

KING GEORGE PARK TREES

NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION
VICTORIA HALL, CITY OF WESTMOUNT





2023-0831

KING GEORGE PARK - ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA TREE GROVE

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CITY OF WESTMOUNT





Source: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Murray%20Hill%20Park,%20Westmount/381287675273005/photos/>

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AUTUMN

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Source: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Murray%20Hill%20Park,%20Westmount/381287675273005/photos/>

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WINTER

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image resource: <https://walkmontreal.com/walks/westmount-park-to-girouard-park-to-king-george-park/>

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SUMMER

KING GEORGE PARK TREES - NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION
CITY OF WESTMOUNT





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

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PARK IN 1935

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

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PARK IN 1940

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

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PARK IN 1940

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Source: Westmount Historical Association

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PARK PLAN 1928

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BLACK LOCUST

KING GEORGE PARK TREES - NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION
CITY OF WESTMOUNT



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.

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 replanting 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.



image resource: Westmount Independent November 2, 2021

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PUBLIC SAFETY - IN THE NEWS

KING GEORGE PARK TREES - NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION
CITY OF WESTMOUNT



Guest column

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

BY RON WILLIAMS

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*,



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.

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 ginkgos 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.

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:

- the thorny branches of younger trees,
- its susceptibility to the locust-borer, an insect that tunnels into the bark 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.
- the black locust reproduces not only from its flowers, but also by root suckers, such that, in some locations, it is con-

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.

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 be 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.

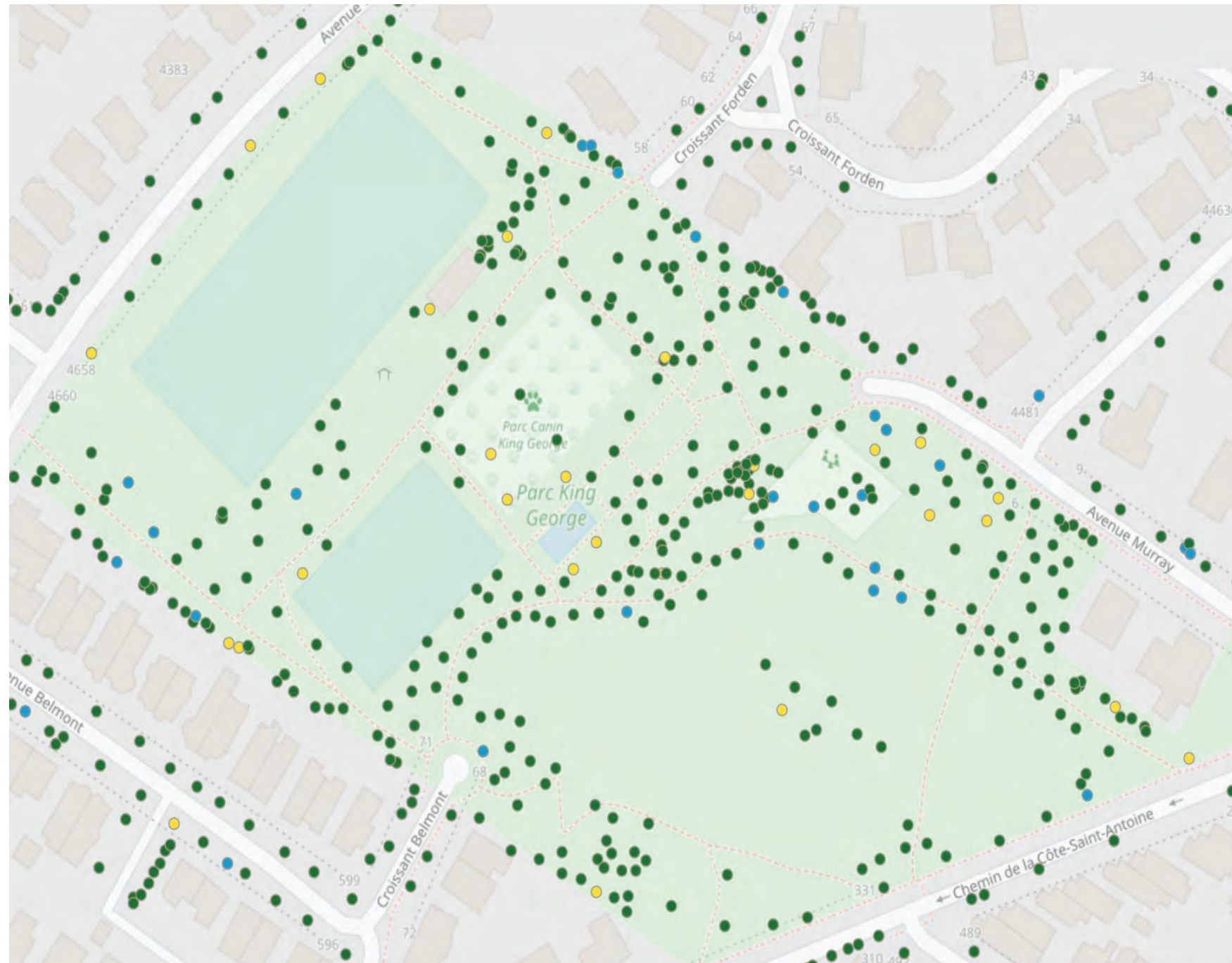
An interactive map of the park's action plan and existing trees can be accessed on the city website from Engage Westmount on the home page and then under "current projects."

image resource: Westmount Independent May, 2022

IN THE NEWS - TREE REMOVAL

KING GEORGE PARK TREES - NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION
CITY OF WESTMOUNT

2023-0831



TREES IN THE PARK

- 33% **133** Black Locust
Robinia pseudoacacia
- 17% **67** Norway Maple
Acer platanoides
- 7% **28** Oaks
Quercus sp.
- 43% **173** Others
- 401** Total

