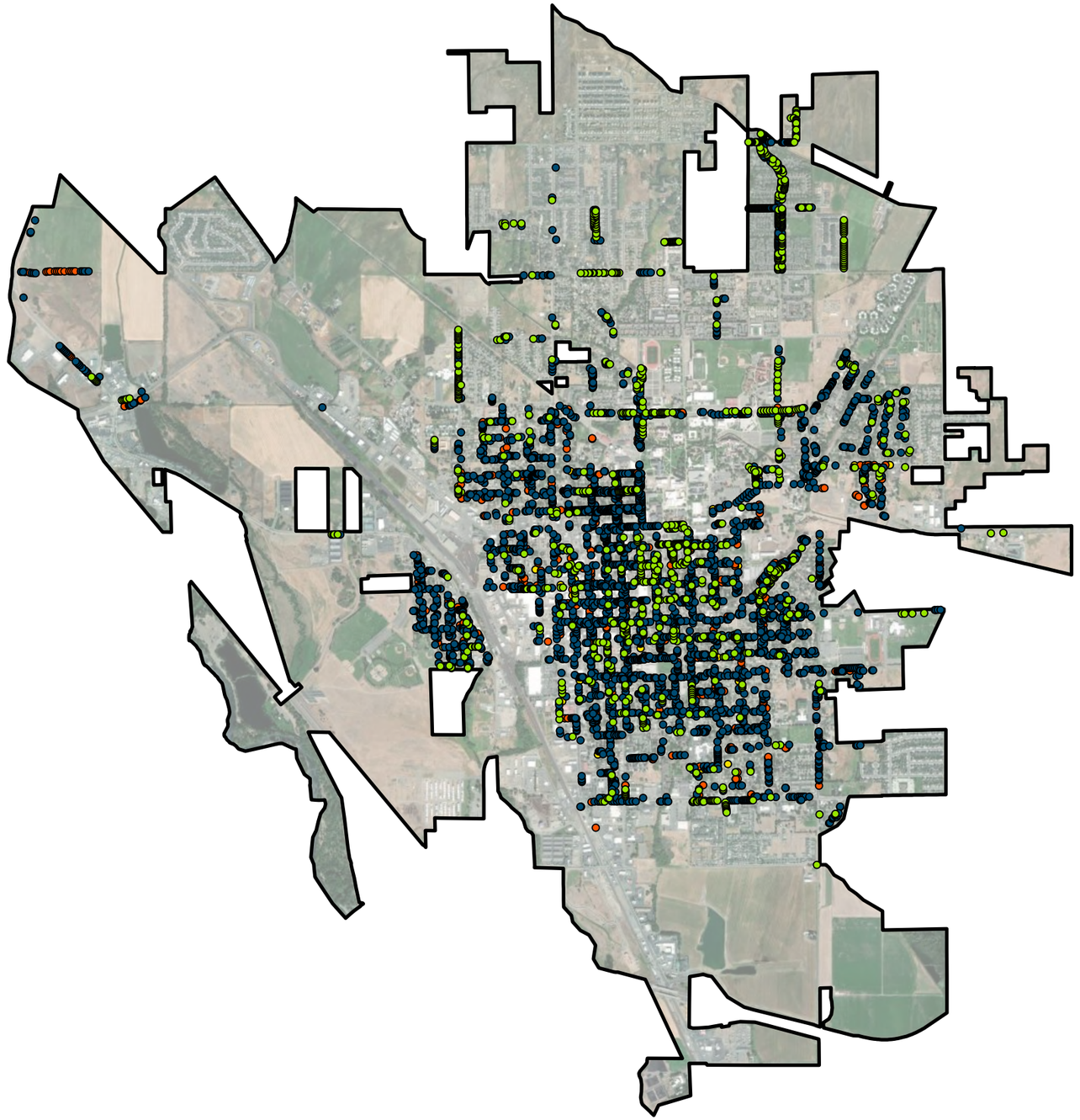
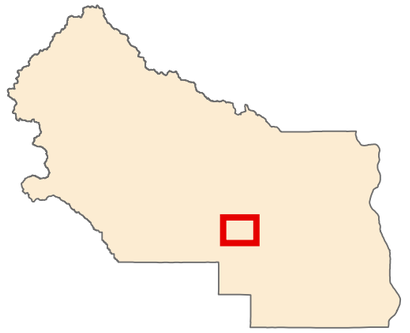
APPENDIX C
Map - Condition

