

CITY OF BANDON

OREGON



Photo by Richard Rahmlow with edit by Janis Halstead

TREE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

MANUAL

Adopted by the Parks and Recreation Commission – November 2008

FORWARD

The City of Bandon has adopted a tree ordinance regulating the removal, pruning and replacement of trees located within the public rights-of-way and on City owned properties. While the ordinance provides specific regulations for these activities, the Bandon Parks and Recreation Commission recommended the creation of a Tree Standards and Specifications Manual. This Manual is not intended as a replacement for the Tree Ordinance; but rather a tool to be used as a guide and as a reference that could be used in partnership with the existing ordinance.

The Tree Manual Committee was formed utilizing individuals with knowledge of, and backgrounds in, the care of trees and shrubs. The Committee, through extensive research and inquiries, developed this Manual, which is designed to aid and educate on how to best manage and protect the valuable tree resources within the rights-of-way and on City owned property.

On behalf of the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Tree Manual Committee and the City of Bandon, I would like to thank you for your caring interest in the City of Bandon's trees. Your support and dedication to good tree care will contribute to the success of a healthy tree population.

Sincerely,

Esther Williams

Esther Williams, Chair
Tree Manual Task Force

CITY OF BANDON, OREGON
Tree Standards and Specifications Manual
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INTRODUCTION

The City of Bandon is known for its beauty. Part of this beauty stems from the majestic scenery on the ocean's edge, but a large part of its beauty and livability comes from the fact that it is "green" in color.

After the fire of 1936 burned almost every tree in town, a wide variety of trees and shrubs, including the majestic Monterey Cypress, were planted in Bandon. Trees, in particular, are necessary in stopping erosion, water runoff, and giving birds and other creatures a place to live.

The purpose of this manual is to assist Bandon residents in making good decisions about the planting and care of trees and shrubs in the City. Bandon has many unique climate issues, sometimes on the same property, which can make the planting of trees and shrubs challenging and often times impossible.

The City of Bandon is striving to be recognized as a "Tree City USA," and this manual is part of the overall plan to achieve that goal. As Mayor of Bandon, I am happy to be able to encourage this effort and I am proud of the residents of Bandon who are putting in the hard work to make this happen.

Sincerely,

Mary Schamehorn
Mayor

BANDON MUNICIPAL CODE

Chapter 12.13

TREE REMOVAL ON CITY PROPERTY AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Sections

- 12.13.010 Purpose
- 12.13.015 Definitions
- 12.13.020 Authority
- 12.13.030 Hazard Trees
- 12.13.040 Destruction of Trees
- 12.13.050 Tree Removal or Pruning Requests
- 12.13.060 Application
- 12.13.070 Removal and Replacement
- 12.13.080 Maintenance
- 12.13.090 Appeal Procedure
- 12.13.100 Penalty

12.13.010 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to regulate removal, pruning, replacement, and maintenance of trees and landscaping on City property and in public rights-of-way in conjunction with Chapter 12.12. The requirements of this chapter do not apply to tree removal on private property unless the removal negatively impacts trees on public property as determined by the City. If it is determined by the City that there have been negative impacts on public trees, then the property owner who caused the negative impact shall be responsible for all costs of removing and cleaning up, mitigating, and/or replacing the affected trees.

12.13.15 Definitions

For the purpose of this Ordinance, the following terms, phrases, words and their derivation shall have the meaning given herein:

- Major Pruning: The removal of living plant parts in an amount over 20% of the tree's mass within a five year period.
- Minor Pruning: The removal of living plant parts in an amount of 20% or less of the tree's mass within a five year period.
- Pruning: The removal of living parts.

12.13.20 Authority

The Parks and Recreation Commission shall have authority to approve or deny requests for tree removal within the rights-of-way of the City of Bandon and on property owned by the City of Bandon.

City Staff shall have authority to approve or deny minor pruning applications. This shall include trees located so that any portion of the trunk or visible roots are located on City property or right-of-way.

This chapter shall only apply to trees that are greater than 4" in diameter 4' above the ground.

12.13.030 Hazard Trees

The City or its authorized agent may remove a tree without Commission approval if it is found by the City of Bandon to present an imminent danger to the public.

