ARBORICULTURE MANUAL
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This Manual was first adopted by resolution by the Sandpoint City Council in 2003. Each time there are proposals for significant changes to this manual, it will be reviewed by Sandpoint Forest Committee and the Sandpoint Public Works Committee and then passed on to the City Council for adoption again as a new resolution. Noted below are a record of revisions and new adoptions since 2003:

Revision:

Introduction

The City of Sandpoint is blessed with a large and relatively healthy urban forest, both on public and on private lands. Not counting the Park trees, there are approximately 2,240 public right of way trees, a few of which are shown above in this photograph of a Sandpoint street.

With that blessing comes the responsibility to care for and maintain this valuable asset. To that end, this aboriculture manual is intended to help city staff, property owners, contractors and developers and other private individuals understand what should and can be done in the maintenance, removal and planting of street trees in the public right-of-ways.

This manual is intended to be a flexible document that is open to review and to revision each year when new research or different local standards prevail.

The City of Sandpoint is indebted to Lynden Maxwell, Urban Forester for the City of Post Falls, Idaho and formerly the urban forest coordinator for the Sandpoint Independent Highway District. This first edition is almost entirely a reflection of Ms. Maxwell's work. Of course, she herself acknowledges that her work was also heavily derivative. She notes: "The information contained in this manual was compiled from a variety of sources, including other municipalities and nationally published urban forestry materials." As the City of Sandpoint's manual evolves over the years we, too, will be sharing our words and pictures with others.

I. PUBLIC TREE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Chapter 1—General Guidelines

The specifications in this manual are the minimum standards for planting, pruning, maintenance and protection of all public trees. They apply whether the work is performed contractually, by City employees, or by private individuals. Exceptions to these standards must be by written approval of the city forester.

All traffic and safety rules must be observed while working on public trees.

Chapter 2—Definitions

The words "shall" and "will" are mandatory and "may" is permissive. Words not defined in this section shall have their common and ordinary meaning.

Caliper: The diameter of the tree's trunk at 6" above the root collar on trees 4" diameter or smaller and 12" above the ground for 5" diameter or larger trees.

Certified Arborist: A person in possession of a current International Society of Arboriculture Certification.

Community forest: The sum of all of the trees within the City of Sandpoint.

Community Forest Committee or Tree Committee: A group of volunteers appointed by the mayor who focus their expertise and energy on the development of the City's urban forest.

Drip line: The area directly under the tree's canopy where the essential mass of roots is found (refer to figure 1).

Hazard tree: A tree identified by the City to be a threat to cause personal injury or property damage.

Injurious pest or disease: Organisms that are capable of seriously damaging the form, structural integrity, or life of a tree.

I.S.A.: The International Society of Arboriculture.

Figure 1: Drip line

Landscaping: To add enhancements to property for beautification purposes.

Master Street Tree Plan: A plan to be developed by the Community Forest Committee and approved by the City Council that incorporates the best knowledge of street tree characteristics and design on block by block basis. This plan will focus almost exclusively on the core downtown area.

Park trees: All trees in public parks and in all areas owned by the City, excluding those trees in the public right-of-way.

Person: Any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, company, municipal corporation or other governmental entity or organization of any kind.

Planting strip: The area within the road right-of-way that can be landscaped, usually located between the curb and sidewalk.

Private tree: A tree that is entirely on private property and not within city right-of-way.

Pruning: The removal of plant stems, dead or alive, in a careful and systematic manner so as not to damage other parts of the plant or the tree as a whole.

Public right-of-way: Improved or unimproved public property owned by, dedicated to, or deeded to, the public or for the public's use, for the purpose of providing vehicular, pedestrian and other public use. Such public property includes, but is not limited to, streets, alleys, sidewalks, easements for public utilities, cut and fill slopes, and public open space.

Public tree: A tree that is located on city property, public right-of-way or easements within the City of Sandpoint.

Root barrier: A device or material designed to direct root growth mechanically or chemically.

Street tree: Any tree with 51% of its trunk within the public right-of-way.

Topping: The improper pruning and severe cutting back of limbs within a tree's crown or the removal of the top portion of the trunk of a coniferous tree (refer to figure 1A).

Figure 2: Topped tree

Tree appraisal To quantify a dollar value for a tree by using accepted national standards.

Tree height classes

Class I: Small trees which do not attain a mature height of more than 30 feet. Typical spacing is 15-25 feet.
Class II: Medium sized trees, 30-60 feet in mature height. Typical spacing is 30-40 feet.
Class III: Large trees, more than 60 feet in mature height. Typical spacing is 40-50 feet.

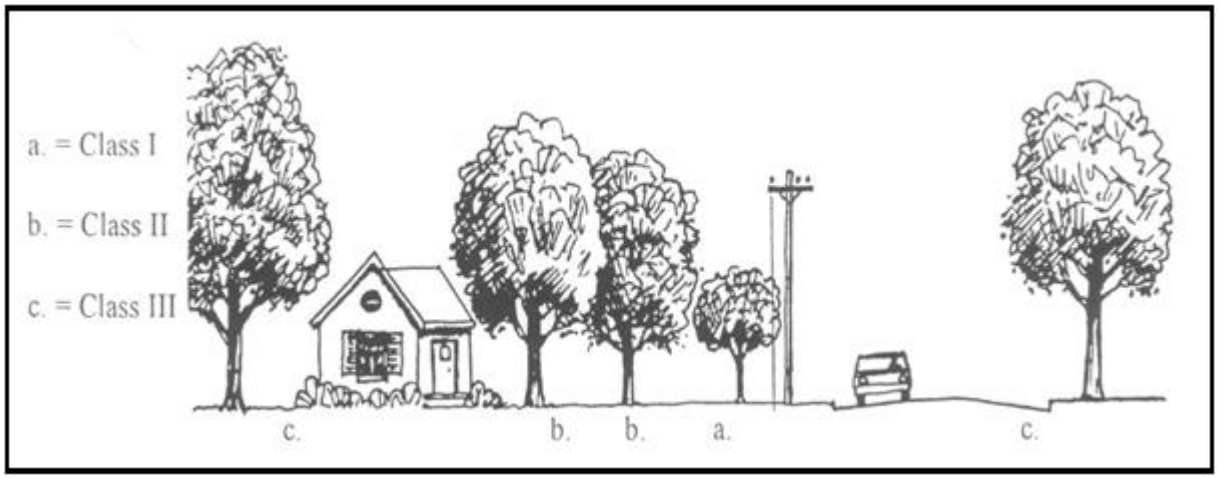

Figure 3: Appropriate locations for different height classes

Tree form: The visual shape of a tree's crown based on the genetic or cultivated characteristics of that tree species (refer to figure 4).

