KING GEORGE PARK
TREE MASTERPLAN

COMMUNITY MEETING - CITY HALL, WESTMOUNT, QC

This preliminary masterplan document was presented to the public on Februray 12, 2024.

2024-0216

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VILLE DE | CITY OF
WESTMOUNT

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AUGUST 31, 2023

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

SPRING 2024

NOW

FALL 2023 — PUBLIC CONSULTATION

2022

Goal: To gain consensus regarding the KGP tree 5 year management plan

- Tree removal
- Robinia trees
- Replacement trees

Trees, branches fall in heavy winds

de Maisonneuve west of Victoria on October 27. PHOTO COURTESY OF NICK VRINIOTIS.

BY LAUREEN SWEENEY

High wind on several days last week brought down branches and trees, keeping Public Works and tree crews busy, Public Security officials report.

Among many incidents was the fall of a large tree October 27 at 4865 de Maisonneuve across from the Château Westmount long-term care residence near the corner of Victoria. A parked car had its sun roof and windows broken as well as other damage. A city lamp post was also damaged.

Officers were called at 10:27 am and special tree contractors were immediately called in. The tree was reported down at 12:27 pm.

Another tree had to be taken down in King George (Murray) Park after a woman at the dog run heard it "crack" around 8:14 am.

No injuries were reported in either of these two incidents.

On the same day at 8:38 am, a branch was reported hanging over a house and the public stairs at 157 Edgehill. As public safety officers attended, they saw the branch fall onto the roof, requiring a large crane to remove it.

Many affected trees to be cut down

Beetle bores into black locust trees in Murray Park

BY LAUREEN SWEENEY

Users of King George (Murray) Park may have noticed large chunks or long "slices" of tree bark that have fallen from some of the trees. In some cases, it may look as if the bark had been knocked off by vandalism or damage.

But the reason, in this case, turns out to be a borer insect that affects the black locust trees (also known as pseudo acacia). This is "a fast growing but not long lived tree," explains landscape architect Anna Polspoel, who works in the city's Public Works department as a project manager.

"The ones in KGP are affected by a locust borer beetle that separates the bark from the trunk," she said last week. "The felling of the dead trees should take place over the course of 2022-2023 with a re-planting plan of various tree species to follow in the same years."

An assessment of the trees was being done last week, she said. "Many are affected and will be cut down. The borer is the cause of the mortality."

According to information from Natural Resources Canada, the *megacyllene robiniae* is a native insect that attacks black locust (*robinia pseudoacacia*).

"Trees growing in the open (e.g. along roadsides) or planted in badly eroded soils or in nutrient-deficient soils provide an ideal environment for the locust borer and pave the way for subsequent severe attacks," it states.

"Drought-weakened trees are especially subject to attack. Injury is caused by the larvae mining in the inner bark and sapwood, and later burrowing into the solid wood."

The insect, a longhorn beetle, lays its eggs into the bark, which mature by mid-August and transform into pupae at the end of their tunnels, the information explains. These become active again in the spring and bore deeper into the tree trunk as development progresses.

◀ Some of Murray Park's trees on November 1.

PHOTOS: INDEPENDENT.

Source: Westmount Independent May, 2022

One-time cut cancelled, project to extend over 5 years

89 trees to be felled in Murray Park, many others to be pruned, secured

By Laureen Sweeney

City council cancelled a call for tenders March 21 for tree cutting and stump removal in King George (Murray) Park as well as another for tree planting. Both were in order to review the project for reforestation of the park.

"We will be spreading the work over five years in order to replace the trees gradually," explained Anna Polspoel, horticulture and arboriculture technical officer in Public Works. "Meanwhile, we will prune and use other means to keep standing those that require removal. The plan is to ensure that a new life cycle takes root in the park."

Some of those to be felled include a cluster of black locust trees, also known as acacia, described as having exceeded their natural life span and had been irreversibly damaged by invasive insects (see story and photos November 2, 2021, p. 14).

No longer permitted

Black locusts, because of their invasiveness, are no longer on the list of permitted trees to the planted in Westmount and will be replaced by other species, Polspoel said.

The current inventory of the park canopy lists 401 trees of which 133 are black locusts (including those along Murray Ave.). The rest are 67 Norway maples, 28 oaks and 173 trees of various other species.

Those needing work include 89 to be felled and 137 to be secured by pruning and bracing.

An interactive map of the park's action plan and existing trees can be accessed on the city website from Engage Westmount on the home page and then under "current projects."

Guest column

Thoughts on the black locust trees of King George, King Henri

By Ron Williams

Work on the black locust trees in Murray Park has begun, as seen May 20. Some of the trees have been labelled green (for pruning), purple (for cabling/buttressing) and red (for removal). The grove reaches from mid-Murray Ave. to southeast of the field on Westmount Ave. For more history on the trees, including a photo from the 1920s or before, see March 27, 2018, p. RE-8.

Photo & caption: Independent.

Several Westmount residents who are concerned by the current re-forestation project in King George (Murray) Park have asked me to provide my thoughts on the subject, with particular regard to the many existing black locust (*robinia pseudoacacia)* trees. I hope that some of the observations and reflections I prepared for them will also be of interest to your newspaper and your readers.

I first encountered this remarkable stand of trees in the mid-1980s when I was involved in the re-design of a residential garden immediately adjacent to the park. I have renewed my acquaintance with these splendid trees on many subsequent occasions while working on similar projects in the neighbourhood, and on projects with the city and local non-profit associations.

Many of the trees were already mature decades ago and the total stand within the park numbered perhaps 60 to 100 in total. This is certainly one of the largest and most impressive groupings of this tree species in the Montreal area. Since the black locust is approximately at its limit of cultivation here, it is not surprising that there are relatively few other major groupings of this species in our region; and I believe that, from an esthetic and landscape perspective, the King George Park grove is the most outstanding of these.

The primary value of these trees lies in their visual character as irregularly-formed and picturesque plants with extremely rough bark and gorgeous racemes [flower stems] of downward-hanging white flowers; and the delightful fragrance of these blossoms, which typically arrive in late June at our latitudes. The overall appearance of a well-established grove of these trees is most striking. I have visited the park many times through the years to photograph the overall effect and the individual trees.

Long history in North America, Europe

The black locust is also of considerable historical interest. Its native habitat is within the Appalachian region of the United States and was first planted outside that region by Jean Robin, the royal botanist of French king Henri IV, in 1601. The tree's scientific name, *robinia pseudoacacia,* was given to it Carl Linnaeus himself. (Linnaeus was the originator of binomial Latin nomenclature, the modern system of naming organisms.)

1601 is an astonishingly early date – the seeds were apparently given to Robin by the famous English botanist John Tradescant the Elder, who may have received them from a colonist of the first, unsuccessful, 1580s English settlement in Virginia. Descendants of Robin's original tree still live in the Jardin des Plantes and in Place René Viviani in Paris.

Within the *robinia* genus, the species name of "*pseudoacacia*" does not suggest that the tree is somehow false or deceitful. It's simply an indication that the compound leaf array typical of this tree somewhat resembles that of the very numerous genus *acacia* (now considered to be several genera), whose species are found in the southern hemisphere, in Australia, Asia and Africa.

They are, like *robinia*, members of the vast bean family *(fabaceae)*, well-known for their nitrogen-fixing properties that are beneficial to the soil. In Westmount and Montreal generally, it is common to refer to black locust trees simply as "acacias."

Economic value, drawbacks

Besides its decorative and gardening potential, the black locust has proved to have considerable economic value over the years. It is a strong and robust tree with dense wood useful as firewood; a fast-growing tree that tolerates poor soil conditions and is useful in erosion control and reclamation of damaged lands; and it has often been employed for honey production. It has been widely naturalized throughout many parts of the world for these and other purposes.

The plant has some drawbacks, including:

a) the thorny branches of younger trees,

b) its susceptibility to the locust-borer, an insect that tunnels into the bark and wood. This insect can weaken the tree and cause limbs to fall, and needs to be carefully monitored. Apparently, some maintenance measures, such as increased water supply during dry periods, can help.

c) the black locust reproduces not only from its flowers, but also by root suckers, such that, in some locations, it is considered to be an invasive plant that supplants native vegetation and is thus undesirable. However, no less an authority than Frère Marie-Victorin (*Flore Laurentienne*, 1934) has stated that, in Quebec – probably due to our cold weather – it is not an aggressive plant. Certainly the trees in King George Park, which I have known for nearly 40 years, do not seem to be waging an aggressive war against their neighbours, as one often sees with such other species as *rhamnus* (buckthorn) or Norway maple.

Of course, all trees have disadvantages and are hosts to disease and insects, with very few exceptions such as gingkos and California redwoods (though the latter seem to have recently encountered some problems).

Given the vital role that the King George Park black locusts play in the visual character of the park and in the local residents' sense of identification with their community, it is vital that all major maintenance measures, including pruning and tree replacement, be discussed fully with local citizens and knowledgeable authorities, and that long-term strategies be worked out that are acceptable to all.

Preserving the stand

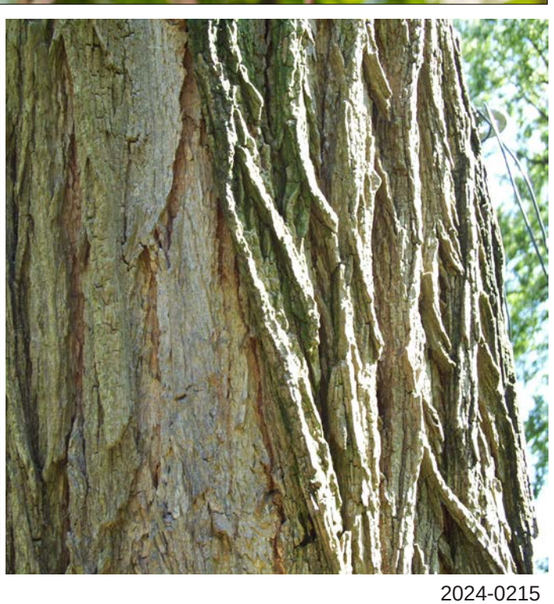
I understand from a recent article in the *Westmount Independent* (May 3, p. 7), that the current plan for re-forestation of the park is being reconsidered. I hope this is a sign that major tree removal, particularly of black locusts, has been postponed, and that such an interactive process will be established.

A final note: when dealing with aging trees that will sooner or later need to be replaced, it is often useful to plant future substitutes *of the same species* nearby some years *before* cutting the trees so that their replacements are already well-established when old trees are removed, and the visual loss to nearby residents and park users is less dramatic.

I hope my observations, reflections and suggestions will help the city in its deliberations.

Ron Williams, CM, FCSLA, FRAIC, is a landscape architect and architect, and was a professor at the School of Landscape Architecture of the University of Montreal before his retirement.

2024-0215



2024-0215

BLACK LOCUST (ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA) AT KING GEORGE PARK

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF
WESTMOUNT

WESTMOUNT'S 5-YEAR ACTION PLAN (2022) | PHASED TREE REMOVAL *UPDATED*

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

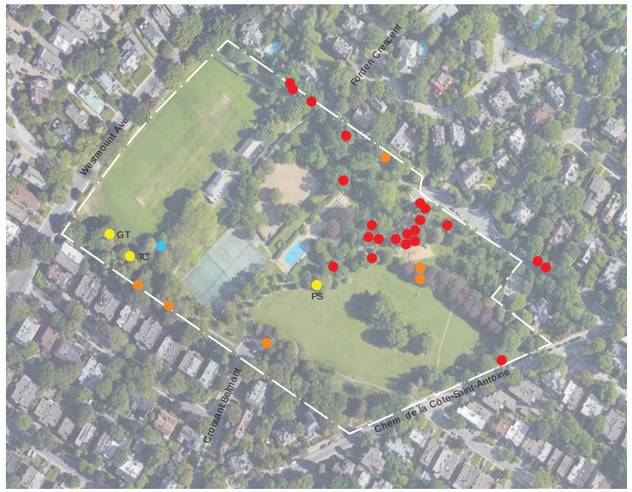
SPRING 2024

NOW

FALL 2023 — PUBLIC CONSULTATION

2022 — START: 5YR ACTION PLAN

PHASE 1-2: COMPLETED IN 2022



Phase 1: 2022 Spring

- 13 Black Locust — Robinia pseudoacacia
- 1 Norway Maple — Acer platanoides

Phase 2: 2022 Fall

- 9 Black Locust — Robinia pseudoacacia
- 5 Norway Maple — Acer platanoides
- 1 Oaks — Quercus sp.
- 3 Others — Pinus sylvestris, Gleditsia triacanthos, Tilia cordata

32 Total

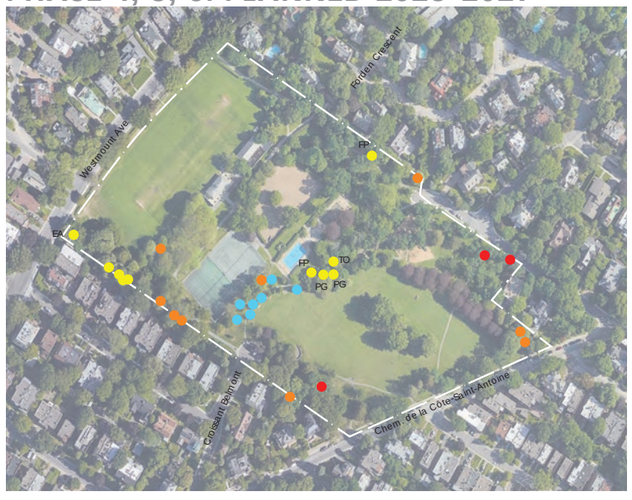
PHASE 3: PLANNED FOR 2024

Phase 3: 2023-2024

- 10 Black Locust — Robinia pseudoacacia
- 5 Norway Maple — Acer platanoides
- 2 Oaks — Quercus sp.
- 2 Others — Fraxinus sp., Thuja occidentalis, Elaeagnus angustifolia, Picea glauca, Unknown

19 Total

PHASE 4, 5, 6: PLANNED 2025-2027

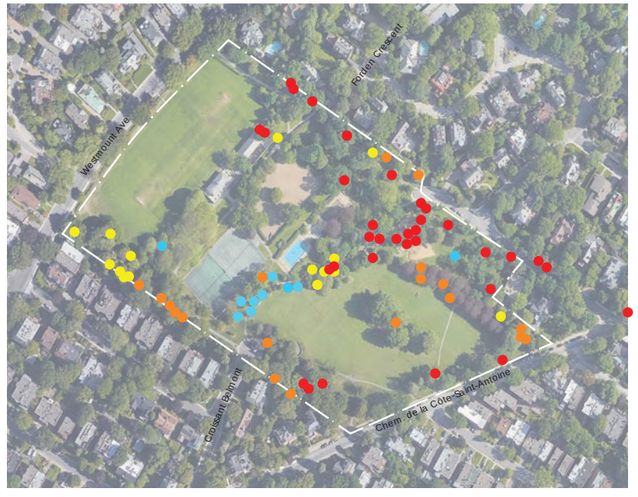


Phases 4,5,6: 2025-2027

- 3 Black Locust — Robinia pseudoacacia
- 9 Norway Maple — Acer platanoides
- 7 Oaks — Quercus spp.
- 10 Others — Fraxinus sp., Thuja occidentalis, Elaeagnus angustifolia, Picea glauca, Unknown

29 Total

OVERALL : 5 YEAR PLAN TREE REMOVAL



2022-2027

- 35 Black Locust (32%) — Robinia pseudoacacia
- 20 Norway Maple (33%) — Acer platanoides
- 10 Oaks 62%) — Quercus spp.
- 15 Others (9%) — Fraxinus sp., Thuja occidentalis, Elaeagnus angustifolia, Picea glauca, Unknown

80 Total

Source: engage. westmount.org

2024-0215

REVISED PHASING FOR TREE REMOVAL AT KGP

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

1. Black locust is native to the southern Appalachians and the Ozarks, where it grows primarily on slopes and forest edges.

2. Seeds can remain viable for decades and seedlings have a greater survivorship compared to other native and non-native species.

3. Extensive roots system extends 1 to1.5 times the tree height, and as far as 50 meters, causing aggressive colonization.

