Master Street Tree Plan

Blissfield, Michigan

Lenawee County

1995

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December 14, 1994

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Introduction

Trees in cities have become increasingly important to the environment as well as traditional amenities. The importance of street trees is something that is easily taken for granted because most residents have never been without a tree to provide beauty, shade and source of memories.

Environmentally, trees provide a control to wind and water erosion. Trees also cleanse the atmosphere by filtering out impurities and adding oxygen to the air. Shade on warm days can help reduce the cost for cooling and the wind block provided by trees can help cut the costs of heating in the winter.

In addition to these environmental factors, trees in an urban-suburban setting can improve the aesthetics of the environment. Trees can add beauty just by being there as well as by enhancing other features such as buildings or other architectural structures. As barriers, trees can be much more appealing than fences, as well as more friendly.

Master Street Tree Plan

The purpose of devising and implementing a master street tree plan is to protect the amenities as well as making moves toward improvement. This includes improving the quality and health of existing trees as well as making use of the non-planted areas for further tree introduction. Other goals involved are the designation of a working budget, allotting a proposed monetary range to the needs of the street trees as well as the village. A list of acceptable street trees to be planted and their limitations will also be included. Lastly, this plan is designed to prepare the Village of Blissfield to become a Tree City USA.

One of the major goals of a street tree maintenance plan and a goal stressed heavily by Mr. Wonacott when he requested this inventory was to establish a good future plan for care of the city trees. Maintaining trees in an attractive, vigorous condition requires sound management practices and long-term planning. Trees which are managed on a "crisis-basis" or "reactive basis" lead to a general decline of the entire urban tree population. This alternative is often more costly in the long run. A "proactive" program of regularly scheduled tree maintenance is required to keep trees in a healthy viable condition and to avoid the long-term costs and liability of "crisis" or short-term management practices

Condition of Municipal Trees in Blissfield

At the time of this inventory the city of Blissfield had approximately 1200 trees on its streets, parks, and cemeteries. This inventory was not a comprehensive inventory so only specific data was collected for the street trees. We strongly suggest that Blissfield purchase a tree inventory program to enter this data and future changes into. This would better able the village to assess the condition of their trees, the value of their trees, and any changes in the data. The purpose of this inventory was to allow the village to begin planning a future tree maintenance cycle and to encourage the city to formulate a master tree plan using a good record-keeping system.

Blissfield is blessed with a large percentage of fairly healthy trees (See Condition chart). This indicates some amount of effort has been put into tree maintenance already. Blissfield should continue this effort, using a good record-keeping system to keep track of maintenance work and complaints.

Blissfield also has a good distribution of trees in different size classes: 31% of all trees were small trees 6" in diameter or less (see Diameter Classes graph), 17% were 7 - 18" in diameter, 12% were 19 - 24" in diameter, 21% were 25 - 30" in diameter, 11% were 31 - 36" in diameter, and 8% were over 36". This indicates a good planting program and means that there is an even distribution of sizes.

One major problem found in the survey was the species diversity. Out of nearly 800 trees, 540 were maple species; silver maples alone account for 200 of them. As the silver maples are removed gradually they should not be replaced as they are a weak wooded tree and their root systems tend to become a nuisance to underground pipes and sewers. Also, a great deal of the younger trees planted were maples. This causes a couple of problems. Maples do well in the urban environment, however they can be overplanted. Norway maples grow quickly and when planted under wires become a nuisance. Also, as the Norway maples reach larger sizes they have a problem with girdling roots. Both sugar and Norway maples have shallow proliferous root systems that cause problems with sidewalk upheaval. The dense crown and large leaves of a Norway maple make it difficult for grass to grow in the tree lawn space. Included in this report is a list of recommended trees for certain conditions and the city should make an effort to diversify its planting efforts.

Recommendations for park trees in Blissfield

Blissfield has three parks that were looked at. The inventory doesn't include information for individual trees in the parks due to time constraints, however, the following recommendations may be used to improve the condition of the parks.

In park areas by the river it is good to plant species tolerant of flooded soils. However, many of these type of trees include such undesirables as silver maple, boxelder, and cottonwood. The village should avoid planting these and instead use more favorable species such as sycamores, green ashes, eastern redbuds, swamp white oaks, hackberry, and baldcypress. The current species did have a fair amount of deadwood in them, especially the willows and should be maintained as frequently as the street trees.

In the new parks where the city is attempting to establish trees, it is important to give the young trees room to grow. Many times after construction has occurred, the soil is disturbed and compacted. It is essential to avoid this compaction in the areas where trees will be planted. Once young trees have been planted, mulching and frequent watering help increase the trees' chances of survival. It may also be advisable to use larger trees or balled and burlapped trees to increase the chances of survival. Keeping cars and traffic off the root area of the young trees will decrease compaction as well.

Survey Results: Analysis of Existing Trees

Species Composition

A total of 777 street trees and an estimated 400 park and cemetery trees were recorded during the inventory. See the Species Distribution graph included for information on the major species present: 190 were silver maple, 135 were sugar maple, 132 were Norway maple and 62 were red maple. Maples are dominant in all size classes as well, including the small trees (see Distribution of Species in Lower Size Classes chart) indicating the need for more diverse planting practices.

Size of Street Trees

As mentioned earlier, Blissfield has a good distribution of trees in all size classes with the largest group being less than 6" indicating good future growth. (See Diameter Classes chart). The diversity of size makes a more even distribution of work and the difference in sizes means a good multi-layer tree canopy for the village.

Species Condition

The condition of each tree was determined by observing the health of the tree -- its growth rate, presence or absence of insects and disease, amount of dieback and/or injury, symptoms of chlorosis or leaf scorch, amount of deadwood and hangers, and other health factors. Condition classes were assigned based on these factors from 0 to 100%. The condition classes were grouped accordingly:

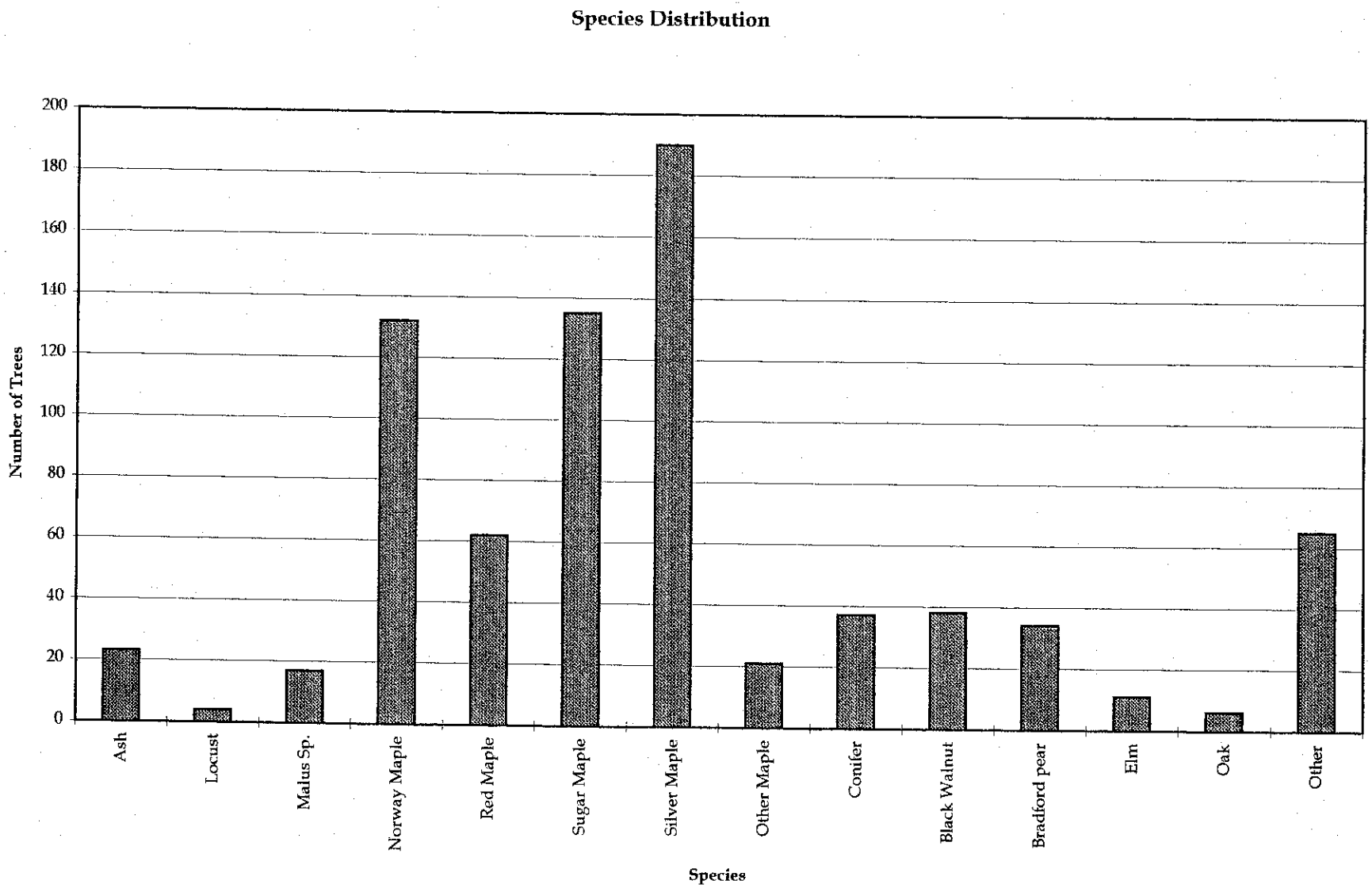
Excellent	90 to 100%
Good	76 to 89%
Fair	61 to 75%
Poor	51 to 60%
Very Poor	< 50%

A tree in "Excellent" condition had no apparent signs of insect or disease problems, was growing vigorously with no deficiency symptoms, and required little or no trimming. Trees in "Good " condition have only minor problems and do not appear to be severely affected by whatever problem(s) they may have and are growing vigorously with few or minor trimming needs. Trees in "Fair" condition appeared to be thriving to some extent but have a greater amount of deadwood and more severe trimming needs and possibly some other problems such as chlorosis, or mechanical injury. Trees in "Poor"

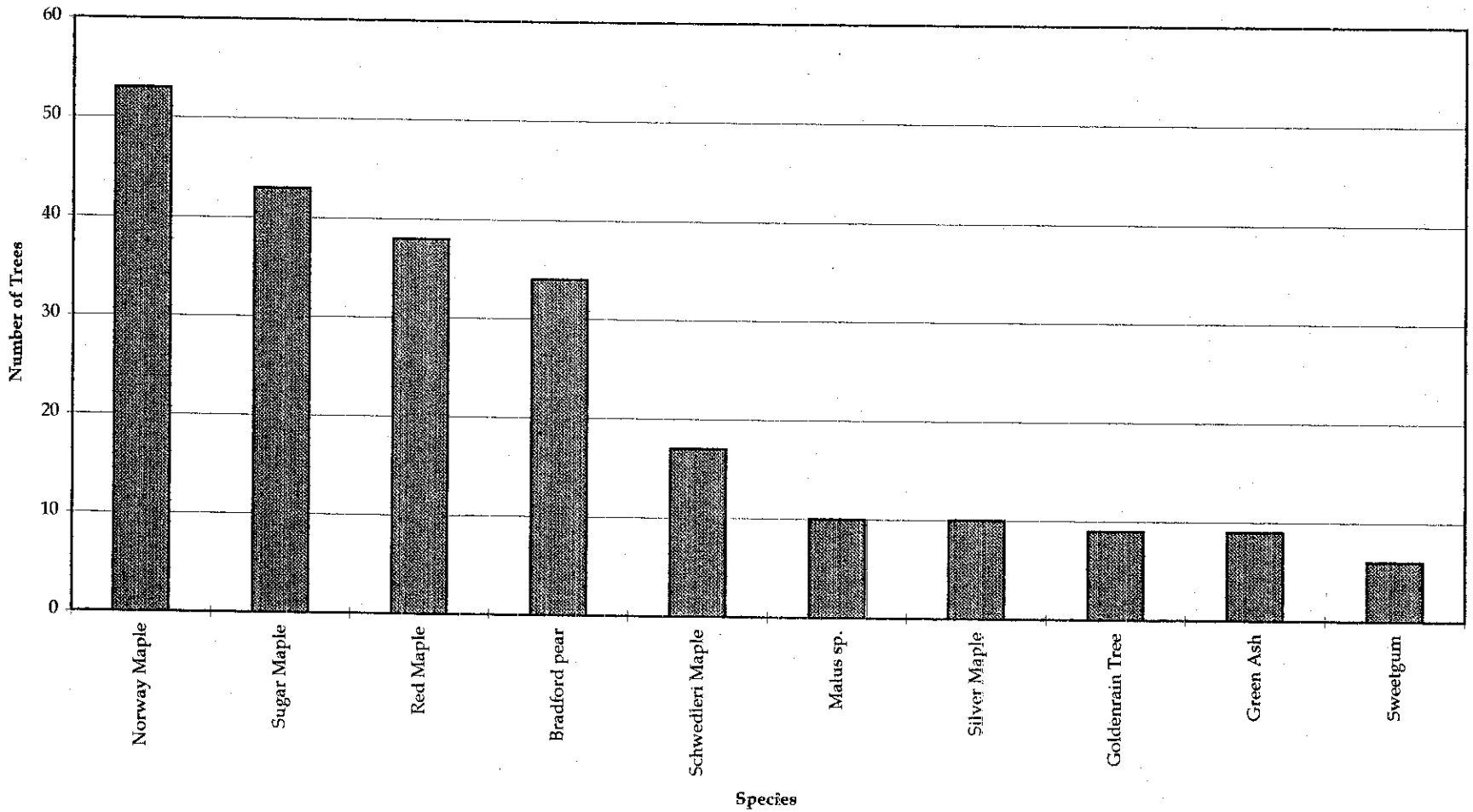
condition are in a severe decline with large amounts of deadwood and hangers requiring removal. These trees may recover to some extent if their trimming and other maintenance needs are attended to. Trees in "Very Poor" condition are nearly dead. They are more likely candidates for removal than for trimming.