image resource: <https://westmount.org/en/environment/trees/>

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TREES IN THE PARK

KING GEORGE PARK TREES - NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION
CITY OF WESTMOUNT



ROBINIA TREES

133 TOTAL TREES IN KGP

185 TOTAL IN WESTMOUNT

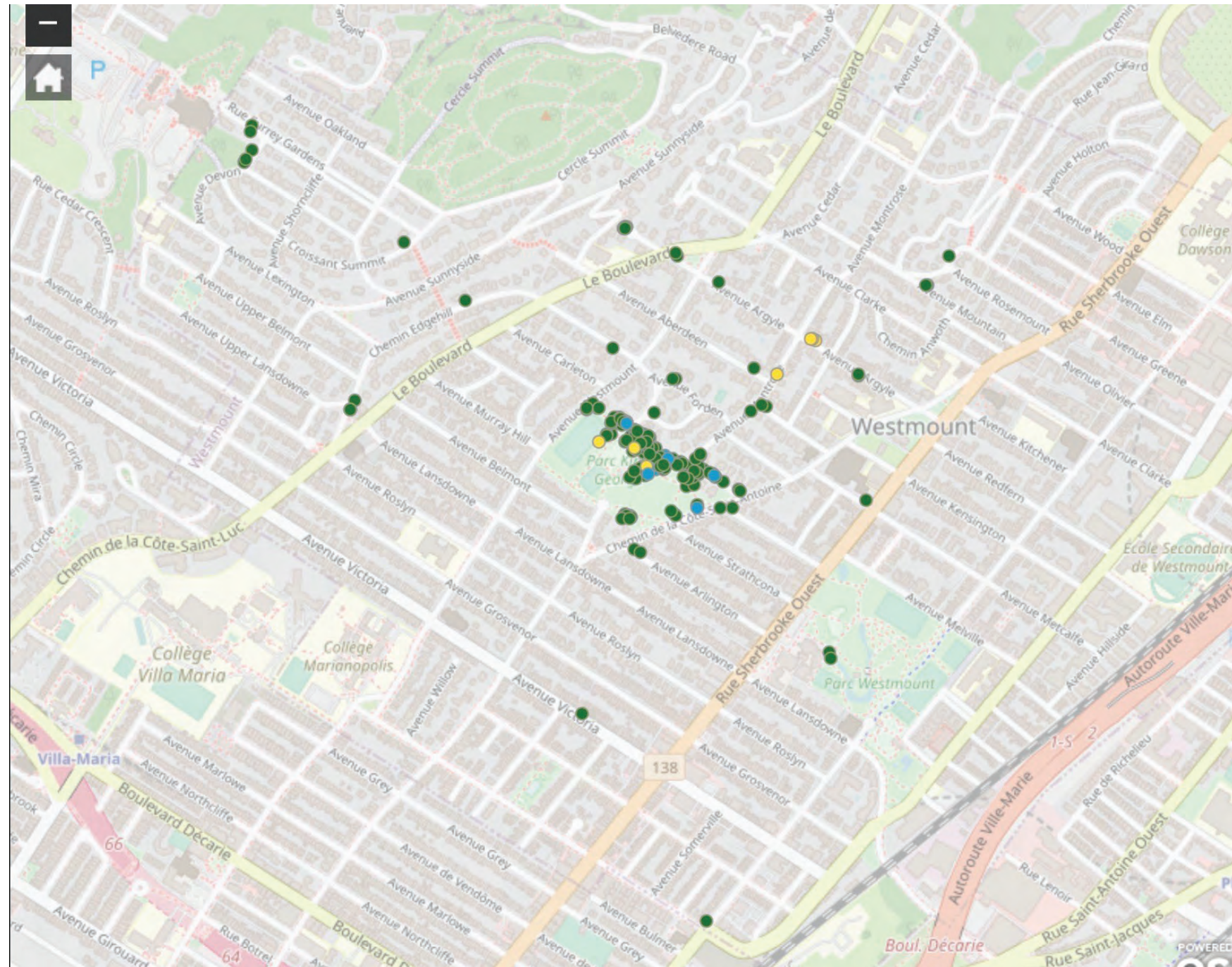


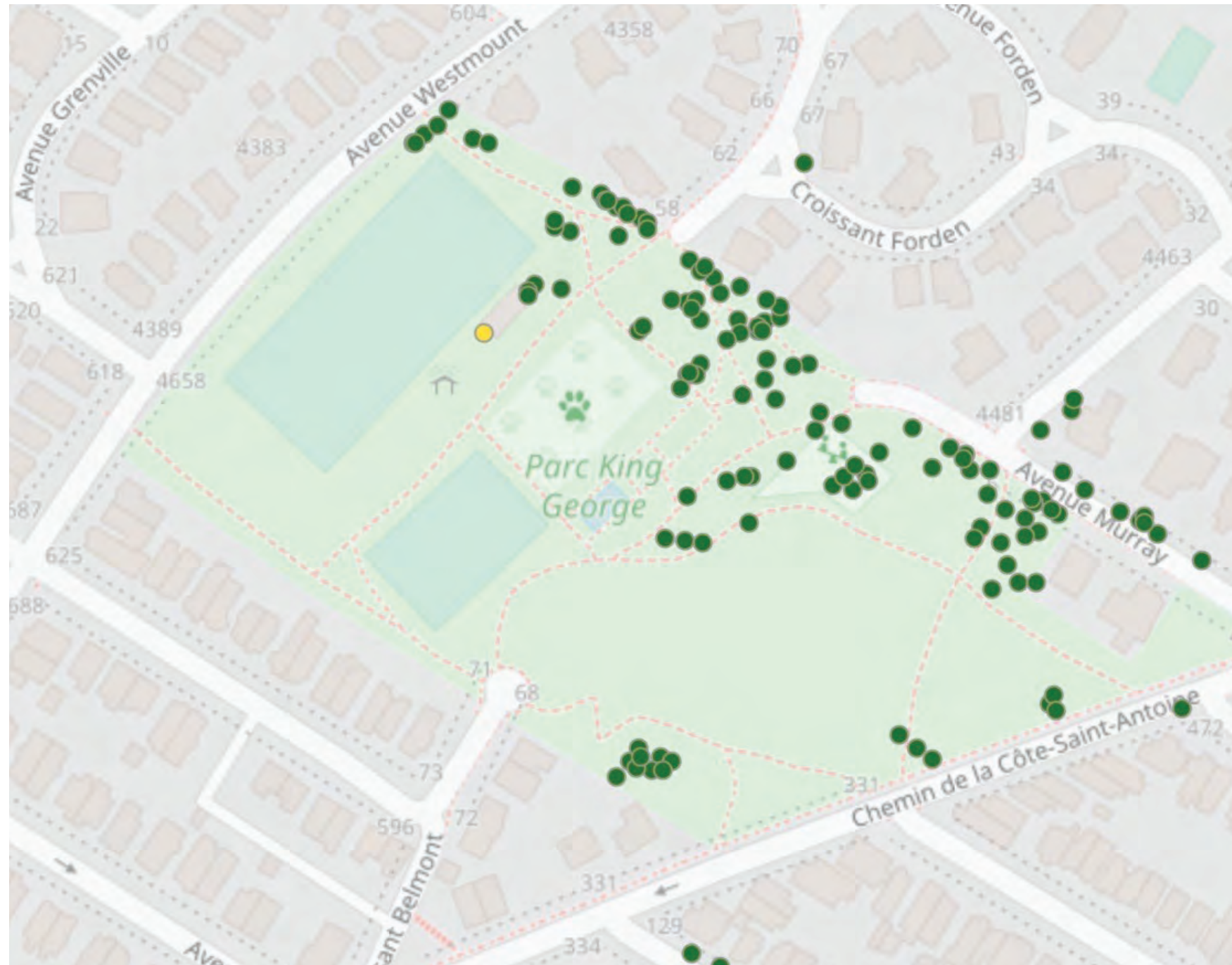
image resource: <https://westmount.org/en/environment/trees/>

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BLACK LOCUST TREES IN WESTMOUNT