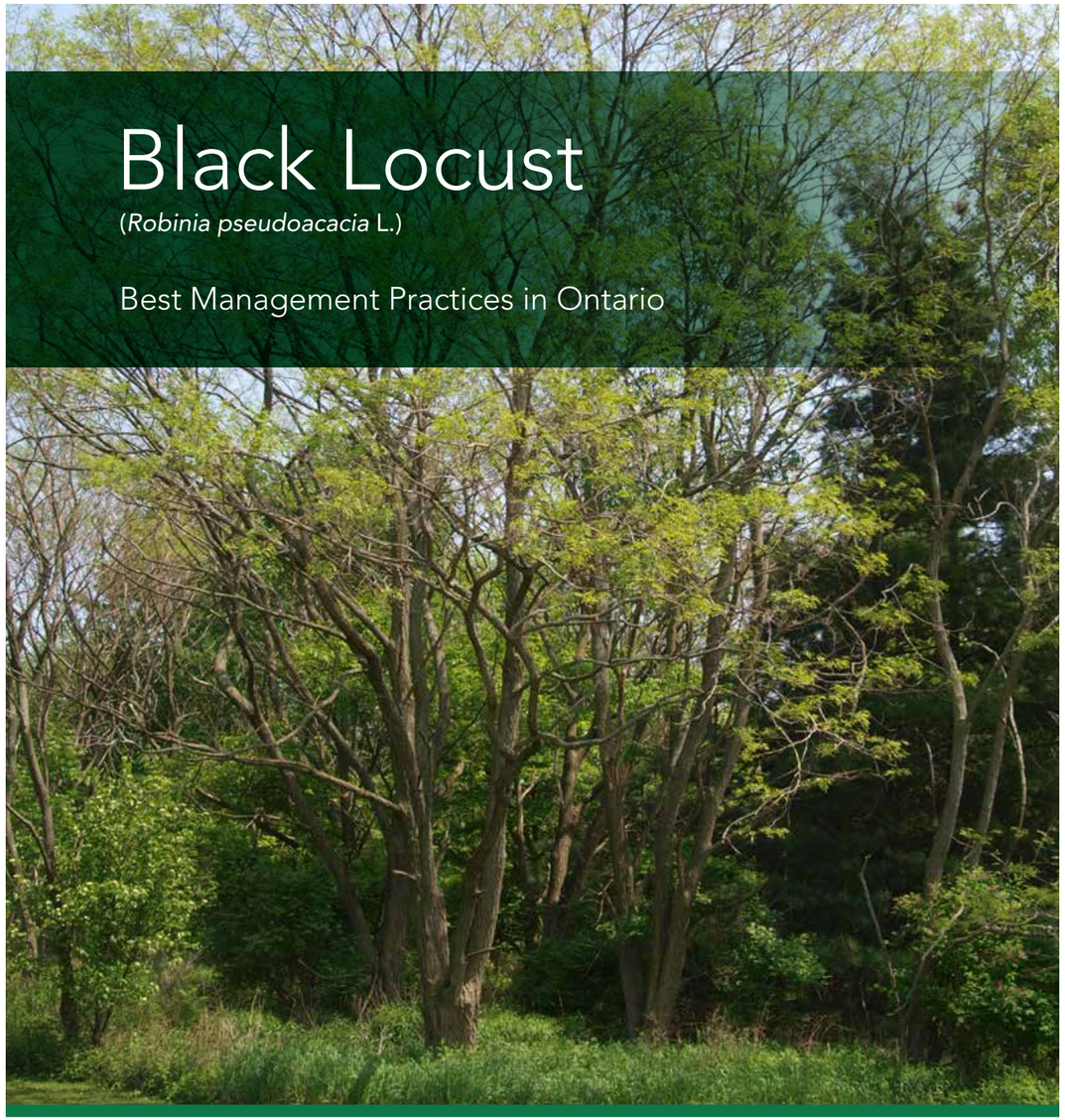
4. Roots alter the soil chemistry and ecosystem, causing a decrease in species richness.

5. Dense colonies shade-out native flora.

6. Large prolific blossoms divert pollinators away from native plants.

7. Fast growing but medium lived tree with an average lifespan of about 80 to 90 years (rarely over 100).

8. Host to many pests, such as locust borer, some macro fungi, locust leaf miner, locust twig borer, witches' broom, Texas root rot and coral rot.



* Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ontario Invasive Plant Council: 'Black Locust, Best management practices in Ontario"

Ontario Invasive Plant Council

Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

PUBLIC CONSULTATION - COMMUNITY INPUT

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

SPRING 2024

NOW

FALL 2023 — PUBLIC CONSULTATION

2022

2024-0215

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: AUGUST 31, 2023

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: *WHAT WE HEARD*

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

SPRING 2024

NOW

FALL 2023 — PUBLIC CONSULTATION

2022

“Too many small trees were planted that block views.”

“Too many evergreen trees were planted. They are too close together and should not be in rows.”

“Too many new trees have been planted in row.”

“Remove new pears (Pyrus calleryana) and birch trees near the playground. They are too small.”

“We don’t want to lose the Robinia trees in the park.”

“The park is not only about Robinia trees. We must also take care of the other great trees.”

“Repair and renovate the pond, for children love to play there.

“Celebrate the park entry along Westmount ave.”

“Add native hackberry trees (Celtis occidentalis).”

“Maintain historic grove of white oak trees located north of the tennis courts.”

“Open views from the historical Belvedere”

“The playground needs shade.”

PUBLIC CONSULTATION: RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Maintain three (3) existing Robinia groves & same quantity of 97
2. Manage robinia suckers to prevent unwanted invasive propagation and encourage tree diversity at KGP.
3. Develop a tree plan that enhances park character & ecology

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

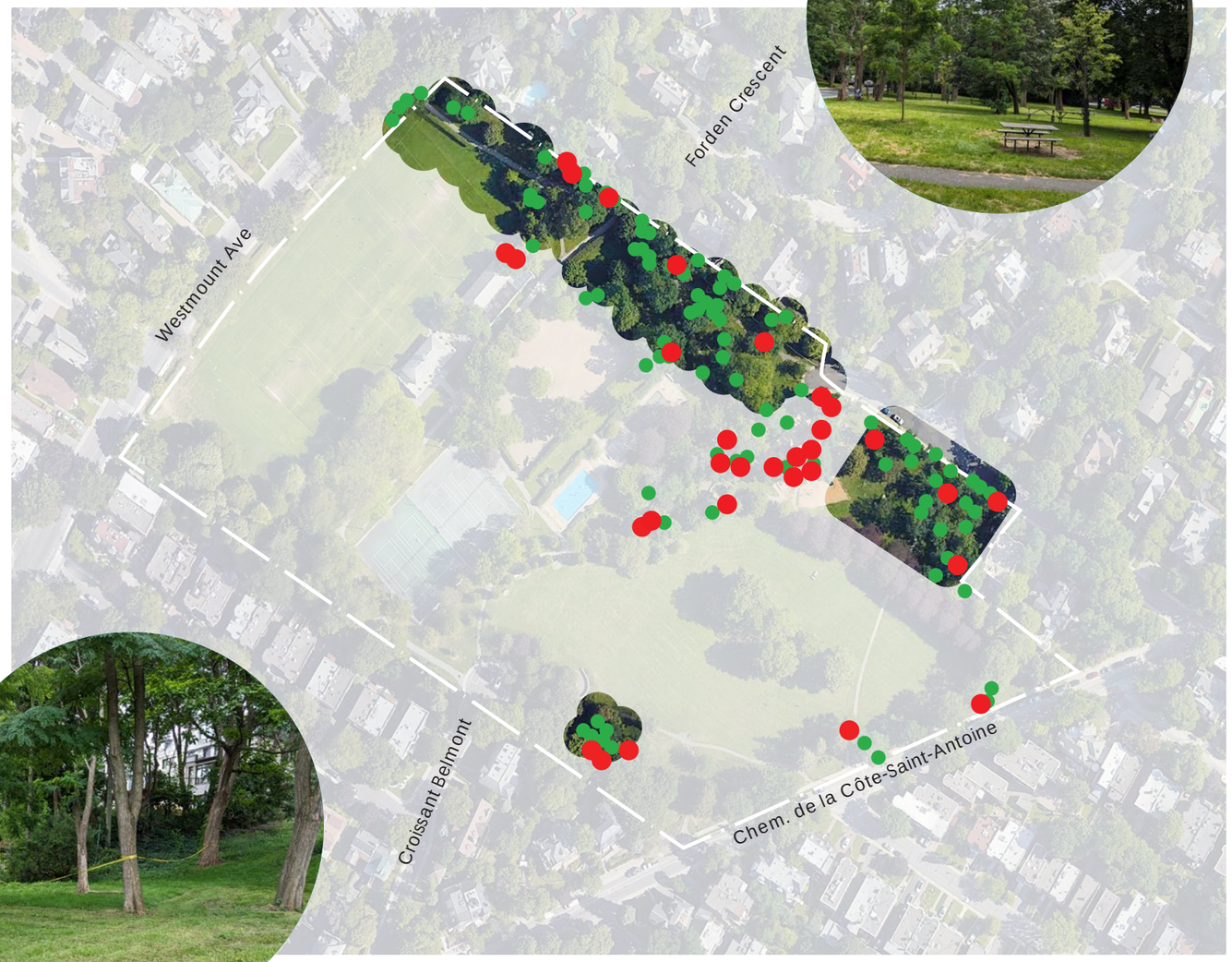
2027

SPRING 2024

NOW

FALL 2023 — PUBLIC CONSULTATION

2022



Number of Robinia trees at KGP

132: Total Robinia trees in 2022

- **35:** Total planned to be removed 5 year plan
- **97:** Remaining after 5 year plan

N

2024-0215

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

CURRENT MANDATE & PROCESS

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

SPRING 2024

NOW

FALL 2023

2022

DDP-2023-059: PLAN DIRECTEUR DES ARBRES // PARC KING GEORGE

December 2023

Goal:

To develop a 5-year tree masterplan to enhance the beauty and resilience of the park

Process:

1. Site observation and analysis
2. Historic research
3. Generate tree survey representing the City's proposed 5-year plan (including recent & proposed tree removal)
4. Analysis of proposed tree composition (Westmount 5-year plan)
5. Tree master plan - RC proposal
6. Preliminary review with Westmount Public Works
7. Review masterplan with City of Westmount Director General, Mayor, and Councillors
8. Public Consultations meeting (February 12, 2024)
9. Plan refinements
10. Implementation phase 3 tree removal & phase 1 planting : 2024

WESTMOUNT 5-YEAR ACTION PLAN (2022)

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

SPRING 2024

NOW

FALL 2023

2022 5YR ACTION PLAN

Source: Public Works, City of Westmount

SUMMARY:

TOTAL TREES (2022): 401

TOTAL TREES TO BE REMOVED (2022-2027): 80

INCLUDING: 35 OF 132 ROBINIAS

TREES REMOVED IN 2022

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

SPRING 2024

NOW

FALL 2023

2022 TREES REMOVED

PHASE 1-2: COMPLETED IN 2022

- Robinia: 22
- Other Trees: 10
- Total: 32

N

10 20 30 40 m

Information resource: Trame Verte KGP tree master list, Oct 13, 2023

2024-0215

TREE SURVEY - TREES CUT IN 2022

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN

CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

TREES TO BE REMOVED BY 2027 | WESTMOUNT 5-YEAR ACTION PLAN

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

SPRING 2024

NOW

FALL 2023

2022 5YR ACTION PLAN

PHASES 3-6 (2024-2027)

- Robinia: 13
- Other Trees: 35

Total: 48

N

10 20 30 40 m

Source: Trame Verte KGP tree master list, Oct 13, 2023

2024-0215

TREE SURVEY - REMAINING TREES TO BE CUT (PHASES 3, 4, 5, 6)

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN

CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

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TREE PLAN | PROJECTED AFTER 2027 (WESTMOUNT 5-YEAR PLAN) - *OLD PLAN*

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

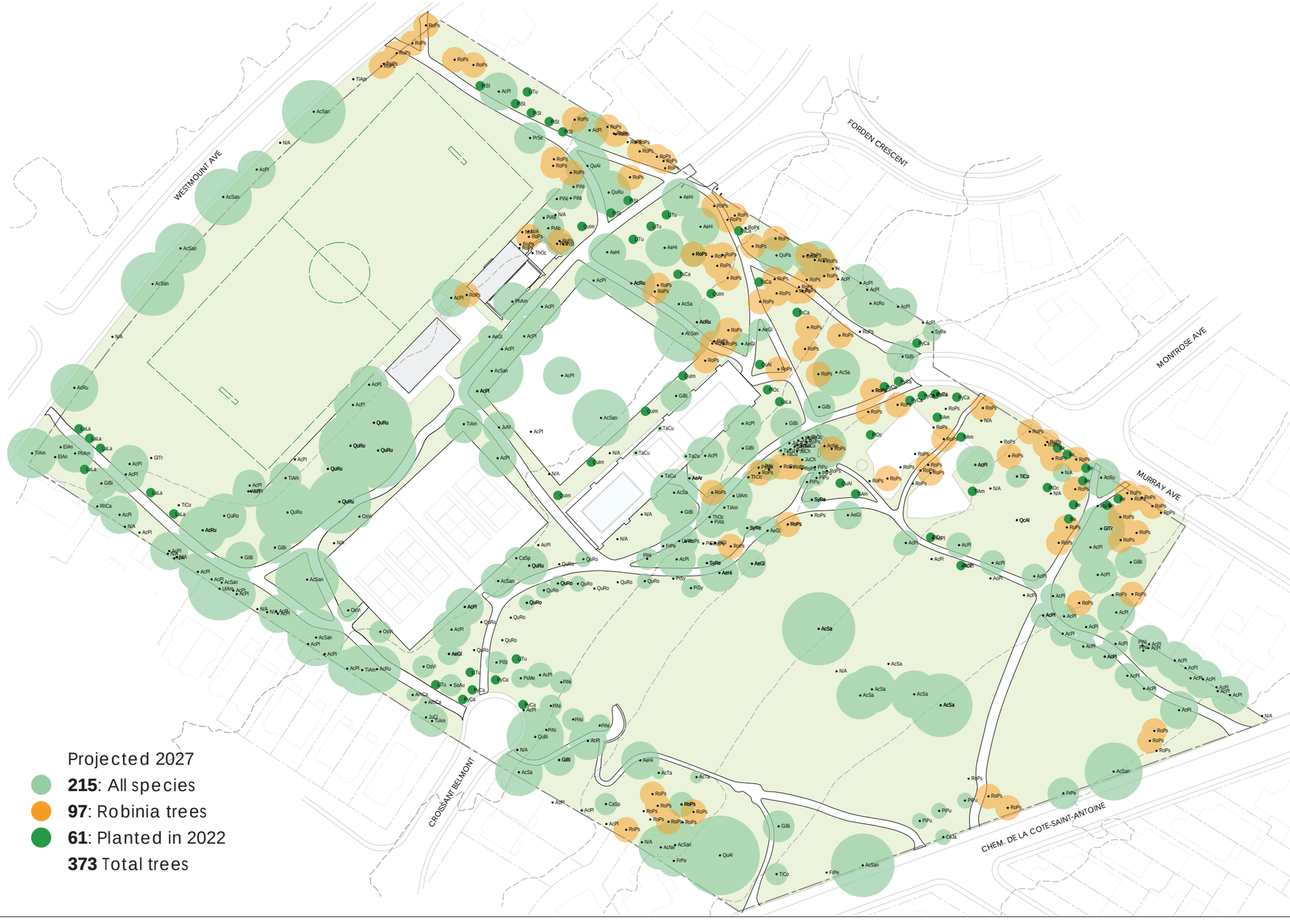
2027

SPRING 2024

NOW

FALL 2023

2022



Projected 2027
215: All species
97: Robinia trees
61: Planted in 2022
373 Total trees

LEGEND:

AcNe	ACER NEGUNDO	2	
AcPl	ACER PLATANOIDES	60	
AcRu	ACER RUBRUM	7	
AcSa	ACER SACCHARINUM	14	
AcSa	ACER SACCHARUM	8	
AcTa	ACER TATARICUM	2	
AeAr	AESCULUS GLABRA ‘ARGUTA’	1	
AeGl	AESCULUS GLABRA	7	
AeHi	AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM	6	
AmCa	AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS	2	
BePl	BETULA PLATYPHYLLA	8	
CaSp	CATALPA SPECIOSA	2	
CeOc	CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS	1	
CeJa	CERCIDIPHYLUM JAPONICUM	1	
FrPe	FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA	2	
GiBi	GINKGO BILOBA	12	
GLTr	GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS	1	
JuCi	JUNGLANS CINEREA	1	
JuNi	JUNGLANS NIGRA	1	
JuCh	JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS	5	
LaLa	LARIX LARICINA	7	
LiTu	LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	7	
OsVi	OSTRYA VIRGINIANA	4	
PhAm	PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE	3	
PiAb	PICEA ABIES	3	
PiPu	PICEA PUNGENS	7	
PiNi	PINUS NIGRA	11	
PiSt	PINUS STROBUS	10	
PiSy	PINUS SYLVESTRIS	1	
PlOc	PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS	5	
PrSe	PRUNUS SEROTINA	1	
PsMe	PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII	3	
QuAl	QUERCUS ALBA	4	
QuBi	QUERCUS BICOLOR	1	
QuIm	QUERCUS IMBRICARIA	6	
QuPa	QUERCUS PALUSTRIS	1	
QuRo	QUERCUS ROBUR	6	
QuRu	QUERCUS RUBRA	7	
RhCa	RHAMNUS CATHARTICA	1	
RoPs	ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA	97	
SoAu	SORBUS AUCUPARIA	1	
SyRe	SYRINGA RETICULATA	4	
TaSp	TAXUS SP.	9	
RhOc	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	2	
TiAm	TILIA AMERICANA	10	
TiCo	TILIA CORDATA	2	
TsCa	TSUGA CANADENSIS	4	

2024-0215

TREE SURVEY - TREES REMAINED AFTER CURRENT 5 YR ACTION PLAN (OLD PLAN)

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

TREES PLANTED IN 2022

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

SPRING 2024

NOW

FALL 2023

2022 NEWLY PLANTED

LIST OF TREES PLANTED IN 2022

BePl	BIRCH: BETULA PLATYLPHYLLA ' DAKOTA PINNACLE'	8
LaLa	LARCH: LARIX LARICINA	7
LiTu	TULIP TREE: LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	7
PiSt	WHITE PINE: PINUS STROBUS	7
PlOc	SYCAMORE: PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS	5
PyCa	ORNAMENTAL PEAR: PYRUS CALLERYANA CHANTICLEER®	11
QuAl	WHITE OAK: QUERCUS ALBA	2
Qulm	SHINGLE OAK: QUERCUS IMBRICARIA	6
TiAm	LINDEN: TILIA AMERICANA	4
TsCa	HEMLOCK: TSUGA CANADENSIS	4

2024-0215

TREES PLANTED IN 2022

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

GOALS & CONCEPTS:

1. MAXIMIZE DIVERSITY FOR ECOLOGY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

2. CELEBRATE HISTORY

3. IMPROVE PARK'S BEAUTY AND CHARACTER

Winnipeg, Manitoba: Residential street, before and after Dutch Elm Disease.