Overall Blissfield's trees were in relatively good shape. Roughly 13% are in excellent condition. 51% are in good condition, 32% are in fair condition, with the remaining 4% in poor to very poor. See the included condition chart.

Village of Blissfield

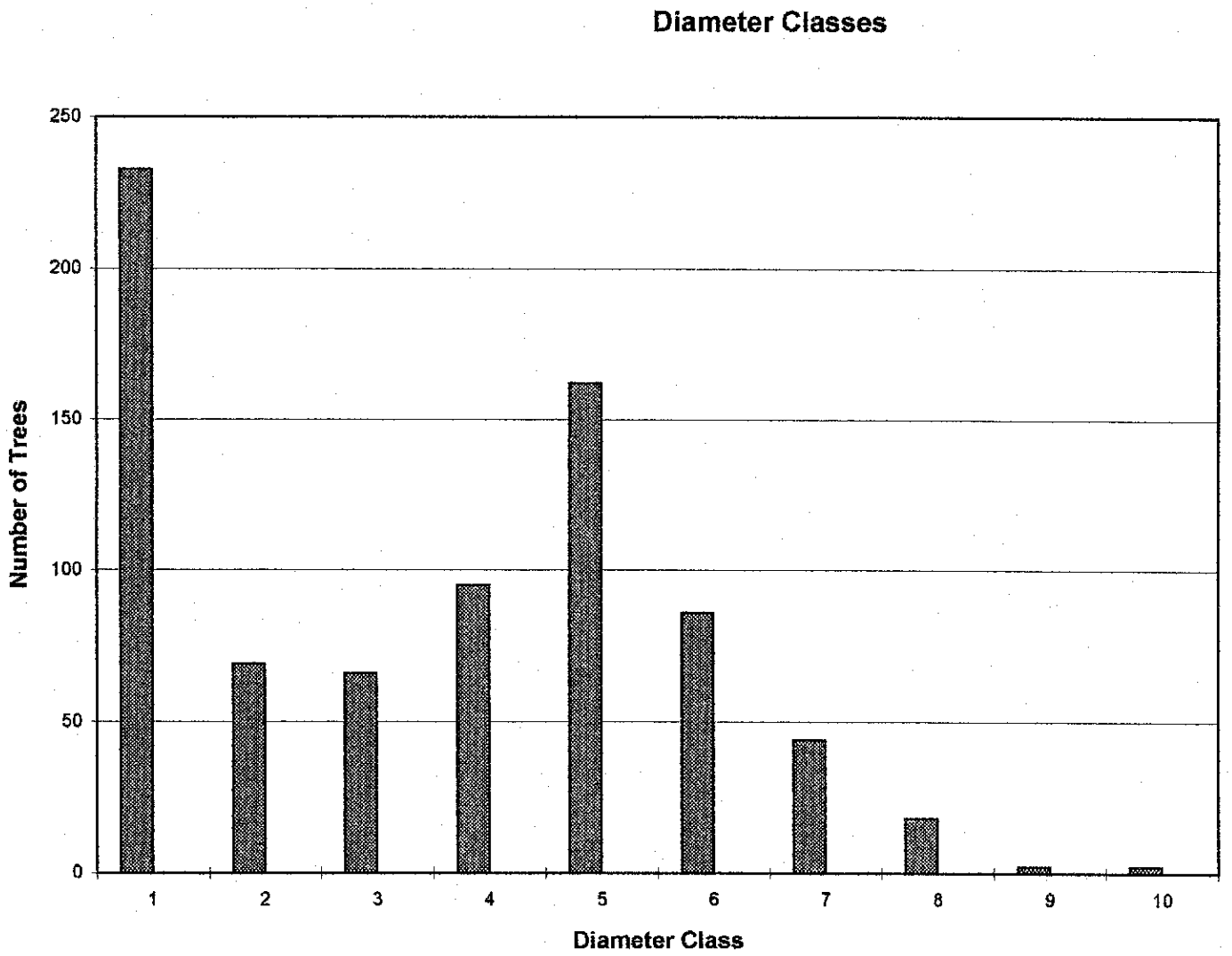


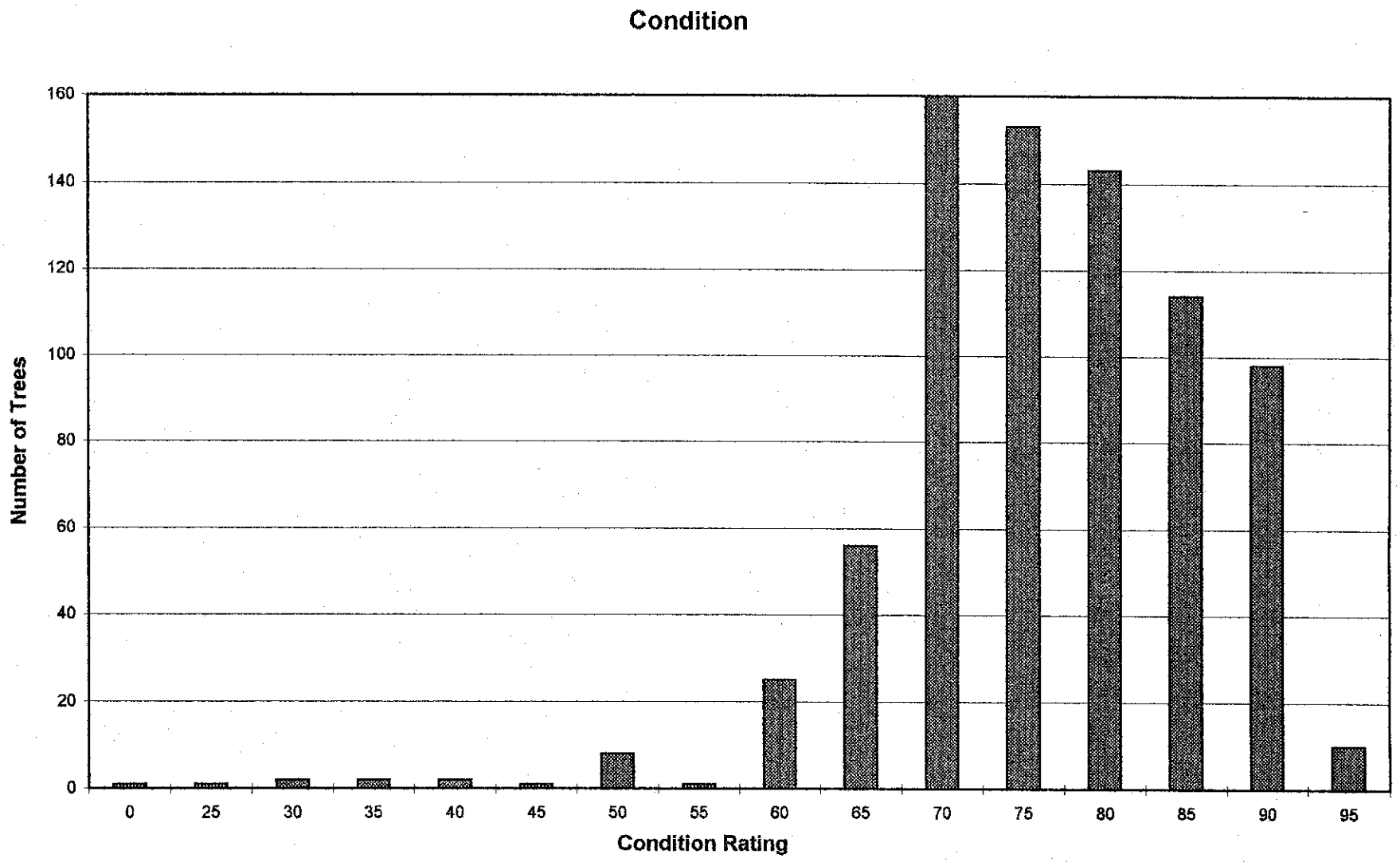
Distribution of Species in Lower Size Classes



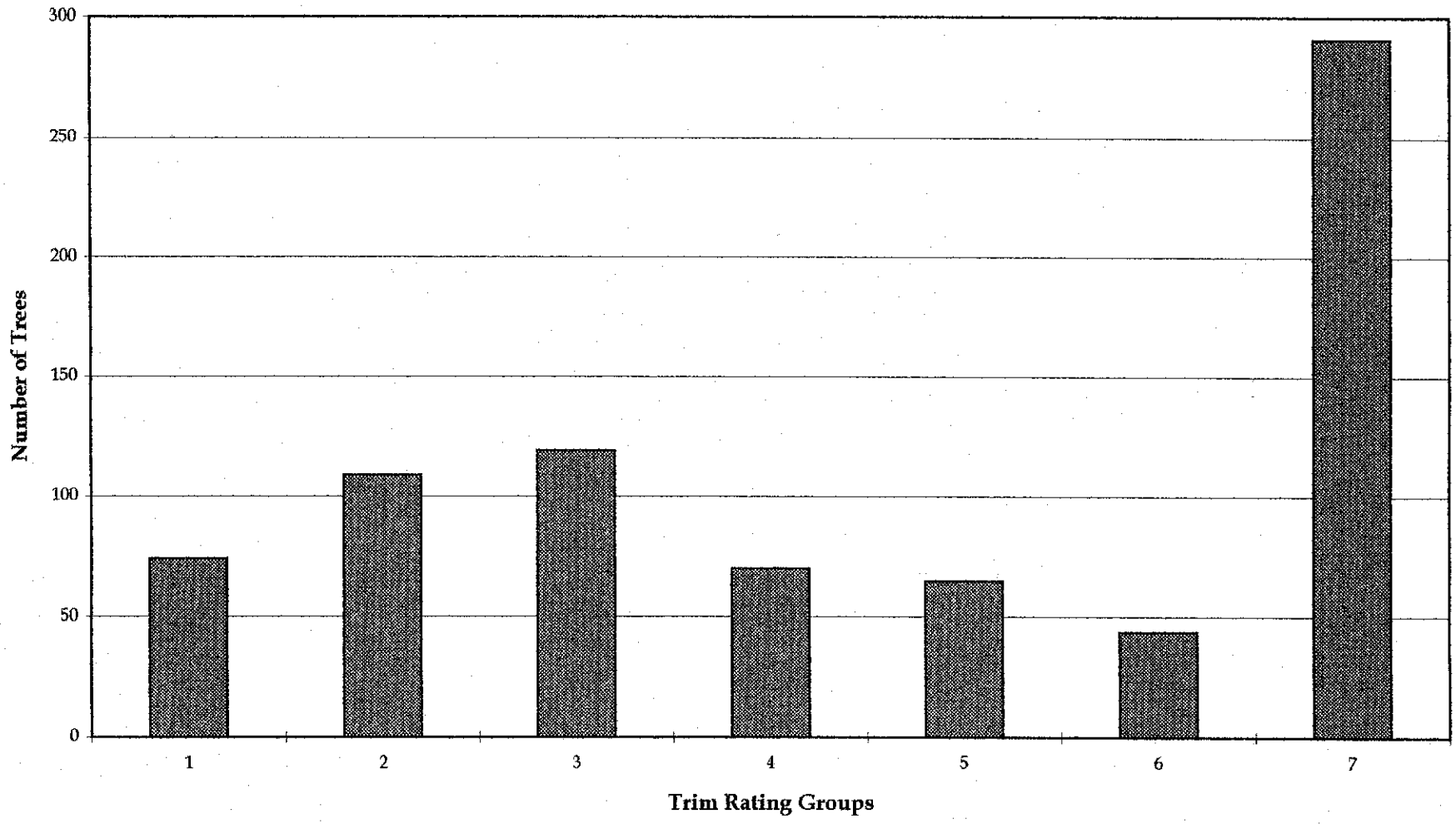
Blissfield Species Data

	# of trees	% of total
Ash	6	0.77%
Bartlett Pear	2	0.26%
Basswood	1	0.13%
Black Cherry	5	0.64%
Black locust	1	0.13%
Black Maple	1	0.13%
Black Spruce	4	0.51%
Black Walnut	38	4.88%
Blue Spruce	3	0.39%
Boxelder	2	0.26%
Bradford pear	34	4.37%
Buckeye	2	0.26%
Burning bush	1	0.13%
Burr Oak	1	0.13%
Catalpa	3	0.39%
Chinquapin oak	1	0.13%
Cottonwood	5	0.64%
E. red cedar	1	0.13%
Eastern redbud	3	0.39%
Flowering Crab	3	0.39%
Ginkgo	3	0.39%
Goldenrain Tree	9	1.16%
Green Ash	13	1.67%
Hackberry	2	0.26%
Hawthorne	1	0.13%
Hickory	3	0.39%
Honeylocust	2	0.26%
Kentucky coffee tree	1	0.13%
Little-leaf Linden	1	0.13%
Magnolia	2	0.26%
Malus Sp.	14	1.80%
Mountain Ash	5	0.64%
Norway Maple	132	16.97%
Norway Spruce	6	0.77%
Paper Birch	7	0.90%
Pinchot juniper	4	0.51%
Plum	1	0.13%
Post Oak	1	0.13%
Red Maple	62	7.97%
Red Pine	2	0.26%
Scarlet Oak	2	0.26%
Schwedleri Maple	18	2.31%
Scotch Pine	1	0.13%
Siberrian elm	3	0.39%
Silver Maple	190	24.42%
Slippery Elm	8	1.03%
Sugar Maple	135	17.35%
Swamp White Oak	1	0.13%
Sweetgum	6	0.77%
Sycamore	2	0.26%
Tuliptree	1	0.13%
White Ash	4	0.51%
White Fir	2	0.26%
White Oak	2	0.26%
White Pine	6	0.77%
White Spruce	8	1.03%
Grand Total	778	1