KING GEORGE PARK TREES - NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION
CITY OF WESTMOUNT





ROBINIA TREES

133 TOTAL TREES IN KGP

185 TOTAL IN WESTMOUNT

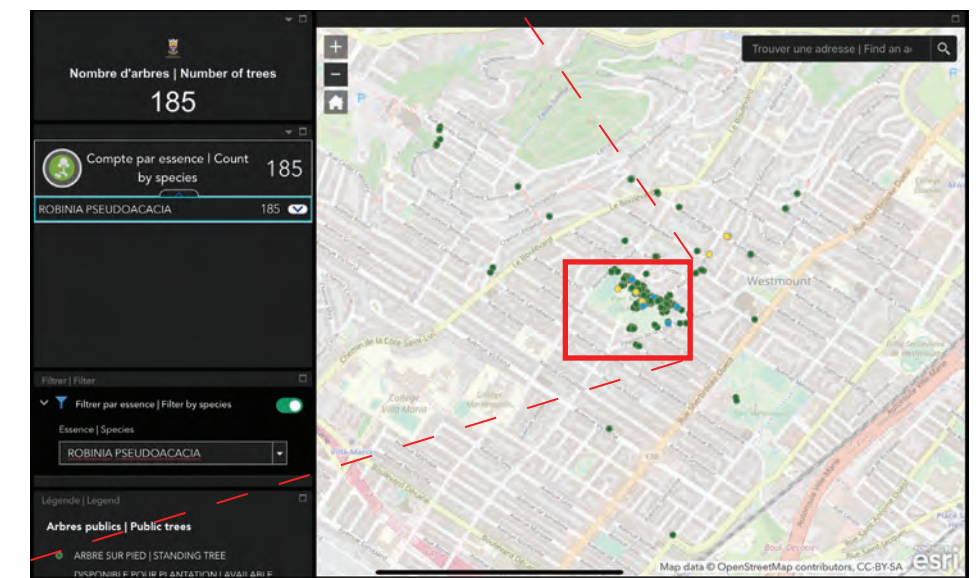


image resource: <https://westmount.org/en/environment/trees/>

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BLACK LOCUST IN THE PARK

KING GEORGE PARK TREES - NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION
CITY OF WESTMOUNT



Plan d'intervention-synthèse Parc King George

23 février 2022

Anna Polspoel (agente technique)
Travaux Publics
Westmount

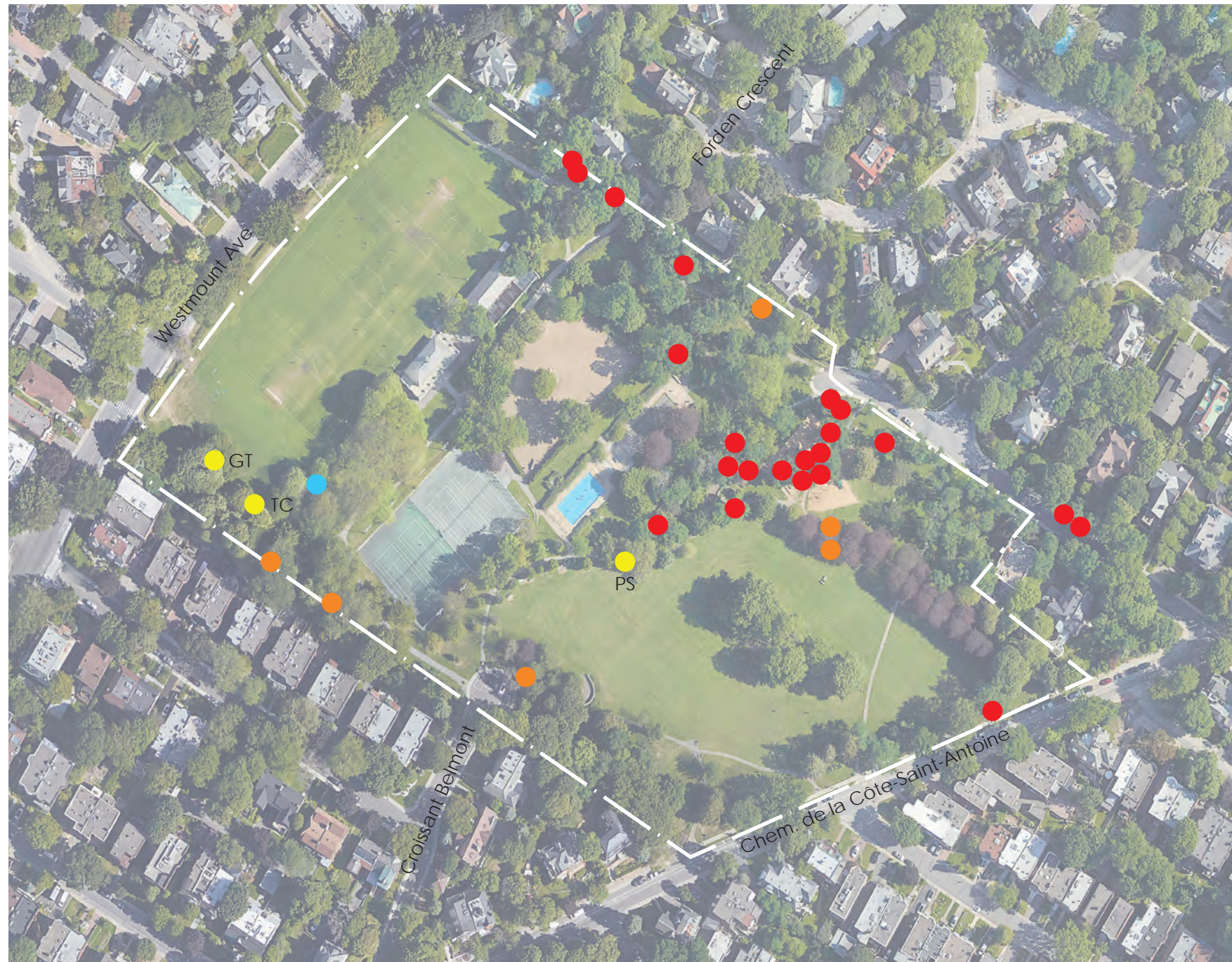
trame-verte.com

Interventions arboricoles prioritaires 2022 (Phase 1) Parc King George

8 mars 2022

Anna Polspoel (agente technique)
Travaux Publics
Westmount

trame-verte.com



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

*Information from Trame Verte: Interventions Arboricoles Prioritaires 2022 (Phase 1)

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TREES REMOVED IN 2022



Phase 3: 2023-2024

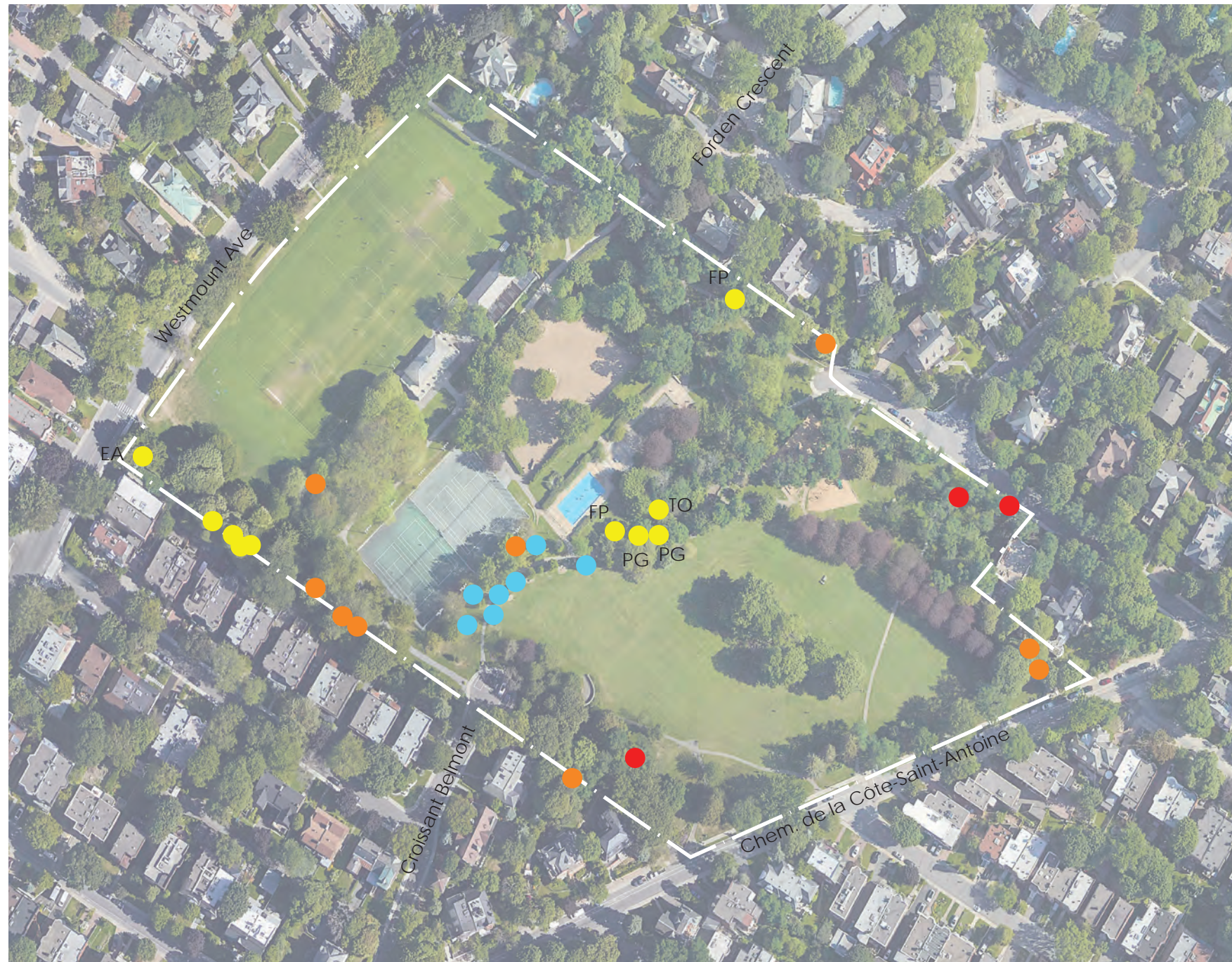
- **10** Black Locust
Robinia pseudoacacia
- **5** Norway Maple
Acer platanoides
- **2** Oaks
Quercus sp.
- **2** Others
Fraxinus sp.
Thuja occidentalis
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Picea glauca
Unknown