DUTCH ELM DISEASE

BIRCH BORERS

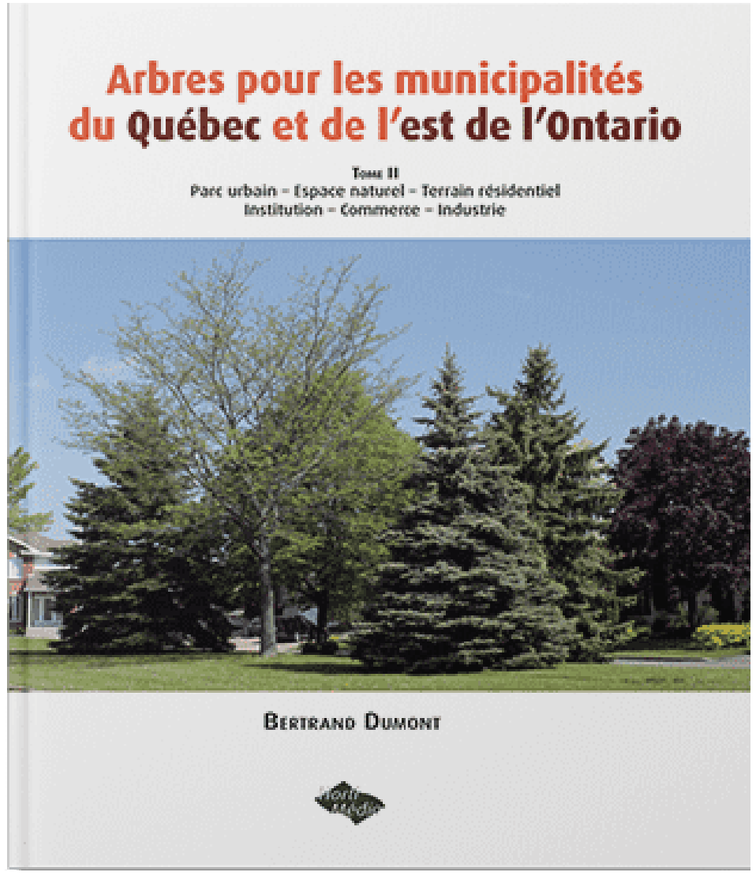
EMERALD ASH BORER

BEECH BARK DISEASE

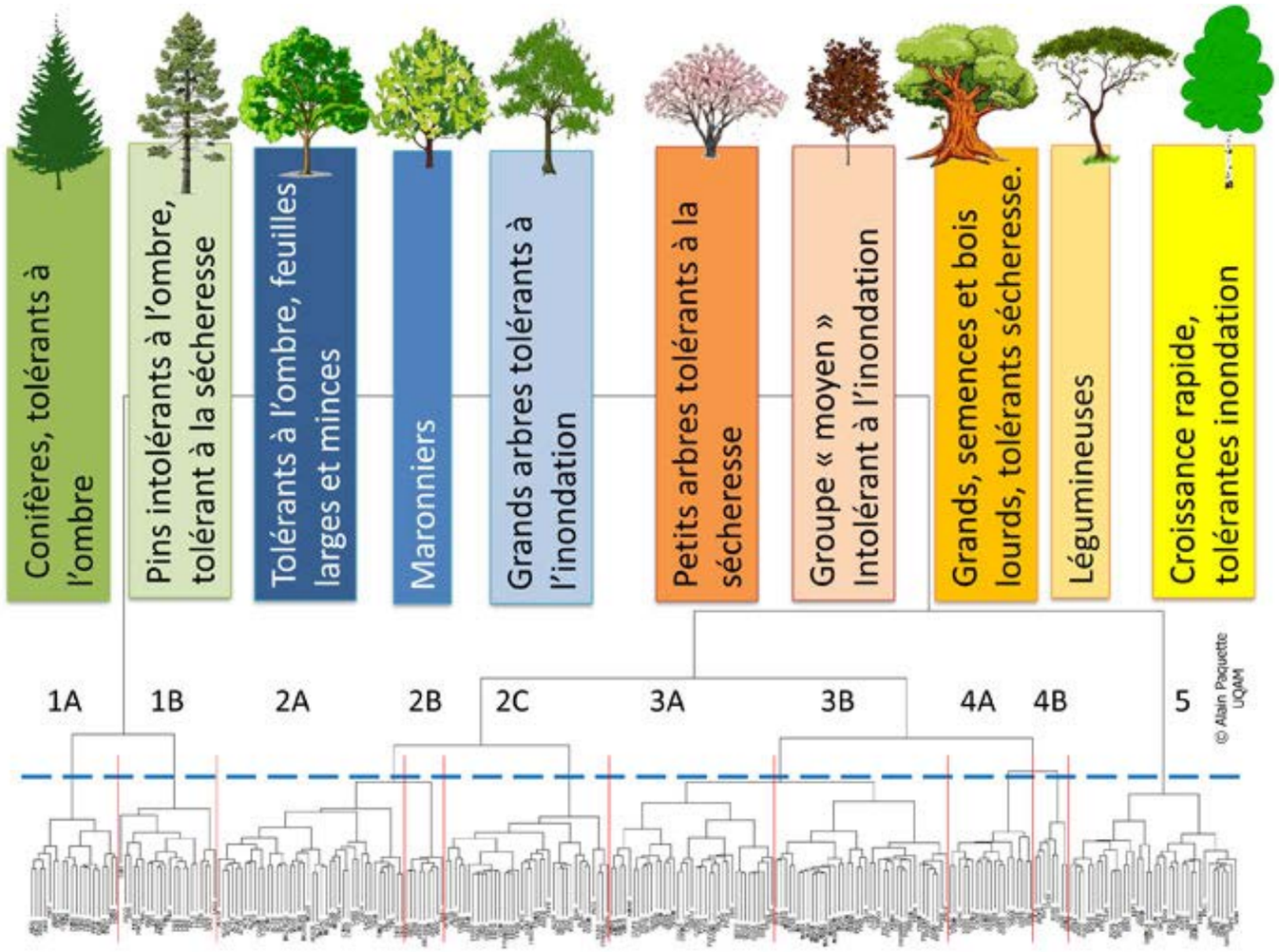
FLOODS

DROUGHT

RULE#1: TREE COMPOSITION TO INCLUDE NO MORE THAN 10% FROM A SINGLE BOTANICAL FAMILY



RULE #2: SELECT TREES FROM A WIDE RANGE OF FUNCTIONAL GROUPS



Grille d'interprétation des groupes fonctionnels.

Groupe	Type fonctionnel	Espèces représentatives
1A	Conifères généralement tolérants à l'ombre, mais pas à la sécheresse ou l'inondation. Mycorhization ECM et graine dispersées par le vent.	Les épinettes, sapins et thuya, et le pin blanc
1B	Conifères héliophiles, tolérants à la sécheresse (pins). Mycorhization ECM et graine dispersées surtout par le vent.	Les pins, mélèzes, genévriers, et ginkgo
2A	Climaciques. Arbres tolérants à l'ombre à feuilles larges et minces, croissance moyenne. Mycorhization mixte et graine dispersées par le vent surtout.	Les plupart des érables, les tilleuls, magnolia, le hêtre, ostryer et quelques autres petits arbres
2B	Ressemblent à 2A sauf pour les semences très lourdes et dispersées par gravité. Mycorhization AM exclusive.	Les marronniers
2C	Grands arbres tolérants à l'inondation. Mycorhization AM et dispersion surtout par le vent.	La plupart des ormes, les frênes, micocoulier, érables rouge, argenté, et negundo
3A	Petits arbres tolérants à la sécheresse, bois lourd, feuilles épaisses, croissance faible. Mycorhization mixte (surtout AM). Zoochorie sauf les lilas (achorie).	Rosacées (sorbier, poirier, aubépine et amélanchier), et les lilas
3B	Groupe « moyen ». Intolérant à l'inondation, mycorhization AM. Dispersées surtout par les animaux.	Grandes Rosacées (cerisier, pommier), Catalpa, Maackia, autres espèces diverses
4A	Grands arbres à semences et bois lourds. Plusieurs tolérants à la sécheresse. Mycorhization surtout ECM; zoochorie..	Les chênes, noyers, et caryers
4B	Grande tolérantes à sécheresse, mais pas à l'ombre ou inondation. Semences lourdes, feuilles riches. Mycorhization surtout AM et zoochorie.	Les légumineuses (févier, chicot, robinier, gainier)
5	Espèces pionnières à très petites semences. Croissance rapide, tolérants à l'inondation, bois léger. Mycorhization mixte (souvent double); anémochorie.	Tous les peupliers, saules, aulnes et bouleaux (sauf jaune)

© Alain Paquette, UQAM

Source: Chaire de recherche, CRSNG/Hydro-Québec sur le contrôle de la croissance des arbres: 'Repenser le reboisement : Guide stratégique pour l'augmentation de la canopée et de la résilience de la forêt urbaine de la région métropolitaine de montreal'

2024-0215

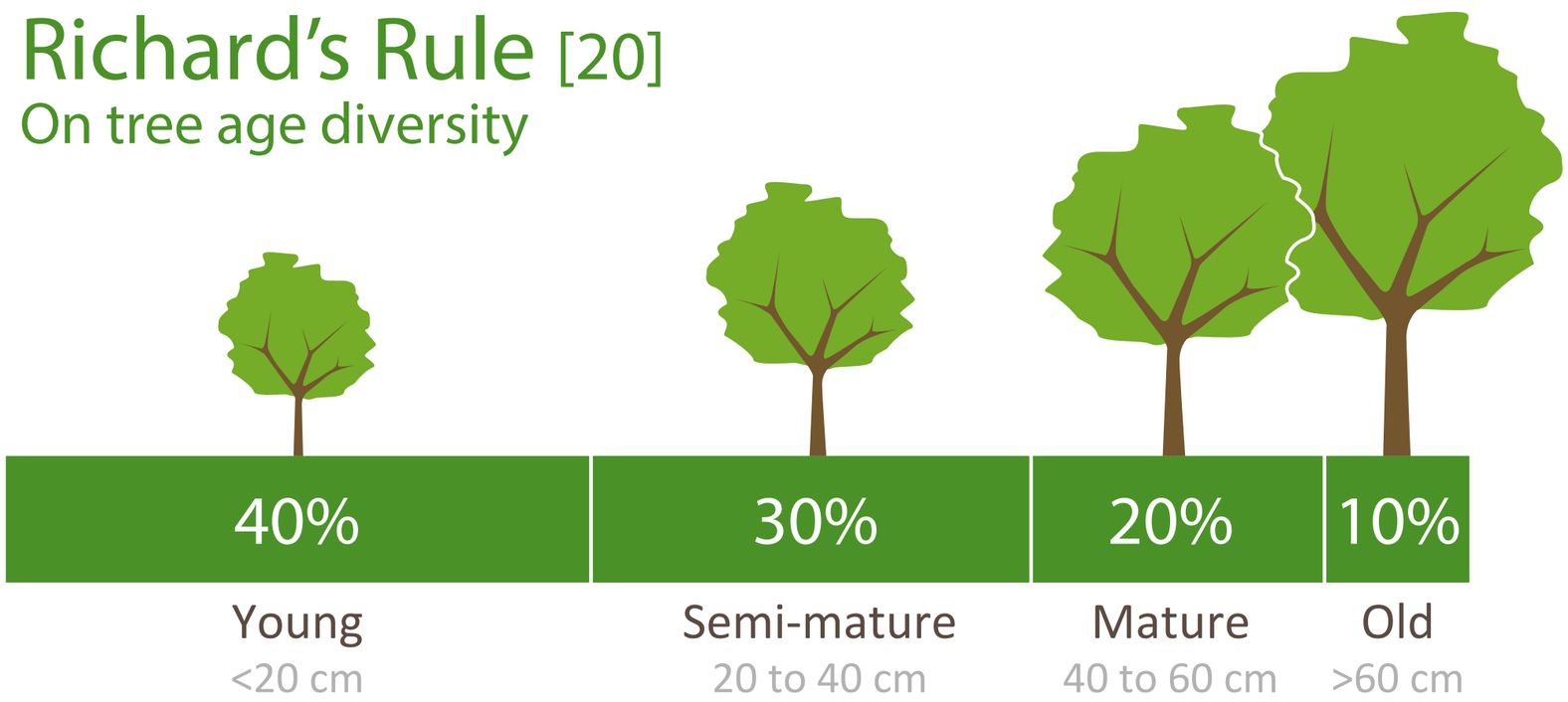
RULE #3: FAVOUR NATIVE TREES

Native plants support local fauna. For example, red maples provide food for cardinals and nesting for American goldfinch

