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Indian Head Urban Tree Policy

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Indian Head Urban Tree Policy

1.0 PURPOSE

The Town of Indian Head Urban Tree Policy exists so that Citizens of Indian Head enjoy a safe, attractive, vibrant and sustainable community for a reasonable investment. The Town of Indian Head believes that trees are an asset, and enhance the quality of life in our community. To ensure the Urban Forest is properly maintained as an asset, an effective and efficient Urban Forestry Management Program will be implemented.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Urban Forestry is the generally accepted reference being used when dealing with the maintenance and care of the trees and shrubs that line our streets and beautify our parks.

A community's trees or its "urban forest" constitute a valuable but vulnerable component of the civic infrastructure. Not only do trees and shrubs provide shade, shelter, beauty, wildlife habitat and civic landmarks, they are also a statement of community pride and civic image. Trees are the "lungs of the earth" and help improve our air quality.

Throughout North America, the health of urban forests is in decline. Very few communities plant more trees than they remove and the threats of disease, disaster, vandalism, microclimate and neglect continue to diminish the vitality of the urban forest. Renewed attention is needed to conserve this very important community asset. Preserving our urban forest will leave a legacy for future generations to benefit from in many ways. These are the same benefits residents of, and visitors to Indian Head receive today.

3.0 BENEFITS OF THE URBAN FOREST

3.1 Environmental Benefits

Improved Air Quality

Air quality can be improved through the use of trees, shrubs and turf. Leaves filter the air we breathe by removing dust and other pollutants such as ozone, nitrogen oxides, ammonia and sulfur dioxide particles. Rain then washes the pollutants to the ground. Leaves absorb carbon dioxide from the air to form carbohydrates that are used in the plant's structure and function.

Improved Water Quality and Erosion Impacts

As development increases, hard non-evaporative surfaces increase, which decreases the soil infiltration by ground water. The result is increased water volume, velocity and pollutant load from runoff. Tree canopies and root systems intercept, slow and reduce storm water runoff through normal tree functions, thus reducing the effects of flooding and erosion. This increases the amount of rainwater runoff that percolates into the soil, which in turn helps purify the water by removing nutrients and sediments and recharging aquifers.

Reduced Temperature and Energy Use

Trees reduce temperatures in summer by shading surfaces, dissipating heat through evaporation and blocking wind, which transfers heat from the ground. Trees can also block winter winds and reduce the wind chill factor, which reduces energy loss due to heat dissipation.

Noise Reduction and Visual Screening

Trees provide a calming environment by absorbing noise and improving aesthetics. They soften sound waves that attempt to pass through them and further dampen these sounds by adding sounds of their own. The "white noise" of leaves and branches in the wind and associated natural sounds, mask other man-made sounds.

Trees can be used for screening undesirable and disturbing sight lines. They also reduce glare and filter out harmful UV rays.

3.2 Social Benefits

Add Character to Urban Centres

Trees are an important part of an urban centre's design and aesthetics. There are techniques used to strategically create welcoming spaces in residential, commercial and park spaces. Tree lined streets, encircled parks, and urban forest spaces have become key design elements to all urban developments.

Improve Health

While trees have been proven to improve air quality and water quality, recent studies have also shown that trees improve mental health by reducing stress. Trees allow people to re-connect with nature which is often deprived in Urban settings, while screening out noise and giving a sense of privacy and peace.

Provide Passive Recreation

Treed parks and green spaces provide a community with opportunities for recreation that is available to all ages and economic backgrounds.

3.3 Economic Benefits

Attract Tourism and Investment

A well maintained urban forest is a source of civic pride and identity. They significantly improve the quality of life of the residents, thereby attracting outside investment in the form of tourism and business investment.

Increased Property Value

Trees on public and private property improve curb appeal and can increase the market value of a property by 5-20%.

Reduce Energy Costs

Properly placed trees can reduce winds leading to a reduction in heating bills, while conversely providing shade and reducing reflected heat from paved surfaces in the summer months. Properly placed trees can reduce air conditioning costs by 10-15%.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

Planting

Plantings refer to any tree, shrub, bush or other plant material.