19 Total

*Information from EngageWestmount.com

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TREES TO BE REMOVED IN FALL WINTER 2023-2024



Phases 4,5,6: 2025-2027

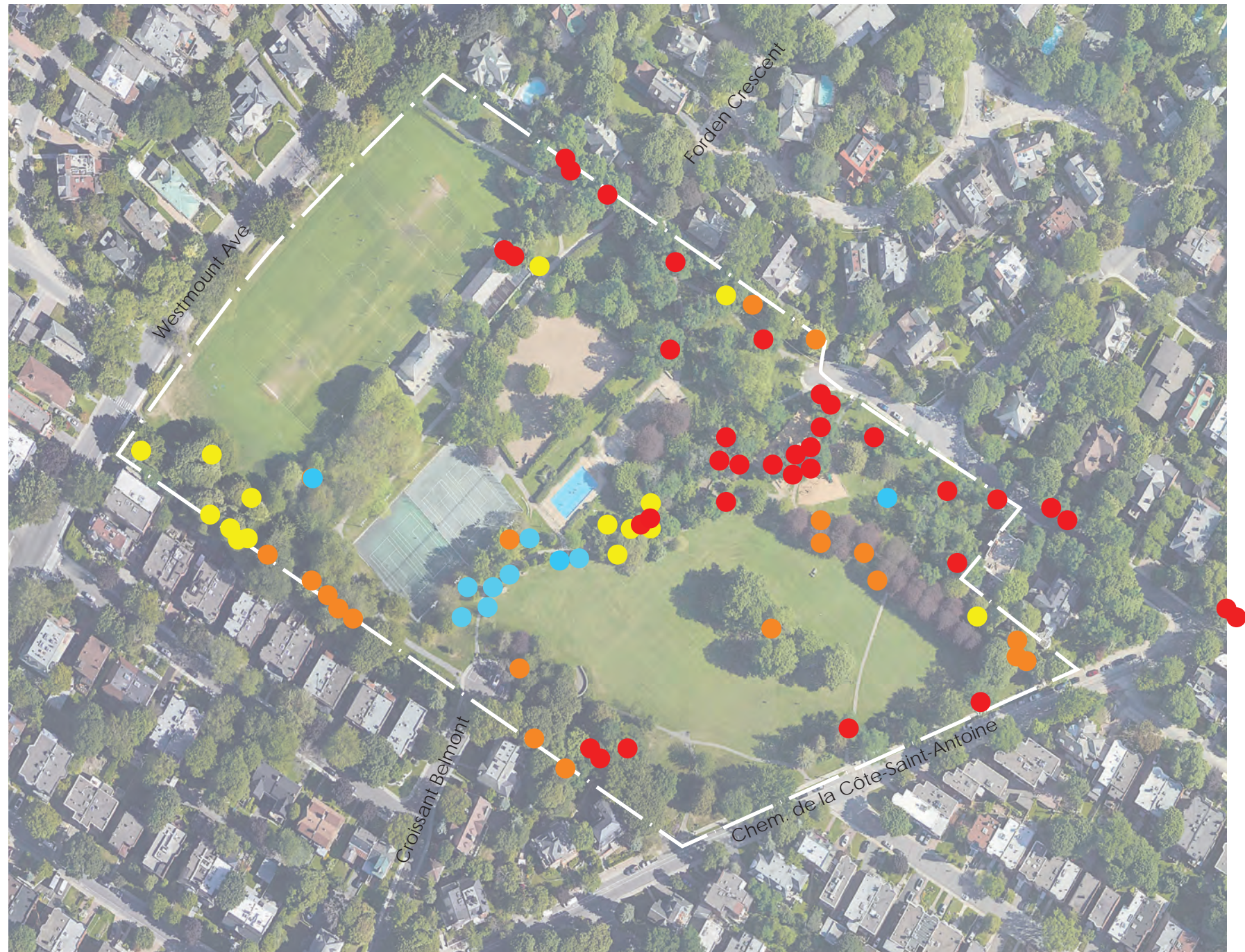
- **3** Black Locust
Robinia pseudoacacia
- **9** Norway Maple
Acer platanoides
- **7** Oaks
Quercus spp.
- **10** Others
Fraxinus sp.
Thuja occidentalis
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Picea glauca
Unknown

29 Total

*Information from EngageWestmount.com

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TREES TO BE REMOVE 2025-2027



2022-2027

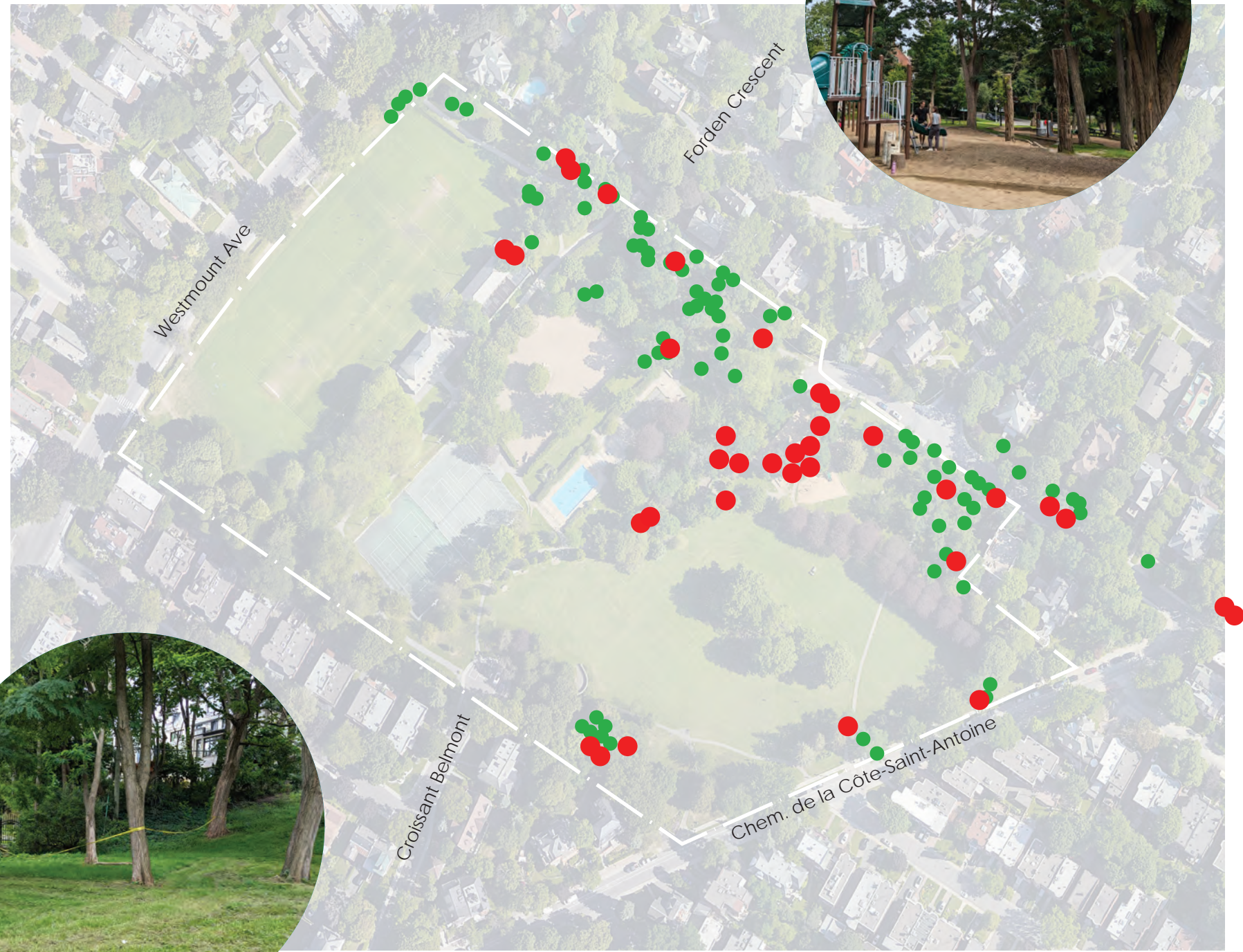
- **35** Black Locust (32%)
Robinia pseudoacacia
- **20** Norway Maple (33%)
Acer platanoides
- **10** Oaks (62%)
Quercus spp.
- **15** Others (9%)
Fraxinus sp.
Thuja occidentalis
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Picea glauca
Unknown