RULE #4: MAINTAIN A RESILIENT AGE DISTRIBUTION

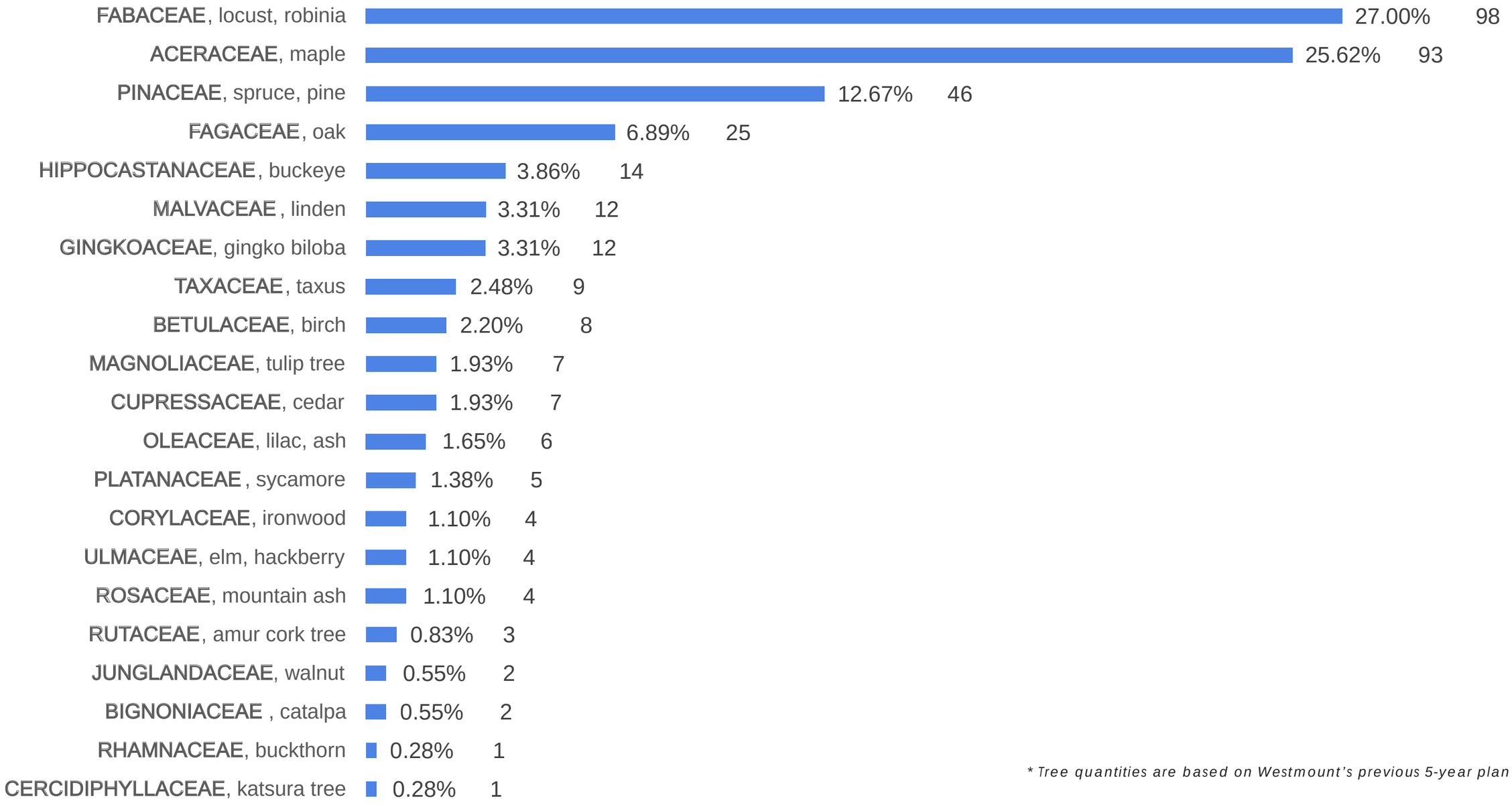
Richard's Rule [20]

On tree age diversity



Source: 'City of Vancouver 2018 Urban Forest Strategy'

ANALYSIS | EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION - 363 TREES CLASSIFIED BY FAMILY



** Tree quantities are based on Westmount's previous 5-year plan (2022)*

2024-0215

ANALYSIS | EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION - SPECIES CHART

AT KGP

1 IN 4 TREES ARE ROBINIA

1 IN 6 TREES ARE NORWAY MAPLES

** Tree quantities are based on Westmount's previous 5-year plan (2022)*

2024-0215

ANALYSIS | EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION - 97 ROBINIA OF 363 TOTAL TREES

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

SPRING 2024

NOW — ROBINIIA

FALL 2023

2022

Robinia: 97

27% of all trees

** Tree quantities are based on Westmount's previous 5-year plan (2022)*

2024-0215

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION (OLD PLAN) - ROBINIA TREES

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

ANALYSIS | EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION - 60 NORWAY MAPLES OF 363 TOTAL TREES

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

SPRING 2024

NOW — NORWAY MAPLE

FALL 2023

2022

Norway Maple: 60

16.5% of all trees

** Tree quantities are based on Westmount's previous 5-year plan (2022)*

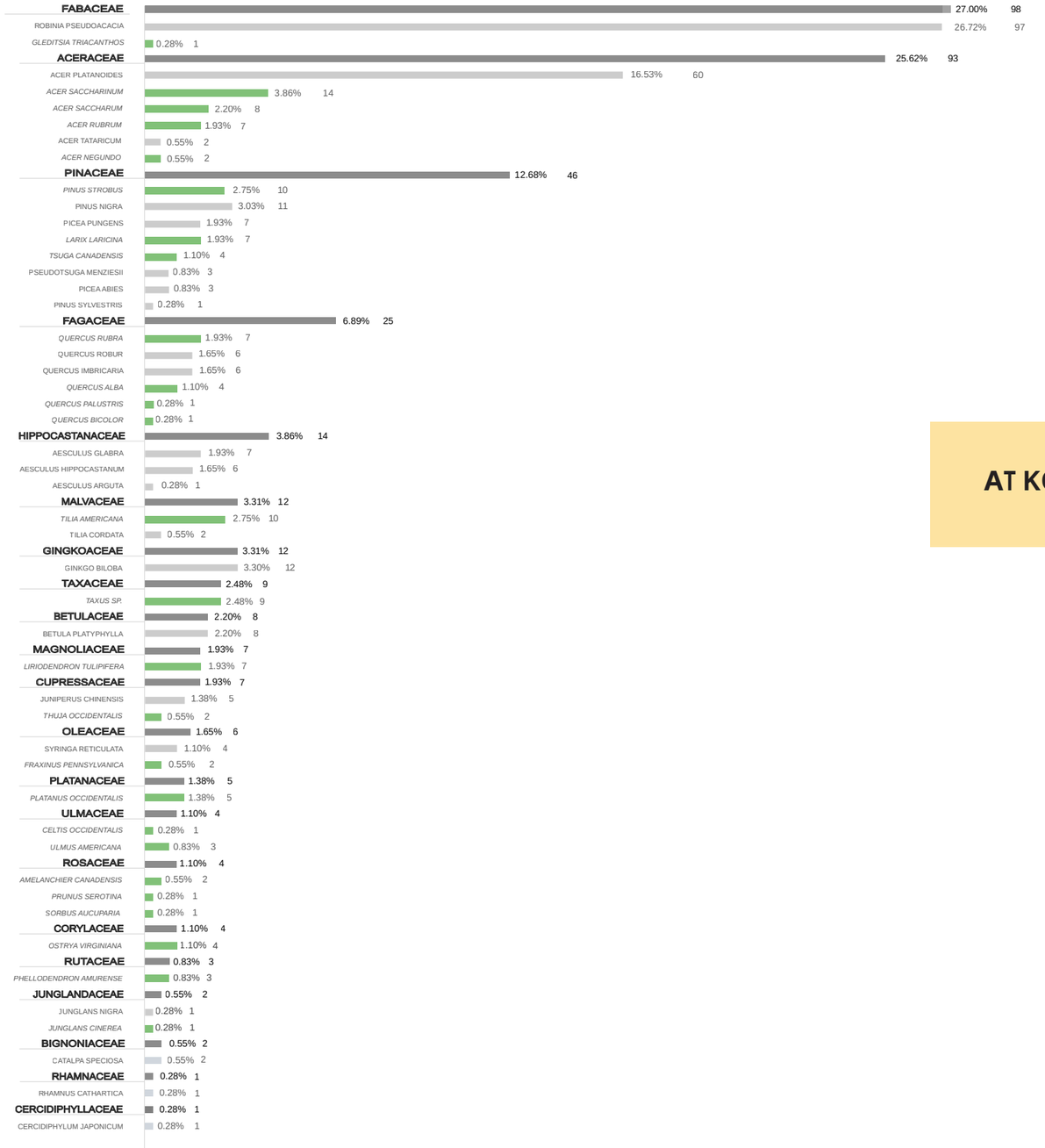
2024-0215

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION (OLD PLAN) - NORWAY MAPLE TREES

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

ANALYSIS | EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION - 117 NATIVE TREES OF 363 TOTAL TREES



AT KGP 32% OF TREES ARE NATIVE

** Tree quantities are based on Westmount's previous 5-year plan (2022)*

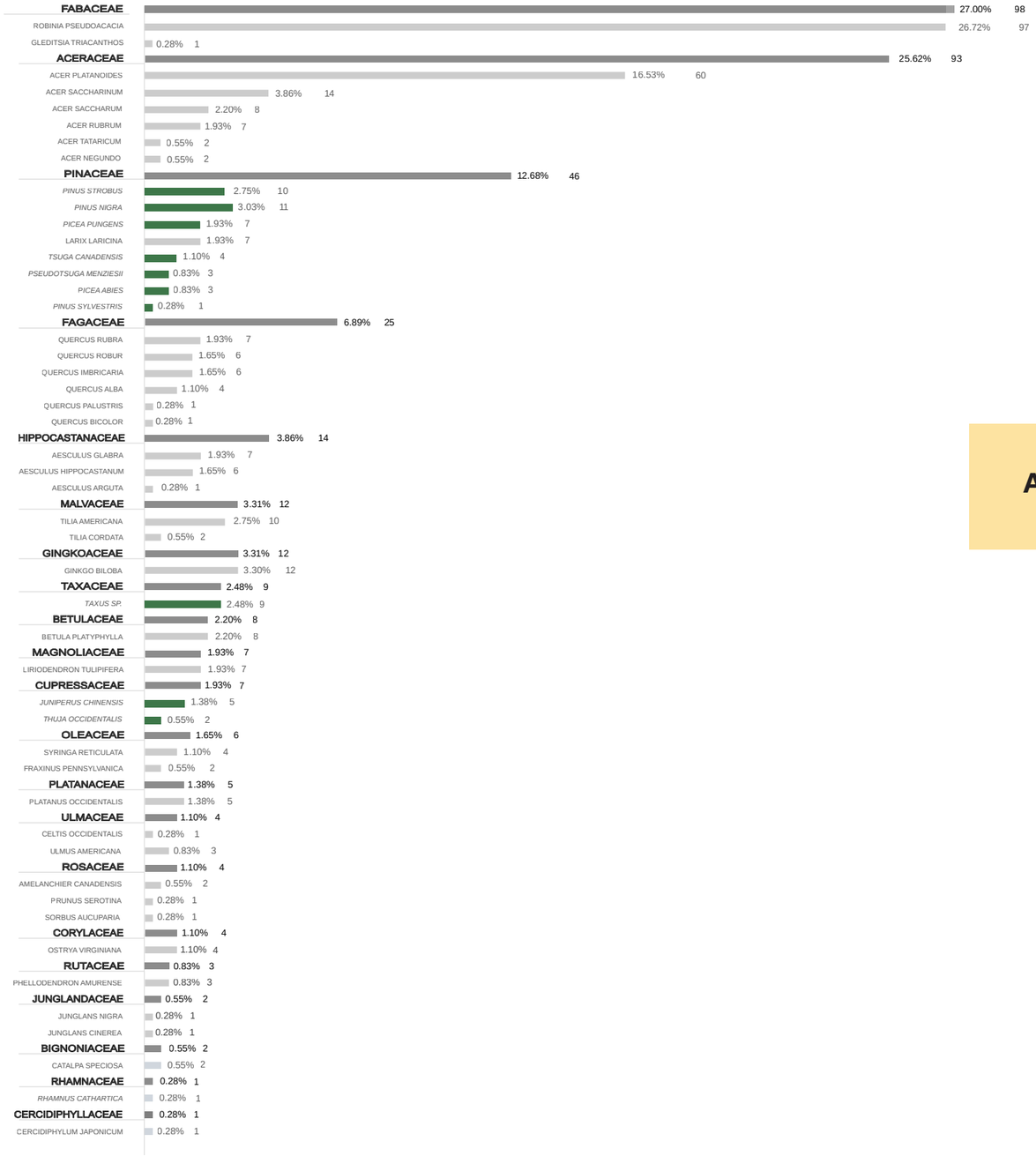
2024-0215

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION (OLD PLAN) - NATIVE SPECIES

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF
WESTMOUNT

ANALYSIS | EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION - 53 EVERGREEN TREES OF 363 TOTAL TREES



AT KGP 15% OF TREES ARE EVERGREEN

** Tree quantities are based on Westmount's previous 5-year plan (2022)*

2024-0215

ANALYSIS | EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION - 53 EVERGREEN TREES OF 363 TOTAL TREES

10-YEAR PLAN: 2034

2027

SPRING 2024

NOW — ALL SPECIES

FALL 2023

2022

Evergreen: 44

Evergreen_Newly Planted:11

** Tree quantities are based on Westmount's previous 5-year plan (2022)*

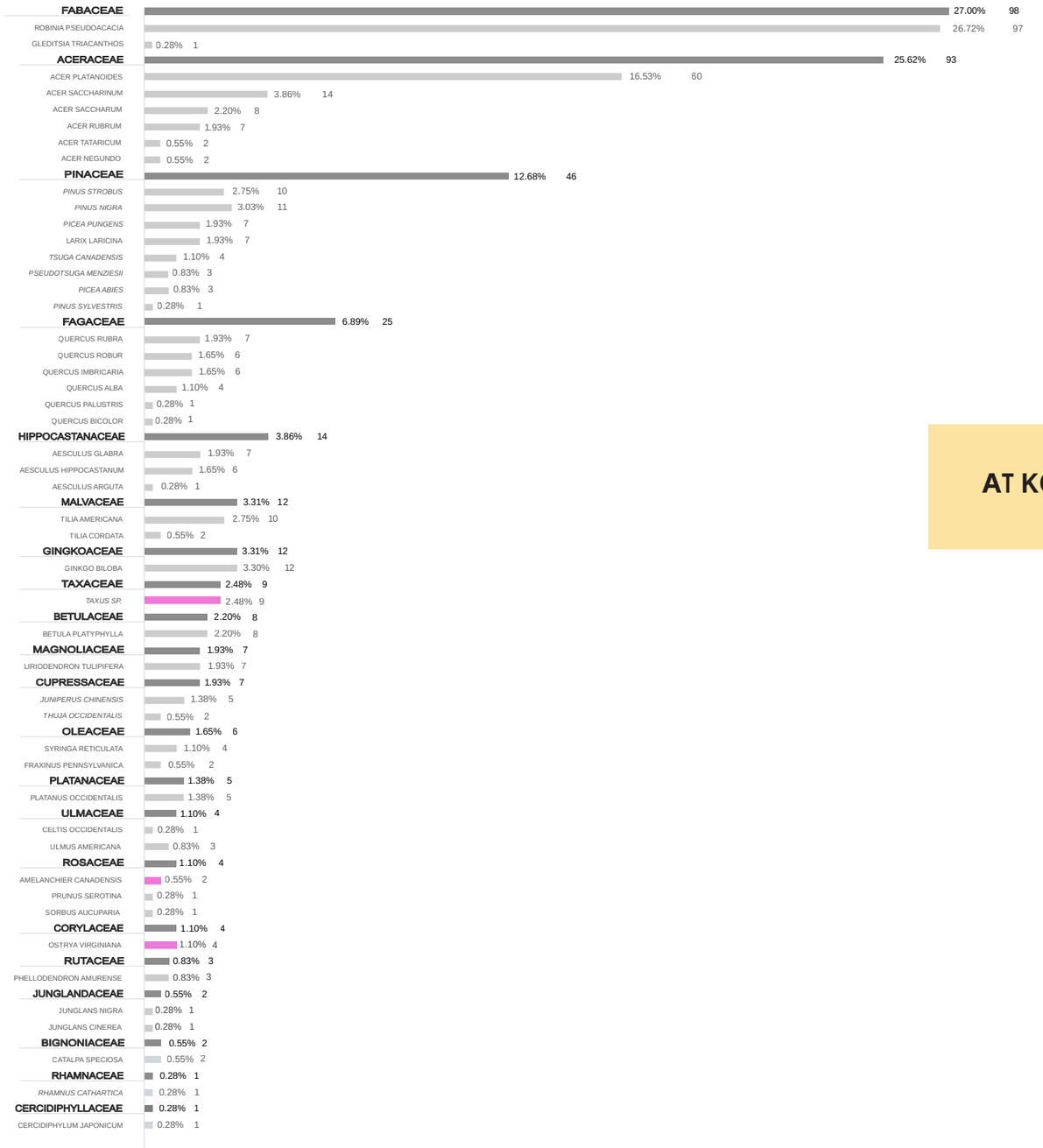
2024-0215

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION (OLD PLAN) - EVERGREEN TREES