12.13.040 Destruction of Trees

No person shall cut down, mutilate, top, destroy, prune, or injure any tree, except with the approval of the Parks and Recreation Commission or as prescribed in this chapter.

12.13.050 Tree Removal Or Pruning Requests

A private property owner (or the City) may request permission from the Parks and Recreation Commission to remove a tree(s) or do major pruning. In addition, a private property owner may request permission from City Staff to do minor pruning. The criteria for both pruning and removal are as follows:

- A. The tree(s) is physically blocking an existing or proposed pedestrian way, driveway, necessary access, or street, or,
- B. The tree(s) removal is necessary for the repair, maintenance, or installation of public or private utilities or facilities.
- C. The tree(s) has been found by the City of Bandon to present a potential danger to the public-or,
- D. The tree(s) is diseased, blighted, or insect infested as determined by a certified arborist or other qualified professional.

12.13.060 Application

Requests for tree removal shall be submitted in writing to the City and shall include:

- A. A site plan that clearly identifies the location, species, and diameter (4' above the ground) of the tree(s) proposed for removal and the proposed location *and species* of the replacement tree(s).
- B. A statement as to how the removal meets the criteria stated in Section 12.13.040 and what design alternatives were considered for the project.

12.13.070 Removal and Replacement

- A. If permission for removal is granted, the City or its authorized agent shall be responsible for the removal. All costs of removal, cleanup and replacement shall be borne by the person requesting the removal.
- B. Removed trees shall be replaced on a one-for-one basis within 9 months of removal. Replacement trees shall be at least 1" in diameter at 4' above ground

level and of a species suitable for the location as determined by the City and approved by the Commission. Replacements shall be planted in the general vicinity of where the removal took place or at a location approved by the commission.

- C. The Commission may consider other types of landscaping in lieu of trees. The type, amount, and arrangement of said landscaping shall be clearly illustrated on a plan provided by the applicant and shall be approved by the Commission if it is found that the proposed landscaping:
1. provides aesthetic improvements, and,
 2. the planting of replacement trees is not practical or desirable for the public, and,
 3. the landscaping will not create a hazard or otherwise impede pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

12.13.080 Maintenance

Trees on City property or rights-of-way shall be maintained by the City or its authorized agents. This includes pruning, ivy removal, removal of dead limbs, and general care and maintenance.

12.13.090 Appeal Procedure

A decision of the Parks and Recreation Commission may be appealed to the City Council within 20 calendar days of the date of the decision.

12.13.100 Penalty

Violation of this chapter shall result in prosecution and a \$1500 minimum fine per removal or major pruning upon conviction. The fine for removal or major pruning of a Monterey Cypress tree in violation of this chapter shall be a minimum of \$3000 per tree upon conviction.

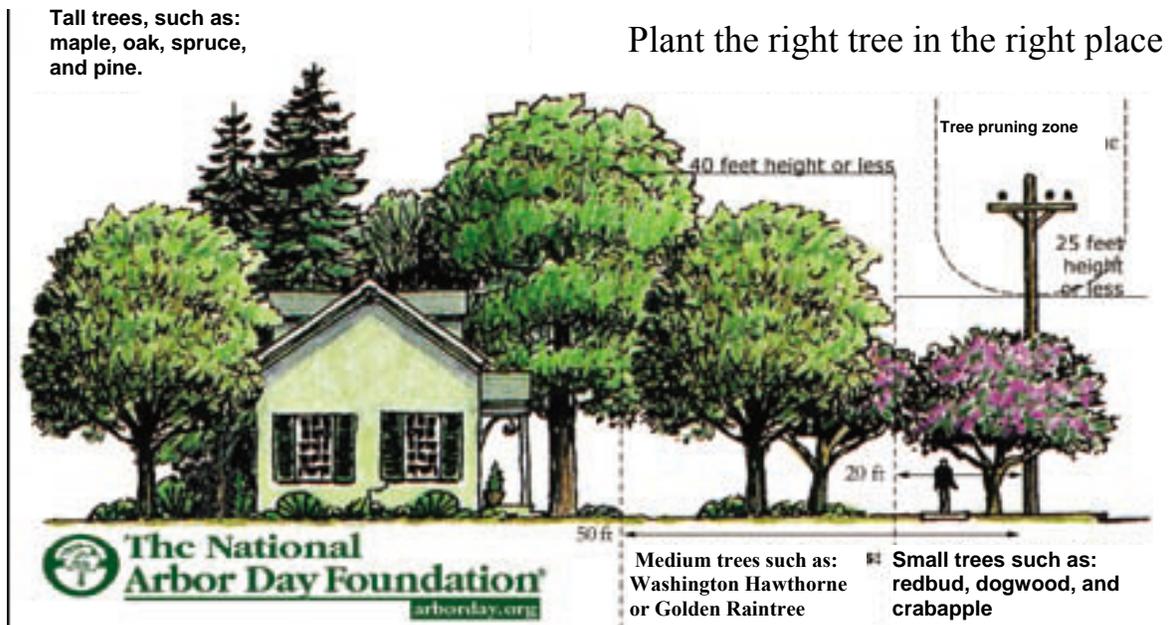
Minor pruning and all other violations of this chapter will be punishable in accordance with chapter 1.16.