80 Total

*Information from EngageWestmount.com & Trame Verte Interventions arboricoles prioritaires 2022(Phase 1)

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TREES TO BE REMOVED 2022-2026

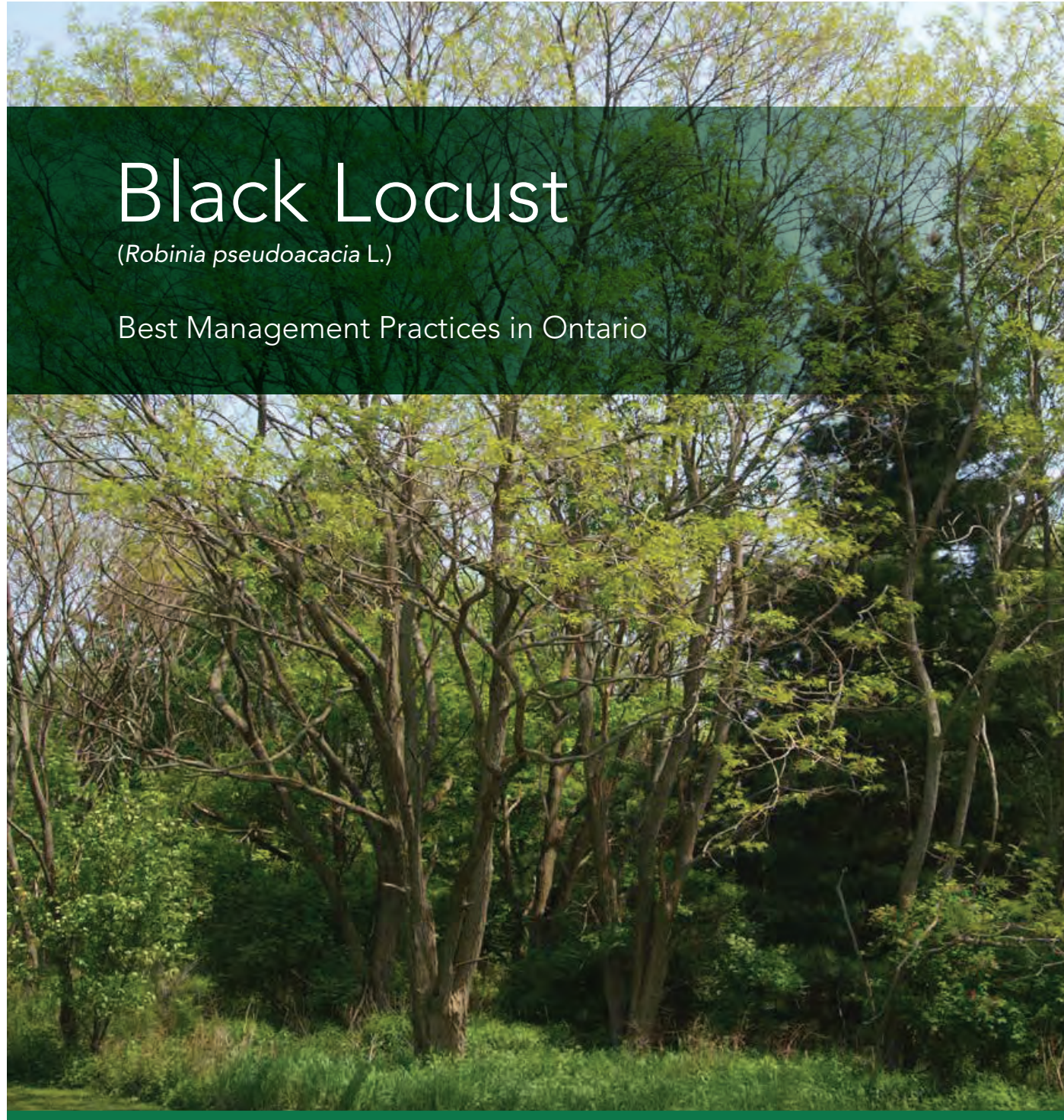


Black Locust Trees In The Park

133 Total In 2022

- **35** Removed & To Be Removed Total by 2027
- **98** Remaining

2023-0831



Black Locust

(Robinia pseudoacacia L.)

Best Management Practices in Ontario



Environment and Climate Change Canada

Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

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

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT BLACK LOCUST



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 to 1.5 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'

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CITY OF WESTMOUNT



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Branches frequently form a narrow angle with the trunk, resulting in poor joinery and the development of decay leading to severe breakage.

Source: Robinia pseudoacacia – Black Locust Fact sheet (1994). E.F. Gilman, D.G. Watson. U.S. Forest Service (<https://bit>).