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

ANALYSIS | EXISTING TREE COMPOSITION - 32 UNDERSTORY TREES OF 363 TOTAL TREES

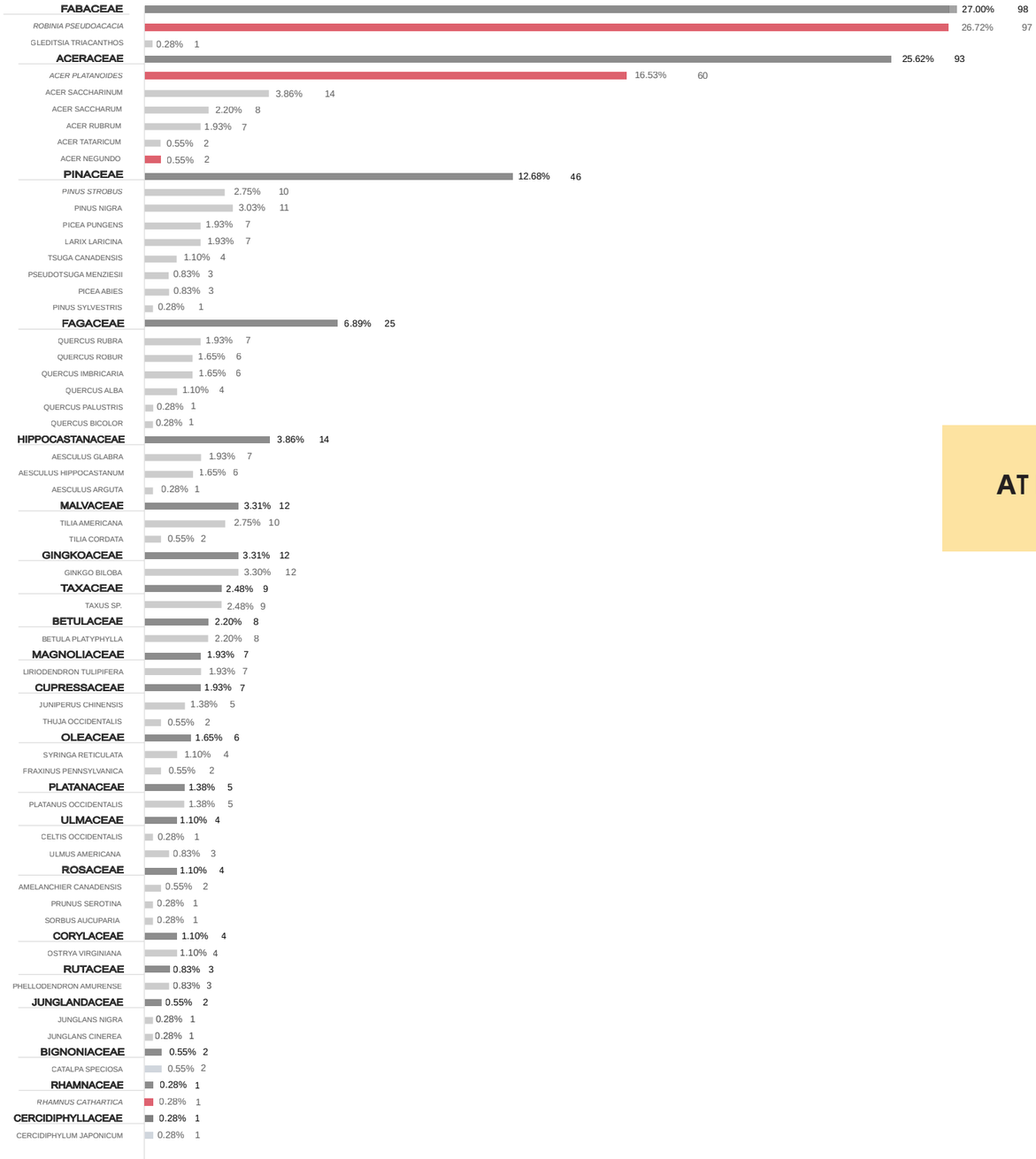


AT KGP 3% OF TREES ARE UNDERSTORY

** Tree quantities are based on Westmount's previous 5-year plan (2022)*

2024-0215

ANALYSIS | TREE COMPOSITION - 160 TREES ARE AN INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES



AT KGP 44% OF TREES ARE INVASIVE NON NATIVE

** Tree quantities are based on Westmount's previous 5-year plan (2022)*

2024-0215

First Nations -

Trail at southern boundary (Côte Saint-Antoine) through native forest

French Farmers - 1706 to 1845

Land clearance for farms

British Landowners - 1845 to 1927

-Estate kept intact with little development - 4 residences

-Used by local children, records of apple picking

City of Westmount - 1927 to present

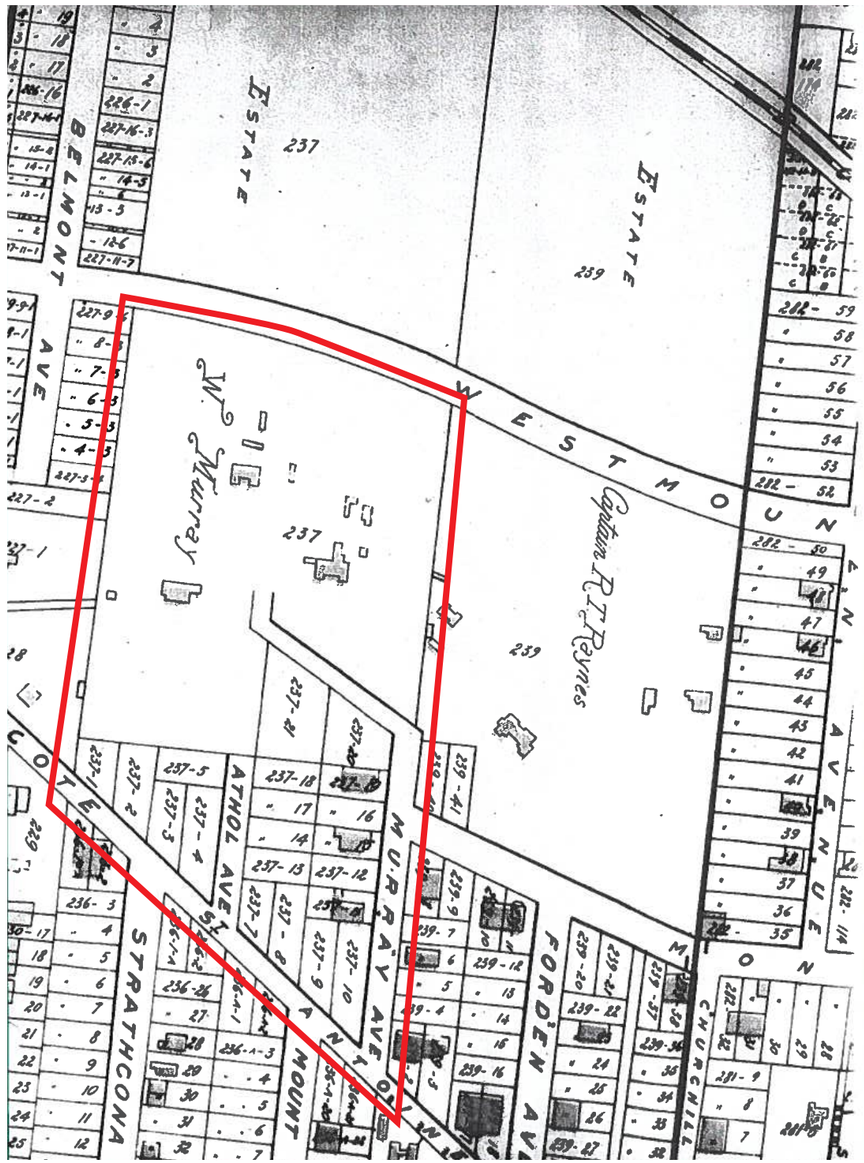
- Land becomes public park

- Murray and Lighthall families donate some of the land

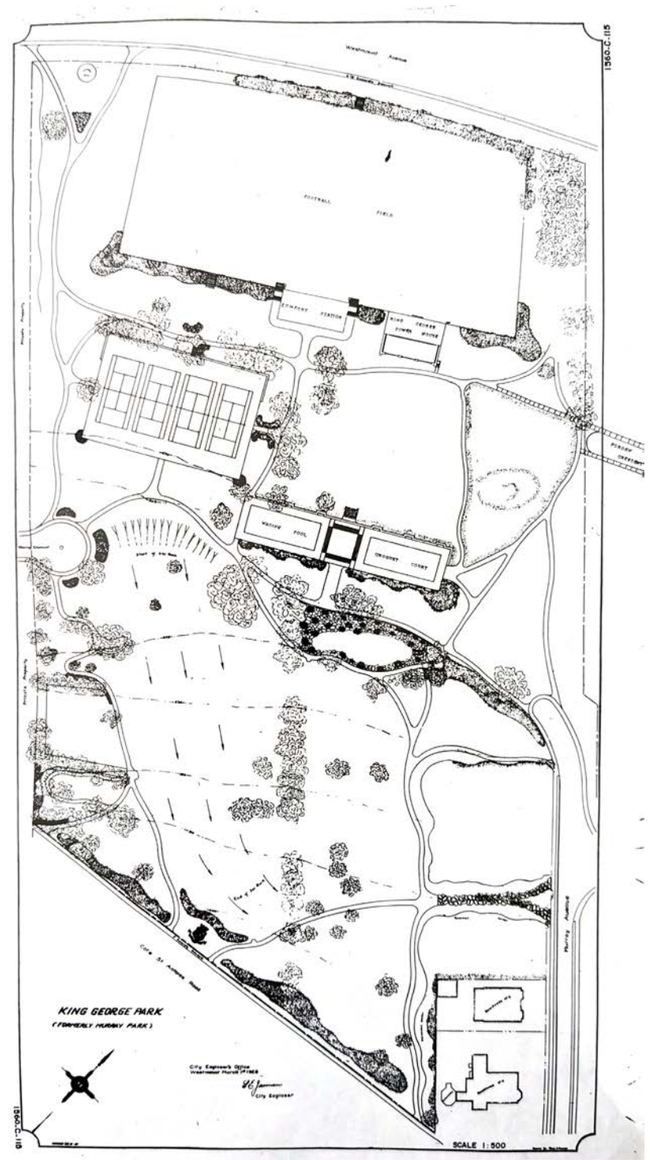
- Lighthall family request that robinia trees be kept

Source: Westmount Historical Association (WHA)

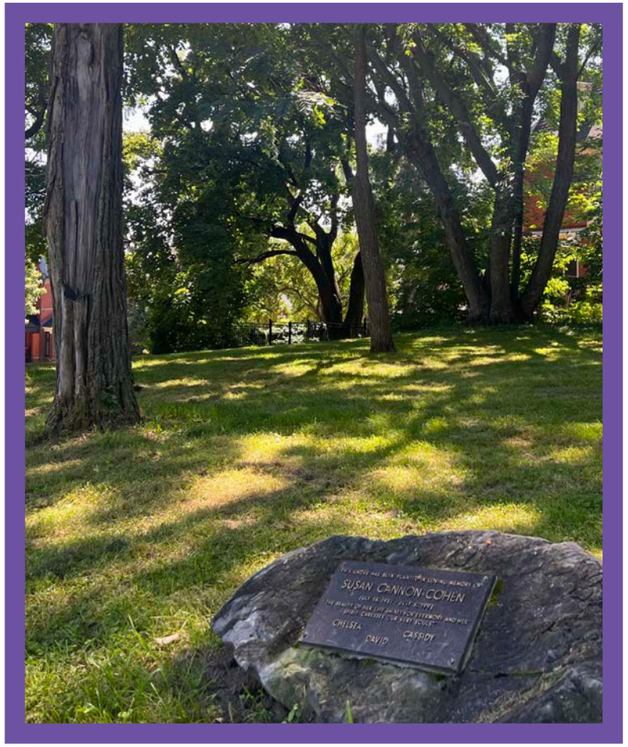
1913



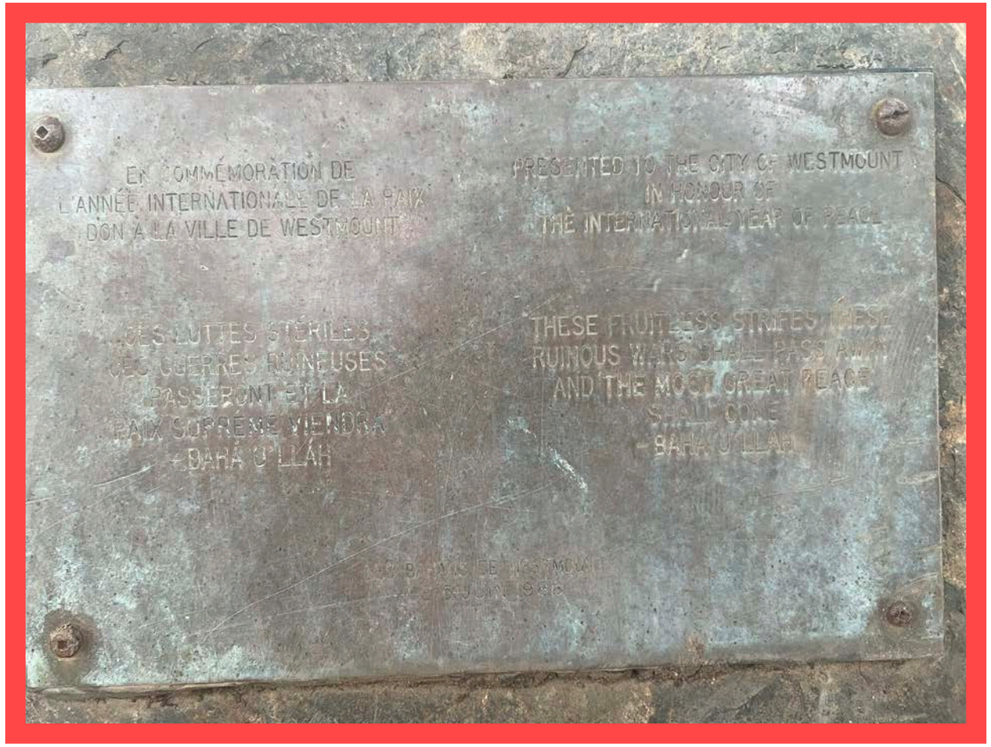
1928



2024-0215



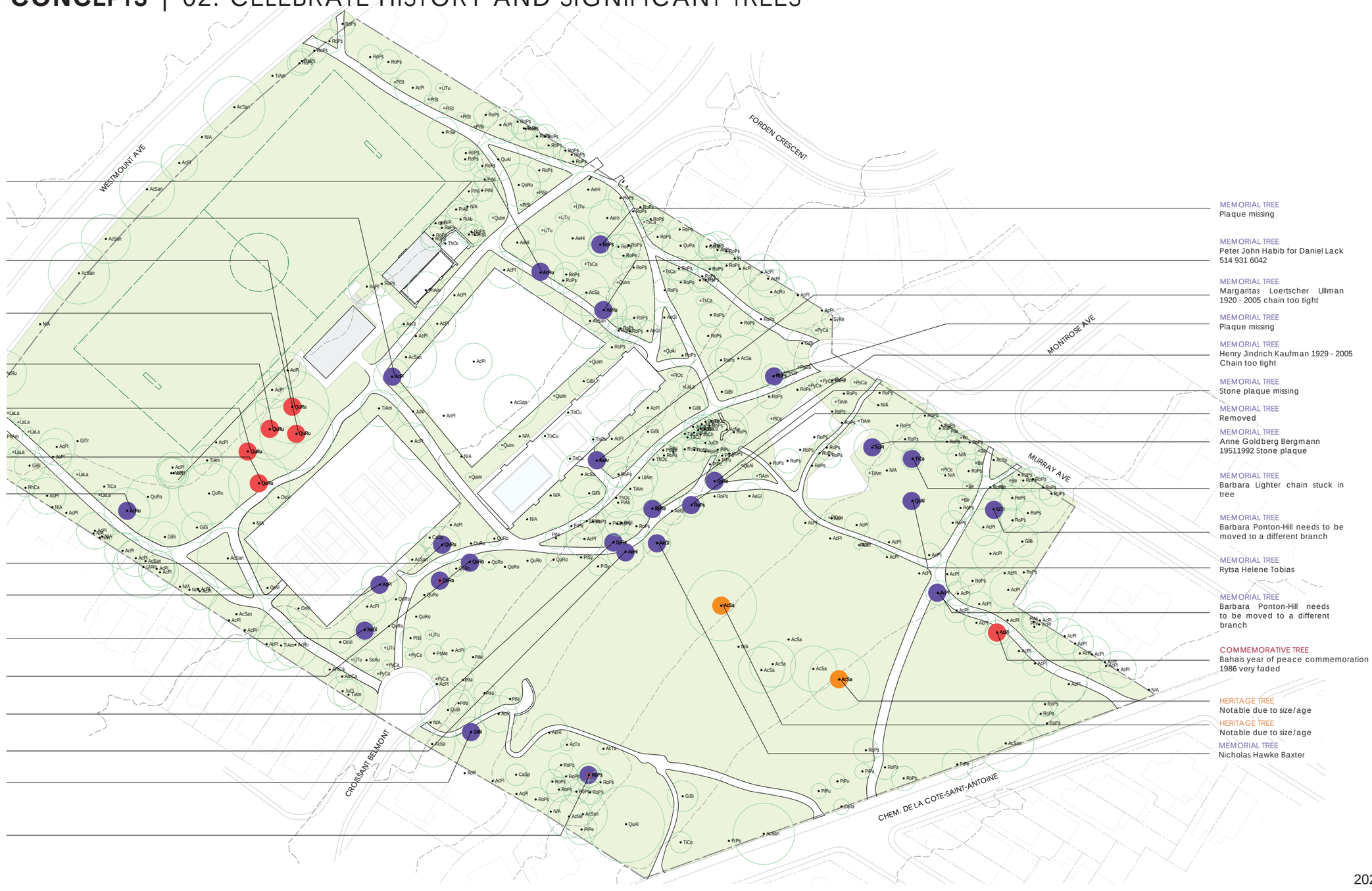
MEMORIAL TREES



COMMEMORATIVE TREES

HERITAGE TREES

GOALS & CONCEPTS | 02. CELEBRATE HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANT TREES