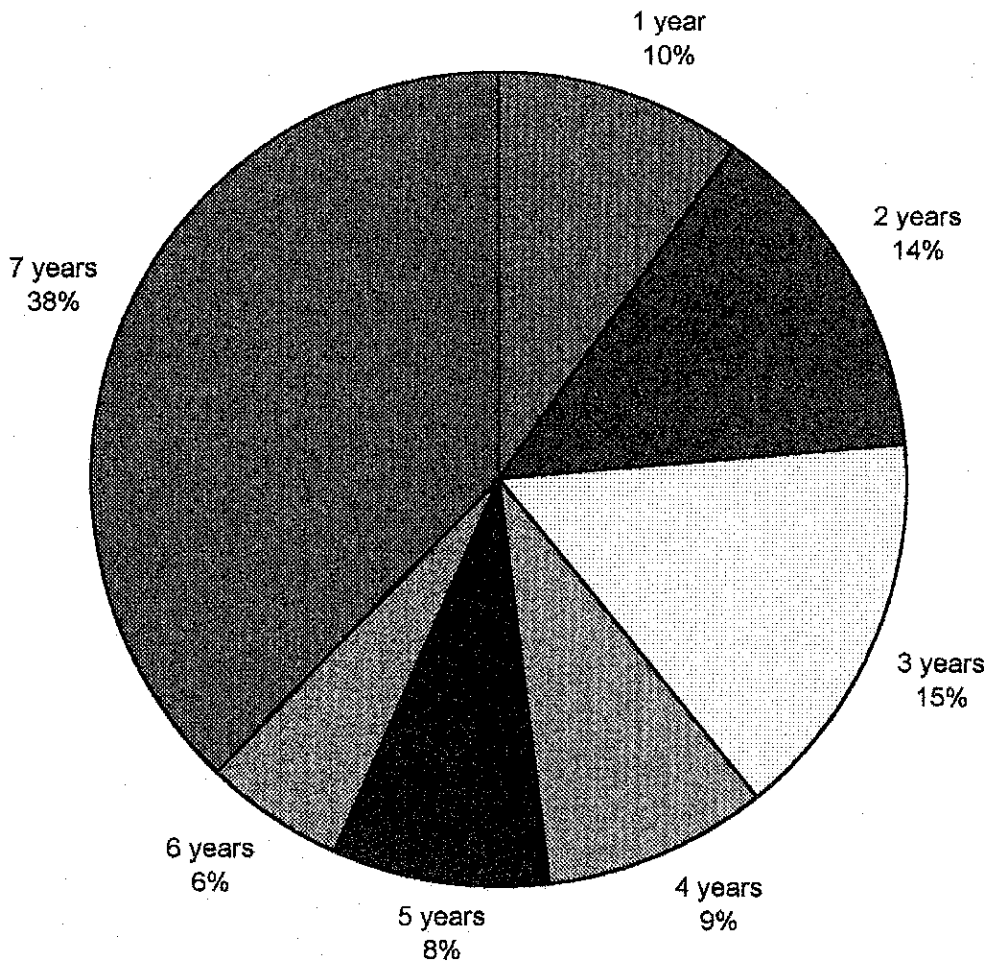

Diameter Classes
250
200
150
100
50
0
Number of Trees
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Diameter Class


Condition
Number of Trees
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80
85
90
95
Condition Rating

Trim Schedule



Trim Rating


1 year
10%
2 years
14%
3 years
15%
4 years
9%
5 years
8%
6 years
6%
7 years
38%

Explanation of Inventory Data

Street - this column lists the name of the street that the property is on.

Address - this is the address that the tree is located on. Sometimes a tree will be on another street, but it will be on the property of an address on the street being inventoried. All trees are categorized by address.

Species - this is the common name of the tree inventoried

DBH class - this stands for the diameter at breast height of the tree. This means the tree was measured at 4.5' off the ground. All the trees were separate into the following classes:

DBH	Class	DBH	Class
<6"	1	31-36"	6
7-12"	2	37-42"	7
13-18"	3	43-48"	8
19-24"	4	49-54"	9
25-30"	5	54-60"	10

Condition - the condition of each tree was determined by observing the health of the tree. 100% being an ideal tree and 0% being dead. (Check the survey findings section for more details.

Location - a location for each tree was given in order to make it easier to locate the tree in the future. The locations are abbreviated to save space. The first part is a number - this is the amount of feet the tree is from the driveway, corner, bordering street, etc. The second part is the direction of the tree from the driveway, corner, etc. All directions are abbreviated to their first letter. (N- north, S-south, etc.) "20ed" means the tree is 20' east of the drive. "5snd" means 5' south of the north drive (in case of multiple drives) "10sse" means 10' south of the south entrance. "7nd @ 404" means the tree was on one property, but it was 7' north of the drive at 404.

Trim Rating - All the trees were given a trim rating of 1 to 7. The numbers indicate how soon the tree should be given attention. A trim rating of 1 or 2 means the tree should be maintenanced soon. Trees with a trim rating of 7 are in pretty good shape and provided no unexpected sudden accidents occur should not need immediate attention.

Recommendations - these are various recommendations that covered everything from noting that the tree was growing into the wires, needed to be removed, special types of pruning - deadwood, or if the tree was located poorly and should be moved. A hanger is a branch that is broken off and is hanging down and poses a hazard to the community and should be removed.

Budget Estimates

Part of any good management plan is a budget projecting future costs. Many times with municipal forestry trees are overlooked as an asset with value. The estimated 1200 or so trees in Blissfield have a rough value of $1,000,000. Trees are one of the few investments that actually appreciate in value. Maintenance activities are essential to the preservation and protection of this important asset.

The budget projections enclosed on the Budget Work Sheet are based upon a 7 year rotation cycle. Tree maintenance periods of 5-7 years have been shown to maximize the health and safety of the trees as well as lower annual expenses. The # of trees/year have been adjusted to account for a 1200 tree inventory. Planting costs are an average of the range of costs for trees that includes 1" bare root to 2" balled and burlapped. Trim rating costs are an estimate of the amount it would cost to prune a tree in that condition. Obviously the price will vary depending on whether or not the city does it in-house or contracts it out.

Based on these needs, a 7-year budget estimate has been prepared. The plan advocates spending $21,750 for the first year, roughly $19,110 for the second year, $17,450 for the third year, $16,380 for the fourth year, $14,050 for the fifth year, and $13,850 for the sixth and seventh years. The reason for the higher capital outlay during the first few years is to account for the larger number of removals and maintenance of trees that are in poor shape. The plan recommends attending to trees with the highest trimming needs in the first two years. For safety reasons, deadwood and hanger removal should be attended to as soon as possible. Trees with a trim rating of 3 or lower account for a lot of the deadwood and hangers found. Trees in less serious condition can be attended to in later years.

The situation is the same for removals. Most removals should take place during the first two years of the program. The goal is to discontinue management of the trees on a "reactive" basis. The better condition of the street trees, the lower the removal and maintenance needs. Once the population has been stabilized through the trimming and removal of dangerous trees, the amount of money spent for future trimming and removals should decrease.

A national survey of municipal tree care programs found the national average to be $10.62 per tree per year in 1986 dollars. This figure is recommended as an appropriate funding target for most cities. Using that figure for Blissfield, the estimated budget should eventually be $10,000-$12,000 per year. This should also meet one of the requirements for per capita spending on the trees in Blissfield.

The budget work sheet is provided to assist in developing long-term rather than short-term management practices. Short-term, or "reactive" management practices are those in which the urban tree manager simply responds to emergencies and problems as they occur. This method leads to a general decline of the entire urban tree population because the urban tree manager is always one step behind the situation.

In order to be one step ahead, it is necessary to institute long-term "proactive" management practices as outlined in this report. These management practices involve planning and systematic trimming, removal, planting and other maintenance activities over a period of time. The corresponding record keeping and monitoring of the urban tree population, as facilitated by the recommended tree inventory program, allows the planning process to continue. Although the costs of instituting a systematic urban forestry program may be initially high, money is saved in the long-term by preventing the decline of the urban tree population and enhancing the value of the urban forest resources.

This budget work sheet can be edited in excel as well. The estimated unit cost or the number of trees per year of any activity can be changed to achieve a new total cost. As long as the formulas in the cells are not changed, this work sheet can be used over and over.

Budget Work Sheet

		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
Activity	**Estimated Unit Cost**	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Removals	$150	3750	2250	2250	2250	2250	2250	2250
# trees/year		25	15	15	15	15	15	15
Planting	$100	1500	1500	2000	3000	4000	5000	5000
# trees/year		15	15	20	30	40	50	50
Trimming Rating 1-2	$100	16500	10800					
# trees/year		165	108	-	-	-	-	-
Rating 3-4	$80		4560	13200	4920			
# trees/year		-	57	165	61.5	-	-	-
Rating 5-6	$60				6210	3600		
# trees/year		-	-	-	103.5	60	-	-
Rating 7	$40					4200	6600	6600
# trees/year		-	-	-	-	105	165	165
Estimated Total Maintenance Cost		$ 21,750	$ 19,110	$ 17,450	$ 16,380	$ 14,050	$ 13,850	$ 13,850

Tree Selection and Planting

Tree planting is a critical part of any municipal forestry plan. Many communities coordinate tree plantings with schools, volunteer groups, and other community organizations. Planting a tree is a good investment especially today when many urban forests are deteriorating due to poor maintenance of existing trees and lack of new tree planting. To maintain a healthy forest down the road, it is important to implement good planting practices today. In the enclosed material is an example of a flier that could be distributed to any residents interested in planting a tree correctly.

When planting young trees there are different types of trees that can be bought. Bare root and balled and burlapped (B&B) are the two major ways that young trees are shipped. Bare root trees are much less expensive, however, they also tend to have higher mortality. It is advisable to use bare root trees only when someone with training is planting them to ensure higher survival. Trees should be used that are no less than 1" in caliper (tree's diameter at 6" above the ground). Obviously, the larger the tree the better the chance of initial survival. B&B trees that are 1.5-2" in caliper are recommended for single tree plantings in the city of Blissfield. For larger programs it is advisable to use bare root trees.

It is important to remember that the smaller a tree is, the more attention it will need to ensure its survival. This can be done a couple of ways. Having a comprehensive tree care program that includes mulching, watering, protecting, and fertilizing established trees can lead to higher survival rates. Another way to provide care for the trees is to encourage the citizens to take a part in caring for the trees in front of their houses. This helps build a sense of community and allows the residents to feel they are doing something for the environment. Don't make the people feel as though they are being forced to take the tree or they will only neglect it. Homeowners are perhaps the best resource for tree care in the city.

The spatial elements involved in tree planting must be observed. The size of the tree at maturity and the width of the tree lawn are important aspects to consider. The tree lawn is the strip of grass between the sidewalk and the road. A tree lawn of at least 8 feet is recommended for large trees, 6 feet for medium sized trees and a minimum of 3-4 feet for small trees. If trees are planted in too small a space for their size class, their roots become crowded and eventually the trees die. They may also cause damage to curbs and sidewalks as the roots try to grow.

Trees must also be spaced an appropriate distance from one another. A general rule to follow is to space trees at least 30 feet apart. Small trees, however, may be spaced 15 to 20 feet apart and large trees will do better at 50 to 75 feet apart. Trees should also be placed at least 30 feet from intersections for visibility and public safety reasons. If trees are planted too close together, they will impact management costs by becoming difficult and expensive to prune. Mutual shading of branches will create more deadwood

and higher trimming requirements. Overcrowding also stresses trees, causing them to become more susceptible to insect and disease problems. One way to fill a vacant street is to plant smaller trees in between the large trees. This puts more trees on the street and is a good way to diversify the species and size composition. Planting small trees next to large trees that are decaying quickly and will need to be removed is a good way to minimize gaps left when the old tree is removed.

In doing this inventory, it is apparent that some new tree planting has occurred in the past few years. One problem noticed with the new trees was that many of them are maples planted under wires. Maples are a desirable tree to plant in a municipal setting, however, they tend to become large trees and when planted under existing wires become a nuisance. Smaller trees such as dogwoods, eastern redbuds, and crabapples provide beautiful color, require little pruning and don't reach heights of more than 15-20 feet very often. With minimal pruning, these trees won't obstruct the view of the roads or signs as a maple might with its denser foliage.

In choosing trees for planting in the village, it is a good idea to consider the species composition of the municipal forest. The 1994 inventory of Blissfield showed that a very large percentage of the trees in the city were maples (See Distribution of Species in Lower Size Classes). While maples are desirable trees, such a large concentration of them can lead to problem. A disease such as *maple wilt* can reach high levels in such a setting and kill off large numbers of maples. An example of disease outbreak through a single species was the Dutch Elm disease that destroyed so many Elm trees in the past 50 years. One way to avoid such losses in the future is to plant a variety of species. This will lower the chances of large scale destruction by pests or disease. It also lends a more aesthetic view to the village by presenting a variety of sizes, shapes and colors in the canopy. Some cities set up species selection by block, using one or two species on a block or two to achieve a uniform appearance that many residents enjoy. In areas where extensive planting will occur, it is a good idea to plant alternate large and small trees. This increases the species diversity and presents a fuller appearance until the large trees fill the space in. Large trees should be planted about 75 feet apart. Smaller trees should be kept 40 feet apart or so depending on the size.

When planting young trees, it is especially important to be sure the trees are watered and mulched. Mulching provides a barrier against mowers and it also improves the soil aeration over the young root system. The mulch should at least cover the entire root ball area. Besides watering, mulching is one of the best things that can be done for a young tree.