Public Trees (Town owned)

All trees within the Urban Forest on property held by the Town of Indian Head are classed as public trees. Responsibilities will include reforestation, pruning, basal spraying and total inventory. All costs associated with these are the responsibility of the Town of Indian Head.

Private Trees (Residential or Commercial owned)

A tree/shrub that is located on the premises of a taxpayer's property is classified as a private tree. The Town does not have any trees planted in back lane area. Therefore, any trees overhanging the back lanes are privately owned. The property owner is responsible for any tree overhanging or interfering with the use of any street, lane, sidewalk or public property.

5.0 INDIAN HEAD URBAN FOREST INVENTORY

An inventory of public trees shall be created and maintained for the purposes of continuing up-to-date information on removals, new plantings, sewer root problems and a total inventory by species.

5.1 General

All trees planted in the Town of Indian Head should be of a species that are suited to this climatic zone. Wherever possible, species diversity should be considered in reforestation.

5.2 Boulevards

Trees planted on the boulevard shall be of a species within the hardiness zone and suitable to the site. Other species that reduce visual sight lines need to be avoided. Careful consideration is needed in the selection process.

Residents are encouraged to maintain the boulevards in regards to cutting the grass and watering any trees present. The Town of Indian Head will be responsible for any pruning, removing and planting costs associated with public owned boulevards.

5.3 Park Areas

Where possible, trees will be planted in parks to allow for the urban forest to grow. The trees/shrubs should be planted in groupings to compliment each other and other species. Consideration of respective growth habits must be considered when choosing the trees to be planted at any particular site and preparation of landscape designs must be made prior to commencement of work. The Town of Indian Head has full control over all species planted in park areas.

6.0 TREE PLANTING AND MAINTENANCE

6.1 Design and Selection

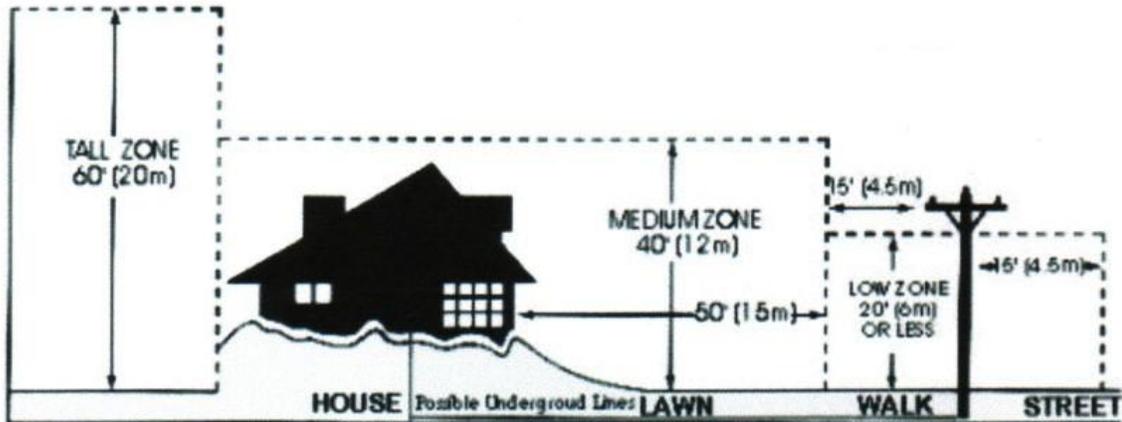
Species Selection

The first step to ensuring a healthy and vigorous urban forest is selecting trees that are appropriate the conditions of the selected site. Planning before planting can help ensure that the right tree is planted in the right place. Proper tree selection and placement enhance your property value and prevent costly maintenance trimming and damage to your home. Variables in site selection can include soil conditions, the presence of road salt, snow removal routes, wind, irrigation, and pedestrian traffic. Healthy, robust trees are better able to fend off disease and survive pest damage, reducing the losses due to infestation as well as the ongoing maintenance costs associated with trees.

Appropriate Planting Site

When planning what type of tree to plant, remember to look up and look down to determine where the tree will be located in relation to overhead and underground utility lines.

This illustration indicates approximately where trees should be planted in relation to utility lines.