Tree removal: The complete removal of a tree including the grinding of the stump and the cleanup of all debris material.

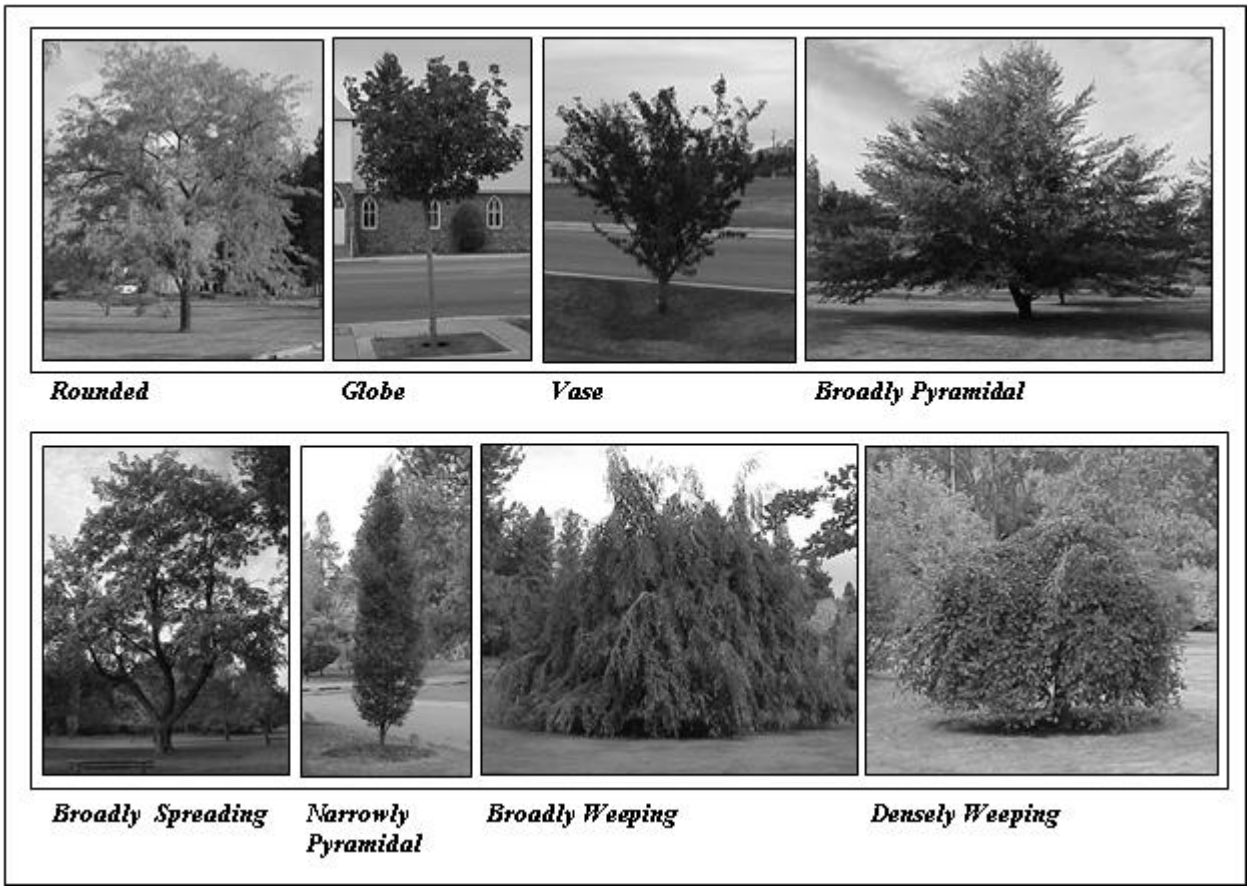

Figure 4: Examples of crown shapes

Tree ring: The area at the base of the tree that is cleared of competing turf and weeds, and maintained with a mulch material (refer to figure 5).

Figure 5: Tree ring

Tree service: Commercial services provided for the care of trees, including, but not limited to: planting, removing, pruning, or engaging in technical arboriculture practices.

Tree standards: The set of specifications concerning the planting, care and maintenance of trees as found in this Arboriculture Manual for the City of Sandpoint.

Chapter 3—PLANTING

Planting Guidelines for Public Trees

The City encourages species and age class diversity in managing our City's park and street trees. Plantings with a variety of trees are not subject to large-scale losses from disease or natural life cycles. City policy for public trees is to plant "the right tree in the right place."

Site factors to be considered are:

1) The type of location to be planted (natural or developed area);
2) The mature height and width of the tree;
3) The size of the planting strip;
4) The presence of overhead wires;
5) The characteristics of soil (pH, moisture, etc.).

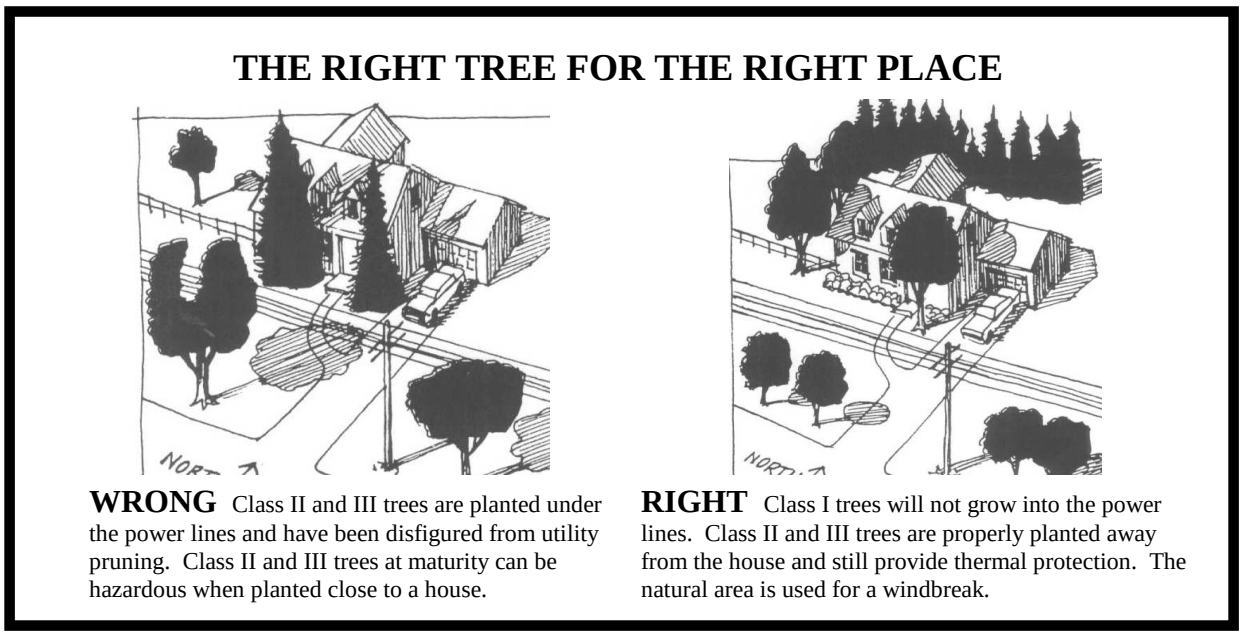

Figure 6: Some considerations for the proper placement of trees.