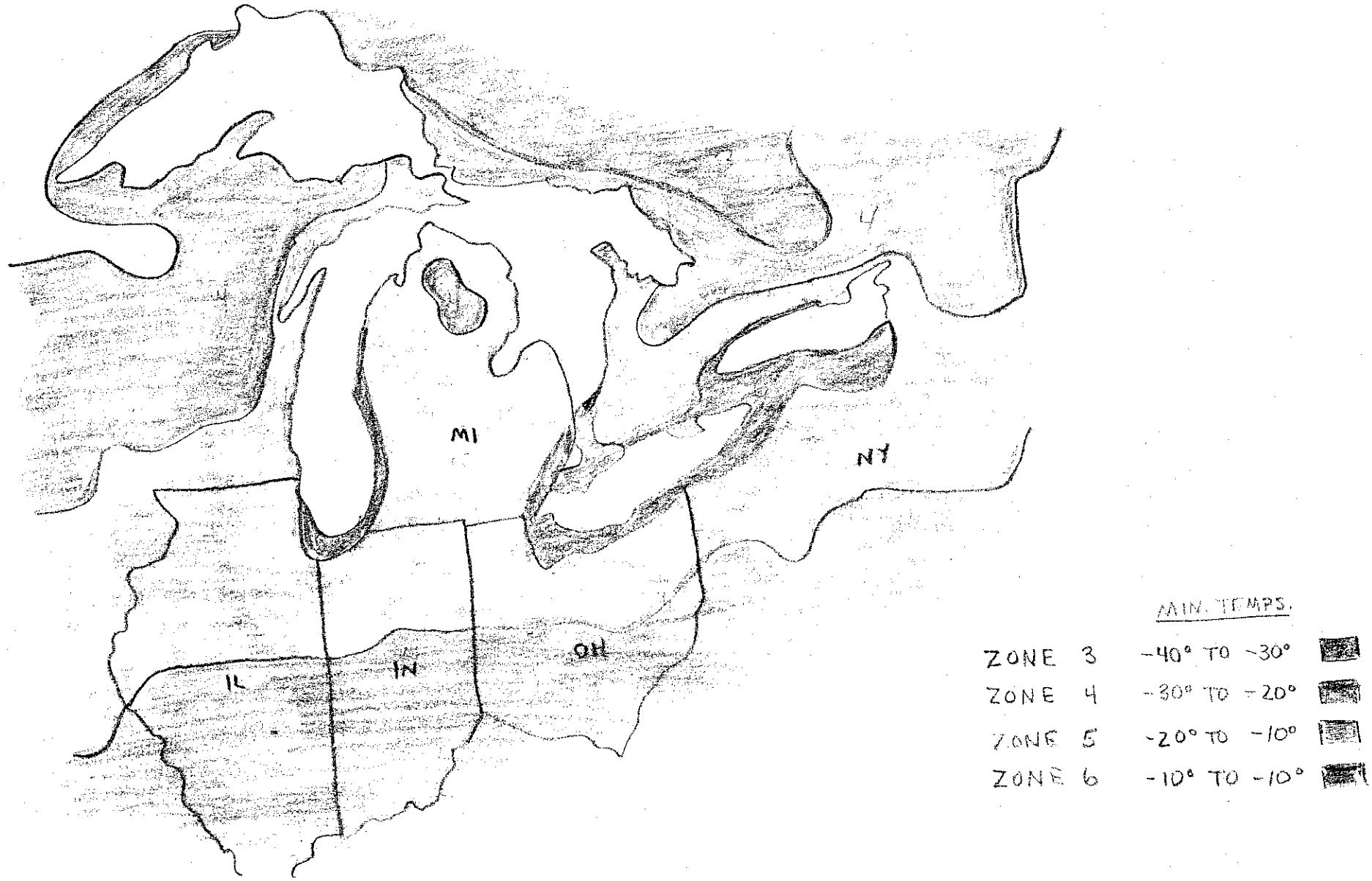
The following is a brief list of trees that should not be planted in Blissfield: Silver Maples, Catalpas, Boxelders, Willows, Cottonwoods, Tree of Heavens, Poplars, Aspens, Siberian Elms, Buckthorns, and Maples which have been overplanted. If you wish to use any elms please be sure to check with the supplier about the resistance of the variety and species to Dutch Elm Disease.

Recommended Trees for Planting in Blissfield

Species	Mature height	Crown spread	Hardiness zone	Comments
Large trees - require at least 6-8' of tree lawn				
Norway Maple	45'	20'	3	Good for city growing conditions, large leaves, fairly rapid growth, narrow columnar crown. Don't overplant or plant under wires.
Sycamore Maple	60	50	5	tolerant of road salt, plant no closer than 30 ft. to heavily salted roads
Green Ash	55	40	2	tolerant of moist soils, rapid growth
English Oak	65	60	5	tolerant of many soil conditions, relatively fast growing
Honeylocust	60-70'	30-40'		Easy to prune, produces good shade, disease resistant
Kentucky Coffee Tree	60-70'	25-35'		Large branches make it attractive
Linden	60-80'	20-30'		Tight branching pattern and columnar crown, less pruning required. Aesthetically attractive.
Red Maple	55-70'	10-50'	3 or 4	rapid growth, colorful, narrow crown, may be chlorotic in heavy clay soils
Swamp White Oak	60-70'	25-40'		does well in poorly drained soils, slow growing,
Sweetgum	70-90'	20-35'		Insect and disease resistant. Unique bark and twig texture, leaf shape, and fruit make this an aesthetically pleasing tree.
Sycamore	100'+	30-60'		does well in poorly drained soils, can have disease troubles, large leaves, colorful bark
Medium-Sized Trees - require 6-8' tree lawn				
Bradford Pear	45'	20-30'		Does very well in urban situations. Straight trunk, smaller leaves and tight branching pattern mean less pruning.
Ginkgo	40-60'	20'		Good straight form. Avoiding planting female trees as they

				produce foul smelling fruit.
Hackberry	30-40'	25'		Does well in many types of soils. Bark has unique corky appearance.
Hedge Maple	30'	25'	5	requires little maintenance, yellow fall color, tolerates heavy pruning, salt tolerant
Ironwood	40'	25'	4	slow growing, relatively pest free
Zelkova	45-55'	30-50'		beautiful elm-like spreading appearance
Small Trees - require at least 3' of tree lawn				
Amur Maple	5-10'	5-8'		
Crabapple	20'	10'	4	Countless varieties with different colors and shapes. Make sure they are blight tolerant.
Dogwoods	10-25'	12'		Native to Michigan. Beautiful fall coloring, easy to maintain.
Eastern Redbud	7-15'	15'		Also a native species. Flowers in the spring, very low maintenance
Japanese Tree-Lilac	10-20'	5-8'		Similar in appearance to lilac bush but in tree form.
Plums	10-15'	10'		Many varieties provide good summer color.
Serviceberry	10-15'	5-8'		Similar to crabapple in appearance. Smooth bark.

HARDINESS ZONES



Tree Pruning and Maintenance

Trees growing in an urban environment are exposed to a number of stresses not experienced by their counterparts in natural forests - pollution, salt, restricted growing space, poor soil drainage, and soil compaction to mention a few. Because of these stresses, their maintenance needs are also considerably higher. Pruning of trees is required to keep them in a healthy, attractive condition. Fertilizing, spraying, watering, and mulching trees may also be necessary to insure their survival. Aside from maintaining the health of the tree, pruning, thinning and other tree maintenance practices are required to protect people and property from accidents caused by poorly maintained trees.

Depending upon the city's budget, it is recommended that the city develop a seven year pruning cycle. This time line will minimize maintenance costs, yet promote the health and safety of the tree. The city should work on the trees in the worst condition first. Those that pose a threat to people or property need to be taken care of as soon as possible. Once this has been completed, the city should look at the seven year cycle as suggested and also budget for emergency calls.

The city should establish a system for responding to emergency calls and hazardous situations. Whether it is done in-house or contract it should be available quickly (within 24-48 hours) to minimize hazardous situations and legal liability.

Protecting Trees from Construction Injury

One of the problems in an urban setting such as Blissfield is the conflict between existing trees and new construction. Trees are a valuable asset to any new building, however, many times they are fatally damaged during construction or become stressed and unhealthy and die later, becoming an expense to remove. By observing a few good practices and asking any builders in the city to follow these tree protection practices, the village can save more trees and improve the health of its existing trees.

Construction injury can be prevented by proper planning before the construction begins. Trees often die from changes of grade at construction sites. Raising the grade around trees suffocates the root system, and lowering the grade kills tree roots by exposing or severing them. In addition, various mechanical injuries occur to the trunk and roots of trees from construction equipment. In order to prevent injury from occurring, all trees within 10 feet of the proposed construction area should be removed. The remaining trees outside the 10-foot perimeter should be protected by a barrier fence around the dripline of the tree. Another important consideration is compaction. Many times the tree itself may not be damaged, but the ground above the root zone is

compacted by the heavy construction equipment and materials. The protective fencing should be large enough to include the majority of the root area of the tree to protect it.

Records and Record Keeping

Municipal forestry departments in the past have tried to maintain tree records in filing cabinets or on index cards. This system often proved to be inaccurate and it was very difficult to compile a complete history of a particular tree. Today, computerized systems enhance the efficiency of a municipal forestry program by allowing for greater accuracy in record keeping. The ability to sort and compile data with computerized systems facilitates improvements in work scheduling and budget planning. The information collected by tree inventory programs can be incorporated into graphics programs which will permit visual interpretations of the present condition of the urban tree resource. Tree programs can be obtained by contacting Davey Tree Company, the Michigan DNR, Dr. Kielbaso at the Forestry Department at MSU or a number of other sources.

Once maintenance priorities have been established, budget estimates can be determined. Tree inventory data supplies factual information for estimating costs, supplies and materials. Workers should maintain accurate records on the type of operation performed so that work histories are kept up-to-date. Entering plantings and removals whenever they are performed, for example, will ensure that an accurate picture of the structure and composition of the urban forest is available at all times.

Accurate tree inventory records have proven invaluable in liability cases involving trees. Records may show, for example, that city work crews were not negligent in responding to public complaints about a tree requiring trimming or removal.

Tree Removals

Many times a property owner will claim that a village tree in front of the owner's property is in bad shape and needs to be removed. Often this may be the case, although sometimes a homeowner may just be sick of the tree; of the way it looks, of raking up the leaves, etc. In order to ascertain whether or not the tree is hazardous or merely an unwanted healthy tree there are a few things to look for:

1. One of the most obvious signs of trouble is the presence of deadwood in the crown. One limb may not constitute a major problem, but if more than 25% of the crown is dead or dying there may be a problem with the tree.

2. Fluids leaking from the tree aren't necessarily bad. Many times elms will have what is known as wetwood, a large white or green streak on the trunk. This is a defense mechanism of the tree to fight infection.

3. When attempting to estimate how hazardous a tree is, it is always essential to determine what the chances are of people being hurt or property being damaged should the tree or limb fall. This means not only looking at how bad off the tree is itself, but how close is it to the road, houses, sidewalks, driveways, or other places that people and cars may frequent.

4. Determine the type of tree. If it is a fast growing tree with weak wood, it is more likely to fall or have limbs break off. This includes species like silver maple, cottonwood, willow, boxelder, tree-of-heaven, or any type of poplar. In these type of trees it is a good idea to check how the major limbs attached to the trunk. If the limb comes off at a weak crotch or at a large angle (90 degrees or greater) on a species with weak wood, it may be a good idea to prune the limb before it becomes a problem. The strongest branch attachments are those that are U-shaped.

5. If the tree shows signs of decay on old pruning wounds such as discolored wood or fungi on the wood, it is a definite sign of more decay inside the tree. Also, look for decay on damaged roots and in the crotches of the tree. Be careful though, if the tree is relatively healthy and shows no crown dieback or other problems it may be able to compartmentalize the wound before the decay spreads to the rest of the tree. Many researchers believe that a tree can have up to 30% decayed wood inside without being a hazard.

6. Try to find out why the owner wants it removed. Is it really hazardous, or does the owner just want to get rid of it? If the village is attempting to be protective of its trees, it is a good idea to let the owner know that it is the village's policy to protect its trees due to their importance.

7. Always make sure to check out all complaint calls and make a record of the visitation, what was found and what, if anything, was done.

The Public and Public Trees

Good public relation is critical to an urban tree care program. Public reactions to municipal tree care vary widely. Large, old trees are sometimes a serious public safety hazard, yet some individuals may fight to preserve them. Others may consider the dying trees a mere nuisance. It is very important to increase the public's awareness and understanding of the city's forestry program. Understanding the reasons for removing or not removing a tree, for example, will reduce the number of conflicts that arise over the issue as well as improve the relationship between city personnel and local residents.