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS OF TREE CARE PRACTICES

TIPS FOR CHOOSING AND PLANTING TREES IN THE CITY

Whether you choose to plant a tree in your private yard, along the street on city property or right of way, in parks, or on school grounds, there are important things to consider. Trees need to coexist in a safe manner with public infrastructure like utility lines, streets, sidewalks, buildings, and signs. Planting the Right Tree in the Right Place is key to having a healthy and respected urban forest.

Right Tree Right Place Consideration



- Look up, look down, all around, above and below ground.
- What utilities, structures, and other infrastructure are around now, and what are in the future plans for the area?
- How large is the planting area?
- What size mature tree will it accommodate?
- Consider mature height and width, spring color, year-round interest, and pollution in the area.
- Consider what the tree's function is. Is it a visual, noise, boundary or odor buffer? Is it for shade? Is it for wildlife habitat? Is it for pollution uptake?

When can trees be planted?

Trees can be planted anytime the ground can be worked. Spring is a good time to plant when trees are not yet leafed out and newly planted trees can benefit from spring moisture. Late fall planting allows roots to be established while trees benefit from winter moisture. Containerized trees can be planted in summer, as they have good root systems. Freshness and pre-planting care of tree stock are important for survival, as is post-planting weekly watering for a full growing season. And remember, buy quality trees that are healthy, well pruned, and have a strong central trunk. Bargain trees that have been left in hot sun or cold wind to dry out are no bargain when they die.

Always **CALL BEFORE YOU DIG 1-800-332-2344** to connect to the free public service utility locate company. Underground utilities like phone, gas, electric, and cable TV will be painted or flagged in the vicinity of your digging hole. This locate service will also mark underground water and sewer lines in the city right-of-way area, but not in your yard.

Selecting the right tree type

This Manual contains the Recommended Tree List, which is a list of tree types that are suitable for planting in the city of Bandon. Trees are grouped into three wind classes – light, medium and windy – based on their wind tolerance. Tree species that appear in this list are also adapted to urban stresses such as salt, limited growth spaces, and poor soils.

Trees should be chosen based on the growing space of the planting area. If you have a small growing space, choose a tree from the tree list that indicates a height of 25' or less; a medium space will accommodate a tree up to 40'; and a large space, a tree over 40'.

There are trees which are undesirable for planting in the city. These tree species usually have disease, pest, or litter problems that make them unsuitable in urban areas. Some species of trees are invasive in the natural environment due to prolific seeding or root sprouting and should likewise not be planted.

The planting of monocultures of trees (all the same kind of tree) is discouraged because of potential insect and disease problems. It is good to choose trees native to Oregon when determining what to plant.

Plant Material Handling, Inspection and Storage

Only desirable, long-lived trees of good appearance, beauty, adaptability, and generally free from injurious insects and diseases should be planted on public sites. Any trees planted should also be adaptable to appropriate climate conditions for Bandon (see “zones” in gardening catalogs, Sunset publications, or USDA).