Public trees should not be planted where they will obstruct or interfere with buildings or public improvements, or interfere with traffic or public safety. Public trees should not be planted in the following places unless approved by the City.

- Within 4' of any building or structure
- Within 10' of fire hydrants and utility poles
- Within 20' of street light standards
- Within 2' of an existing curb face
- Within 10' of a public sanitary sewer or water line
- Within 4' of a meter vault box
- Within 20' in front of a stop or yield sign
- Within 4' of residential driveways, or 6' of commercial driveways
- Within 10' of an alleyway access

Figure 7: Incorrect planting

"Think before you plant." Good planning is the key to a successful life of a tree.

PROBLEM:

This is a maze of overhead power lines

This tree will grow into the wires within 7 to 10 years.

SOLUTION: A small Class I tree should be planted on this site.

New development: During its review of the development plans, the city forester will approve the number and type of trees to be planted in the public right of way.

Established areas: New street tree plantings are at the discretion of the individual property owner acting in accordance with this Arboriculture Manual. Property owners are encouraged to consider existing trees and landscaping when choosing trees to plant.

Public projects: All public projects will follow these standards.

1. All trees and shrubbery near streets must comply with the vision clearance standards as defined by Idaho State Code. Any new tree planted at an intersection must be planted a minimum of 40 feet from the corner, except where engineering standards indicate otherwise (refer to figure 8).
2. A root barrier device may be required if the need is determined during the review of the planting plan.
3. All street trees that are removed must be replaced, unless otherwise approved by the city forester.
4. The minimum sizes for trees to be planted on the right-of-way are 1 1/2" caliper for Class I trees and 2" caliper for Class II and III trees, unless otherwise approved or prescribed by the city forester.
5. Containerized or ball and burlap stock are recommended for public trees. The person (or other entity) that planted the tree is responsible for replacing the tree if it dies within three years.

Figure 8: Vision clearance. A vision clearance triangle is 40' from the intersection's road or curb edge.

Street Tree Spacing and Location Guidelines:

- The City encourages spacing trees so that their canopies will touch when they are mature. The City may approve wider spacing if it is necessary for safe use of the street or sidewalk, or for other good reason. When space is limited, or to achieve specific design effects, closer spacing may be approved. Class I trees should be planted in small planting areas and under public utility wires. The City encourages planting Class II and Class III trees wherever practical because they are better for visual screening, temperature modification and long-term cost benefit. (Refer to figure 9).

Tree Size	Minimum Width of Planting Strip	Minimum Spacing
Class I	4 ft.	15 - 20 ft.
Class II	4 - 5 ft.	20 - 30 ft.
Class III	6 - 8 ft.	30 - 40 ft.

Figure 9

- Where the planting strip is between the sidewalk and the property line, street trees should be planted 3-7 feet behind the walk, depending on the species selected. In undefined planting strips, street trees should be planted 3-5 feet from the curb. If there are no curbs or sidewalks, the future improvements should be considered when planting (refer to figure 10).

Plant trees 3 – 7 ft. from the sidewalk

Consideration should be made for future improvements to roadways**.**

Figure 10: Planting Location

- Street trees must have a minimum planting strip of 16 sq. ft.. Street trees planted under an overhead utility line must not exceed 25 feet in height at maturity. Any street tree to be planted that does not meet these standards must have prior approval from the City.

Planting Methods:

- The person responsible for planting the tree is responsible for contacting the "Call Before You Dig" utility locator number, 1-800-428-4950, before digging in the right-of-way begins.

Figure 11: Planting

1. All planting holes should be 2 to 5 times the diameter of the root ball of the tree to be planted. The tree should be centered in the hole and set at a depth that, when planted, soil will not be above the root crown of the tree (refer to figure 11).

2. Remove all wire baskets, burlap, containers, twine, tags, wire or tree wrap to the maximum extent possible. (Refer to figure 12).

Figure 12: Planting

Figure 13: Planting

3. Backfill the hole to half full then saturate with 5 gallons or more of water to fill all holes and cavities around the roots. Finish filling the hole, tamp gently and water again with another 5 gallons, or more. More soil may be needed to be added after the water has drained and the fill has settled (refer to figure 13).

Figure 14 – Organic mulch ring

4. Cover the tree ring area of the newly planted tree with 3 - 4 inches of organic mulch material. The mulch should be pulled 2 to 3 inches back from the trunk of the tree. Recycled composted and screened yard debris, or wood chips are recommended mulch materials. *Rock is not an acceptable mulch* (refer to figure 14).

5. Stake new trees only if it is necessary for added stability. Ties should be only tight enough to support the tree but not enough to prevent swaying. (Refer to figure 15). Tie material should be flexible and at least 1" wide where it touches the tree. All ties, stakes and tree wrap should be removed after a year.

Figure 15: Tree staked too tightly

6. New trees need to be watered to a depth of 12 to 18 inches at least once a week during the first two growing seasons if they are to become well established. During periods of drought, new trees will need more frequent watering. At least five gallons of water per application, usually more, will be needed. Proper mulching helps conserve soil moisture.

7. Maintain tree rings or install adequate edging material to keep turf and weeds out of the ring.

Quality of Plant Materials

High quality plant materials are desired for plantings. The minimum acceptable standard for plant materials shall conform to the American Association of Nurserymen's **American Standard For Nursery Stock,** (ANSI Z60.1 – 1996) and will be true to name and type. Broken, damaged, diseased or substandard tree stock will not be allowed to be planted in the right-of-way. Trees planted must be free from bark damage, decay, sunscald, insect pests or other objectionable disfigurements (refer to figure 16 and figure 17.).