Involving the public in tree planting projects and other management practices will increase their appreciation for the work involved in managing the urban forest. Publicity and promotion of the forestry unit can be used as tools to involve the public. Leaflets and flyers explaining the purpose of various forestry activities are suggested. When a new tree is planted in front of a resident's home, for example, he/she should be provided with a flyer that explains the care and upkeep of that particular species. Arbor Day activities and other special events are also suggested to improve citizen participation in municipal tree care. The city should also becoming actively involved in pursuing "Tree City USA" status. (See enclosed flyer information)

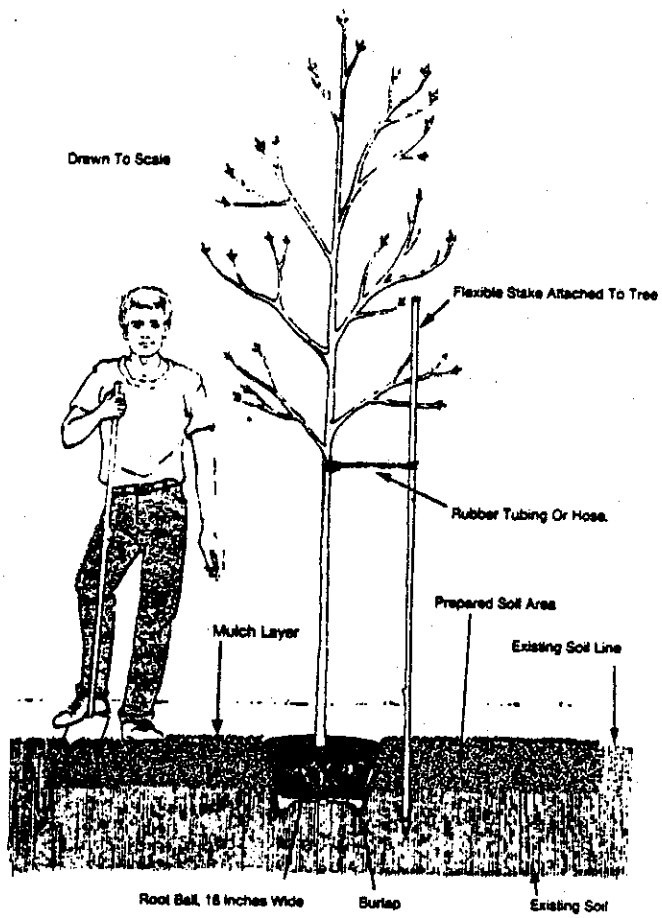
Tree ordinances can be used to establish the relationship between the public an public trees. By establishing municipal authority, assigning responsibility, and establishing minimum standards for management, tree ordinances increase the public's awareness as to their role and the city's in urban tree care. Tree ordinances should not be established without a broad base of community support. Maintenance requirements that may be defined by the city tree ordinance include planting and removal standards, replacement policies, and spacing standards. Traffic and public safety standards such as defining what is a "nuisance" tree may also be incorporated. Tree ordinances can take on many possible forms and may include many different types of specifications. The most functional tree ordinances, however, are those which reflect the interests and concerns of the local community. See enclosed pages for examples of generic tree ordinances.

While it appears Blissfield is doing a fair job of managing its trees, there are several ways to improve the system. Program efficiency can be enhanced by a more efficient system of record keeping. By facilitating the sorting and compilation of data, computerized tree inventory systems allow for increased efficiency in work scheduling and budget planning. Graphically presented tree inventory data can be used as part of a public education program to increase awareness and understanding of the city's forestry program.

It is hoped that increased public support for urban forestry will result in an increased budget for the program. The trimming needs of many of Blissfield's trees have been somewhat neglected. In order to correct this situation, it is necessary to generate more revenue for tree trimming activities, particularly where deadwood and hanger

removal is involved. The seven-year budget presented in this report recommends focusing on tree removal, and deadwood and hanger removal for the first two years. Once this "crisis" situation has been corrected, the city can focus on the trimming of less hazardous trees. The emphasis should be placed on "prevention." In order to keep one step ahead of a crisis situation, it is necessary to establish a systematic program of street tree trimming. Each tree belonging to the city should be trimmed once every 5-7 years. This will ensure the health of Blissfield's trees, increase their aesthetic value, and prolong their usefulness as publicly-owned trees.

PLANT TREES FOR A COOLER, CLEANER WORLD.



How To Plant A Tree

1. Locate a clear, open site for your tree, with generous rooting area and good drainage.

2. Loosen and blend the soil in the entire planting area 6-10 inches deep. In the center, dig a hole at least as wide, but only as deep as the root ball.

3. Remove tree from burlap or container and place on solidly packed soil so that the root collar (where the tree's main stem meets the roots) is slightly above the surrounding grade.

4. Backfill hole and lightly pack the soil into place around the tree.

5. Spread a 2-3 inch layer of mulch in the entire area, keeping a 6-8 inch distance from the tree trunk.

6. Stake tree so that it can flex in the wind. Attach stake to tree using discarded rubber innertubes. Remove them after six months.

7. Water thoroughly, but do not flood the hole. Water twice a week during dry periods.

More detailed information will be provided when you become a supporter of Global ReLeaf and make your donation of $25 or more.

Thank you for making a difference.

Blissfield Inventory

Street	Address	Species	DBH class	Condtion	Location	Trim Rating	Recommendations
Adrian	202	Sugar Maple	6	65	5ed	1	Hazardous limbs in wires and over road
Adrian	324	Cottonwood	8	70	25ed	2	
Adrian	402	Sugar Maple	5	70	3nd on Jipsom St	3	
Adrian	415	Malus Sp.	2	85	50wd	7	
Adrian	415	Malus Sp.	1	80	7ed	7	
Adrian	Napa Store	Malus Sp.	2	85	30ed	2	
Beagle	436	Sugar Maple	6	85	1'wd	7	
Beagle	438	Sugar Maple	5	80	15'wd	7	
Beagle	438	Silver Maple	6	80	35'wd	7	
Beagle	514	Sugar Maple	6	80	5'wd	7	
Beagle	514	Catalpa	3	75	20'wd	7	
Beagle	518	Ash	5	70	3'wd	3	wires
Beagle	518	Norway Maple	1	75	25'wd	7	
Beagle	520	Norway Maple	1	90	6'wd	7	
Beagle	520	Basswood	5	70	35'wd	5	
Beagle	520	Sugar Maple	5	80	50'wd	7	
Beagle	524	Silver Maple	6	80	20'wd	7	
Beagle	524	Sugar Maple	5	80	50'wd	7	
Brenot	403	Black Cherry	4	80	40'S corner		
Brenot	403	Ash	4	70	80'S corner		
Brenot	404	Burning bush	1	95	60'wd	7	
Brenot	405	Blue Spruce	2	85	backyard		
Cherry	202	Silver Maple	6	65	25SofC	1	wire
Cherry	202	Silver Maple	5	75	30EofC	1	
Cherry	209	Silver Maple	4	75	25'wd	2	
Cherry	209	Norway Maple	1	85	5'wd	2	wires
Cherry	211	Silver Maple	7	80	25ed	1	
Cherry	211	Silver Maple	6	80	2ed	1	
Cherry	211	Goldenrain Tree	1	85	40ed	1	wire overhead
Cherry	212	Red Maple	5	75	3'ed	7	
Cherry	215	Goldenrain Tree	1	85	20ed	1	wire overhead
Cherry	216	Red Maple	1	85	25'ed	7	
Cherry	216	Red Maple	1	85	5'ed	7	
Cherry	218	Red Maple	1	85	30'ed	7	
Cherry	221	Red Maple	1	85	20ed	1	
Cherry	222	Red Maple	1	70	5'ed	7	
Cherry	223	Green Ash	1	80	5ed	1	wire
Cherry	223	Silver Maple	7	75	60ed	1	
Cherry	224	Ash	1	70	20'ed	7	

Cherry	224	Sugar Maple	1	85	5'ed	7	
Cherry	302	Sugar Maple	2	85	20'ed	7	
Cherry	308	Sugar Maple	1	70	20'wd	7	
Cherry	319	Silver Maple	5	75	20sd	1	
Cherry	319	Norway maple	3	80	5ed	1	
Cherry	324	Red Maple	6	75	2'wd	7	
Cherry	324	Red Maple	6	70	25'wd	7	
Cherry	330	Silver Maple	7	80	20'ed	7	
Cherry	331	Norway maple	2	90	1sd	1	
Cherry	331	Silver Maple	6	75	20N of C	1	
Cherry	331	Green Ash	1	85	20sd	1	
Cherry	331	Silver Maple	5	85	corner	1	
Cherry	332	Paper Birch	2	80	15ed	1	
Cherry	332	Paper Birch	2	80	25ed	1	
Cherry	332	Paper Birch	2	75	5ed	2	
Cherry	334	Silver Maple	5	70	2'ed	3	
Cherry	338	Sugar Maple	5	65	20'wd	3	wires
Cherry	339	Silver Maple	5	75	15wd	2	
Cherry	339	Silver Maple	4	80	5wd	2	
Cherry	340	Sugar Maple	4	70	3'ed	1	wires
Cherry	341	Silver Maple	5	75	2wd	2	
Cherry	341	Silver Maple	4	70	35wd	2	
Cherry	342	Sugar Maple	1	85	25'ed	7	
Cherry	342	Red Maple	1	85	10'ed	7	wires
Cherry	343	Silver Maple	4	75	30wd	2	
Cherry	343	Sugar Maple	1	90	5ed	2	wire
Church		Norway Maple	1	70	30'E corner	2	wires
Church		Norway Maple	1	85	10'S corner	2	wires
Church		Sugar Maple	5	80	100sd	7	
Cross	112	Green Ash	1	80	10wd	2	
Cross	112	Green Ash	1	75	20ed	2	
Custar	107	Bradford pear	1	80	40nd	2	
Depot	309	Kentucky coffee tree	2	85	5nd	2	
Depot	309	Norway maple	5	70	60nd	3	
Depot	401	Norway maple	1	90	35sd	3	
Depot	401	Norway maple	1	90	5sd	3	
Depot	403	Silver Maple	6	75	20sd	3	
Depot	403	Silver Maple	5	65	5sd	3	dead limbs
Depot	405	Sugar Maple	2	90	35sd	3	wire
Depot	409	Norway maple	1	85	70sd	3	wire
Depot	411	Norway maple	2	80	10nd	3	
Depot	503	Silver Maple	3	85	10nd	3	

Depot	503	Silver Maple	2	75	25nd	3	bad pruning
Depot	505	Silver Maple	1	80	15sd	3	
Depot	505	Silver Maple	3	90	1sd	3	
Depot	505	Norway maple	3	80	30sd	3	
Depot	507	Silver Maple	6	75	15sd	4	
Depot	509	Silver Maple	7	65	15sd	4	
Depot	509	Silver Maple	4	75	1sd	4	
Depot	511	Norway maple	4	75	25sd	4	
Depot	511	Norway maple	4	80	3sd	4	
Depot	515	Malus sp.	2	90	30sd	4	
Depot	515	Malus sp.	1	90	5nd	4	
Depot	515	Malus sp.	2	90	5sd	4	
Depot	601	Silver Maple	5	70	5nd	4	
Depot	605	Silver Maple	5	75	15nd	4	
Depot	605	Silver Maple	7	80	2sd	4	
Depot	629	Red Maple	1	75	10nd	4	
Depot	629	Norway maple	1	75	25sd	4	
East	Median	Honeylocust	3	85		7	
East	Median	Mountain Ash	1	90		7	
East	Median	Mountain Ash	1	90		7	
East	Median	Sweetgum	2	90		7	
Fairhaven	474	White Fir	1	90	25sd	5	
Fairhaven	474	Red Maple	1	70	30sd	5	cracked
Franklin	205	Ash	5	80	lot	7	
Franklin	206	Norway Maple	1	90	10'ed	7	
Franklin	208	Sugar Maple	1	85	5'wd	7	
Franklin	212	Norway Maple	1	90	30'E corner	6	
Franklin	212	Norway Maple	1	70	120'E corner	7	gouge
Franklin	212	Norway Maple	1	85	35'N corner	2	wires
Franklin	407	Sugar Maple	1	85	30'ed	4	wires
Franklin	407	Norway Maple	5	75	2'ed	2	wires
Franklin	414	Sugar Maple	6	70	30'ed	7	
Franklin	414	Hickory	2	70	1'ed	7	
Franklin	414	Hickory	3	80	1'wd	7	
Franklin	414	Flowering Crab	1	95	driveway island	7	
Franklin	414	Flowering Crab	1	95	driveway island	7	
Franklin	414	Flowering Crab	1	95	driveway island	7	
Franklin	414	Sugar Maple	5	80	2'wd	7	
Franklin	414	Sugar Maple	2	90	25'wd	7	
Franklin	418	Bartlett Pear	2	95	35ed	7	
Franklin	418	Bartlett Pear	1	95	5wd	7	
Franklin	418	Sugar Maple	7	80	20wd	2	wires

Franklin	Church	Sugar Maple	3	35	lot	1	Dead?, wires
Franklin	Church	Sugar Maple	1	90	lot	5	wires
Franklin	school	Ash	5	75	60'E corner	1	wires
Franklin		Norway Maple	1	90	25'ed	7	
Gasner	205	Red Maple	1	90	3ed	5	
Gasner	206	Silver Maple	6	75	1wd	5	
Gasner	206	Silver Maple	6	70	35wd	5	
Gasner	207	Red Maple	1	85	10wd	5	
Gasner	207	Red Maple	1	85	30wd	5	
Gasner	208	Silver Maple	5	75	2ed	5	
Gasner	208	Red Maple	1	90	45ed	5	
Gasner	209	Sugar Maple	6	85	30ed	5	
Gasner	209	Red Maple	1	80	5ed	5	
Gasner	210	Silver Maple	5	70	30wd	5	wire
Gasner	211	Norway maple	5	80	10wd	5	dead limbs
Gasner	211	Norway maple	5	80	30wd	5	dead limbs
Gasner	212	Red Maple	1	90	40wd	5	
Gasner	215	Red Maple	1	85	40wd	5	
Gasner	216	Red Maple	1	90	5wd	5	
Gasner	217	Red Maple	1	85	5ed	5	
Gasner	217	Norway maple	2	85	5wd	5	
Gasner	218	Norway maple	4	85	2wd	5	
Gasner	218	Malus sp.	1	85	35wd	5	
Gasner	218	Malus sp.	1	85	45wd	5	
Gasner	220	Sugar Maple	7	80	35wd	5	
Gasner	221	Red Maple	1	85	10ed	6	
Gasner	221	Sugar Maple	6	70	1wd	6	
Gasner	222	Norway maple	6	75	1wd	6	wire
Gasner	223	Sugar Maple	1	80	10ed	6	
Gasner	223	Sugar Maple	6	70	40ed	6	dead limbs
Gasner	224	Norway maple	5	65	2wd	6	hanger over road
Gasner	227	Silver Maple	5	70	1nd	6	wire
Gasner	227	Silver Maple	5	75	25nd	6	
Gasner	227	Green Ash	5	80	25sd	6	
Gasner	227	Red Maple	1	90	40ed	6	
Gasner	227	Silver Maple	5	80	5sd	6	wire
Gasner	227	Green Ash	2	85	80ed	6	multiple stem
Gasner	228	Norway maple	5	85	25ed	6	
Gasner	228	Norway maple	5	85	2ed	6	
Gasner	230	Eastern redbud	1	85	10wd	6	
Giles	107	Sugar Maple	7	70	80sd	2	
Giles	107	Sugar Maple	7	70	50sd	1	deadwood