When purchasing trees, look for trees that are tagged with indications of species and size. Trees should be free of wounds, insects and cankers (causing the bark to rot and fall off). Root systems should be full and root balls should be moist, but not moldy. Trees in containers should not have circling roots. Root balls should be protected from freezing and drying out.

Plants should be protected from wind during transport and be kept cool and moist at all times. Care should be taken not to drop or otherwise loosen the root ball. Trees should not be picked up by the trunk. Instead, the soil ball (root ball) should be supported when moving the plant.

PLANTING PROCEDURES

1. The planting hole width should be a minimum of 1.5 times the diameter of the root ball.
2. The bottom of the trunk flare should be at or above the finished grade. In clay soils, the trunk flare can be planted slightly above grade.
3. Backfill should be similar or the same soil that was taken from the planting hole or amended to meet a specific objective.
4. For balled and burlapped trees, cut away twine only after tree is set in level position. Remove the top ½ of the burlap or any wire basket.
5. Straighten tree and backfill half of the hole with existing soil. Avoid using excessive amounts of organic matter.
6. Apply water to settle the soil and to eliminate any air pockets.
7. Finish filling the hole with the remaining existing soil and add more water to settle the fill in the hole.
8. Place a two to four-inch layer of mulch around the tree and at least two feet in diameter for each inch of trunk diameter. Do not pile mulch against the trunk. Instead, keep mulch at least three inches from the trunk.
9. Create a 4" high mound (earth saucer) beyond the edge of the root ball (see figure on following page).
10. Prune only broken branches.
11. Staking is recommended for trees with loose root balls, trees exposed to equipment damage, or trees exposed to high wind or high river conditions. Take care not to damage the root ball when staking and remove any supports before they grow into the tree.

Tree Planting Guidelines For Balled - Burlapped

Limit pruning at time of planting. Prune only crossover limbs, co-dominant leaders, and broken or dead branches.

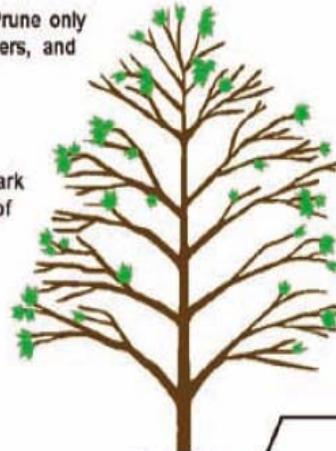
Stake trees only if in a windy site.

Wrap tree trunks only if it is a thin bark species. Remove wraps at end of winter.

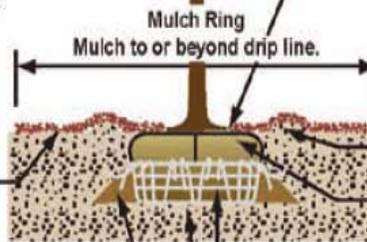
If possible - mark the north side of the tree in the nursery, and rotate tree to face north at the site when ever possible.

In wet or slowly draining areas - position the (flare) 1-2 inches above grade.

2 in. mulch. Do not place mulch in contact with tree trunk. Maintain the mulch weed-free for a minimum of three years after planting.



Each tree must be planted so that the trunk flare is at grade level. Do not cover the top of the root ball with soil.



4 in. high earth saucer beyond edge of root ball.

Remove all twine, rope and wire, and burlap from top half of root ball.

If plant is shipped with a wire basket around the root ball, cut the wire basket in four places and fold halfway down planting hole. Follow same procedure with synthetic baskets.

Place root ball on unexcavated or tamped soil.

Gently tamp soil around root ball base firmly with foot pressure so that root ball does not shift.