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

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Source: James Solomon, USDA

Source: Thérèse Arcand, RNCAN

Megacyllene robiniae

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



Photos: Councillor Elisabeth Roux

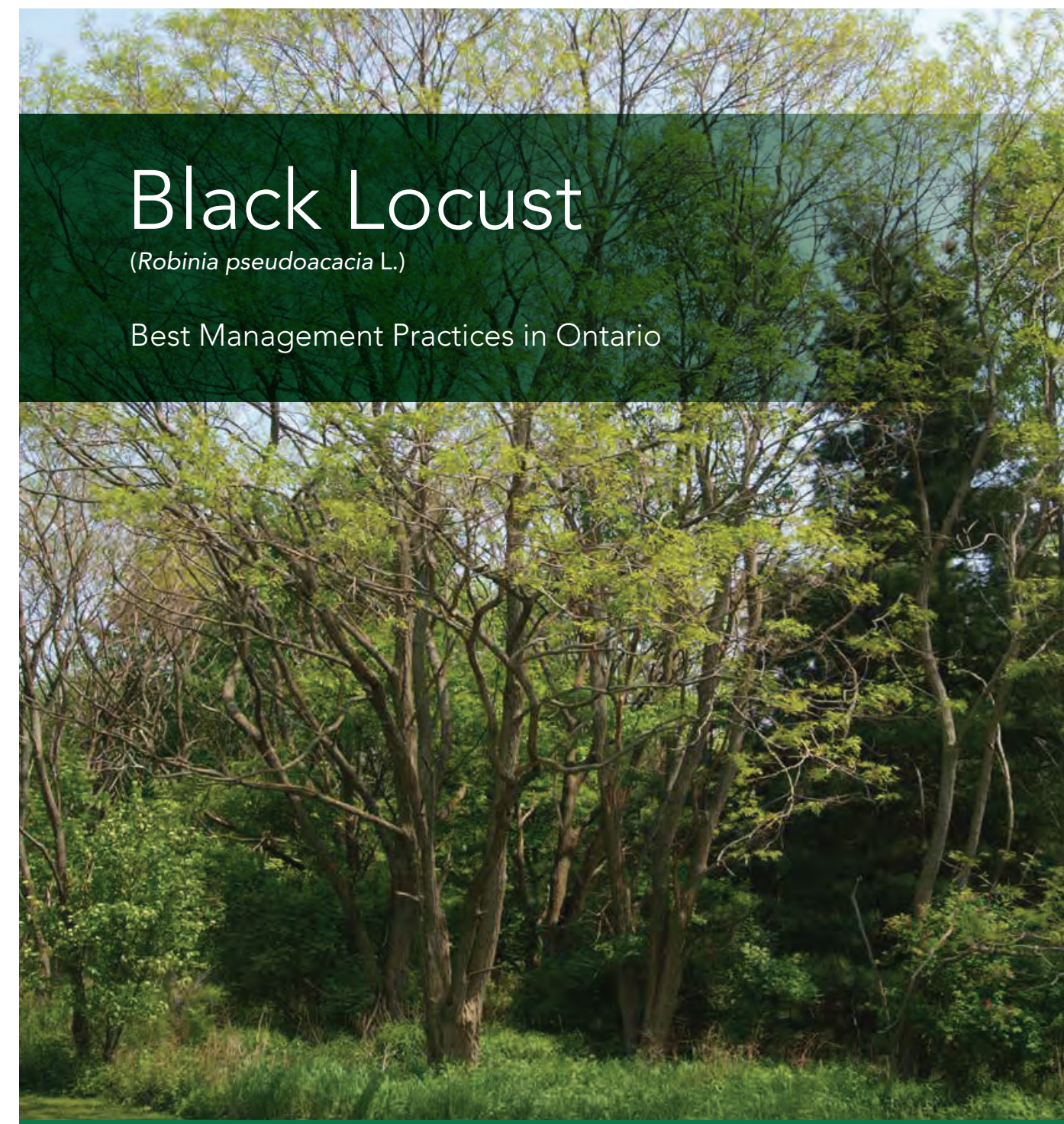
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ROBINIA FELLING AT KGP

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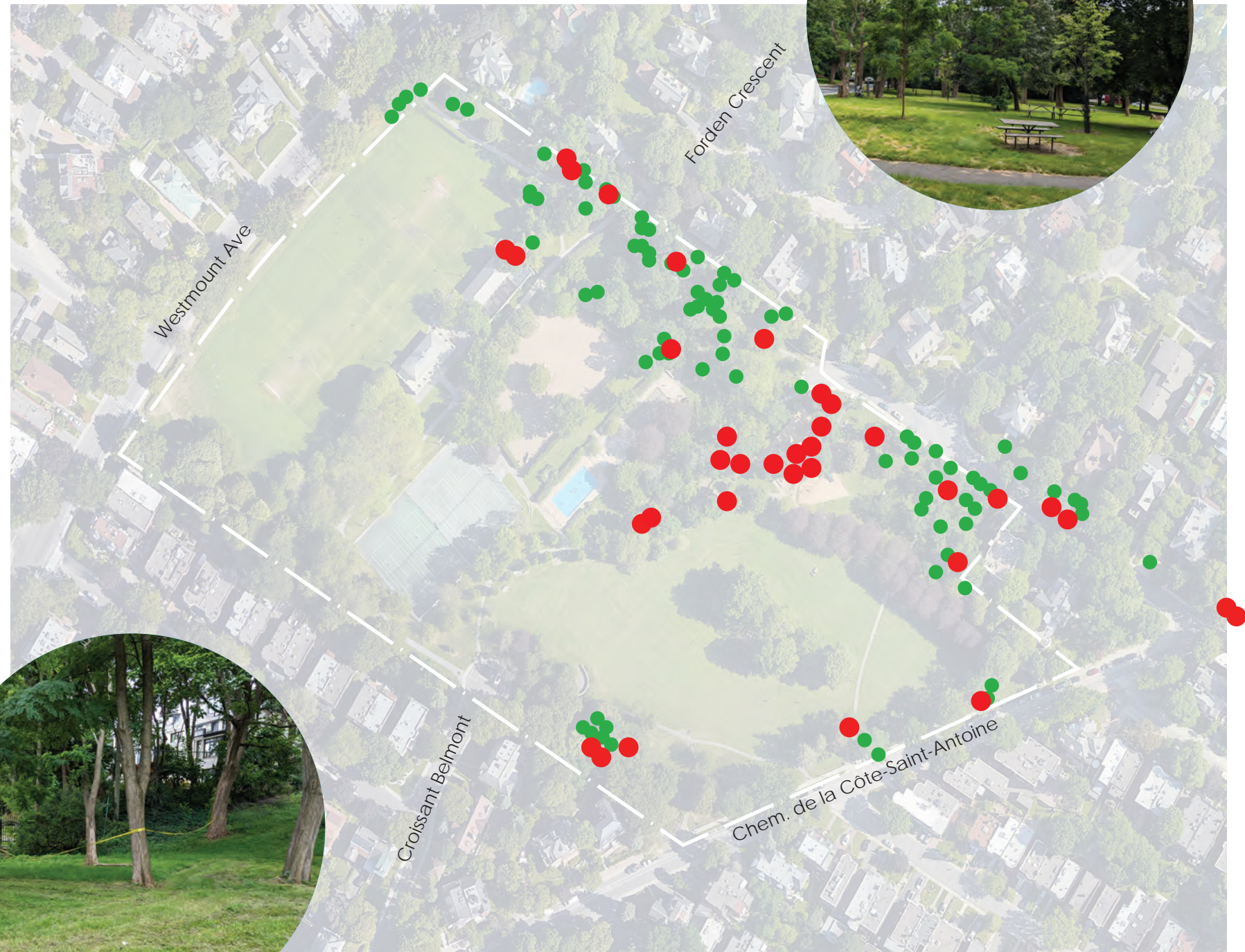
Black locust grows and spreads rapidly, resulting in populations that can establish very quickly. It is very difficult to control, and no single technique has been identified as being entirely effective.

Once black locust is established, any attempt at physical control will encourage suckering/colonization, making it extremely difficult and costly to eradicate fully. If this species is confirmed at a location, it is important to create an integrated pest management (IPM) plan.

According to the Ontario Invasive Plant Council "it is very important to control the infestation before it becomes locally established."