Tall Zone

Trees that grow up to 60 feet (20 meters) can be used in the area marked as tall zone. Consider your neighbor's view or their existing flowerbeds and trees when selecting trees in this area. Plant trees at least 35 feet (11 meters) away from the house for proper root development and to minimize damage to the building. These large-growing trees are also recommended for streets without overhead restrictions. Street planting sites must also have wide planting area or medians [great than 8 feet (3 meters)] that allow for a

large root system, trunk diameter, and root flare. Large trees are recommended for parks, meadows, or other open areas where their large size will not be restricted, cause damage or become a liability.

Medium Zone

Trees that grow up to 40 feet (12 meters) can be used in the medium zone. Appropriate soil spaces are wide areas [4 to 8 feet (1 to 3 meters) wide], large planting squares [8 feet (3 meters) square], and other open areas of similar size or larger.

Low Zone

This zone extends 15 feet (4.5 meters) on both sides of the wires. Trees with a mature height of less than 20 feet (6 meters) may be planted anywhere within this zone. Such trees are also recommended when the growing space is limited. These trees are appropriate as well for narrow planting areas [less than 4 feet (1 meter) wide]; planting square or circles surrounded by concrete; large, raised planting containers; or other locations where underground space for roots will not support tall- or medium-zone trees.

6.2 Planting on Town Owned Land

Citizens are encouraged to plant trees on the frontages of Town property in residential areas to help enhance their neighborhood. Often the purpose is to offer additional protection from prevailing winds and privacy to their own yards. However, an application for approval must be made to the Town Administrator with written approval required prior to commencement of planting.

Steps to be taken for approval to plant on Town-owned land:

1. Application must be made in writing to the Town Administrator.
2. All trees planted must conform to the criteria placed on the planting of trees as determined by this policy.
3. Final placement of the trees will be at the discretion of the Town with staking done to assist the homeowner in best location of new trees.
4. Failure to comply could result in some or all of the trees planted being removed from the property on which they are located with the cost being the sole responsibility of the property owner.

See Section 11.0: Recommended Species for Planting

6.3 Tree Pruning & Removal

Boulevard Tree Pruning

Pruning will be undertaken by the Town of Indian Head in order to keep the Urban Forest in the best possible condition as established by good arboriculture standards. All costs associated with pruning on Town property will be covered by the Town of Indian Head. Pruning on private properties is the responsibility of the homeowner, which includes all associated costs.

Pruning Heights:

Boulevard trees adjacent to sidewalks will be pruned to the below minimum height from the ground to allow for ease of pedestrian access and access for maintenance equipment.

Street side: 13 feet

Sidewalk side: 8 feet

Tree Pruning in Parks

This service will be completed by the Town of Indian Head to maintain trees located in the parks to good arboriculture standards.

Back Alley Pruning

The purpose of back alleys and lanes is that they act as a right of way for public utilities and back yard access. All trees overhanging in the back lane area are classed as private trees. Therefore, all overhanging back alley trees are the responsibility of the homeowner.

Requests for Tree Removal on Town Land

Applications for removal shall be made in writing to the Town of Indian Head Administrator. Property owners wishing tree removal shall be required to contact the Town. This policy also applies to any and all construction, curb and/or repair work that would require the removal of any tree on Town property. If you are unsure whether or not the tree is on Town property, please contact the Town Office at (306) 695-3344.

1. Property owner applies in writing for proposed tree removal to the Town
2. The Town will establish whether the tree is located on public or private property.
3. If the tree is situated on private property:
 - a.) The tree is considered the sole responsibility of the property owner. Any labor or costs associated with the removal will be the sole responsibility of the property owner. *Please note: if the tree is an elm refer to section 7.5*
4. If the tree is situated on Town land:
 - a.) If the tree is healthy, all viable options to save the tree will be discussed with the property owner and will be done on a case-by-case basis.

6.4 Water Program

Proper watering is the most important factor for successful planting of trees and shrubs. To ensure adequate watering, newly planted trees will be watered a minimum of 7 times per year in the first year. In the second year, trees will be watered a minimum of 5 times a year. The minimum watering amounts depend on precipitation and mulching. Additional watering may or may not be required.