TREE CONDITIONS





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Tree Condition

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Critical

Ellensburg City Limits

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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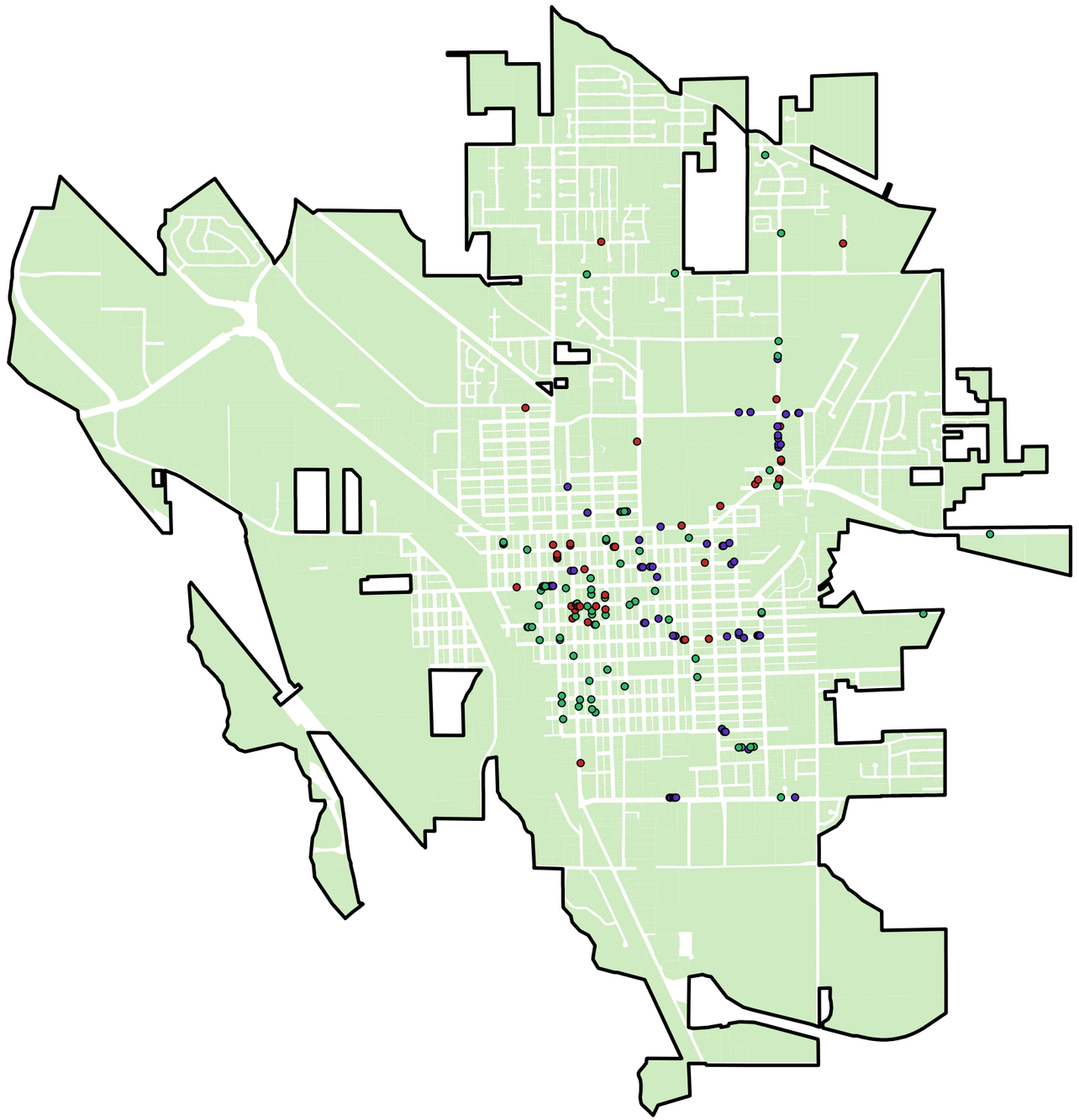
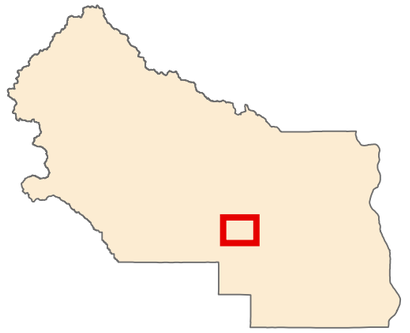
APPENDIX D