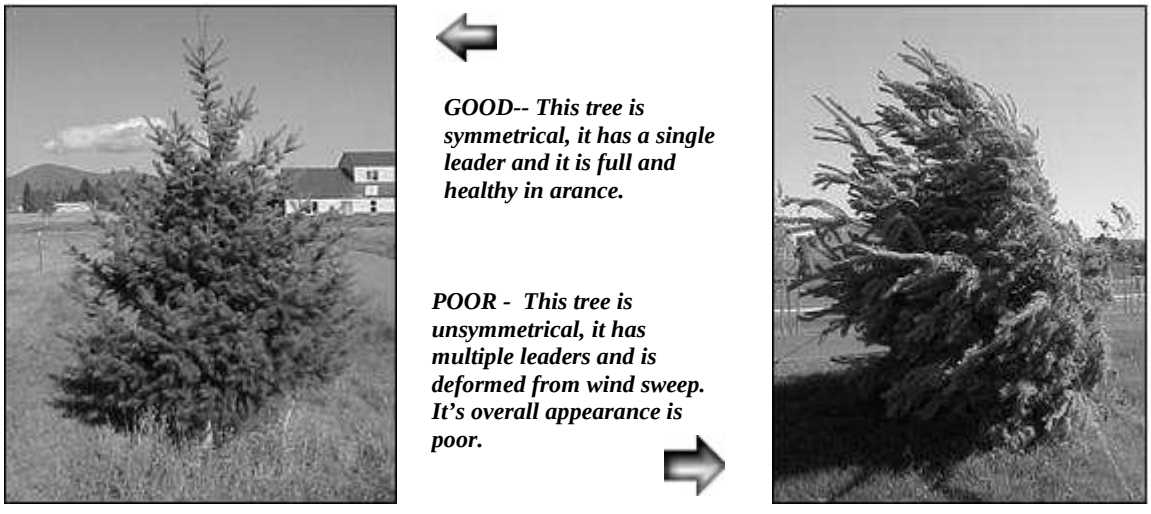

Figure 16: Example of good and poor conifer nursery stock.

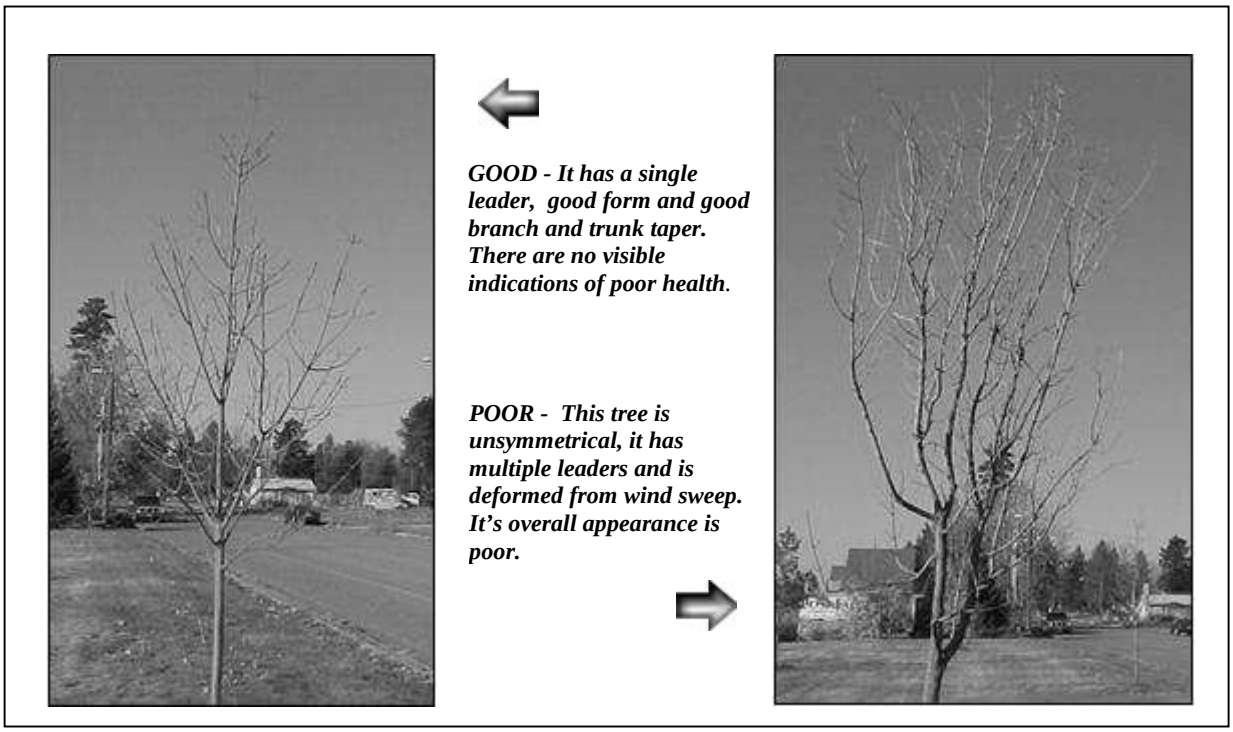

Figure 17: Example of good and poor deciduous nursery stock.

Quality of Work:

- The best time to plant trees is spring or late fall when the trees are dormant. Ball and burlap or containerized stock may be planted successfully most of the year except during very hot and dry periods of the summer.

- Handle tree stock carefully, to avoid causing damage during planting.

- If any bark is damaged or branches broken during planting, the damage should be properly treated immediately. Trees that are so badly damaged that it is doubtful they will survive or grow properly must be replaced.

Do not cause a public hazard while planting a street tree, including the following:

- Leaving open planting holes unattended or without barricades.
- Failing to cleanup debris promptly.
- Blocking any access.

Acceptance

- All street tree plantings must be in accordance with this manual unless otherwise authorized by the City Forester.

Unacceptable planting must be corrected to the standards of this manual. If the City does the corrective measures, the costs will be charged to the contractor, landowner or the primary developer of the project.

Chapter Four—Pruning Standards

Pruning Guidelines for Public Trees

- Trees must not be pruned in a way that will endanger their health.
- Branches and foliage of street trees must not interfere with safe public passage. They should be pruned so that clearance over streets is at least 14 feet and at least 8 feet over pedestrian areas.
- Remove sprouts and suckers growing on the trunk to at least 8 feet above the ground.
- When dead or broken limbs over two inches in diameter endanger the public or property, they must be promptly and properly removed. It is not necessary to get authorization prior to the work when the pruning is needed immediately for safety.
- To protect the future welfare of the tree, any severing of the roots of a street tree must have prior approval from the City Forester.