Giles	107	Norway Maple	2	70	10sd	1	in wires, remove
Giles	222	Silver Maple	6	70	45' E of Giles on Jefferson	2	deadwood
Giles	222	Silver Maple	7	65	25' N of front walk	1	deadwood
Giles	222	Sugar Maple	7	65	60N of Jefferson St	1	deadwood
Giles	224	Norway Maple	2	80	2nd	3	
Giles	224	Norway Maple	3	85	50nd	3	
Giles	226	Silver Maple	3	75	80sd	2	
Giles	226	Red Maple	6	75	45sd	2	
Giles	226	Red Maple	9	70	20sd	2	
Giles	302	Red Maple	5	75	25sd	4	
Giles	302	Silver Maple	5	75	5nd	3	
Giles	304	Norway Maple	3	85	8nd	4	
Giles	305	Schwedleri Maple	3	80	12nd	2	in wires
Giles	306	Silver Maple	2	80	30sd	4	
Giles	307	Schwedleri Maple	1	80	45nd	5	
Giles	308	Red Maple	1	85	20nd	7	move from under wires
Giles	311	Paper Birch	2	80	10wd on White St	7	
Giles	311	Sugar Maple	1	85	45' N of White St	4	
Giles	311	Sugar Maple	1	85	75' N of White St	3	
Giles	401	Sugar Maple	1	85	60' N of White St	3	
Giles	401	Sugar Maple	1	85	30' N of White St	3	
Giles	401	Silver Maple	5	80	10wd on White St	5	
Giles	401	Sugar Maple	1	85	60wd on White St	7	
Giles	402	Bradford Pear	1	90	7nd @404	7	
Giles	403	Silver Maple	1	80	30nd	3	
Giles	404	Silver Maple	5	70	30sd	3	
Giles	407	Silver Maple	3	70	35sd	2	
Giles	408	Red Maple	5	70	5sd	2	
Giles	410	Silver Maple	4	70	7sd	3	
Giles	410	Silver Maple	4	65	3nd	5	
Giles	410	Red Maple	5	70	60nd	4	
Giles	412	Silver Maple	5	70	5nd	2	
Giles	412	Silver Maple	5	65	30nd	4	
Giles	413	Silver Maple	6	70	20wd on Gasner	2	
Giles	413	Schwedleri Maple	1	90	50wd on Gasner	6	
Giles	413	Silver Maple	1	70	Gasner	6	
Giles	413	Sugar Maple	1	85	25' ed of Giles on Gasner	4	
Giles	413	Sugar Maple	1	80	30' N of Gasner	2	in wires
Giles	413	Silver Maple	6	70	5sd @ 409	1	in wires
Giles	501	Norway Maple	1	85	25nd @ 503	2	in wires
Giles	501	Norway Maple	4	70	20' E of Giles St on Gasner	5	

Giles	502	Silver Maple	6	70	30sd	4	
Giles	504	Silver Maple	5	65	10nd @ 506	2	
Giles	504	Silver Maple	5	70	25sd	4	
Giles	505	Norway Maple	4	60	10' N of Drive	1	Major Trunk Rot
Giles	506	Norway Maple	1	90	15n of King St	7	
Giles	506	Silver Maple	5	75	30sd	5	
Giles	508	Silver Maple	5	70	5' S of King St	3	
Giles	509	Sugar Maple	5	75	30' W of Giles St on Russel St	3	
Giles	509	Silver Maple	5	70	10' S of Dr	2	
Giles	510	Norway Maple	4	75	15' S of Dr	6	
Giles	511	Silver Maple	5	75	10' S of Dr	3	
Giles	511	Silver Maple	6	70	5' N of Drive	2	
Giles	512	Silver Maple	5	65	10' S of Dr	2	
Giles	514	Silver Maple	5	75	5' S of Dr @516	2	
Giles	516	Red Maple	4	75	10' N of Drive	3	
Giles	518	Red Maple	5	65	5' S of Dr	1	cabled poorly, hanger
Giles	520	Sugar Maple	4	70	10' S of Dr	2	
Giles	601	Silver Maple	4	70	40' N of Russel St	3	
Giles	601	Silver Maple	4	70	10' W of Giles St on Russel St	3	
Giles	310	Silver Maple	5	80	10nd	5	
Giles	310	Sugar Maple	2	90	40nd	4	
Grant	100	Silver Maple	4	70	20ed	3	
Grant	100	Sugar Maple	5	70	25wd	3	
Grant	100	Boxelder	8	40	60ed	1	Hazardous, remove deadwood
Grant	100	Silver Maple	6	55	40' S of Grant on N. Lane	1	Not in R.O.W. - hazardous to public
Grant	104	Blue Spruce	1	95	30ed	7	
Grant	202	Norway Maple	2	85	60ed	7	
Grant	202	Bradford Pear	1	90	30ed	7	
Haas	109	Pinchot juniper	2	90	25wd	6	
Haas	109	Pinchot juniper	1	90	2ed	6	
Haas	109	Pinchot juniper	1	90	2wd	6	
Haas Drive	102	Malus sp.	3	90	25wd	6	
Hazzard	Across from 307	Norway maple	5	70		6	
Hazzard	Across from 309	Silver Maple	6	75		6	
High	503	Sugar Maple	2	75	1wd	4	
High	508	Sugar Maple	5	65	45ed	2	
High	508	Silver Maple	3	80	75wd	3	in wires
High	509	Sugar Maple	6	75	55ed	5	
High	509	Sugar Maple	3	75	30ed	5	
High	509	Sugar Maple	6	70	15ed	2	Deadwood

High	513	Silver Maple	6	75	75ed	3	
High	513	Silver Maple	6	75	2ed	3	
High	519	Schwedleri Maple	1	90	12ed	7	
High	520	Paper Birch	3	75	75ed	3	in wires
High	520	Paper Birch	3	70	15ed	2	in wires
High	520	Paper Birch	6	75	5ed	3	multiple stem
High	520	Red Maple	7	75	5wd	2	in wires
High	602	Silver Maple	7	70	30' w of Quick St	1	dead limbs
High	602	Silver Maple	8	70	60' w of Quick St	1	
High	605	Sugar Maple	7	75	5ed	3	
High	605	Norway Maple	1	90	20wd	7	
High	607	Red Maple	6	70	60ed	1	
High	624	Sugar Maple	6	70	5ed	1	
High	625	White Oak	10	70	75ed	2	deadwood
High	625	Boxelder	8	75	150ed	1	deadwood
High	Cemetery	Black Walnut	4	50	10' W of E end of fence	1	hazardous limbs
High	Cemetery	Red Maple	7	65	20' E of entrance	2	
High	Cemetery	Black Walnut	4	50	75' W of E end of fence	1	hazardous limbs
High	Cemetery	Black Walnut	3	25	110' W of E end of fence	1	remove
High	Cemetery	Sugar Maple	6	60	200' E of entrance	1	hazardous limbs
High	Cemetery	Slippery Elm	6	65	45' S of Adrian St	1	remove
Iffland		White Pine	5	90	cornfield	7	
Jefferson	109	Red Maple	5	60	25' S of Jefferson St. on Pearl St.	1	
Jefferson	100	Norway Maple	5	75	25wd	3	in wires
Jefferson	100	Norway Maple	4	70	60wd	4	
Jefferson	121	Silver Maple	6	75	100' W of Giles	3	
Jefferson	122	Norway Maple	4	75	110' S of Jefferson on Giles	3	
Jefferson	122	Norway Maple	4	70	40' S of Jefferson on Giles	3	
Jefferson	122	Norway Maple	5	75	60ed	4	
Jefferson	208	Ginkgo	1	80	45' E of Alley	7	
Jefferson	210	Bradford Pear	1	90	30wd	7	
Jefferson	212	Sugar Maple	1	80	30ed	5	
Jefferson	214	Sugar Maple	1	80	30wd	5	
Jefferson	216	Schwedleri Maple	1	90	60ed	7	
Jefferson	216	Silver Maple	5	75	20ed	2	
Jefferson	216	Silver Maple	6	70	5wd	2	
Jefferson	218	Bradford Pear	1	90	20' W of Dr @ Methodist Church	7	
Jefferson	219	Silver Maple	6	75	10wd	5	
Jefferson	301	Red Maple	5	75	45' E of Depot St	4	
Jefferson	302	Bradford Pear	1	90	75' E of Depot St	6	

Jefferson	302	Plum	1	65	45' S of Jefferson on Depot St	7	
Jefferson	303	Silver Maple	5	70	5ed	2	
Jefferson	305	Schwedleri Maple	1	85	25ed	2	
Jefferson	307	Schwedlari Maple	1	90	45ed	3	in wires
Jefferson	309	Norway Maple	2	70	20ed	2	
Jefferson	311	Red Maple	5	65	30ed	1	in wires
Jefferson	313	Sugar Maple	1	85	20' W of E Dr	3	
Jefferson	313	Silver Maple	7	70	5' E of W Dr	2	
Jefferson	316	Eastern Redbud	1	85	75ed	5	Hazardous braches over Street
Jefferson	316	Norway Maple	4	70	40ed	2	
Jefferson	316	Schwedleri Maple	1	90	10ed	5	
Jefferson	317	Silver Maple	6	75	5wd	3	
Jefferson	317	Silver Maple	6	75	35wd	4	
Jefferson	318	Norway Maple	5	70	15wd	4	
Jefferson	319	Red Maple	6	75	25ed	5	
Jefferson	321	Goldenrain Tree	1	80	50wd	5	
Jefferson	321	Goldenrain Tree	1	85	10wd	6	
Jefferson	322	Goldenrain Tree	1	80	45wd	5	
Jefferson	323	Red Maple	6	75	30wd	5	
Jefferson	325	Silver Maple	3	75	20wd	3	
Jefferson	326	Silver Maple	3	70	40wd	3	
Jefferson	327	Bradford Pear	1	95	40ed	5	
Jefferson	327	Silver Maple	3	75	20ed	3	move from under wires
Jefferson	328	Sugar Maple	4	70	40ed	2	
Jefferson	328	Sugar Maple	2	75	5ed	3	
Jefferson	329	Silver Maple	5	75	25wd	2	in wires
Jefferson	330	Sugar Maple	2	85	20wd	2	
Jefferson	331	Norway Maple	2	70	60ed	2	in wires
Jefferson	331	Norway Maple	2	80	15ed	3	
Jefferson	332	Slippery Elm	4	65	50ed	2	
Jefferson	332	Slippery Elm	7	60	15ed	1	
Jefferson	333	Norway Maple	5	70	40' W of Jipsom	2	hazardous limbs
Jefferson	333	Norway Maple	4	75	10ed	3	
Jefferson	336	Slippery Elm	6	70	90' W of Jipsom	3	
Jefferson	405	Magnolia	3	80	40wd	3	
Jefferson	407	Magnolia	1	85	10wd	7	in wires
Jefferson	411	Silver Maple	5	75	20ed	4	
Jefferson	411	Silver Maple	5	70	5ed	2	
Jefferson	415	Cottonwood	8	70	10ed	3	
Jefferson	415	Red Maple	7	70	5wd	5	

Jefferson	Plot on E side of Cherry St	Norway Maple	3	70	60' E of Cherry St	2	
Jefferson	Plot on E side of Cherry St	Norway Maple	4	70	40' S of Jefferson on Cherry St	4	
Jefferson	St. Pauls Church	Schwedleri Maple	2	85	15sd on Cherry St	4	
Jipsom	206	Sugar Maple	6	75	50nd	3	
Jipsom	206	Silver Maple	6	70	20nd	4	
Jipsom	208	Silver Maple	5	70	30sd	3	
Jipsom	208	Silver Maple	3	75	45' W of Jipsom on Cherry St	4	
Jipsom	209	Schwedleri Maple	1	85	40nd	7	
Jipsom	301	Schwedleri Maple	1	90	15nd	7	
Jipsom	306	Sugar Maple	7	75	5nd @ 308	3	
Jipsom	310	Norway Maple	1	85	7sd	7	
Jipsom	310	Norway Maple	1	90	40sd	7	
Jipsom	313	Bradford Pear	1	90	5sd	4	
Jipsom	313	Bradford Pear	1	90	30sd	5	
Jipsom	406	Norway Maple	1	0	30sd	N/A	
Jipsom	? (<206)	White Spruce	3	85	80nd	7	Dead, remove
Jipsom	? (<206)	Blue Spruce	3	80	10nd	7	
Jipson	lot	Silver Maple	7	70	80nd	6	
Main	Grandma's Kitchen	Sugar Maple	4	80	25'wd	7	
Main	Grandma's Kitchen	Silver Maple	6	80	10'wd	6	
Maple	209	Sweetgum	1	90	25'S corner	3	
Maple	209	Sugar Maple	4	75	5'wd corner	2	wires
Maple	305	Sugar Maple	6	70	10'W corner	6	termites
Maple	305	Sugar Maple	5	75	25'W corner	7	hangers
Maple	305	Sugar Maple	2	80	50'W corner	7	
Maple	312	Norway Maple	4	70	5'S corner	2	hanger, wires
Maple	315	Norway Maple	4	80	corner	1	wires
Maple	315	Norway Maple	3	75	10'W corner	1	wires
Maple	315	Norway Maple	3	65	20'W corner	1	wires
Maple	315	Norway Maple	3	65	30'W corner	1	wires
Maple	315	Norway Maple	5	65	40'W corner	1	wires
Maple	315	Norway Maple	5	65	50'W corner	1	wires
Maple	315	Norway Maple	4	65	60'W corner	1	wires
Maple	315	Norway Maple	4	65	70'W corner	1	wires
Maple	315	Norway Maple	3	80	30'S corner	7	
Maple	315	Norway Maple	3	80	15'S corner	7	
Maple	316	Scarlet Oak	2	90	20'ed	4	wires
Maple	316	Scarlet Oak	2	90	45'ed	7	
Monroe	202	Silver Maple	9	70	25'wd	3	wound