Map - Planting Site Opportunities

PLANTING SITE OPPORTUNITIES





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Planting Site Opportunities

- Planting Site (73)
- Removal Site within Planter Strip/Tree Well (58)
- Stump within Planter Strip/Tree Well (41)
- Ellensburg City Limits

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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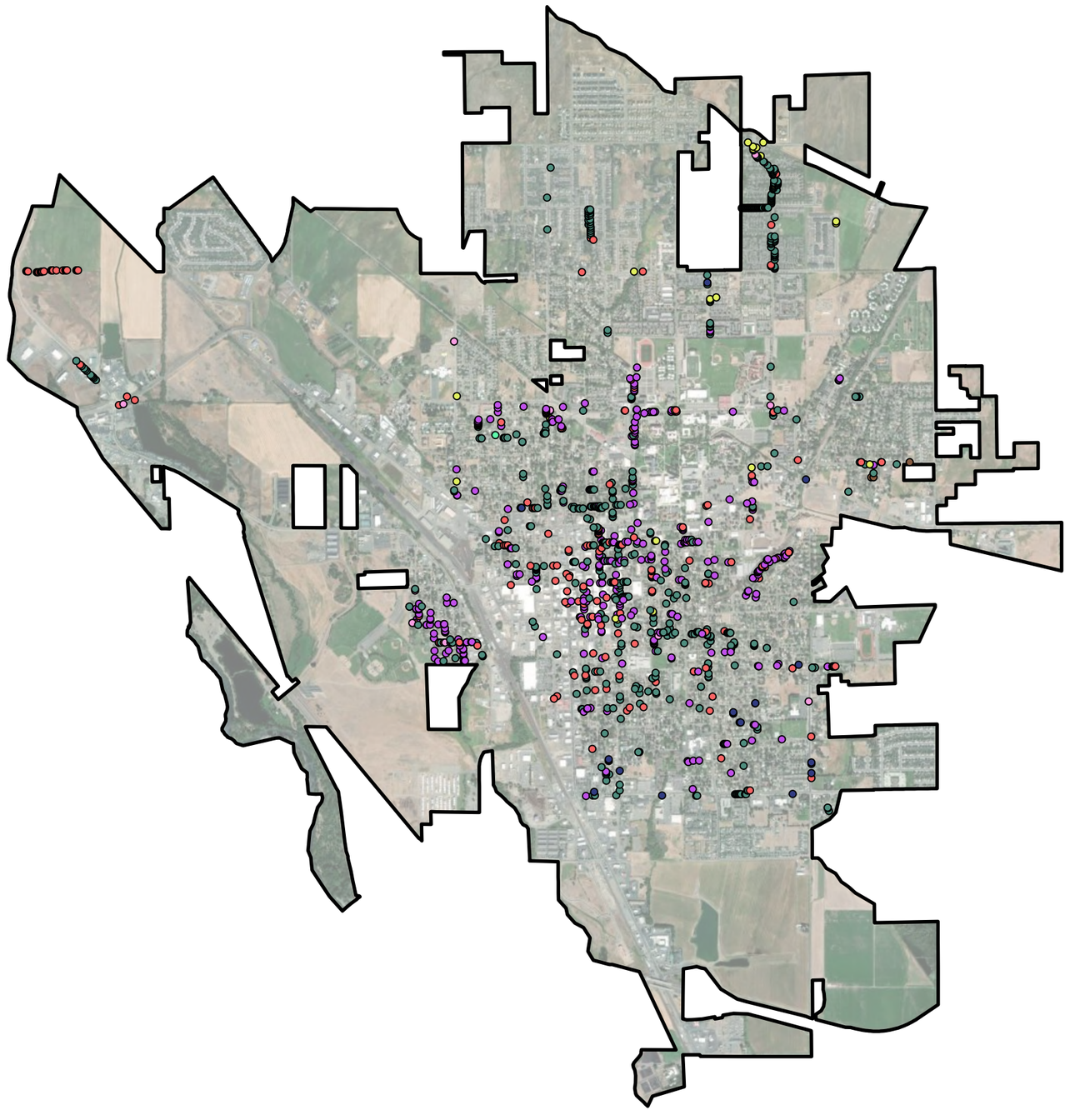
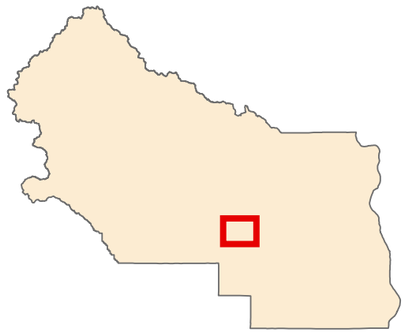
APPENDIX E