PROPER PRUNING WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

These two trees are the same species, green ash, and are about the same age. The tree on the left is a healthy specimen with good natural tree form. The tree on the right has numerous insect and disease problems and very poor tree form.

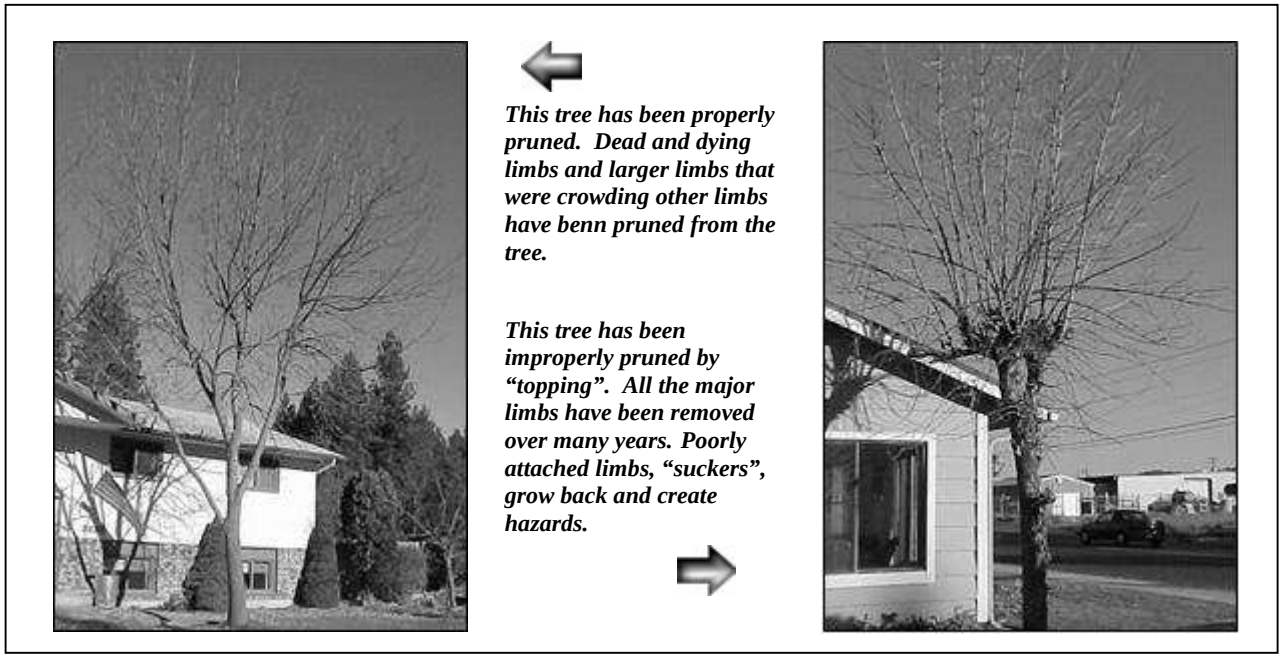

Figure 18: Proper and improper pruning methods

Methods of Pruning

The standard for pruning public trees is ANSI Z133.1, ANSI A300 Tree Care Operations and I.S.A. Tree Pruning Guidelines. Copies are on file in the City Planning Department. Topping is an unacceptable arboriculture practice and is prohibited on public trees.

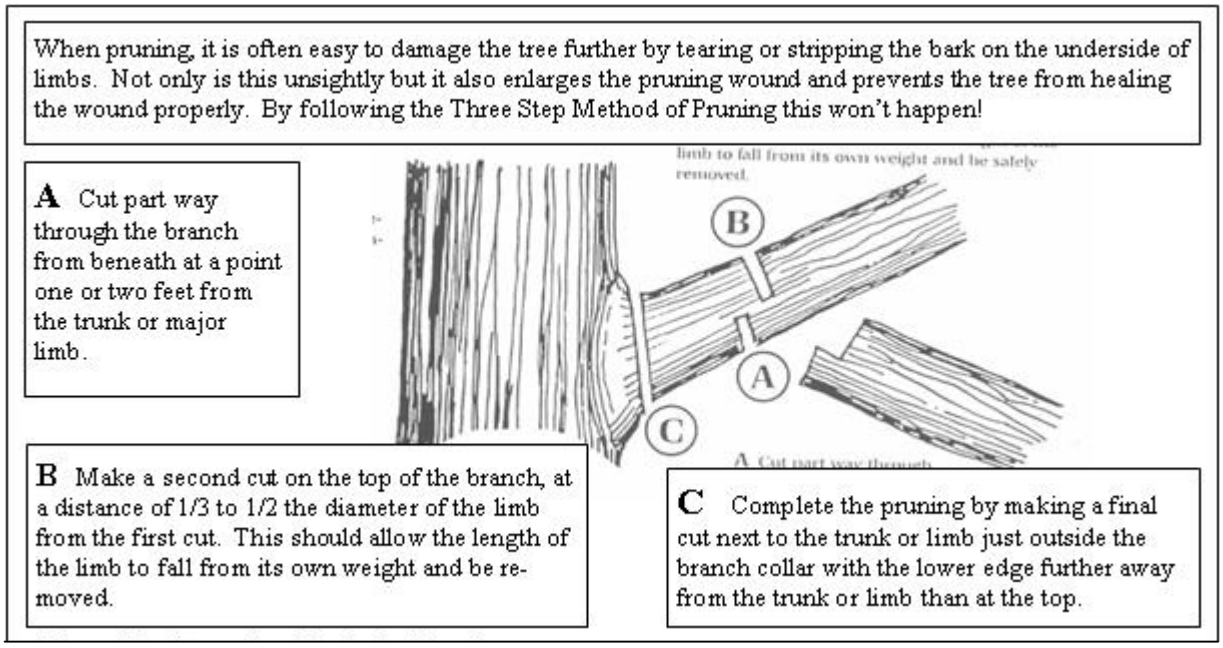

Figure 19: Three-step method of pruning

Quality of Work/Pruning:

- Make all final pruning cuts in a way that encourages natural callus growth to cover the wound. Do not use "wound paint."
- Make all final pruning cuts in a way that prevents the bark and wood from tearing back.
- Use sharp and clean tools. Disinfect tools when working with trees that have infectious disease.
- Clean up branches, logs, or any other debris promptly.
- The use of climbing spurs or spike shoes on public trees is prohibited.
- Never leave any severed or partially cut branches in the upper part after arborist or other tree workers leave the site.