MEMORIAL TREE
Helene Robertson

MEMORIAL TREE
Muffin
19831994

COMMEMORATIVE TREE
Planted in 1937 by mayor and city council to celebrate coronation of George VI

COMMEMORATIVE TREE
Planted in 1937 by mayor and city council to celebrate coronation of George VI

COMMEMORATIVE TREE
Planted in 2023 by mayor and city council to celebrate coronation of Charles

COMMEMORATIVE TREE
Planted in 1937 by mayor and city council to celebrate coronation of George VI

COMMEMORATIVE TREE
Planted in 1937 by mayor and city council to celebrate coronation of George VI

MEMORIAL TREE
Susan Cohen Mermelstein 1950 - 1997

MEMORIAL TREE
Arnold Schrier 1923 - 2004

MEMORIAL TREE
Sirvart 2000

MEMORIAL TREE
Jack Palevsky 1925 - 2001. Removed Mar 3, 2022

MEMORIAL TREE
Craig James Watson
19882008

MEMORIAL TREE
L. Franck Moore. Plaque broken, waiting for response from wife

MEMORIAL TREE
Gavin Elbourne

MEMORIAL TREE
Louise 1998 Vibien family

MEMORIAL TREE
Susan Cannon Cohen 1951-1993. Whole grove is dedicated to her, but only the nearest tree is officially a memorial tree

MEMORIAL TREE
Plaque missing

MEMORIAL TREE
Peter John Habib for Daniel Lack
514 931 6042

MEMORIAL TREE
Margaritas Loertscher Ullman
1920 - 2005 chain too tight

MEMORIAL TREE
Plaque missing

MEMORIAL TREE
Henry Jindrich Kaufman 1929 - 2005
Chain too tight

MEMORIAL TREE
Stone plaque missing

MEMORIAL TREE
Removed

MEMORIAL TREE
Anne Goldberg Bergmann
19511992 Stone plaque

MEMORIAL TREE
Barbara Lighter chain stuck in tree

MEMORIAL TREE
Barbara Ponton-Hill needs to be moved to a different branch

MEMORIAL TREE
Rytsa Helene Tobias

MEMORIAL TREE
Barbara Ponton-Hill needs to be moved to a different branch

COMMEMORATIVE TREE
Bahais year of peace commemoration
1986 very faded

HERITAGE TREE
Notable due to size/age

HERITAGE TREE
Notable due to size/age

MEMORIAL TREE
Nicholas Hawke Baxter

2024-0215

GOALS & CONCEPTS- CELEBRATE HISTORY - SIGNIFICANT TREES

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF
WESTMOUNT

OLMSTED'S TOOLKIT FOR STRUCTURING EXPERIENCE WITH TREES

Specimen Tree in Open Area

Standalone specimen trees are planted for the enjoyment of their beauty and unique character throughout the park. Their presence also brings shade and scale
to vast open spaces.

Source: Franklin Park Action Plan Boston Parks & Recreation Department | 2022

OLMSTED'S TOOLKIT FOR STRUCTURING EXPERIENCE WITH TREES

Groupings & Groves

Groups of multiple trees frame open views across parks. They also helped to differentiate foreground from background, giving a sense of scale to these large open areas.

Source: Franklin Park Action Plan Boston Parks & Recreation Department | 2022

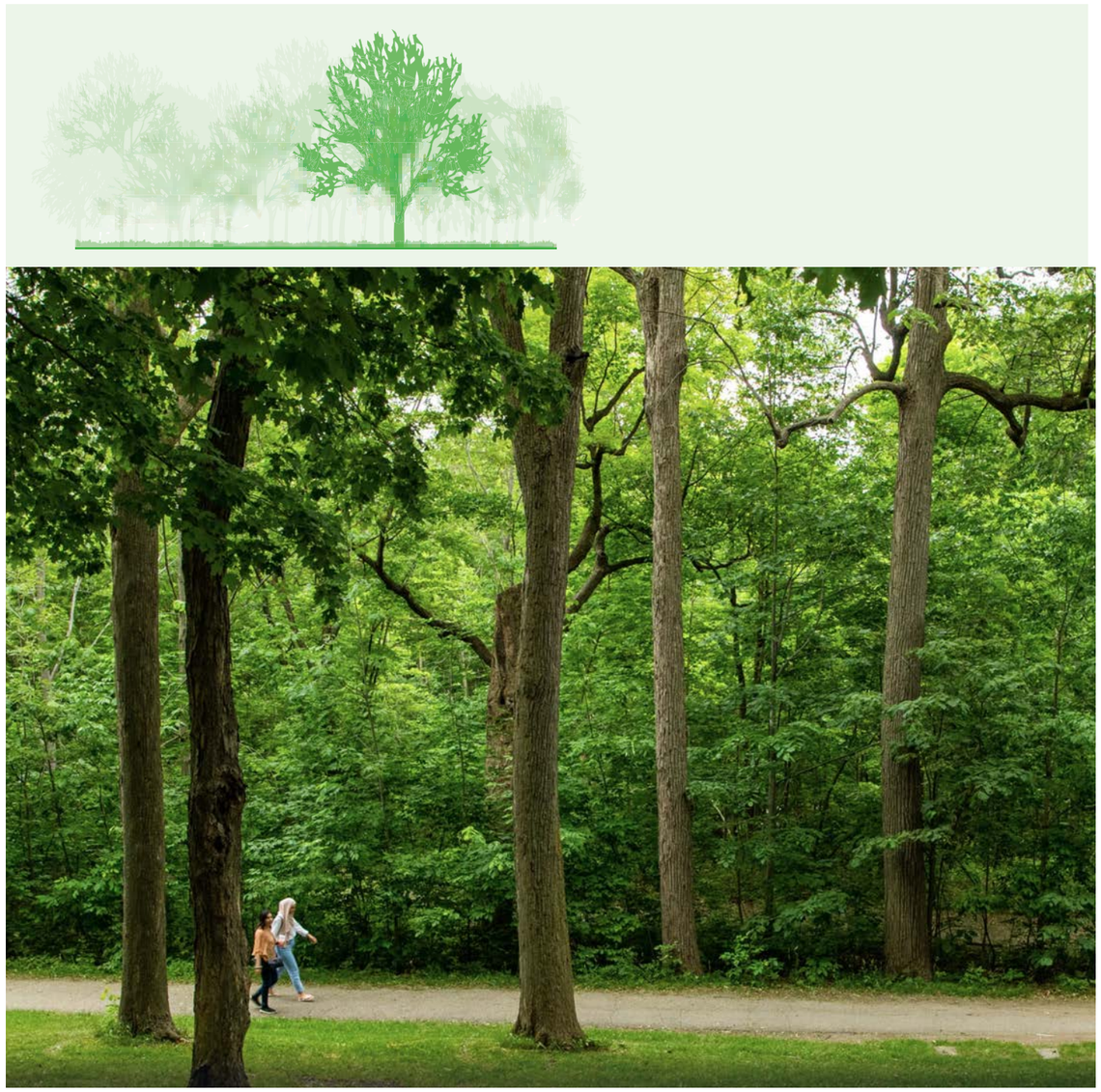
OLMSTED'S TOOLKIT FOR STRUCTURING EXPERIENCE WITH TREES

Lines & Allée

More purposeful planting of canopy allées edge significant promenades, separating modes of travel, and providing both important shade and a sense of order and formality.

Source: Franklin Park Action Plan Boston Parks & Recreation Department | 2022

OLMSTED'S TOOLKIT FOR STRUCTURING EXPERIENCE WITH TREES

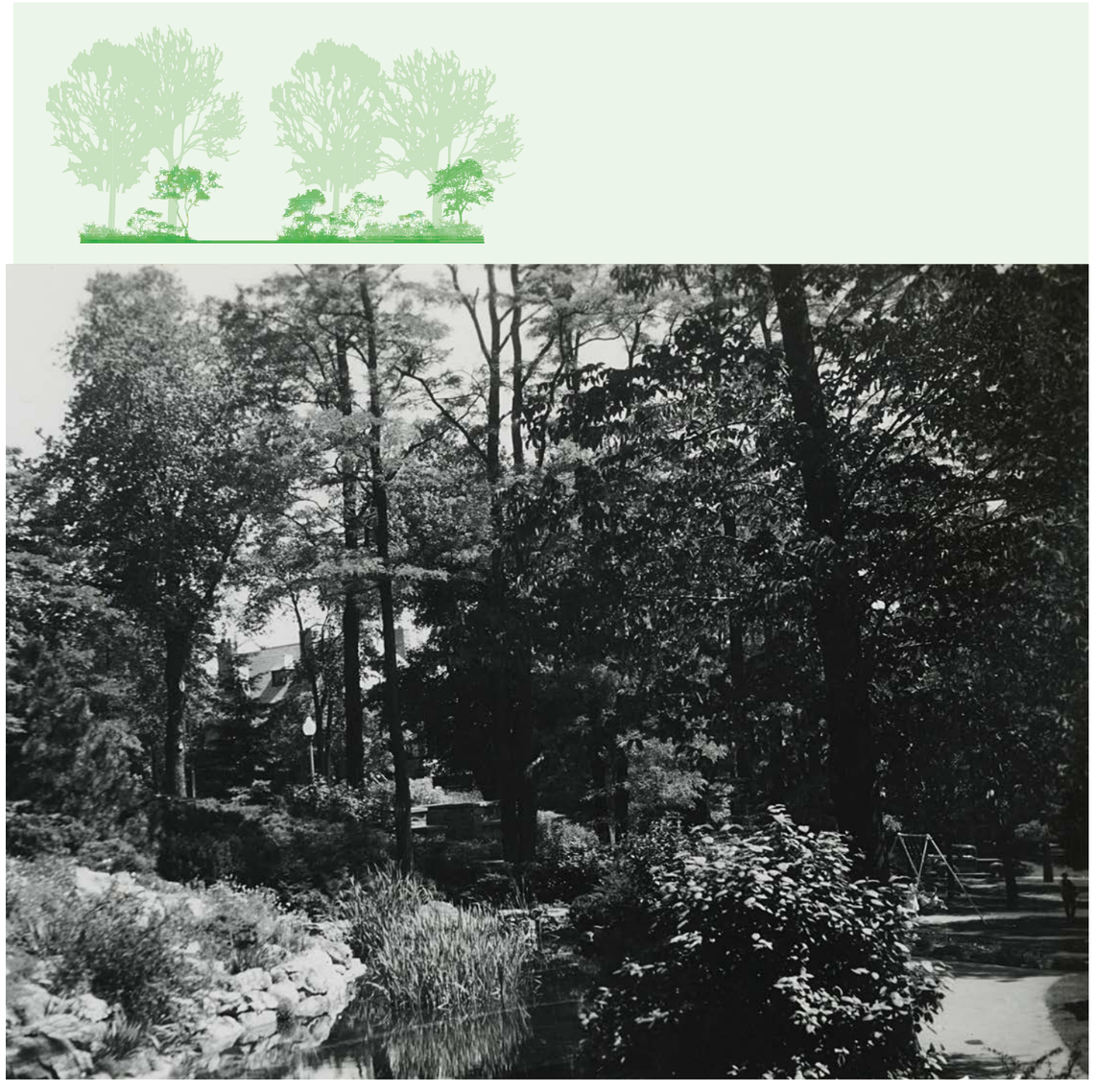


Woodlands

Much of the woodlands are purposefully planted, though their arrangement is more natural and included an understory layer. They provided contrast and backdrop to the central open meadow and created an immersive and shaded separation between the park and the city.

Source: Franklin Park Action Plan Boston Parks & Recreation Department | 2022

OLMSTED'S TOOLKIT FOR STRUCTURING EXPERIENCE WITH TREES



Understory Trees & Shrubs

This layer of planting is typically ornamental, herbaceous and often had a flowering component. Large drifts of understory plants added both seasonal interest and a more intimate sense of enclosure, and further evoked the New England landscape character.

Source: Franklin Park Action Plan Boston Parks & Recreation Department | 2022

GOALS & CONCEPTS | 03. MAINTAIN AND RESTORE VIEWS

2024-0215

GOALS & CONCEPTS - DESIGN / TREE SPATIAL IMPROVEMENT - VIEWS + GATEWAYS

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF
WESTMOUNT

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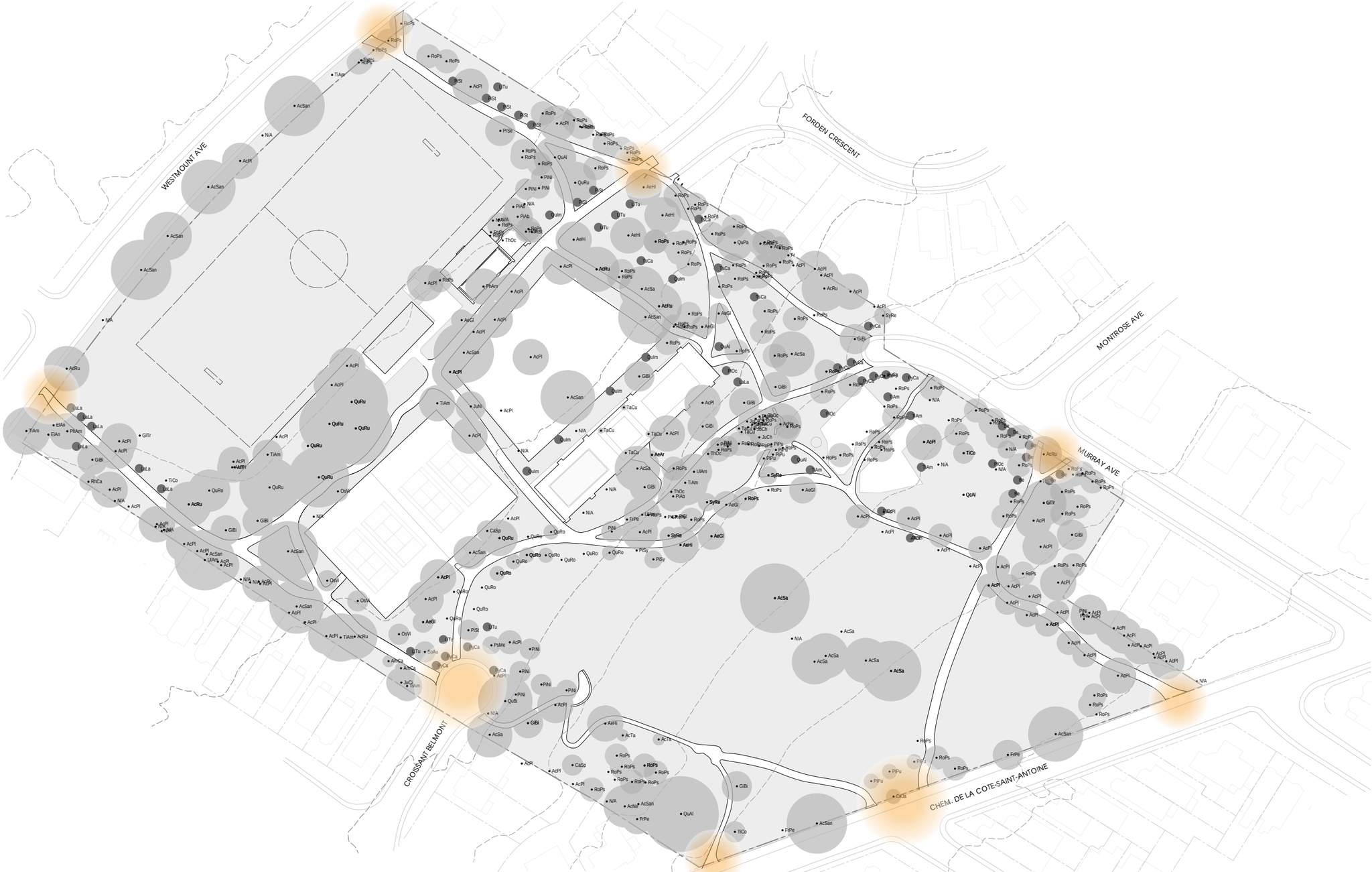
2024-0215