Street Trees

Where street trees are added or replaced on boulevards, efforts will be made to involve the homeowner as a partner in the tree planting. When planting new trees, Town crews will water trees at time of planting and encourage the homeowners to water these trees on a regular schedule after the planting.

Park Trees

Newly planted park trees will have a scheduled water maintenance program to ensure the success of the tree. The minimum seven times in the first year and five times in the second year program would apply.

7.0 PROTECTION AND PEST CONTROL

7.1 Integrated Management

The goal of an Integrated Plant Management plan is to find the most efficient balance between cultural, chemical and biological controls to be safe, economical and effective. Integrated measures are put in place to be proactive in the detection and response to disease and pest infestations. Implementing good cultural practices that increase the vigor of the forest will ultimately result in reduced chemical usage. Cultural practices include selecting appropriate species and healthy stock for the planting site conditions, pruning to reduce the risk of infection and infestation, and maintaining overall tree health with proper watering, weeding and nutrient management.

7.2 Chemical Use

No person shall apply or administer in any form any chemical that would cause death to any tree held by the Town of Indian Head.

No person shall cut, prune or alter the appearance of any publicly owned tree, which would cause death or put the tree at risk.

If a person is found to have improperly pruned, cut or alter a public tree, that person will be held responsible for the cost of repair, replacement or maintenance of the tree and will include a reforestation penalty.

7.3 Monitoring

A strong monitoring policy & procedure will determine whether pest populations are increasing, decreasing or remaining constant. If caught in the very early stages, insect and disease infestations can often be prevented, or the damage minimized, by implementing the proper controls. Citizens can be trained to recognize the signs and symptoms of dangerous pests and diseases, and report them to the proper authorities.

7.4 Public Awareness

Having an educated and involved public will lead to greater support for future forestry initiatives. Public Awareness campaigns will take the form of social media posts, newsletter articles, newsprint articles, signage, mail-outs and public forums. The Communities in Bloom committee also does educational presentations with our local schools in conjunction with Arbor Day.

7.5 Saskatchewan Dutch Elm Disease Regulations

Dutch elm disease (DED) is a deadly fungus that can kill an elm in as little as three weeks by clogging its water-conducting vessels. The fungus is carried by the elm bark beetle. Trees may produce sparse leaves in spring and by early summer you may notice a sudden wilting of the leaves (usually at the top of the tree). Leaves curl and turn brown but do not fall from the tree. In late summer, leaves may turn yellow and fall prematurely. There is no cure for DED, once a tree is infected it needs to be removed and disposed of properly by either burying it or burning it.

Good cultural practices can help to prevent infection. Maintaining proper water and fertilizer levels will keep trees healthy and robust, and better able to fend off infection. Pruning dead or dying branches will also keep the elm bark beetles from breeding underneath the bark. Every year the Saskatchewan Dutch Elm Disease Association (SDEDA) implements a **pruning ban from April 1 – August 31**. The municipal inspector(s) will strongly enforce no pruning or removing of elms during this period. In an effort to slow the movement of the elm bark beetle, the use, storage, or transportation of elm wood is prohibited. This includes firewood, mulch products, nursery stock, branches or bark.

The Town of Indian Head is dedicated to minimizing the damage of DED in our community. Every Fall, the Town contracts a company to spray the bottom meter of targeted American elm trees in the area. This helps to control the elm bark beetle which overwinters in the bark crevices in the lower trunk.

Requests During Pruning Ban (April 1 – August 31):

Any requests for pruning and/or removing any elm trees during the pruning ban must provide written request to the Town of Indian Head Administrator. The request will then be forwarded to the municipal inspector(s) for authorization.

Pruning Fee: \$500.00

Pruning Without Authorization:

If pruning and or removing an elm tree occurs without written authorization from the municipal inspector(s) a penalty will occur. This is punishable under Saskatchewan Dutch Elm Disease Regulations and will be strictly enforced.