Chapter 5—Removal

Cause for Removal

City of Sandpoint Code 7-2-4.

"Permission to remove dead or diseased trees must be requested from the public works director."

"Permission to remove all other trees must be obtained from the city council after first submitting the matter to the public works committee."

Guidelines for the Removal of Public Trees

Public Safety:

Proper safety procedures are required if work sites place the public at risk. Signage, flagging and other public safety issues should follow Idaho Code. An encroachment permit must be applied for at the Public Works Department if work will extend into the street.

Quality of Work:

- All debris must be removed from the sidewalk and street as soon as possible. Merchantable trees or fire wood material will be removed at a time that is agreeable to both the landowner and the City of Sandpoint. All other debris must be removed by the end of the day it is produced.

- The stump and primary roots must be ground to at least 8" below the soil surface. The time period for grinding will be determined by the landowner and the City. To prevent a public safety hazard the stump hole must be back filled immediately after the grinding.

Figure 20: Stump removal results in nicer-looking plant strips that are free of tripping hazards and have more room to plant new trees.

Chapter 6--Maintenance

Clarification of Responsibility for Street Trees

As per city code, appropriate care and maintenance of trees and landscaping in the right-of-way is the responsibility of the landowner of the adjacent property, except where the City takes responsibility. Street trees in the following areas are the responsibility of the City:

- Both sides of Highway 95/ Fifth Avenue from Larch street to Cedar Street.
- Both sides of Second Avenue from Cedar Street to Main Street.
- Both sides of Main Street/ Oak Street from First Avenue to Third Street.

City of Sandpoint Code 7-2-4.

"It shall be the responsibility and liability of every owner of real property in the city to maintain that portion of real property lying between the property owner's property line and the nearest edge of the street curb, in the event there is no curb, the nearest edge of the street, in a safe, uncluttered, non-obstructed condition, to trim, prune, and care for the trees and/or shrubbery located upon the same, and to remove weeds and mow any grass located upon the same.

It shall be the responsibility and liability of every owner of real property in the city to maintain that portion of the real property lying between the property owner's property line and the center of any adjacent alley in a safe, uncluttered, non-obstructed condition, to remove weeds and to mow any grass located upon the same.

The limbs of any tree which overhang the sidewalk or public right of way shall be trimmed to a height not less than seven feet (7') above the ground.

Further, every such adjacent property owner shall be responsible for the cost of maintenance of such property between the property line of the property owner and the nearest edge of the street where there is no curb, or street curb where there is a curb and the center of the adjacent alley. If any such adjacent property owner shall fail to maintain such property or the trees and shrubs located thereon in violation hereof, such property owner shall be responsible and liable for the cost of any maintenance provided by, ordered by or contracted for by the city after ten (10) days following written notice to the property owner of the existing violation of this section. In the event the city incurs costs for the maintenance of the above-described property the property owner in addition to any other remedy allowed by law, shall be subject to a special assessment and such special assessment shall be collected as provided in Idaho Code section 50-1008. (Ord. 1056, 7-18-2001)"

Maintenance Standards

- The health of public trees should be promoted by providing adequate inspection monitoring and maintenance.

- Any tree—public or private—that poses a threat to other trees in the community because of a disease or insect infestation should be treated to control the spread of the problem.

- The standards for planting and maintenance in this manual are applicable to all park and natural area trees. Public trees will be pruned by ANSI and I.S.A. specifications.

Chapter 7—Protection And Preservation Of Public Trees

General Guidelines

Abusing or destroying any public tree is contrary to City of Sandpoint policy. This includes breaking stakes or supports for a public tree, burning or encouraging any burning near the trunk, defacing it, or attaching signs or notices, nails, screws, or other such devices.

Notify the City Forester before:

1. Attaching or installing any metal materials, cable, wires or other foreign objects to public trees.
2. Excavating soil or trenches, or filling soil within the dripline of a public tree.
3. Treating the soil within the root zone of a public tree with a soil sterilant.

During Construction

- Site or landscape plans for any development must show all existing public trees to be saved or proposed for removal. Every effort must be made to preserve desirable trees. The City Forester will provide information about appropriate ways of preserving the trees.

- Public trees to be saved must be marked prominently during the construction, repair, alteration, or removal of any building or structure. When the trunks of save trees are likely to be damaged, they must be protected with fencing. To avoid soil compaction around the root zones, fencing should include the area under the drip line of the trees (refer to figure 21).

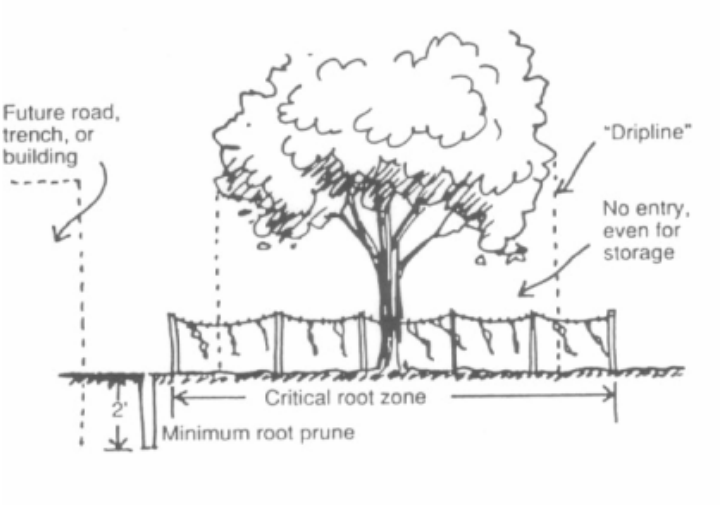

Figure 21: Protection for tree and tree root zone during construction.