Map - Maintenance Recommendations

MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATION





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Recommended Maintenance

- Raise Canopy/Clearance Prune (452)
- Remove Deadwood (323)
- Remove (183)
- Shape/Training Prune (30)
- Side Trim (21)
- Thin Canopy (3)
- Grind Stump (3)
- Other (13)
- Ellensburg City Limits

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0 1,000 2,000 Feet

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APPENDIX F

Tree Table - Maintenance Recommendations

ID #	TREE NAME	DBH (IN)	SITE TYPE	RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE	NOTES
217	Robinia pseudoacacia (Black locust)	**32.0**	Tree	Remove	Major defects and rot
779	Koelreuteria paniculata (Goldenrain tree)	**4.0**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Crack between stems
884	Malus species (Crabapple)	**0.0**	Stump	Remove	Stump sprouting
1130	Juglans nigra (Black walnut)	**35.1**	Tree	Remove	Dead main leaders, few live lower branches
1176	Juglans nigra (Black walnut)	**21.5**	Tree	Remove	Dead canopy and leaders, sparse lower live canopy
1179	Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas fir)	**5.2**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Drought stressed
1180	Sorbus aucuparia (European mountain ash)	**19.2**	Tree	Raise Canopy/Clearance Prune	Branches growing into powerlines
1183	Ulmus pumila (Siberian elm)	**43.3**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Remove deadwood. Branches above and around powerlines
1184	Ulmus pumila (Siberian elm)	**39.3**	Tree	Remove Deadwood	2 Dead codominant leaders, branches above and around powerlines
1192	Acer negundo (Boxelder)	**38.0**	Tree	Raise Canopy/Clearance Prune	Topped under powerlines
1242	Ulmus pumila (Siberian elm)	**51.6**	Tree	Remove Deadwood	Major trunk wound on codominant stem
1250	Ulmus pumila (Siberian elm)	**53.6**	Tree	Remove Deadwood	Trunk wound
1255	Picea pungens (Blue spruce)	**6.3**	Tree	Remove Deadwood	Dead branches, suppressed leader
1273	Acer rubrum (Red maple)	**11.3**	Tree	Remove Deadwood	Damaged leaders with exposed heartwood
1344	Prunus serrulata (Kwanzan cherry)	**32.0**	Tree	Remove Deadwood	Large trunk wound
1349	Prunus species (Plum)	**12.0**	Tree	Remove	Dead canopy
1361	Ulmus pumila (Siberian elm)	**22.0**	Tree	Raise Canopy/Clearance Prune	Growing into powerlines
1367	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horsechestnut)	**29.4**	Tree	Raise Canopy/Clearance Prune	Growing into powerlines
1370	Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas fir)	**21.7**	Tree	Raise Canopy/Clearance Prune	Growing into powerlines
1475	Malus species (Crabapple)	**19.4**	Tree	Remove Deadwood	Dead upper canopy, numerous waterspouts
1493	Sorbus aucuparia (European mountain ash)	**10.0**	Tree	Remove	Dead leaders
1496	Tilia cordata (Littleleaf linden)	**2.0**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Remove stake and wires