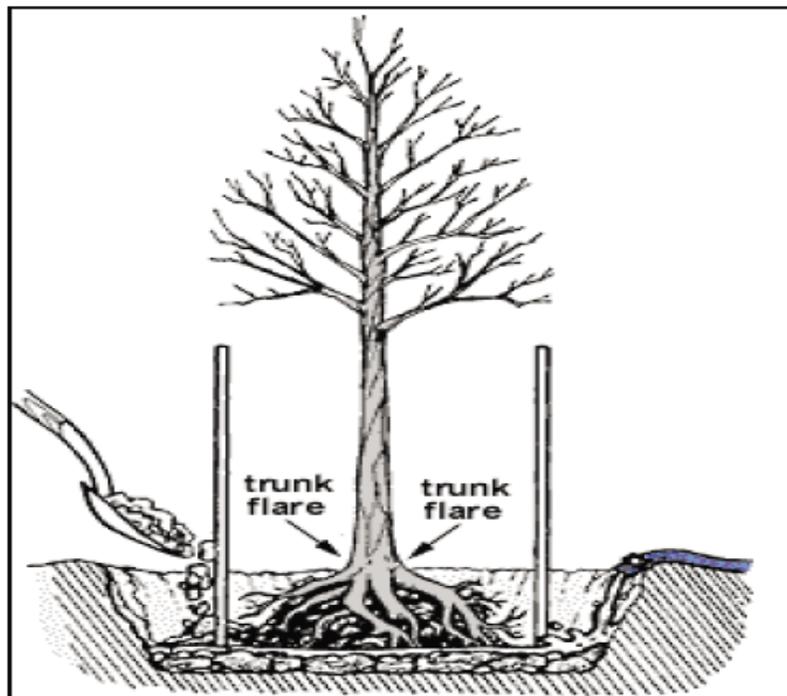


April 2007

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 (Part 6)-2005 Transplanting for Tree Care Operations--Tree, Shrub, and other Woody Plant Maintenance--Standard Practices (Transplanting)

Bare Rooted Trees

1. Place trees immediately upon receipt. Keep roots cool and moist at all times.
2. Soak roots in water about 30 minutes before planting.
3. Cleanly trim any long root hairs or broken roots.
4. Hold tree in hole at soil line, making sure roots are straight and not bent in a “J” shape, are evenly distributed in the planting hole, and not circling the hole. Carefully pack soil firmly around the roots. Plant so that the bottom of the trunk flare is at or above the finished grade.
5. Straighten tree and backfill half of the hole with existing (native) soil.
6. Apply water thoroughly halfway to settle the soil and eliminate air pockets.
7. Finish filling the hole with remaining existing soil and add more water to settle the fill in the hole.



Tree care for New Trees

Watering

New trees should be watered for three years after planting to supplement natural rainfall. Water the root ball and the backfill. Plants should receive a total of two inches of water, every two weeks, or 1.5 to 3 gallons of water for each inch of trunk diameter. Watering is critical when no rain has fallen for extended days, and excessive drying conditions exist, such as constant wind or low humidity.

Fertilization

Fertilization is not usually necessary on newly planted landscape trees. Research has indicated that fertilization has little to no benefit. It is best to focus on irrigation, mulch, and weed control to insure optimum tree health.

Wrapping

Only thin barked trees such as young maples, linden and birch which are subject to sunscald, should be protected November to April with specialty paper tree wrap material. Never use tape or plastic material. All wrapping should be removed during the growing season. Open bark wounds should not be wrapped but, instead, the bark should be trimmed cleanly and left open to air circulation. If the wound is fresh and the bark still partially attached, the bark can be pressed in place and gently wrapped to graft back in place.