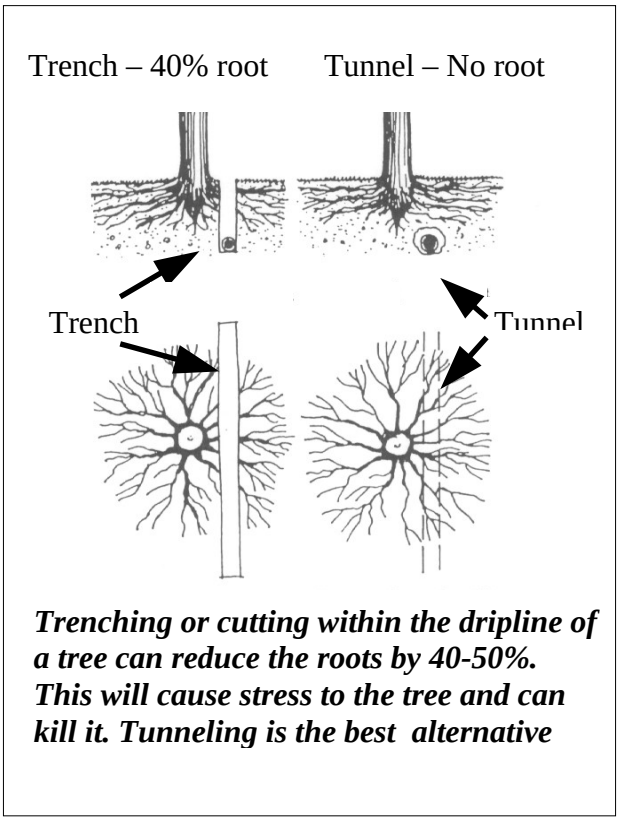

Figure 22: Preventing root damage.

During construction, protect public trees by;

1. ***Pruning limbs in the way of the construction.***
2. ***Watering and aerating the trees to minimize stress.***
3. ***Fencing trees and natural areas to prevent compaction.***
4. ***Adding a temporary 6"*** **(minimum)** ***mulch layer to prevent compaction.***

- Any trenching within the drip line of public trees must be done by hand to tunnel under and preserve the main support roots (refer to figure 22).
- Curb cuts should not be closer than 6 feet from the trunk of the tree. Paving should be at least 2 1/2 feet from the tree trunk.
- Avoid cutting surface roots wherever possible. Sidewalks and paving should be designed to avoid such damage.
- Avoid disturbing the soil within the dripline of trees such as removing the top soil, compacting the soil or adding fill dirt.
- Excavation or trenching requiring root cuts should be done rapidly to minimize drying out the cut root. Make smooth, flush cuts on tree roots. Back fill before the roots have a chance to dry out, and water the tree immediately. Irrigation may be necessary throughout the hot and dry summer season.
- In the interest of preserving public trees, the Public Works Department will include the City Forester in all stages of planning and coordinate with the Community Forest Committee by notifying its chair of any applications for new curb, gutter, walkway or driveway installations, or other improvements which might require the removal of, or cause injury to, any public tree, or interfere with the goals of the City's street tree plan.

Sidewalks

The City of Sandpoint code notes:

City of Sandpoint Code 7-3-1.

"7-3-1: PROPERTY OWNERS RESPONSIBLE:

A. The property owners of the city shall be responsible for the construction and repair of all sidewalks and curbs abutting upon their respective properties, and on corner lots such responsibility shall include the sidewalks and curbs adjacent to each street.

B. The city council may, whenever it is deemed necessary or convenient by an order duly made and entered in its minutes, order the construction of a sidewalk or curb on any street of the city, and it may in like manner order the alteration or repair of any sidewalk or curb now or hereafter constructed. (Ord. 1083, 5-21-2003) "

Although we can reduce the impact of trees upon our city's sidewalks, it is inevitable that there will be instances in which sidewalks are raised or buckled by adjoining public trees. Because in the past people have not taken care to plant the right tree in the right space we do have many instances of trees impacting sidewalks. (See figure 23):

Figure 23: A sidewalk being lifted by roots

If a property owner decides upon replacing the sidewalk, it is the policy of the City of Sandpoint that sidewalks and trees can oftentimes be made to work together. There are methods for avoiding tree/ sidewalk conflicts when planting new trees (for example, deep watering of trees to encourage roots to grow deeply and the use of root barriers). However, there are also ways to reduce the loss of older trees when replacing sidewalks. The City has a *Tree City USA Bulletin [#3]* that describes the various methods for trees in good condition. For instance,

- A sidewalk can be curved around the trunk (at least 2-3').
- In some cases, rather than replacement, a raised edge can simply be ground down, or smoothed over with asphalt.
- The new sidewalk may be ramped up and over the roots by starting further away.

II. CITY OF SANDPOINT APPROVED STREET TREE PLANTING LIST

The following list of trees approved for planting in the public right-of-ways should be viewed only as suggestions. Other species and cultivars not expressly prohibited can be considered. Available in the Planning Department is an information booklet that explains in what circumstances each of the trees listed can be planted. It is imperative that the information booklet be consulted to see if the desired tree is suitable for a particular site. When in doubt, call the City Forester.

Moreover, it is also advisable that you also consult with a local nursery or arborist about a desired tree. There are some trees on this list that may stand a theoretical chance of growing well, experience sometimes teaches us differently.

Only desirable long-lived trees of good appearance, beauty, adaptability, and generally free from injurious pests or diseases shall be planted in public sites. The City Forester shall periodically review the species, cultivars and varieties included on the approved list to determine if any should be removed for any reason, or if certain new species, cultivars or varieties of proven dependability and value should be added.

Where street blocks have been assigned a particular species or variety on a Master Street Tree Plan, only these shall be planted subject to revision by the City.

List of Currently Prohibited Trees

[From the current city ordinance 7-2-4: C1]

Box elder (except for the cultivar “Sensation”),
Cottonwood,
Poplar,
Willow,
Mountain ash,
American elm,
Fruit trees (except ornamental types),
Nut trees,
Ailanthus, and
Oregon or big leafed maple.

List Only Of Approved Tree Species And/Or Cultivars

Class I—Small to Medium Size Trees

Acer Campestre/ **Hedge Maple**/ “Flame” or “Evelyn” aka “Queen Elizabeth”
Acer Ginnala/**Amur Maple**
Acer Griseum/ **Paperbark Maple**
Acer Plantanoides/ **Crimson Sentry Maple**
Acer Tartaricum/ **Tartarian Maple**
Acer Truncatum/ **Purple Blow Maple**
Acer Truncatum x Acer Plantanoides/ **Maple**/“Pacific Sunset Maple”
Amelanchier x grandiflora/ **Serviceberry**/ “Robin Hill” and
Or *Amelanchier x laevis*/ **Service berry**/ “Cumulus,” “Autumn Brilliance”
Carpinus caroliniana)/ American Hornbeam
Cornus kousa or *mas*/ **Dogwood** kousa or dogwood cornelian cherry
Crataegus/ **Hawthorne**/ ”Crimson Cloud,” “Lavalle,” “Washington,” “Toba,” “Winter King.”
Laburnum x watereri/ **Golden Chain Tree**
Maackia Amurensis/ **Amur Maackia**
Malus species/ **Flowering Crab Apple**
Pyrus calleryana/ **Flowering Pear/** “Capital”
Prunus cerasifera./ **Purple Leaf Flowering Plum**/ “Newport,“ “Mt. St. Helens,” “Thundercloud,” “Krauter Vesuvius”
Prunus Padus/ **May Day Tree** “Merlot”
Prunus Padus/ **May Day Tree**
Prunus sargentii / **Columnar Sargent Cherry**
Prunus serrulata/ **Amanogawa**
Prunus serrulata / **Kwanzan Cherry**
Prunus virginiana / **Chokecherry**/ “Canadian Red”
Oxydendron arboretum / **Sourwood**
Syringa Reticulata / **Japanese Tree Lilac**/ “Ivory Silk” or “Summer Snow” [see also *Syringa Pekinensis*, a less formal-looking species]
Styrax japonicus / **Japanese Snowbell**