Fine: \$1,500.00

7.6 Emerald Ash Borer and Cottony Ash Psyllid

Emerald Ash Borer

The Town of Indian Head is monitoring the progression of the emerald ash borer (EAB) and cottony ash psyllid (CAP). In North America, the emerald ash borer has few natural enemies, and native ash trees have limited resistance. The EAB attacks all species in the Fraxinus genus by first laying eggs on the tree, then the larvae bore through the bark and feed on the inner bark and sapwood before emerging as adults. Typically, within six years of an infestation arriving in a woodlot, more than 99% of the ash trees have been killed. Infestations are difficult to detect in the early stages as signs & symptoms are not readily apparent. The area infested by emerald ash borers is expected to continue to expand, mostly through human movement of infested material such as firewood. The CFIA continues to regulate the movement of firewood as well as perform routine surveillance and continued research in an attempt to slow the spread of the emerald ash borer. (<https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/fire-insects-disturbances/top-insects/13377>)

Cottony Ash Psyllid

The cottony ash psyllid is a small, winged insect which is listed as an invasive species by the Saskatchewan Invasive Species Council. Adults are pale yellow with clear wings and tiny black marks. The insects feed on the leaves causing them to curl and leave behind a sticky, white substance resembling cotton. Over time the psyllids will cause dieback and stunted growth. Black ash and manchurian ash, as well as their hybrids, are affected. The cottony ash psyllid has devastated the ash populations in Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon. The rapid spread is being contributed to warmer winters and dry conditions. Pesticides and injections have not proven to be effective in combating the insects. The best defence is monitoring and supporting robust, healthy trees by reducing stress. Trees should be watered deeply during hot, dry periods, mulched to reduce moisture loss, and the use of herbicides at the base and avoid any trunk or root damage. (<https://gardening.usask.ca/articles-insects/cottony-ash-psyllid.php>)

7.7 Reforestation

The purpose of reforestation is to replace trees and supplement the existing forest population with additional trees where the population is low. Where possible, the Town of Indian Head will endeavor to maintain a positive tree planting to removal ratio.

8.0 DAMAGE AND DISASTER

8.1 Sewer Roots

Tree roots are attracted to moisture and in the past sewer lines were made with materials that tree roots could penetrate. Tree roots of some species can travel a significant distance to find moisture and therefore it is very difficult to find the tree that is the cause of the sewer issue. It may not be the most obvious tree and thus it is difficult to pinpoint if there are a number of trees in the area. Removing one tree will not prevent this from occurring again in the future as other tree roots will also enter the system. The Town currently uses piping materials that are impervious and therefore root problems in these lines rarely occur.

Removing trees does not solve this problem and diminishes the Urban Forest; therefore the Town of Indian Head will always consider removals as the last option in all cases.

8.2 Storm Response

The Town of Indian Head has an established Emergency Measures Organization (EMO). In the event of an environmental emergency, the established procedures put in place by the EMO would be enacted.

8.3 Compensation for Damaged Trees

The Town will endeavor to achieve compensation to the full value of any public tree(s) that are willfully damaged or become damaged as a result of an accident.

9.0 AUTHORITY

9.1 Administrative Authority

The Town of Indian Head Administrator will execute the authority over the Urban Forest and the administration of the Urban Forestry Management Program

9.2 Appeal Process

Appeals regarding decisions made through this policy must be made in writing to the Town of Indian Head Administrator. Failing satisfactory response from the Administrator, an appeal may be made to the Town Council.

9.3 Enforcement

The Enforcement Officer (designated by Town) shall enforce the requirements of the municipality as related to the Town of Indian Head Urban Tree Policy.

10.0 TREE VARIETIES NOT RECOMMENDED

This applies to both private and Town owned land unless otherwise specified.

Elm Species

With the threat of Dutch Elm Disease, many elm varieties including American, or Siberian (Manchurian) are not recommended for planting. The Town may plant the Japanese variety as it has proved resistant to Dutch Elm Disease. Other varieties may be considered if the Dutch Elm Disease monitoring continues in Indian Head on all Town owned trees.

Cottonwood

Female cottonwood trees have been a nuisance to residents and cause problems with allergies and asthma due to the cotton-like seeds they shed. No planting of female poplar cultivars is permitted in both residential (private) and Town owned areas.

Black Poplar (Balsam Poplar)

These trees are not recommended due to the sap and sharp-pointed buds they give off. No planting in both residential (private) and Town owned areas.