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

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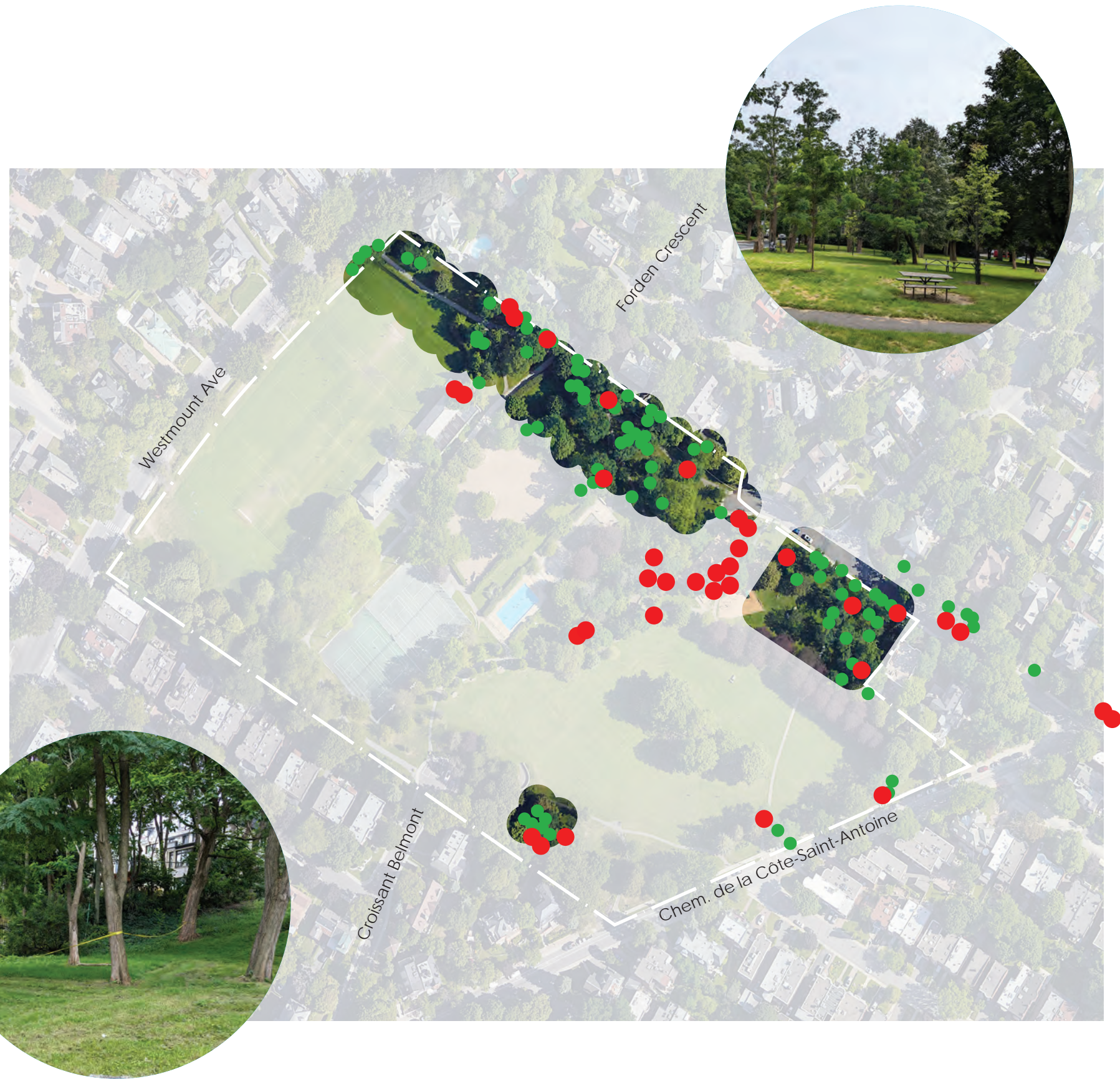


Black Locust Trees In The Park

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- **98** Remaining

2023-0831



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BLACK LOCUST IN THE PARK

KING GEORGE PARK TREES - NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION
CITY OF WESTMOUNT





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

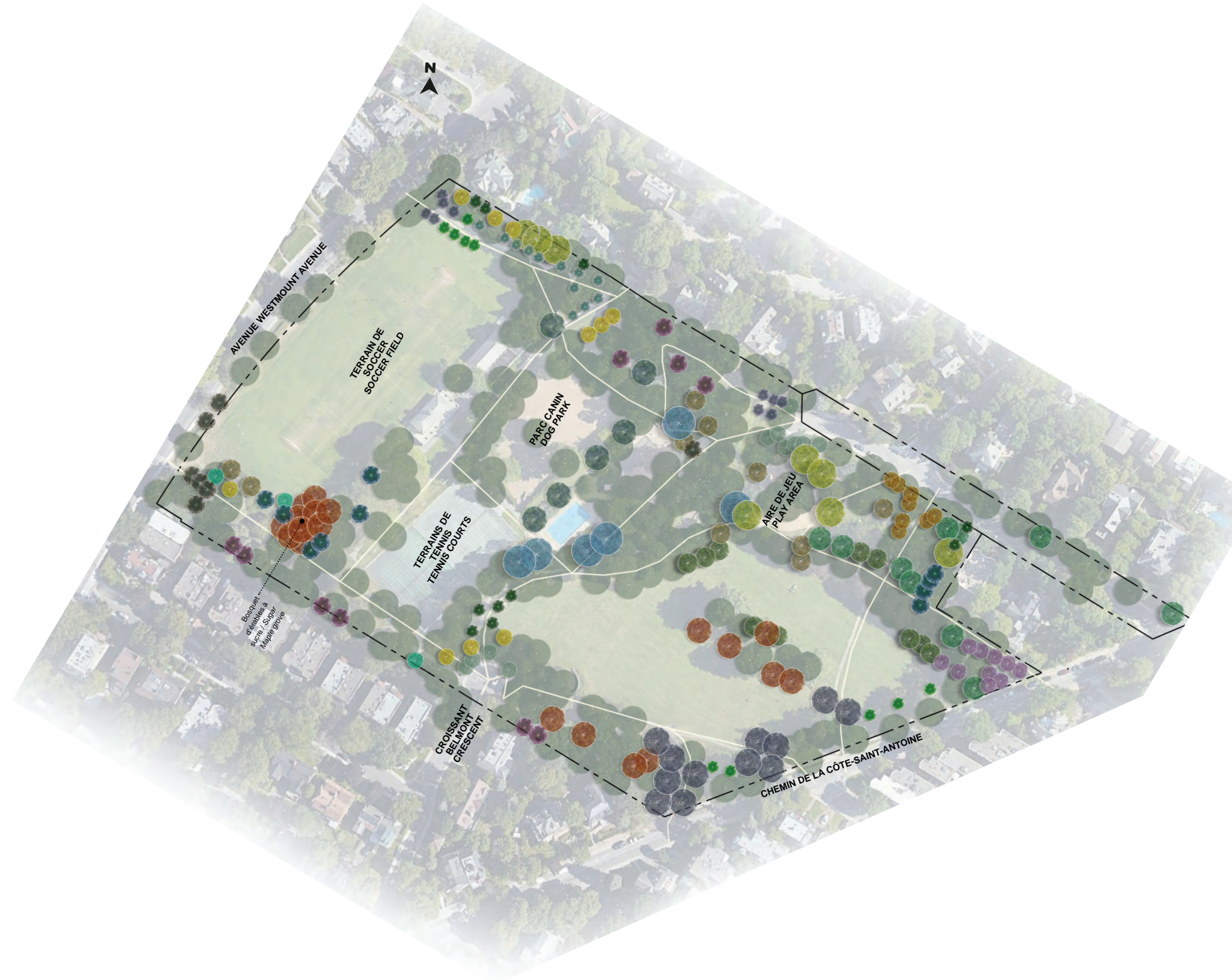
* Information from Government of Canada: <https://inspection.canada.ca/plant-health/invasive-species/plant-diseases/dutch-elm-disease/eng/1327415760762/1327415875879>

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MONOCULTURE VULNERABILITY

KING GEORGE PARK TREES - NEIGHBORHOOD CONSULTATION
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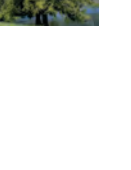