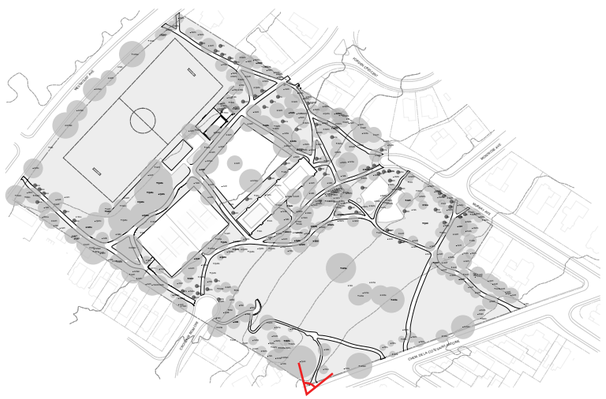
GOALS & CONCEPTS | 03. FRAME VIEWS OF PARK AT ENTRANCES AND GATEWAYS



2024-0215

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF
WESTMOUNT



2024-0215

CRITIQUE OF 2022 TREE PLANTING

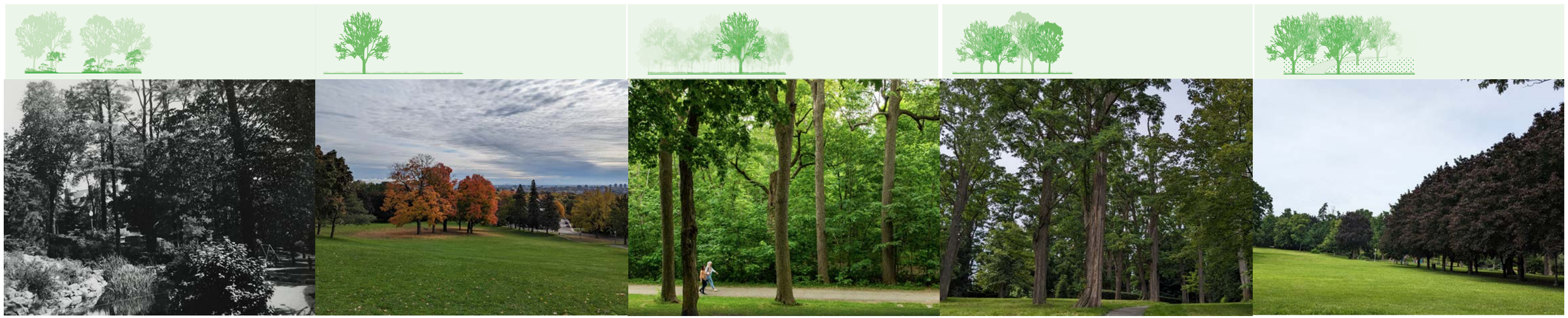
2024-0215

GOALS & CONCEPTS - CRITIQUE OF 2022 TREE PLANTING

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

OLMSTED'S TOOLKIT FOR STRUCTURING EXPERIENCE WITH TREES



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Groupings & Groves

Groups of multiple trees framed open views across the park's rolling meadow. They also helped to differentiate foreground from background, giving a sense of scale to these large open areas.

Lines & Allée

More purposeful planting of canopy allées edge significant promenades, separating modes of travel, and providing both important shade and a sense of order and formality.

Source: Franklin Park Action Plan Boston Parks & Recreation Department | 2022

PROPOSED TREE PLANTING STRATEGY

LEGEND

- ARRIVAL POINTS & VIEWS
- ALLÉE
- GROVE
- WOODLAND
- SPECIMEN

N

10 20 30 40 m

2024-0215

GOALS & CONCEPTS - PROPOSAL

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF
WESTMOUNT

OVERALL TREE MASTERPLAN

TREE SCHEDULE

Conifers to transplant:

LaLa	Larix laricina	7
PiSt	Pinus strobus	7
TsCa	Tsuga canadensis	4

Deciduous trees to transplant:

BePl	Betula platyphilla 'Fargo	8
LiTu	Liriodendron tulipifera	6
PlOc	Platanus occidentalis	2
QuIm	Quercus Imbricaria	1

New trees*:

C	Conifer *	+/- 55
D	Deciduous *	+/- 65
U	Understory *	+/- 110
RoPs	Robinia pseudoacacia **	13
AcSa	Acer saccharum	2
GiBi	Ginkgo biloba	3

This long term plan assumes the progressive replacement of 65 existing declining trees such as columnar oaks, and invasive trees such as Norway maple.

* Tree species to be determined based on guidelines set fourth in the masterplan

** Successional trees grown from on-site saplings

2024-0215

OVERALL MASTERPLAN

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF
WESTMOUNT

2024 PROPOSED TREE PLANTING & RELOCATION | CONCEPT DESIGN

TREE SCHEDULE

New tree *	+/- 40
Robinia regrowth**	6
Betula platyphylla relocation	4
Betula platyphilla 'Fargo relocation	8
Larix laricina relocation	7
Liriodendron tulipifera relocation	6
Pinus strobus relocation relocation	7
Plantanus occidentalis relocation	2
Tsuga canadensis relocation	1

* Tree species to be determined based on guidelines set fourth in the masterplan

** Successional trees grown from on-site saplings

Planting plan is subject to change following guidelines set fourth in this masterplan.

2024-0216

2024 PLANTING : NEW TREE AND RELOCATION CONCEPT PLAN

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF
WESTMOUNT

PROPOSED TREE SELECTION - LARGE CANOPY TREES

01.

02.

03.

04.

01. Juglandaceae : *Carya ovata* (Shagbark Hickory)
02. Malvaceae *: Tilia americana* (Linden)
03. Betulaceae : *Betula alleghaniensis (*Yellow Birch)
04. Ulmaceae : *Ulmus americana* (White Elm)

Bignoniaceae : *Catalpa speciosa* (Northern Catalpa)
Fagaceae : *Quercus palustris* (Pin Oak)
Juglandaceae : *Juglans cinerea* (Butternut)
Aceraceae : *Acer rubrum* (Red Maple)
Aceraceae : *Acer saccharum* (Sugar Maple)
Betulaceae : *Betula lenta* (Sweet Birch)
Magnoliaceae : *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Tulip Tree)
Fagaceae : *Quercus alba* (White Oak)
Fagaceae : *Quercus rubra* (Red Oak)
Fagaceae : *Quercus bicolor* (Swamp white Oak)

2024-0215

PROPOSED SELECTION MEDIUM CANOPY TREES

01.

02.

03.

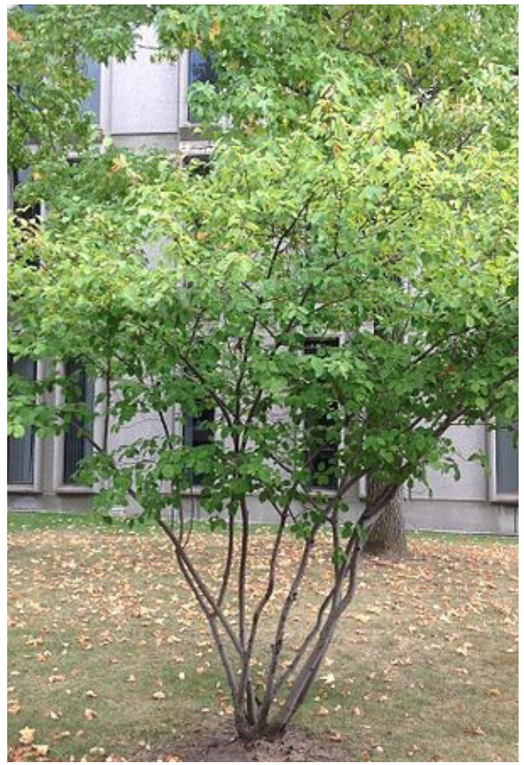
04.

01. Cannabaceae : *Celtis occidentalis* (Hackberry)
02. Betulaceae *: Betula papyrifera* (Paperbark Birch)
03. Coryloideae : *Carpinus caroliniana* (Hornbeam)
04. Hippocastanaceae : *Aesculus glabra* (Buckeye)

Coryloideae : *Ostrya virginiana* (Ironwood)
Betulaceae : *Alnus incana* (Grey Alder)

PROPOSED TREE SELECTION - UNDERSTORY & FLOWERING TREES

01.



02.

03.

04.

01. Cornaceae : *Cornus alternifolia* (Pagoda Dogwood)
02. Rosaceae *: Amelanchier laevis* (Serviceberry)
03. Leguminosae : *Cercis canadensis* (Eastern Redbud)
04. Rosaceae : *Crataegus crus-galli* (hawthorn)

Hamamelidaceae : *Hamamelis virginiana* (Witchhazel)
Rosaceae : *Prunus nigra* (Canadian Plum)
Rosaceae : *Prunus serotina* (Black Cherry)
Rosaceae : *Malus domestica* (Crabapple)
Caprifoliaceae : *Viburnum lentago* (Nannyberry)
Rosaceae : *Cratagegus mollis* (Downy Hawthorn)

2024-0215

PROPOSED TREE SELECTION - CONIFER TREES

01.

02.

03.

04.

01. Cupressaceae : *Juniperus virginiana* (Eastern Red Cedar)
02. Pinaceae *: Picea glauca* (White Spruce)
03. Pinaceae : *Abies concolor* (White Fir)
04. Pinaceae *: Tsuga canadensis* (Eastern Hemlock)

Pinaceae : *Picea rubens* (Red Spruce)
Pinaceae : *Pinus banksiana* (Jack Pine)
Pinaceae : *Pinus resinosa* (Red Pine)
Pinaceae : *Pinus strobus* (White Pine)
Pinaceae : *Tsuga canadensis* (Canadian Hemlock)
Cupressaceae : *Juniperus virginiana* (Virginian Juniper)
Cupressaceae : *Thuja occidentalis* (Eastern White Cedar)
Larix laracea

PROPOSED SELECTION OF SHRUBS FOR MASS PLANTING

01.

02.

03.

04.

01. Ericaceae : *Vaccinium corymbosum* (Blueberry)
02. Anacardiaceae : *Rhus aromatica* (Sumac)
03. Cornaceae : *Cornus sericea* (Red Twig Dogwood)
04. Aquifoliaceae : *Ilex verticillata* (Winterberry)

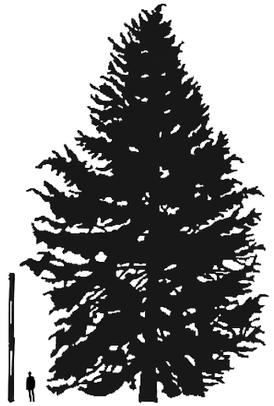
Ericaceae : *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (Bearberry)
Adoxaceae : *Viburnum dentatum* (Arrowwood)

2024-0215

TREE GROUPINGS | NATIVE WOODLAND EDGE

TREE GROUPINGS | NATIVE WOODLAND EDGE EVERGREEN TREES

Canadian hemlock I Pruche du Canada
Tsuga canadensis



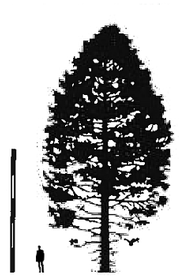
Exposure

Sun in partial shade. Prefers shaded situations

Soil

Rich, fresh and well drained. pH slightly acidic

Eastern white cedar I Cèdre
Thuja occidentalis



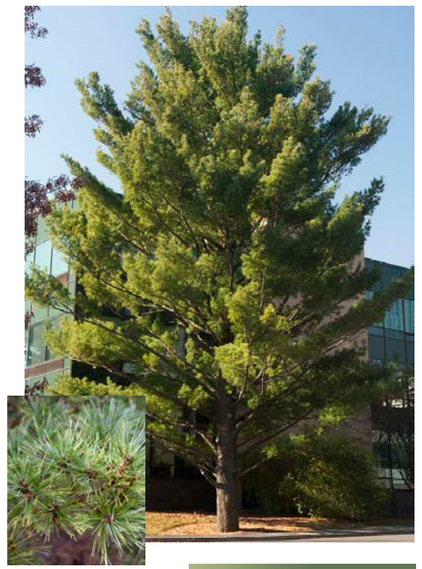
Exposure

Full sun to light shade

Soil

More or less rich, neutral, wet, but heavy or light indifferently

White pine I Pin blanc
Pinus strobus



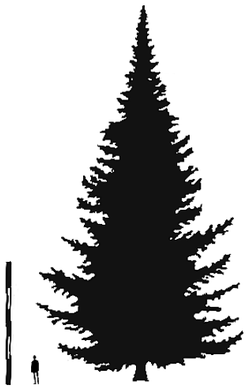
Exposure

Half shade sun

Soil

Rich, drained, medium humidity. pH acid

Balsam fir I Sapin baumier
Abies balsamea



Exposure

Full sun in mid shade

Soil

Rich, light, loose or heavy regardless. pH acid with moist soil

2024-0215

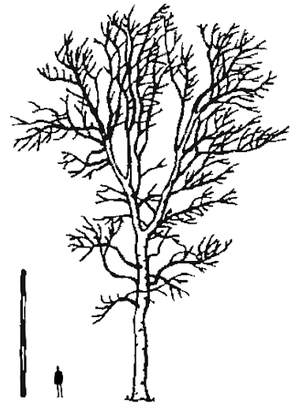
PLANT IMAGES - NATIVE FOREST COMPOSITION

KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF WESTMOUNT

TREE GROUPINGS | NATIVE WOODLAND DECIDUOUS TREES

Paper Birch I Bouleau à papier
Betula papyrifera



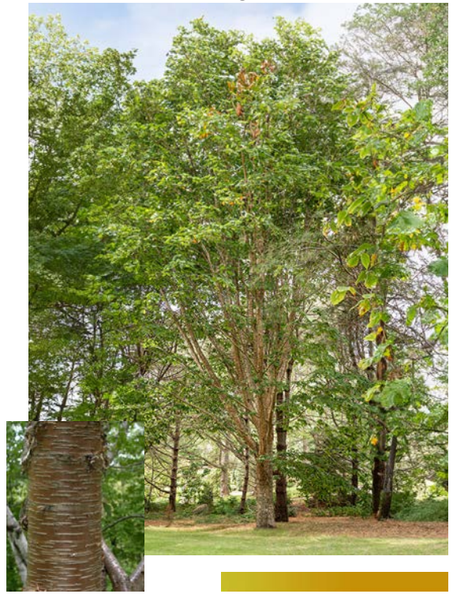
Exposure

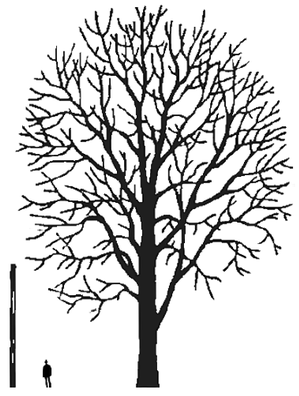
Preference for full sun

Soil

Sandy, poor, slightly acidic pH, and moist soil

Yellow birch I Bouleau jaune
Betula alleghaniensis





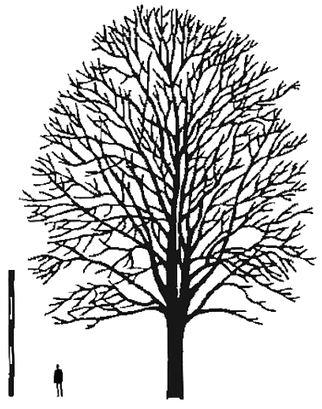
Exposure

Full sun in mid shade

Soil

Rich, heavy or light regardless. pH alkaline

Red Maple I Érable rouge
Acer rubrum



Exposure

Preference for full sun

Soil

Rich, moist and slightly acidic pH. Poorly supports alkaline soils

Hornbeam I Charme
Carpinus caroliniana

Exposure

Full sun to partial shade

Soil

Rich, fresh and well drained. pH slightly acidic

2024-0215

TREE GROUPINGS | NATIVE WOODLAND UNDESTORY TREES

Canadian serviceberry I Amélanchier
Amelanchier canadensis 'ballerina'