Ash Species

All Ash, which include all varieties (Examples: Green, Black, Manchurian, White). Given the current threat of the emerald ash borer and the cottony ash psyllid it is not recommended to plant any Ash trees on private or public property.

11.0 RECOMMENDED SPECIES FOR PLANTING

Recommended Species for Planting – Please note that the recommended species for private yards are a small list of suggestions only and other species and cultivars are suitable and allowed.

11.1 BOULEVARDS – (Town Owned Property)

Tree Species	Scientific Name	Height	Spread	Description
Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	15-20ft (6m)	15ft (5m)	Smallish, 'oriental' – looking tree having dense foliage and spreading habit. Very tough. Vivid scarlet autumn color makes this an excellent ornamental small tree
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	20ft (6m)	15ft (5m)	A heavily flowered tree, covered by large plumes of small white flowers and dark green leaves. Suggested cultivars include 'Ivory Silk', Ivory Pillar' or 'Golden Eclipse'
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	40ft (12m)	25ft (8m)	Summer foliage is green on top and silvery underneath. This symmetrical shade tree turns golden yellow in the fall. Suggested cultivar is 'Silver Cloud'.
American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	50ft (15m)	35ft (11m)	Basswood has large, heart-shaped leaves with toothed edges and a short point. The twigs have a noticeable zigzag appearance. The fragrant yellow flowers and round grayish-brown fruit hang from the centre of a leaf-like bract. The bark is gray-brown with long narrow ridges.
Japanese Elm	<i>Ulmus davidiana</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	40ft (12m)	30ft (9m)	A hardy spreading umbrella-shaped tree. Narrow heart-shaped leaves, fine pointed with slender-tipped teeth. Foliage turns yellow to bright red in autumn. This species is reported to be highly resistant to Dutch Elm disease and is used to develop resistant cultivars. The cultivar 'Discovery' is available commercially.
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	70ft (22m)	50ft (15m)	Bark is rough, with irregular scaly plates, becoming regularly furrowed with age. Twigs are hairy with corky ridges and hairy, brown, blunt-tipped buds. Leaves are 15 - 30 cm (6" - 12") long with variable, irregular, mostly rounded lobes without bristle-tips. Acorns have a deep cup which has a <u>bristle fringe around the upper edge.</u>
European Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	25ft (8m)	20ft (6m)	This small to medium tree (up to 50 feet tall) has light grayish bark and an oval, open head at maturity. It produces clusters of white flowers in spring followed by bright, long-lasting, orange-red berries in fall that attract birds. The deciduous leaves are toothed and pinnately compound. They are dark, dull green in summer and yellow to reddish in fall.

Amur Cherry	<i>Prunus maackii</i>	25ft (8m)t	20ft (6m)	Deciduous tree with a more or less rounded form. Features showy racemes of fragrant white flowers hanging below the branches in mid spring. It has green foliage throughout the season. The pointy leaves turn an outstanding lemon yellow in the fall. The black fruits are held in clusters in late summer. The peeling coppery-bronze bark is extremely showy and adds significant winter interest.
Ohio Buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	40ft (12m)	30ft (9m)	A neatly rounded tree with low, sweeping branches and dense foliage. Produces a small, dark brown nut with a light patch which grows inside a rounded prickly fruit capsule. Bark is light tan to gray; warty when young, becoming more scaly with age. Leaves green with 5 to 7 leaflets. Fall color is yellow to a warm pumpkin-orange.
Siberian Larch	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	70ft (21m)	20ft (6m)	Siberian larch is a long-lived deciduous conifer. They are a sight to behold in autumn, when their needles turn from green to yellow before falling. It has a narrow crown, thin scaly bark and long, slender, pliable branches. The bark of young trees is gray and smooth, becoming reddish brown and scaly with age. Winter branches have numerous small knobs which in the spring form the base for a tuft of needles, or a male or female flower.
Flowering Crab	<i>Malus baccata</i> <i>Malus x adstringens.</i>	20-25ft (6-8m)	15-25ft (5-8m)	Crab apples are most popular of the spring-flowering trees. Blossoms often open from pink or red buds and change to paler shades after opening. Tree height may be from 6' - 50' with most in the 15' to 25' range. The varieties vary from weeping, spreading, columnar, vase-shaped to pyramidal which allows many opportunities for use in landscapes. Fireblight resistant cultivars are 'Selkirk' and 'Thunderchild'