Monroe	202	Red Maple	2	70	5sd	2	bark damage-base, multi stems, W
Monroe	202	Silver Maple	1	65	15sd	3	
Monroe	208	Sugar Maple	4	70	60'S corner	3	wires
Monroe	208	Sugar Maple	5	70	95'S corner	3	wires
Monroe	307	Post Oak	1	85	15nd	7	
Monroe	312	Sugar Maple	8	70	25'S corner	2	wires, wound
Monroe	313	Norway Maple	2	85	50nd	7	
Monroe	313	Black Walnut	3	75	35nd	4	hangers
Monroe	313	Goldenrain Tree	1	85	10nd	7	
Monroe	313	Sugar Maple	5	80	25sd	5	
Monroe	401	Sycamore	5	75	40'ed	4	wires, epicormic branching
Monroe	403	Norway Maple	1	90	10sd	7	
Monroe	403	Mountain Ash	1	85	25sd	7	
Monroe	403	Norway Maple	2	85	40sd	2	wires
Monroe	407	Red Maple	7	85	10nd	5	wires, hollow
Monroe	409	Goldenrain Tree	1	80	30sd	5	wires
Monroe	411	Silver Maple	3	80	10nd	7	
Monroe	411	Norway Maple	5	80	10sd	7	wires
Monroe	411	Catalpa	7	80	25sd	4	wires
Monroe	413	Silver Maple	3	70	15sd	5	fungus
Monroe	413	Sugar Maple	8	85	40sd	7	
Monroe	419	Silver Maple	5	75	10nd	3	dead leader
Monroe	421	Sugar Maple	8	70	20sd	1	hanger, wires
Monroe	422	Norway Maple	4	90	5sd	7	
Monroe	423	Norway Maple	1	80	40sd	7	
Monroe	425	Goldenrain Tree	1	80	10sd	7	
Monroe	428	Norway Maple	3	80	10sd	1	wires
Monroe	429	Sugar Maple	8	85	25nd	7	
Monroe	429	Sugar Maple	8	85	5nd	7	
Monroe	429	Silver Maple	3	75	25sd	4	hanger, multistem
Monroe	429	Hickory	1	80	30sd	7	
Monroe	432	Sugar Maple	3	85	15sd	5	wires
Monroe	433	Silver Maple	5	65	30sd	2	white rot
Monroe	434	Buckeye	5	80	15sd	1	wires
N. Lane	100	Red Maple	1	70	20sd	6	wire
N. Lane	100	Red Maple	1	65	50sd	7	cracked
N. Lane	112	Silver Maple	7	70	5nd	3	
N. Lane	304	Silver Maple	6	70	25' ed of Lane on Grant St	3	Trunk hazardous, remove
N. Lane	304	Sugar Maple	3	65	75' N of Grant sdt	1	
N. Lane	304	Norway Maple	3	65	30' N of Grant St	1	Trunk hazardous, remove

N. Lane	318	Norway Maple	5	70	5' S of Pershing @ Southeast corner of Pershing and N. Lane	3	
N. Lane	384	Malus Sp.	3	75	150ed	6	
N. Lane	401	Silver Maple	4	70	15sd	2	in wires
N. Lane	401	Norway Maple	4	70	in middle of drive	1	
N. Lane	402	Norway Maple	5	60	50' N of Pershing St	1	in wires
N. Lane	413	White Pine	2	80	corner of Lane & MacArthur	3	in wires, remove
N. Lane	413	White Pine	2	70	5' W of pole on corner of Lane & MacArthur	1	Not in R.O.W. - Hazardous Branches over road
N. Lane	417	Scotch Pine	2	75	100ed	2	
N. Lane	417	Norway Spruce	2	70	10ed	3	in wires
N. Lane	422	Norway Spruce	3	75	10' N of Dr on Victory St	7	
N. Lane	422	Norway Spruce	3	70	10' S of Dr on Victory St	7	
N. Lane	422	Norway Spruce	2	75	30sd on Victory	7	
N. Lane	422	Norway Spruce	2	75	60sd on Victory	7	
N. Lane	426	Hawthorne	1	75	75' E of Grant St	7	
N. Lane	430	Cottonwood	8	70	50wd	2	
N. Lane	430	Cottonwood	8	70	20wd	3	
N. Lane	440	Sycamore	5	80	20wd	4	
N. Lane	484	Black Cherry	4	75	75ed	5	
N. Lane	484	Malus Sp.	1	85	20ed	7	
N. Lane	484	Black Cherry	4	70	5wd	3	
N. Lane	485	Green Ash	4	70	15wd	3	
N. Lane	485	Hackberry	4	75	85wd	6	
N. Lane	485	Cottonwood	4	75	100wd	4	
N. Lane	? (318-304)	Norway Maple	5	70	15nd	2	
N. Lane	Blissfield Depot	Norway Maple	1	95	25nd	7	deadwood over road
North Main	gift shop	Red Maple	2	60	corner	1	remove, no room to grow
Parkwood	711	White Spruce	1	90	2nd	7	Move from under wires
Parkwood	711	Black Spruce	2	85	2sd	7	
Parkwood	720	E. red cedar	2	85	40sd	7	
Pearl	106	Silver Maple	8	70	30sd	2	
Pearl	108	Norway Maple	3	65	10sd	3	
Pearl	108	Norway Maple	4	65	50sd	1	trunk decay
Pearl	206	Red Maple	5	70	40nd	3	deadwood
Pearl	207	Norway Maple	1	75	15nd	2	
Pearl	207	Silver Maple	6	75	25sd	4	in wires
Pearl	207	Sugar Maple	1	80	75sd	3	
Pearl	207	Sugar Maple	1	80	90sd	3	
Pearl	209	Norway maple	2	85	10nd	7	in wires

Pearl	209	Silver Maple	6	70	10sd	7	wire
Pearl	209	Norway maple	2	85	35sd	7	
Pearl	209	Norway maple	2	85	45sd	7	wire
Pearl	211	Norway maple	4	85	10W of C	7	wire
Pearl	211	Norway maple	5	70	30nd	7	
Pearl	211	Norway maple	4	75	50W of C	7	
Pearl	211	Norway maple	5	70	60E of C	7	Union other street
Pearl	211	Norway maple	4	75	70E of C	7	
Pearl	304	Sugar Maple	1	90	10nd	7	wire
Pearl	304	Silver Maple	7	70	20nd	7	
Pearl	304	Sugar Maple	1	90	30nd	7	
Pearl	305	Norway maple	1	80	25sd	7	wire
Pearl	306	Silver Maple	5	75	3nd	7	wire
Pearl	306	Sweetgum	1	85	50nd	7	
Pearl	307	Bradford pear	1	80	5sd	7	
Pearl	308	Silver Maple	5	80	15nd	7	
Pearl	309	Bradford pear	1	75	10nd	7	
Pearl	310	Bradford pear	1	80	10nd	7	wire
Pearl	311	Bradford pear	1	75	20sd	7	
Pearl	312	Sweetgum	1	65	5sd	7	wire
Pearl	314	Sweetgum	1	60	15nd	7	
Pearl	315	Silver Maple	5	75	1sd	7	
Pearl	315	Bradford pear	1	85	25sd	7	
Pearl	316	Silver Maple	5	75	15nd	7	wire
Pearl	319	Red Maple	1	70	25sd	7	wire
Pearl	319	Silver Maple	6	65	65sd	7	wounded base, wire
Pearl	320	Ginkgo	1	90	35sd	7	wire
Pearl	320	Black Maple	2	90	8sd	7	
Pearl	322	Silver Maple	6	80	20sd	7	
Pearl	322	Silver Maple	4	65	50sd	7	
Pearl	322	Silver Maple	6	75	8sd	7	dead leader
Pearl	323	Goldenrain Tree	1	75	40sd	7	deadwood
Pearl	323	Bradford pear	1	80	5sd	7	wire
Pearl	324	Bradford pear	1	80	25sd	7	wire
Pearl	328	White Spruce	1	90	30nd	7	
Pearl	328	Black Spruce	1	90	5nd	7	
Pershing	?	Norway Maple	3	75	2ed	2	
Pershing	?	Schwedleri Maple	1	80	10wd	7	Needs lift pruning
Quick	110	Silver Maple	6	80	5sd	7	
Quick	110	Silver Maple	5	80	15sd	7	
Quick	110	Silver Maple	4	80	40sd	7	
Quick	111	Silver Maple	6	65	20sd	1	wires

Quick	113	Sugar Maple	4	80	10sd	3	wires
Quick	113	Silver Maple	5	80	25sd	3	wires
Quick	115	Silver Maple	1	85	60nd	2	Pole
Quick	115	Silver Maple	6	80	15nd	2	Pole
Quick	117	Sugar Maple	1	85	10sd	7	
Quick	117	Sugar Maple	1	85	20sd	7	
Quick	119	Silver Maple	5	80	60sd	4	wires
Railroad	lot	Silver Maple	5	45	120ed	7	
Railroad	lot	Sugar Maple	1	65	130ed	7	dead limbs
Railroad	lot	Black Cherry	1	95	150ed	7	
Railroad	lot	Green Ash	1	90	180ed	7	
Railroad	RR	Silver Maple	6	30	10wd	7	
Railroad	RR	Silver Maple	7	60	5ed	7	poison ivy
Railroad	RR	Silver Maple	5	50	70ed	7	dead limbs
River	105	Pinchot juniper	2	90	100nd	7	hangers
River	106	Red Pine	3	75	55nd	7	in guide wire
River	111	Black Spruce	2	90	3wd	7	wire
River	113	White Spruce	3	85	2wd	7	
River	113	White Spruce	2	85	5ed	7	wire
River	113	White Spruce	2	90	60ed	7	wire
River	115	Little-leaf Linden	2	85	1wd	7	
River	123	Red Maple	1	90	100ed	7	wire
River	123	Malus sp.	1	80	110ed	7	
River	123	Black Spruce	2	90	15wd	7	
River	123	White Spruce	2	90	2wd	7	
River	206	Buckeye	4	85	65'ed	6	
River	206	Sugar Maple	5	70	5'ed	4	
River	206	Sugar Maple	5	75	5'wd	6	
River	208	Sugar Maple	7	35	15'wd	1	no bark, no leaders
River	208	Norway Maple	5	65	1sd	5	wound
River	208	Black locust	2	80	25'N corner	6	
River	208	Sugar Maple	6	70	85'N corner	4	hangers
River	210	Silver Maple	7	80	70'S corner	6	
River	210	Norway Maple	2	75	15'S corner	4	wires
River	228	Norway Maple	2	85	25'N corner	7	
River	228	Silver Maple	7	80	120'N corner	6	
Russel	205	Silver Maple	5	75	2wd	7	
Russel	205	Red Maple	1	85	35wd	7	wire
Russel	206	Norway maple	5	75	15ed	7	wire
Russel	212	Silver Maple	7	70	10wd	7	
Russel	212	Silver Maple	6	60	50wd	7	
Russel	213	Silver Maple	7	80	40ed	7	

Russel	216	Red Maple	1	85	8ed	7	
Russel	217	Silver Maple	8	75	35ed	7	
Russel	219	Silver Maple	4	80	30ed	7	
Russel	219	Silver Maple	5	80	5ed	7	
Russel	220	Silver Maple	5	70	15wd	7	
Russel	220	Silver Maple	6	70	40wd	7	
Russel	220	Red Maple	1	90	5ed	7	
Russel	221	Sweetgum	1	75	15ed	7	
Russel	221	Silver Maple	6	75	30ed	7	
Russel	223	Silver Maple	5	60	20wd	7	street light
Russel	225	Norway maple	1	90	20ed	7	
Russel	225	Sugar Maple	1	90	2wd	7	
Russel	227	Red Maple	1	80	5ed	7	
Russel	228	Silver Maple	6	70	10ed	7	
Russel	228	Silver Maple	4	75	30ed	7	
Russel	228	Red Maple	1	90	45ed	7	
Russel	229	Silver Maple	4	60	15ed	7	
Russel	229	Silver Maple	6	75	1wd	7	
Russel	232	Silver Maple	7	70	15ed	7	
Russel	232	Silver Maple	7	60	1ed	7	
Russel	233	Silver Maple	5	75	15wd	7	big hanger over road
Russel	233	Silver Maple	7	50	50wd	7	
Russel	234	Sugar Maple	1	85	25wd	7	hanger over road
Russel	234	Green Ash	5	75	40sd	7	
S. Lane	100	Bradford Pear	1	90	5nd	7	wire
S. Lane	101	Bradford Pear	1	90	5nd	7	
S. Lane	116	Bradford Pear	1	90	5' N of Alley	4	
S. Lane	119	Bradford Pear	1	90	20nd	7	
S. Lane	119	Bradford Pear	1	90	10nd+F480	7	
S. Lane	120	Bradford Pear	1	90	5' S of Alley	7	
S. Lane	137	Bradford Pear	1	90	5' N of E entrance	7	
S. Lane	203	Silver Maple	2	80	30' S of N Dr	3	
S. Lane	203	Silver Maple	6	70	5' S of S Dr	4	
S. Lane	205	Silver Maple	6	70	60' N of Dr	3	
S. Lane	205	Silver Maple	6	65	40nd	3	
S. Lane	209	Silver Maple	7	75	30nd	4	
S. Lane	212	Schwedleri Maple	1	80	10' S of N Dr	7	
S. Lane	212	Schwedleri Maple	1	80	10' N of S Dr	7	
S. Lane	214	Norway Maple	5	70	30' N of Union St	3	
S. Lane	214	Norway Maple	5	70	30' W of S. Lane on Union	2	
S. Lane	214	Norway Maple	5	70	30ed on Union St	3	