Exposure

Full sun to partial shade

Soil

Rich, fresh and well drained. pH slightly acid

Pagoda dogwood I Cornouiller à feuilles alternes
Cornus alternifolia

Exposure

Middle shade, but supports the sun if the soil is wet

Soil

Rich, fresh and well drained with slightly acidic pH

Striped maple I Érable
Acer pennsylvanicum

Exposure

Half shade to complete shade

Soil

Rich and humiferous, fresh and well drained. pH acid

Nannyberry I Alisier
Viburnum lentago

Exposure

Full sun to half shade

Soil

Rich and moist, indifferent to pH types

2024-0215

PLANT IMAGES - NATIVE FOREST COMPOSITION

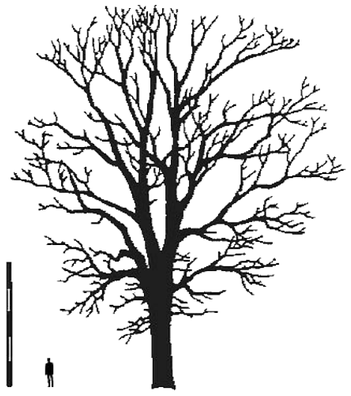
KING GEORGE PARK - TREE MASTERPLAN
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

VILLE DE | CITY OF
WESTMOUNT

TREE GROUPINGS | FORDEN GATEWAY

***RECOMMENDATION**:*
SPECIFY TREE GROUPINGS OF 3-5 SPECIES TO DISTINGUISH UNIQUE AREAS OF THE PARK

Black locust I Robinier
Robinia pseudoacacia



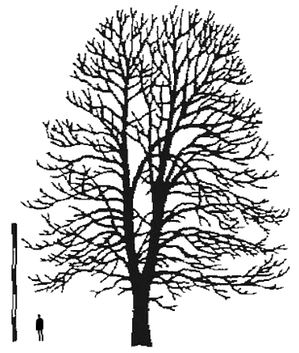
Exposure

Preference for full sun

Soil

Fertile, adapts to all types of soils. Average humidity

Horsechestnut I Marronnier
Aesculus hippocastanum



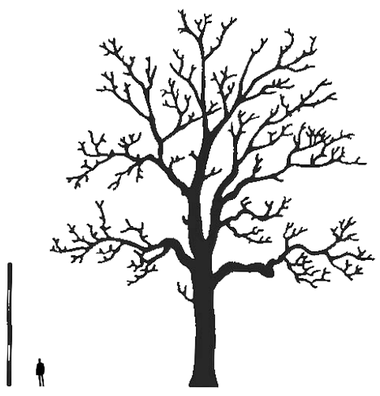
Exposure

Full sun to light shade

Soil

Rich, deep, drained. pH neutral. Average humidity

Red oak I Chêne rouge
Quercus rubra



Exposure

Preference for full sun

Soil

Non calcareous, drained, pH slightly acidic.
Medium humidity

2024-0215

TREE GROUPINGS | STREET TREES

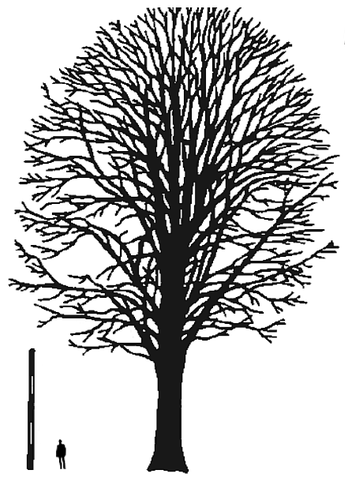
Basswood I Tilleul
Tilia americana

Hackberry I Micocoulier
Celtis occidentalis

White elm I Orme
Ulmus americana

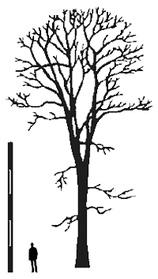
Silver maple I Érable argenté
Acer saccharinum

***RECOMMENDATION**: SPECIFY BROAD CANOPY TREES THAT ARE RESISTENT TO POLLUTION. FAVOUR NATIVE SPECIES*



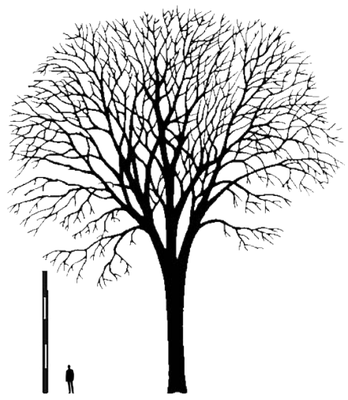
Exposure
Full sin in mid shade

Soil
Deep, rich and moist; adapts to all soil types



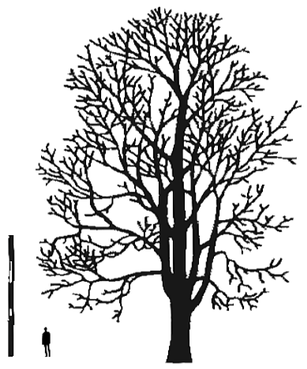
Exposure
Full sun to light shade

Soil
Rich and rather moist soil. Supports all types of pH.
Average compaction tolerance



Exposure
Tolerates shade but grows better in full sun

Soil
Sandy or gravelly, wet and well drained



Exposure
Full sin in mid shade

Soil
Adapts to all types. Preference for neutral pH and moist soil

2024-0215

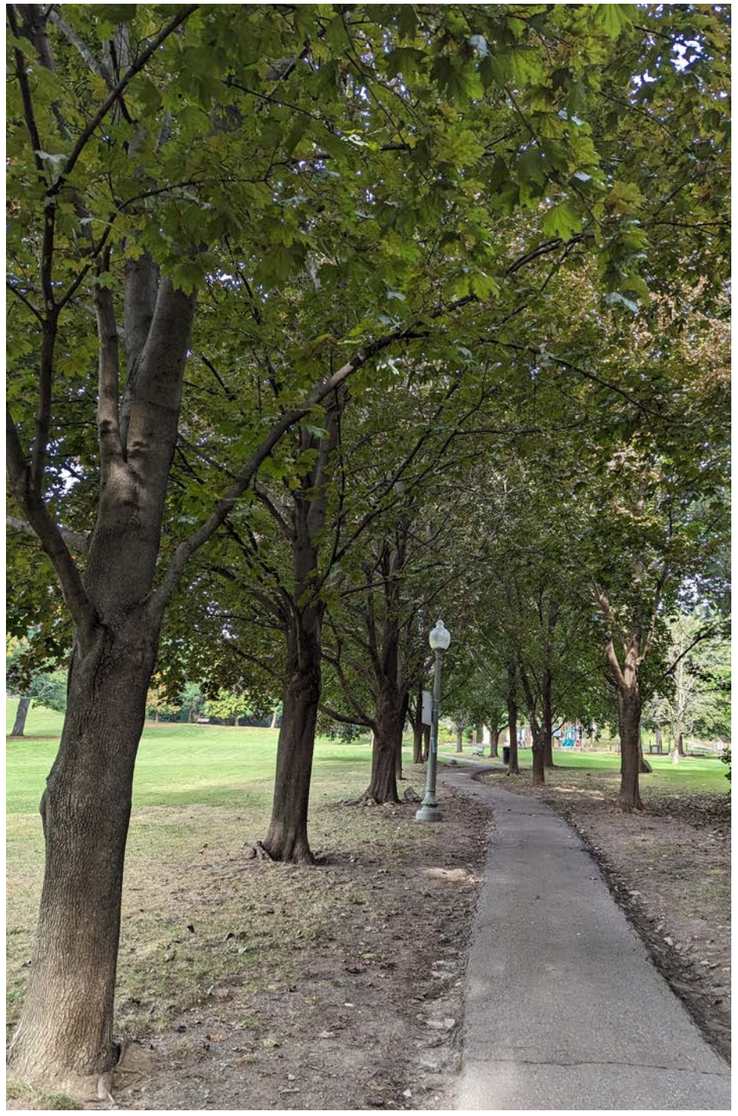
PLANT IMAGES - NATIVE SPECIES FOR STREET TREES (PARTIAL LIST)

VILLE DE | CITY OF
WESTMOUNT

r.c

***RECOMMENDATION**:*
IMMEDIATE REPLANTING OF MISSING STREET TREES

***RECOMMENDATION**:*
LIMIT TREES PLANTED IN ROWS TO SPECIFIED AREAS



***RECOMMENDATION**:*
PRESERVE AND REGENERATE ICONIC GROUPING OF SUGAR MAPLES.
PLANT NEW SUGAR MAPLES IMMEDIATELY TO ENSURE THEIR PRESENCE IN PERPETUITY.

image resource: https://collections.musee-mccord-stewart.ca/en/search/westmount%20park

***RECOMMENDATION**:*
MANAGE ROBINIA GROVES TO MAINTAIN 97 TREES; ALLOWING SUCCER GROWTH IN DEFINED AREAS TO ACHIEVE A HEALTHY AGE DISTRIBUTION.

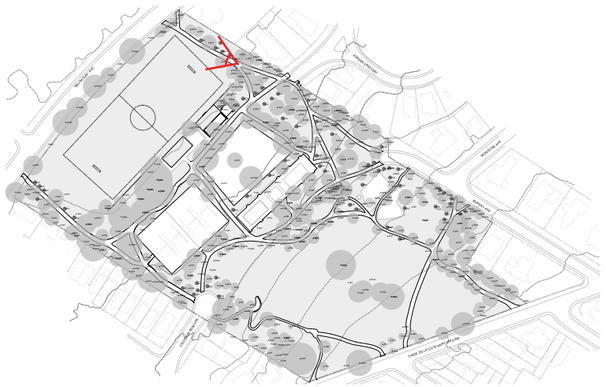
MAINTAIN CLEAR VIEWS IN GROVES, FREE OF EVERGREEN TREES AND HEDGES.

OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS | ATHLETIC FIELD

***RECOMMENDATION**:*
ADD LARGE SPECIMEN CANOPY TREES AROUND PERIMETER TO IMPROVE CHARACTER OF PLACE AND PROVIDE SHADE.

OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS | NEWLY PLANTED WHITE PINES

***RECOMMENDATION**:*
RELOCATE WHITE PINES FURTHER FROM THE PATH AND WITH AN APPROPRIATE SPACING THAT ANTICIPATES THEIR SIZE AT MATURITY. DO NOT PLANT IN ROWS.



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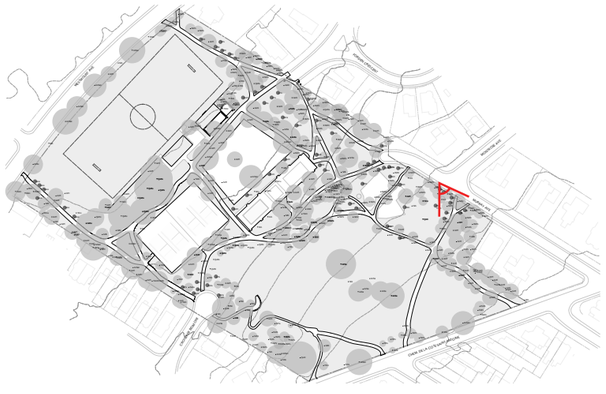
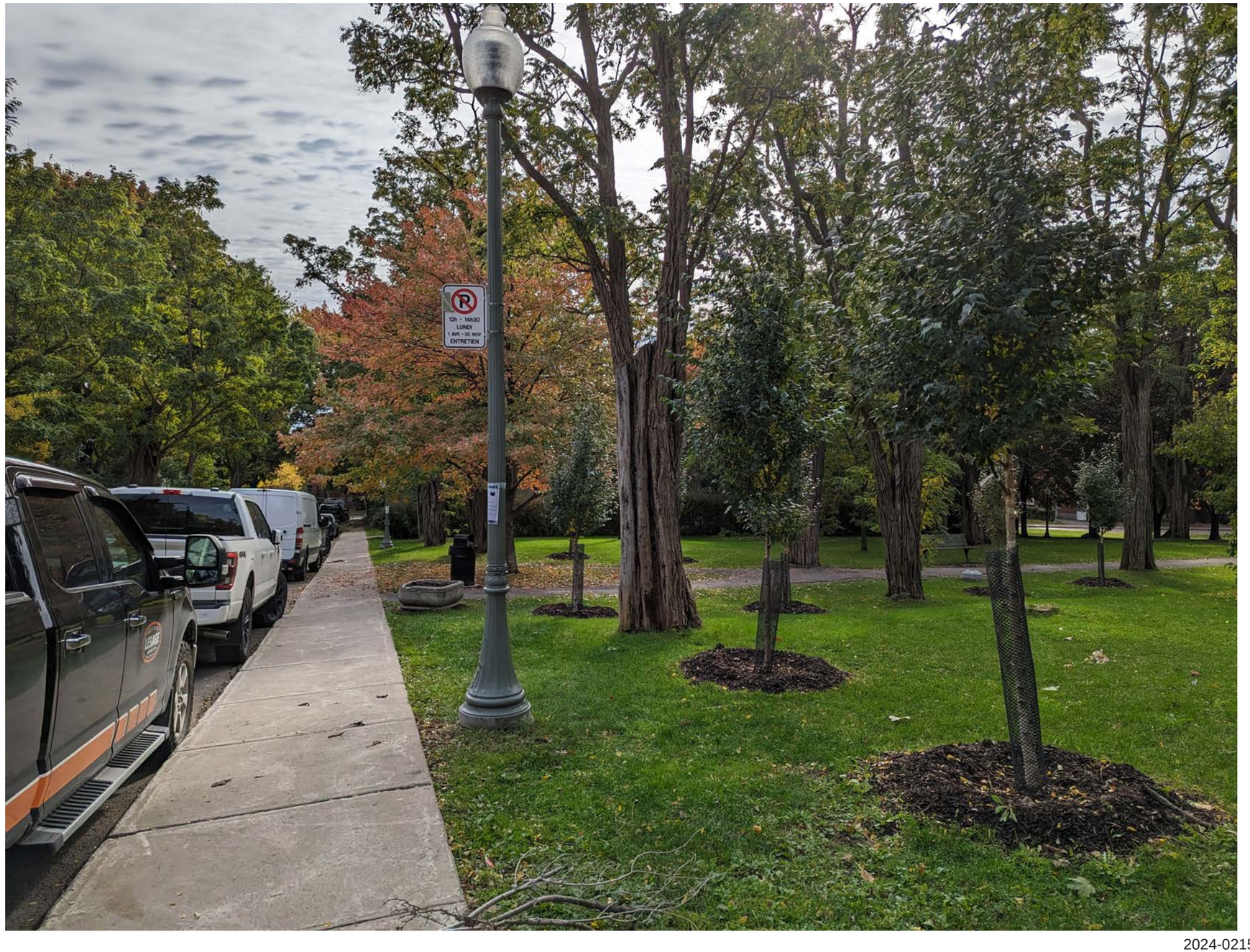
OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS | NEWLY PLANTED HIMALAYAN BIRCHES

***RECOMMENDATION**:*
RELOCATE HIMALAYAN BIRCHES. PLANT IN IRREGULAR CONFIGURATION INSTEAD OF ROWS.
THE CURRENT CONFIGURATION AND SPECIES SELECTION IS INAPPRORIATE TO THIS PARK ENTRANCE.

REMOVE NEARBY ORNAMENTAL PEAR TREES FROM KGP.





2024-0215

***RECOMMENDATION**:*

CONTROL SPONTANEOUS GROWTH OF INVASIVE NORWAY MAPLES ALONG EDGES AND FENCE LINES. CREATE BUFFER ZONE AND APPROPRIATE SEPARATION WITH NATIVE WOODLAND PLANT GROUPINGS INCLUDING UNDESTORY TREES AND CAREFULLY LOCATED CONIFERS.

OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS | NEWLY PLANTED LARCH TREES

***RECOMMENDATION**:*
RELOCATE LARCH TREES AND PROVIDE APPROPRIATE SPACING THAT ANTICIPATES THEIR SIZE AT MATURITY. DO NOT PLANT IN ISOLATED ROWS.
CURRENT LOCATION IS NOT APPROPRIATE.

2024-0215