11.2 PRIVATE YARDS/ OPEN SPACES/ PARKS

Tree Species	Scientific Name	Height	Spread	Description
Acute Willow	<i>Salix acutifolia</i> Wild	60ft (18m)	40ft (12m)	Shiny dark green leaves with a wide-spreading crown and trunk tends to have multiple stems. Acute willow grows to be a large spreading tree therefore may not suitable for most private yards
Amur Cherry	<i>Prunus maackii</i>	15-25ft (3-6m)	10-20ft (3-6m)	Has bronze, papery, peeling bark. It can be single or multi-stemmed. The White flowers are attractive, formal in drooping dense clusters, and followed by dark chokecherry-like fruit. Suggested cultivars are 'Goldrush and Goldspur'

Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	20ft (6m)	15ft (5m)	Smallish, 'oriental' – looking tree having dense foliage and spreading habit. Very tough. Vivid scarlet autumn color makes this an excellent ornamental small tree. Suggested cultivars are 'Royal Crown®' and 'Ruby Slippers®'.
Russian Birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i> 'Winter Splendor'	50ft (15m)	30ft (10m)	The cultivar 'Winter Splendor' is a hardy selection from Indian Head Saskatchewan with a rounded spreading crown and multiple stems with clean white bark. Drought-tolerant and resistant to Bronze Birch Borer
Sundancer Poplar	<i>Populus x</i> 'Sundancer'	80ft (24m)	12-15ft (4-5m)	A fast growing and prairie hardy male poplar with no cotton. This non-suckering cultivar has a narrow crown form.
Bur Oak	<i>Quercus macroarpa</i>	80ft (24m)	40ft (12m)	Drought tolerant; moderately shade tolerant. It is a small tree with rounded crown supported by crooked and gnarled branches.
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	40ft (12m)	25ft (8m)	Medium sized tree native to Europe, with a strikingly dense pyramidal to rounded crown. Desirable specimen tree in the landscape. The flowers are highly fragrant and attractive to bees. Suggested cultivars are 'Golden Cascade', 'Greenspire®' and 'Norlin®'
Dropmore Hybrid Linden	<i>Tilia x flavescens</i> 'Dropmore'	50ft (15m)	30ft (9m)	This cultivar developed Dr. Frank Skinner at Dropmore Manitoba is a hybrid of American and littleleaf linden. Excellent hardiness, dark green foliage and a dense pyramidal crown.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus x</i> <i>Mordenensis</i>	15ft (5m)	15ft (5m)	Developed at Morden Manitoba, these tree-like hawthorns have red apple like berries and glossy green foliage. Suggested cultivars are 'Snowbird' and 'Toba'
Japanese Tree Lilac	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	20ft (6m)	15' (5m)	The Japanese tree lilac is the largest of the lilacs having large creamy white flower clusters. The leaves are dark green and have grayish undersides and yellow fall colour. Suggested cultivars are 'Golden Eclipse', 'Ivory Pillar' and 'Ivory Silk'
Laurel Leaf Willow	<i>Salix pentandra</i>	60ft (18m)	40ft (12m)	A large, rounded tree with glossy green leaves and furrowed bark. Laurel leaf willow grows to be a large spreading tree therefore may not suitable for most private yards.
Prairie Horizon® Alder	<i>Alnus hirsuta</i> 'Harbin'	30ft (10m)	25ft (8m)	It is a rapid-growing, completely hardy medium-sized tree with dark green leaves. The amazing bark is gray and almost beech-like.
'Thunderchild' Flowering Crabapple	<i>Malus x adstringens</i> 'Thunderchild'	20ft (6m)	15ft (5m)	'Thunderchild' cultivar produces single, pale pink buds, opening to white flowers followed by dark red to purple fruit on a compact, upright, spreading, broad to oval rounded tree. Resistant to fireblight.

Swiss Stone Pine	<i>Pinus cembra</i>	40ft (12m)	15ft (4.5m)	This attractive, slow growing, full-to-the-base pine maintains a perfect "Christmas tree shape" if grown in full sunlight.
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