S. Lane	301	Norway Maple	4	80	60' S of N Dr	3	
S. Lane	301	Norway Maple	5	80	45' N of S Dr	4	
S. Lane	303	Norway Maple	4	75	75'sd @ 301	3	
S. Lane	305	Sugar Maple	5	70	20'ne	3	Trunk wound
S. Lane	305	Silver Maple	4	70	5ne	3	
S. Lane	305	White Ash	1	75	5se	2	
S. Lane	305	Sugar Maple	1	80	10se	6	
S. Lane	309	Mountain Ash	1	85	20' S of Dr	3	
S. Lane	309	White Ash	1	75	60nd	3	
S. Lane	309	Silver Maple	5	70	45nd	3	
S. Lane	309	Sugar Maple	1	80	20nd	6	
S. Lane	411	Norway Maple	4	80	25' S of Dr	3	
S. Lane	411	Norway Maple	5	75	70' S of Dr	3	
S. Lane	413	Sugar Maple	5	70	10' S of Dr	2	
S. Lane	413	Sugar Maple	4	75	40' S of Dr	3	
S. Lane	415	Norway Maple	5	75	5' N of Drive@417	1	
S. Lane	417	Sugar Maple	4	70	5' S of Dr	4	in wires
S. Lane	501	Sugar Maple	4	65	10' S of King St	2	
S. Lane	601	White Ash	3	75	5' N of South Dr	4	
S. Lane	606	Sugar Maple	4	60	45' E of Drive	1	
S. Lane	608	Norway Maple	3	75	10' West of Drive	4	
S. Lane	612	Black Walnut	5	75	60nd	5	
S. Lane	612	Black Walnut	4	65	15nd	2	
S. Lane	614	Black Walnut	4	70	15nd	3	deadwood
S. Lane	614	Black Walnut	4	60	5sd	2	
S. Lane	616	Black Walnut	6	70	20sd	3	
S. Lane	616	Black Walnut	5	65	50sd	2	
S. Lane	620	Black Walnut	4	65	25nd	2	
S. Lane	620	Black Walnut	6	65	5sd	2	
S. Lane	620	Black Walnut	5	70	40sd	3	
S. Lane	626	Black Walnut	4	65	60nd	2	remove
S. Lane	626	Black Walnut	4	65	12nd	2	large trunk wound
S. Lane	626	Black Walnut	6	60	25sd	2	
S. Lane	626	Black Walnut	5	50	85nd	1	
S. Lane	724	Burr Oak	4	75	90nd	7	
S. Lane	724	Black Walnut	5	70	60nd	4	
S. Lane	724	Hackberry	4	70	45nd	5	
S. Lane	724	Black Walnut	4	70	10nd	4	
S. Lane	724	Black Walnut	5	75	7sd	4	
S. Lane	726	Sugar Maple	6	80	30nd	3	
S. Lane	726	Black Walnut	5	70	25sd	4	
S. Lane	732	Black Walnut	4	70	25sd	4	

S. Lane	732	Black Walnut	5	65	55sd	2	
S. Lane	738	Black Walnut	5	75	75nd	3	
S. Lane	738	Black Walnut	5	80	75sd	3	
S. Lane	738	Black Walnut	5	70	105sd	4	
S. Lane	740	Black Walnut	4	70	45sd	3	
S. Lane	High School	Black Walnut	3	70	15snentrance	4	
S. Lane	High School	Black Walnut	4	65	45sne	3	
S. Lane	High School	Black Walnut	4	65	80sne	3	
S. Lane	High School	Black Walnut	5	70	120sne	3	
S. Lane	High School	Black Walnut	4	65	136sne	3	
S. Lane	High School	Black Walnut	4	70	150sne	2	
S. Lane	High School	Black Walnut	3	65	90nme	3	
S. Lane	High School	Black Walnut	3	70	45nme	4	
S. Lane	High School	Black Walnut	4	70	20sme	3	
S. Lane	High School	Black Walnut	5	70	5sse	4	
S. Lane	High School	Black Walnut	4	75	45sse	4	large trunk wound
S. Lane	Society Bank	Bradford Pear	1	90	5se	7	
Sherman	108	Green Ash	1	60	40wd	7	in wires
Sherman	108	Green Ash	1	60	6wd	7	
Sherman	109	Red Maple	1	85	25ed	7	
Sherman	109	Norway maple	1	75	4wd	7	
Sherman	110	Green Ash	1	50	15ed	7	wire
Sherman	112	Sugar Maple	1	50	10ed	7	
Sherman	113	Sugar Maple	1	40	25wd	7	bad placement
Sherman	113.5	Red Maple	1	70	20wd	7	
Sherman	114	Black Cherry	1	50	10ed	7	wire
Sherman	116	Bradford pear	1	90	20nd	7	
Sherman	116	Bradford pear	1	90	40nd	7	wire overhead
Sherman	206	Sugar Maple	1	90	20ed	7	
Sherman	212	Sugar Maple	5	75	7ed	7	
Sherman	216	Sugar Maple	1	80	60wd	7	hangers
Sherman	224	White Ash	7	60	35ed	7	
Sherman	226	Green Ash	5	30	20nd	7	hangers
Sherman	226	Chinquapin oak	8	60	5nd	1	hazardous limbs
Smead	604	Silver Maple	5	75	5nd	7	hanger over road
Smead	605	Norway maple	1	90	10sd	7	
Smead	605	Mountain Ash	1	90	2nd	7	
Smead	606	Norway maple	1	75	10nd	7	
Smead	606	Norway maple	2	75	20nd	7	
Smead	606	Norway maple	1	75	35nd	7	
Smead	607	Silver Maple	7	75	35nd	7	
Smead	607	Silver Maple	6	60	5nd	7	

Smead	609	Silver Maple	5	60	30nd	7	
South Monroe	105	Silver Maple	4	75	50nd	5	wires
South Monroe	106	Silver Maple	5	80	20sd	7	
South Monroe	108	Sugar Maple	3	80	30sd	7	
South Monroe	108	Bradford Pear	1	80	10sd	7	
South Monroe	109	Norway Maple	1	90	15sd	7	wires
South Monroe	110	Norway Maple	3	80	10nd	5	wires
South Monroe	110	Sugar Maple	4	75	15nd	5	wires
South Monroe	112	Norway Maple	5	75	45sd	7	
South Monroe	112	Norway Maple	3	65	5sd	3	wires
South Monroe	116	Norway Maple	1	85	5sd	2	wires
South Monroe	116	Red Maple	3	80	5nd	7	Multiple stem
South Monroe	117	Silver Maple	6	80	5nd	7	
South Monroe	117	Norway Maple	1	90	25nd	7	
South Monroe	118	Sugar Maple	3	70	1nd	7	
South Monroe	118	Sugar Maple	3	80	25nd	3	wires
South Monroe	120	Sugar Maple	5	80	10nd	1	wires
South Monroe	122	Sugar Maple	3	80	5nd	7	
South Monroe	122	Sugar Maple	4	80	25nd	7	
South Monroe	123	Silver Maple	6	75	85sd	7	
South Monroe	126	Sugar Maple	5	80	5nd	7	
South Monroe	126	Sugar Maple	5	80	25nd	5	wires
South Monroe	127	Sugar Maple	7	60	10nd	1	wires
South Monroe	127	Silver Maple	5	70	5sd	2	wires
South Monroe	129	Catalpa	2	75	45sd	2	
South Monroe	129	Silver Maple	4	70	35sd	2	wires
South Monroe	129	Silver Maple	4	60	5sd	2	
South Monroe	130	Silver Maple	7	80	5sd	7	
South Monroe	132	Sugar Maple	4	85	5' S	5	wires
South Monroe	136	Silver Maple	5	80	10sd	5	dead limbs
South Monroe	137	Silver Maple	5	65	5nd	2	wires
South Monroe	137	Silver Maple	3	70	60'wd	7	
South Monroe	137	Sugar Maple	6	70	20nd	2	wires
South Monroe	140	Sugar Maple	6	70	30' S	5	dead limbs
South Monroe	141	Sugar Maple	5	85	30sd	7	
South Monroe	141	Sugar Maple	4	60	1sd	3	
South Monroe	142	Silver Maple	1	85	30' N corner	7	
South Monroe	201	Ginkgo	1	90	15nd	7	
South Monroe	204	Red Maple	6	75	60' S corner	7	dead limbs
South Monroe	204	Silver Maple	7	70	30' S corner	7	dead limbs
South Monroe	205	Sugar Maple	5	80	60sd	2	hangers
South Monroe	205	Sugar Maple	5	75	30sd	2	hangers

South Monroe	213	Sugar Maple	5	85	30sd	1	wires
South Monroe	213	Sugar Maple	3	85	5nd		
South Monroe	213	White Pine	1	65	20sd	1	wires
South Monroe	213	Sugar Maple	3	70	30nd	2	hangers
South Monroe	213	Eastern Redbud	1	85	20nd	3	wires
South Monroe	213	Sugar Maple	5	80	20nd	2	wires
South Monroe	213	Red Pine	1	70	30nd	7	Under maple tree
South Monroe	213	White Pine	1	85	35nd	2	wires
South Monroe	213	Sugar Maple	5	80	5sd	1	wires
South Monroe	213	Sugar Maple	4	75	5nd	1	wires
South Monroe	305	White Oak	6	90	1sd	7	
South Quick		Silver Maple	2	80	10nd	7	
Sugar	210	Siberrian elm	7	70	1ed	7	
Sugar	210	Siberrian elm	8	65	1wd	7	hanger, multistem
Sugar	210	Siberrian elm	6	80	20ed	7	hanger, multistem
Sunset	102	White Spruce	3	90	40wd	7	hanger, multistem
Sunset	105	White Pine	1	85	25nd	7	
Union	104	Silver Maple	8	75	30ed	7	
Union	107	Silver Maple	5	80	20ed	7	
Union	107	Silver Maple	6	80	20wd	7	
Union	107	Bradford pear	1	85	40ed	7	
Union	108	Norway maple	4	75	20ed	7	
Union	109	Bradford pear	1	80	5wd	7	wire
Union	111	Bradford pear	1	90	10nd	7	
Union	111	Red Maple	1	90	15ed	7	
Union	111	Red Maple	1	90	40ed	7	
Victory	116	Sugar Maple	6	70	10sd @ 118	3	
Victory	118	Sugar Maple	6	65	70nd	2	
Victory	118	Sugar Maple	6	70	10nd	4	Trunk decay
Victory	120	Silver Maple	5	75	60' S of Custar St	2	Deadwood over sidewalk
Victory	120	Silver Maple	4	70	90' S of Custar St	2	
Victory	120	Tuliptree	5	80	130' S of Custar St	4	
Victory	120	Silver Maple	7	70	30' S of Custar St	1	
Victory	122	Swamp White Oak	10	75	45' N of Custar St	3	
Victory	124	Norway Maple	1	85	75ed on Sherman St	5	Impressive
Victory	124	Schwedleri Maple	1	85	40ed on Sherman St	6	
Victory	124	Schwedleri Maple	1	80	20wd on Sherman St	7	
Victory	124	Schwedleri Maple	1	80	60wd on Sherman St	6	
Victory	202	Sugar Maple	1	85	100wd on Sherman St	4	

Victory	202	Schwedleri Maple	1	90	80wd on Sherman St	6	Move from under wires
Victory	202	Norway Maple	1	85	30wd on Sherman St	2	Move from under wires
Victory	309	Norway Maple	3	75	10sd	3	in wires
Victory	313	Sugar Maple	3	80	5nd	4	
Victory	315	Sugar Maple	4	75	25nd	5	
Victory	315	Sugar Maple	5	70	10sd	3	
Victory	401	Slippery Elm	5	80	30sd	6	
Victory	401	Slippery Elm	5	80	60sd	6	
Victory	403	Slippery Elm	5	70	2sd	2	
Victory	403	Norway Maple	2	85	30sd	3	
Victory	405	Slippery Elm	5	70	15sd	2	
Victory	407	Norway Spruce	2	70	60nd	2	deadwood
Victory	407	Silver Maple	5	75	50nd	3	in wires, remove
Victory	407	Silver Maple	6	75	35nd	3	
Victory	407	Silver Maple	5	75	20nd	2	
Victory	413	Norway Maple	4	75	5sd	4	
White	205	Silver Maple	5	85	30'ed	7	
White	206	Silver Maple	7	80	25wd	7	Deadwood
White	209	Red Maple	1	85	15'ed	7	
White	210	Silver Maple	7	75	1ed	7	
White	210	Red Maple	1	90	25ed	7	
White	211	Sugar Maple	1	85	60'ed	7	
White	211	Red Maple	1	85	30'ed	7	
White	214	Sugar Maple	1	90	30wd	7	
White	214	Bradford pear	1	90	5wd	7	
White	216	Bradford pear	1	90	10wd	7	
White	219	Silver Maple	6	80	1'ed	7	
White	221	Norway Maple	5	75	70'wd	3	
White	221	Bradford Pear	1	80	15'wd	7	
White	221	Bradford Pear	1	80	30'wd	7	
Wilber	205	Silver Maple	7	80	30sd	7	
Wilber	208	Red Maple	5	80	20sd	5	wires
Wilber	208	Silver Maple	5	75	1sd	2	wires
Wilber	208	White Fir	1	80	10sd	7	
Wilber	209	Norway maple	3	85	10ed	7	
Wilber	209	Malus sp.	1	90	10wd	7	
Wilber	209	Malus sp.	1	90	25wd	7	
Wilber	parking lot	Norway maple	5	85	across from church	7	
Woodmont	409	Honeylocust	1	80	3nd	7	
Worth	509	Silver Maple	6	75	10'wd	7	

Worth	517	Ash	8	80	10'wd	7
Worth	519	Silver Maple	5	75	25'ed	7
Worth	519	Norway Maple	1	90	5'ed	7
Worth	519	Sugar Maple	4	85	40'ed	7