Class II—Medium to Large Trees

Acer Negundo / **Box Elder**/ “Sensation”
Acer Plantanoides / **Norway Maple/** “Globosum.”
Acer Plantanoides / **Norway Maple**/ “Columnare”
Acer Plantanoides / **Norway Maple**/ “Ezestre” or “Easy Street”
Acer Plantanoides / **Norway Maple**/ “Fairview”
Acer Plantanoides / **Norway Maple**/ “Parkway” (“Columnarbroad”)
Acer Rubrum / **Red Leaf Maple**/ “Karpick”
Acer Rubrum / **Red Leaf Maple**/“Armstrong”
Acer Rubrum / **Red Leaf Maple**/“Bowhall”
Acer x freemanii / **Hybrid Maple**/ “Armstrong”
Acer truncatum x acer plantanoides / **Norwegian Sunset Maple**/ “Keithsform”
Carpinus betulus / **European Hornbeam**/ “Columnaris” or “Fastigiata”
Cersis Canadensis / **Eastern Redbud**
Celtis occidentalis/ **Hackberry**
Cercidiphyllum japonicum/ **Katsura Tree**
Cladrastis kentukea / **Yellowwood**
Cotinus Obovatus/ **American Smoke Tree**
Fagus sylvatica/ **European Beech/** “Fastigiate” and “Dawyck”
Fraxinus nigra/ **Green Ash**/ “Fallgold”
Fraxinus pennsylvanica/ **Green Ash**/
Gleditsia tricanthos/ **Honey Locust**/”Morraine”
Gleditsia tricanthos/ **Honey Locust**/ “Skyline”
Gleditsia tricanthos/ **Honey Locust**/ “Imperial”
Gleditsia tricanthos/ **Honey Locust**/ “Shademaster”
Koelreuteria paniculata/ **Goldenrain Tree**
Liriodendron tulipifera/ **Tuliptree/** “Fastigiatum”
Nyssa sylvatica/ **Black Gum or Tupelo**
Ostrya virginiana / **Ironwood or American Hop hornbeam**
Parrotia persica/ **Persian Parrotia**

Prunus Maackii/ **Amur Chokecherry**
Pyrus calleryana/ **Flowering Pear/** “Autumn Blaze”
Pyrus calleryana/ **Flowering Pear**/ “Chanticleer”
Pyrus calleryana/ **Flowering Pear**/ “Redspire”
Quercus robur/ English **Columnar Oak**/ “Fastigiata”
Sorbus americana or alnifolia or aucuparia or decora/ **Mountain Ash**
Tilia americana/ **American Linden**/ “Boulevard”
Tilia cordata/ **Littleleaf Linden**/ “Chancellor”
Tilia x euchlora / **Crimean Linden**

Class III—Large Trees

Acer Plantanoides/ **Norway Maple**/ “Summershade”
Acer Plantanoides/ **Norway Maple**/ “Schwedler”
Acer Plantanoides**/ Norway Maple**/ “Emerald Queen”
Acer Plantanoides/ **Norway Maple/ “**Deborah”
Acer Plantanoides/ **Norway Maple**/ “Emerald Lustre”
Acer Plantanoides/ **Norway Maple**/ “Superform”
Acer Rubrum/ **Red Maple/** “Autumn Flame”
Acer Rubrum/ **Red Maple/** “Northwood”
Acer Rubrum/ **Red Maple/** “Red Sunset”
Corylus colurna/ **Turkish Filbert**
Fagus grandifolia/ **American Beech**
Fraxinus pennsylvanica / **Green Ash**/
Fraxinus americana/ **White Ash/** “Autumn Applause”
Fraxinus americana/ **White Ash/** “Autumn Purple”
Fraxinus americana/ **White Ash**/ “Rosehill”
Fraxinus americana/ **White Ash**/ “Skyline”
Ginkgo biloba/ **Ginkgo** or **Maidenhead Tree**
Ginkgo biloba/ **Ginkgo**/ or **Maidenhead Tree** /“Autumn Gold”
Ginkgo biloba/ **Ginkgo**/ or **Maidenhead Tree** /“Princeton Sentry”
Liquidambar styraciflua/ **Sweetgum/** “Moraine”
Liriodendron tulipifera/ **Tuliptree**
Phellodendron amurense/ **Amur Cork Tree**/ “Macho” or “Shademaster”
Plantanus x acerifolia/ **London Planetree**/ “Bloodgood”
Quercus acutissima/ **Sawtooth Oak**
Quercus macrocarpa/ **Bur Oak**
Quercus bicolor/ **Swamp White Oak**
Quercus palustris/ **Pin Oak**
Quercus alba/ **White Oak**
Quercus rubra/ **Northern Red Oak**
Sophora japonica/ **Japanese Pagoda Tree/** “Regent”
Tilia americana/ **American Linden /**”Redmond”
Tilia cordata/ **Little Leaf Linden**/ “Greenspire”
Tilia cordata/ **Little Leaf Linden**/ “Glenleven”
Tilia cordata/ **Little Leaf Linden**/ “Shamrock”
Tilia Tomentosa/ **Silver Linden/** “Sterling” or “Green Mountain”
Ulmus/ **Elm**/ “Homestead”
Ulmus / japonica/ **Elm** “Discovery”
Ulmus/ **Elm**/ “Frontier”
Ulmus/ **Elm**/ “Morton Plainsman” aka “Vanguard”
Ulmus wilsoniana**/ Elm**/ “Prospector”
Zelkova serrata/ **Japanese Zelkova/** “Green Vase” or “Village”

III. CITY OF SANDPOINT AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC TREES

Scope

List and Boundaries

Pending Council Approval:

- Fifth Avenue Corridor from Larch to Cedar
- Downtown Core, bounded by Pine on the south, First on the east, Cedar on the north and Fifth Avenue on the west