**LÉGENDE DES ARBRES /
TREE LEGEND**

ARBRE EXISTANT CONSERVÉ/
CONSERVED EXISTING TREE



ARBRES FEUILLUS PROPOSÉS /
PROPOSED DECIDUOUS TREES

 <i>Acer saccharum</i> (Érable à sucre / Sugar Maple)	 <i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i> 'Ballerina' (Amélianchier / Serviceberry)	 <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> (Microcoulier occidental / Common Hackberry)
		
 <i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage' (Bouleau noir / River Birch)	 <i>Betula platyphylla</i> 'Dakota Pinnacle' (Bouleau / Birch)	
		
 <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> (Tulipier de Virginie / Tulip Tree)	 <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> (Platane d'Amérique / American Sycamore)	 <i>Populus x canadensis</i> Eugeni (Peuplier de Caroline / Carolina Poplar)
		
 <i>Quercus alba</i> (Chêne blanc / White Oak)	 <i>Quercus bicolor</i> (Chêne bicolor / Swamp White Oak)	 <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> (Chêne à lattes / Laurel Oak)
		
 <i>Tilia americana</i> (Tilleul d'Amérique / American Linden)	 <i>Abies concolor</i> (Sapin du Colorado / White fir)	 <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (Cèdre rouge / Eastern Red Cedar)
		
 <i>Pinus nigra</i> 'Arnold Sentinel' (Pin noir d'Autriche / Austrian Black Pine)	 <i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Fastigiata' (Pin blanc pyramidal / Pyramidal White Pine)	 <i>Larix laricina</i> (Mélèze d'Amérique / Eastern Larch)
		
		 <i>Picea omorika</i> (Épinette de Serbie / Serbian Spruce)
		
		 <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (Pruche du Canada / Canadian Hemlock)
		



- Legend**
- Playground
 - Picnic
 - NE Walk & Black Locust Grove
 - Westmount Ave
 - NW Walk
 - The Overlook
 - Black Locust Memorial Grove
 - Côte-Saint-Antoin Edge

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TREE ZONES | PERIMETER

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- Legend**
-  Lawn Centerpiece
 -  'Crimson King' Alley
 -  Pond Woodland
 -  Dogpark
 -  Slopes
 -  Belmont Gateway



Crabapple
Malus sp.



Sorbus
Sorbus sp.



Hawthorn
Crataegus sp.



Eastern Redbud
Cercis canadensis























Heritage River Birch
Betula nigra 'Heritage'

LÉGENDE DES ARBRES /
TREE LEGEND

ARBRE EXISTANT CONSERVÉ /
CONSERVED EXISTING TREE



ARBRES FEUILLUS PROPOSÉS /
PROPOSED DECIDUOUS TREES

 <i>Acer saccharum</i> (Érable à sucre / Sugar Maple)	 <i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i> 'Ballerina' (Amélianchier / Serviceberry)	 <i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage' (Bouleau noir / River Birch)	 <i>Betula platyphylla</i> 'Dakota Pinnacle' (Bouleau / Birch)	 <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> (Microcoulier occidental / Common Hackberry)
 <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> (Tulipier de Virginie / Tulip Tree)	 <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> (Platane d'Amérique / American Sycamore)	 <i>Populus x canadensis</i> Eugeni (Peuplier de Caroline / Carolina Poplar)	 <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer' (Poirier de Chine / Callery Pear)	
 <i>Quercus alba</i> (Chêne blanc / White Oak)	 <i>Quercus bicolor</i> (Chêne bicolor / Swamp White Oak)	 <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> (Chêne à lattes / Laurel Oak)	 <i>Tilia americana</i> (Tilleul d'Amérique / American Linden)	
 <i>Abies concolor</i> (Sapin du Colorado / White fir)	 <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (Cèdre rouge / Eastern Red Cedar)	 <i>Larix laricina</i> (Mélèze d'Amérique / Eastern Larch)	 <i>Picea omorika</i> (Épinette de Serbie / Serbian Spruce)	
 <i>Pinus nigra</i> 'Arnold Sentinel' (Pin noir d'Autriche / Austrian Black Pine)	 <i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Fastigiata' (Pin blanc pyramidal / Pyramidal White Pine)	 <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (Pruche du Canada / Canadian Hemlock)		

Proposed Trees in 2022 City Planting Plan

2023-0831

ALTERNATIVE TREE SPECIES IN PLACE OF ORNAMENTAL PEAR AND JAPANESE BIRCH

















































**LÉGENDE DES ARBRES /
TREE LEGEND**

ARBRE EXISTANT CONSERVÉ/
CONSERVED EXISTING TREE



ARBRES FEUILLUS PROPOSÉS /
PROPOSED DECIDUOUS TREES

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
|  <i>Acer saccharum</i>
(Érable à sucre / Sugar Maple) |  <i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>
'Ballerina' (Amélanchier / Serviceberry) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  <i>Betula nigra</i> 'Heritage'
(Bouleau noir / River Birch) |  <i>Betula platyphylla</i> 'Dakota Pinnacle'
(Bouleau / Birch) |  <i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
(Microcoulier occidental / Common Hackberry) |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
(Tulipier de Virginie / Tulip Tree) |  <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
(Platane d'Amérique / American Sycamore) |  <i>Populus x canadensis</i> 'Eugenei' (Peuplier de Caroline / Carolina Poplar) |  <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer'
(Poirier de Chine / Callery Pear) |
|  |  |  |  |
|  <i>Quercus alba</i>
(Chêne blanc / White Oak) |  <i>Quercus bicolor</i>
(Chêne bicolor / Swamp White Oak) |  <i>Quercus imbricaria</i>
(Chêne à lattes / Laurel Oak) |  <i>Tilia americana</i>
(Tilleul d'Amérique / American Linden) |
|  |  |  |  |
|  <i>Abies concolor</i>
(Sapin du Colorado / White fir) |  <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
(Cèdre rouge / Eastern Red Cedar) |  <i>Larix laricina</i>
(Mélèze d'Amérique / Eastern Larch) |  <i>Picea omorika</i>
(Épinette de Serbie / Serbian Spruce) |
|  |  |  |  |
|  <i>Pinus nigra</i> 'Arnold Sentinel'
(Pin noir d'Autriche / Austrian Black Pine) |  <i>Pinus strobus</i> 'Fastigiata'
(Pin blanc pyramidal / Pyramidal White Pine) |  <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
(Pruche du Canada / Canadian Hemlock) | |
|  |  |  | |

Existing:

- Diversity of large canopy trees.
- Grove of Robinia
- Two Amur maples (*Acer ginnala*) with pour structure
- Grove of pines

Ginkgo biloba Quercus alba Robinia grove Acer ginnala Aesculus hippocastanum Pinus nigra Grove



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Existing:

- Diversity of large canopy trees.
- Grove of Robinia
- Two Amur maples (Acer ginnala) with pour structure
- Grove of pines

Recommendations:

- Maintain adequate spaces for large canopy trees to thrive.
- Plan for near term replacement of declining Acer ginnala.
- Protect and preserve grove of Robinia trees.
- Protect views from the overlook.
- Possibly add understory flowering trees (such as crabapples) to mark the entrance from CSA.

Ginkgo biloba

Tilia americana

Quercus alba



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Existing:

- Important view to the city

Recommendations:

- Maintain views and site trees to ensure they will not eventually block views.



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image resource: <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Murray%20Hill%20Park,%20Westmount/381287675273005/photos/>

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AUTUMN IN THE PARK

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Next steps:

1. Solicit initial input regarding the future of King George Park - Aug 31, 2023
2. Design a thoughtful long term tree master plan for King George Park - Winter 2023-24
3. Public presentation of tree plan - Winter-Spring 2024
4. Phase 3 tree removal - Winter 2023-2024
5. Start tree planting (including removal of some of the recently planted trees) - Spring - Summer 2024

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NEXT STEPS

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