2001	Robinia pseudoacacia (Black locust)	**31.0**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Significant decay in trunk
2038	Crataegus laevigata (Smooth hawthorn)	**24.0**	Tree	Remove	Severe trunk decay
2043	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry plum)	**14.0**	Tree	Remove	Trunk has severe decay
2044	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry plum)	**14.0**	Tree	Remove	Trunk has severe decay
2194	Pinus mugo (Sweet mountain pine)	**7.0**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Tree has severe lean and his propped up by a fence post
2515	Crataegus laevigata (Smooth hawthorn)	**11.0**	Tree	Remove	Significant internal decay
2529	Thuja occidentalis (Northern white cedar)	**12.0**	Tree	Remove	Tree has heavy leaning towards adjacent tree
2530	Thuja occidentalis (Northern white cedar)	**15.0**	Tree	Remove	Codominant stems, 75% dead
3527	Salix fragilis (Crack willow)	**51.0**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Significant internal decay
3717	Sorbus aucuparia (European mountain ash)	**10.0**	Tree	Remove	Encroaching on sidewalk
3949	Ulmus americana (American elm)	**30.7**	Tree	Raise Canopy/Clearance Prune	Recently failed large limb
4449	Tilia cordata (Littleleaf linden)	**18.0**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Large trunk wound, leans heavily toward street
4812	Picea pungens (Blue spruce)	**27.7**	Tree	Remove Deadwood	Codominant at 10', Included bark
4870	Malus species (Crabapple)	**16.5**	Tree	Raise Canopy/Clearance Prune	Deep cavity in trunk base
4871	Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas fir)	**29.0**	Tree	Remove	Topped for powerlines
4891	Picea pungens (Blue spruce)	**24.8**	Tree	Remove	Topped and dead

ID #	TREE NAME	DBH (IN)	SITE TYPE	RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE	NOTES
4892	Picea pungens (Blue spruce)	**14.0**	Tree	Remove	Topped and dead
4893	Picea abies (Norway spruce)	**18.5**	Tree	Remove	Topped for power lines
4998	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	**12.0**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Large trunk wound
5054	Pyrus calleryana (Callery pear)	**2.0**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Remove water spouts at base
5187	Acer platanoides (Norway maple)	**12.0**	Tree	Remove	Large trunk wound, heart rot
5431	Acer saccharum (Sugar maple)	**4.0**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Base of tree severely damaged by mower
5442	Acer saccharum (Sugar maple)	**7.0**	Tree	Other (See Comments)	Wire girdling trunk and raise crown
5507	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry plum)	**6.5**	Tree	Shape/Training Prune	Severe lean towards street
6088	Ulmus pumila (Siberian elm)	**0.0**	Stump	Remove	Dead stump with water sprouts growing into powerlines
6408		**11.0**	Tree	Remove	Topped for powerlines