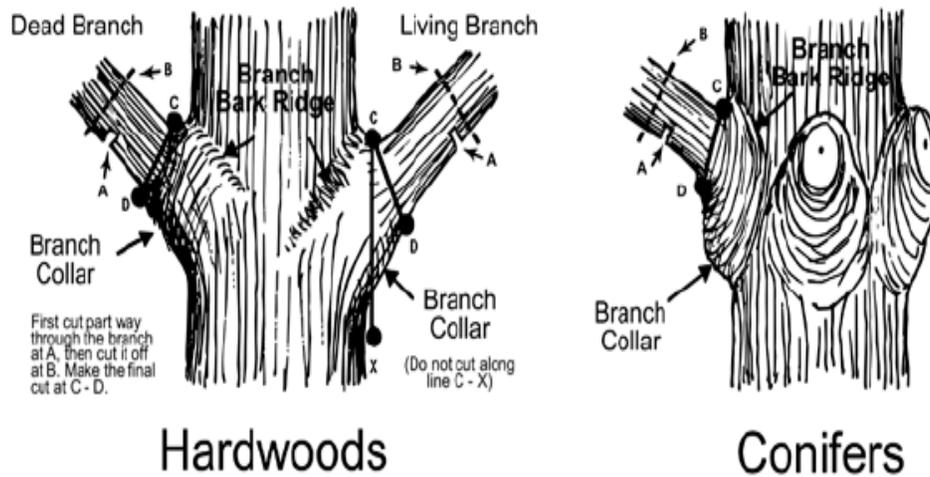
Staking

Only those trees in windy open areas, along floodplains or with loose root balls should be staked. The stakes should prevent movement of the root ball, not the tree trunk. Stakes should not entirely restrict movement or sway of the tree. Freedom of movement in a tree trunk helps a tree develop a stronger root system. If staking, use three lines, not ties. Avoid cutting roots while driving the stake or damaging bark with any rope or line used. All staking materials should be removed after one year from installation. Consider using a triangular wind barrier instead of, or (in especially windy areas) in addition to the stakes.

Mulching

Mulch should be applied at time of planting and reapplied annually in the spring. Mulch depth should be three to four inches. Create a circle of mulch at least two feet in diameter for each inch of trunk diameter. Do not pile mulch against the trunk. Instead, keep mulch at least two to three inches from the trunk. Recommended mulch is shredded bark or aged wood chips. Maintain the mulch weed free for a minimum of 3 years after planting.

Proper Pruning Principles



Newly planted trees should be pruned only as needed to remove dead, damaged, or poorly located limbs. After trees are established, usually a minimum of three years, structure pruning is recommended to promote a strong central tree leader (main shoot) and to remove lower branches as needed for clearance

Proper Pruning Procedures

1. Proper pruning tools help a tree heal its pruning cuts. Pruners, loppers, and saws should be sharp. Hedge shears should never be used. To prevent the spread of infectious diseases, all pruning tools should be cleaned or disinfected with alcohol before being used on a new tree.
2. Trees should not be over pruned. Do not remove too many small branches when tree pruning. A rule of thumb is never to remove more than one-fourth of a tree's leaf-bearing crown. Another rule of thumb is that when clearance pruning under a tree, always leave at least the top two-thirds of the tree's height with branches.
3. Wound dressings are not recommended.
4. Dead, damaged, or diseased branches should be removed. Branches that cross or rub should be pruned.

5. Pruning cuts should only be made at a lateral bud on a twig or by pruning back a leader or branch terminal to a lateral branch. Pruning cuts should be made just outside the branch collar, as illustrated.

Approved Pruning Techniques

These techniques should be used, for whatever the pruning goals.

Crown Cleaning is the removal of dead, dying, or diseased, crowded, weakly attached and low-vigor branches from the crown of a tree.

Crown Thinning is the selective removal of branches to increase light penetration and air movement through the crown. Thinning opens the foliage of a tree, reduces weight on heavy limbs, and helps retain the tree's natural shape.

Crown Raising removes the lower branches from a tree in order to provide clearance for buildings, vehicles, pedestrians, and vistas.

Crown Reduction reduces the size of a tree, often for clearance for utility lines. Reducing the height or spread of a tree is best accomplished by pruning back the leaders and branch terminals to lateral branches that are large enough to assume the terminal roles (at least one-third of the diameter of the cut stem). Tree topping is not an accepted pruning method.

Note: Please review Bandon Municipal Ordinance 12:13 for permit requirements.

TREE TOPPING

Topping is defined as the severe cutting back of major limbs to stubs larger than three inches in diameter within the tree's crown to such a degree as to remove the normal canopy and disfigure the tree.

To prevent the need for topping, start out by planting the right trees that will fit the available space. Begin pruning early to modify the structure of a tree as needed. Pruning early in the life of a tree can prevent the need for expensive mature tree pruning.

Reasons NOT TO TOP Trees

- Stresses trees
- Causes decay
- Can lead to sunburn
- Creates hazards
- Makes trees ugly
- Is expensive
- Pests and disease



REMOVALS

Ordinance 12.13.050 reads, “The City or a private property owner may request permission.....to conduct major pruning or removal of trees within the rights-of-way of the City of Bandon and on property owned by the City of Bandon. The criteria for pruning and removal are as follows:

- a. The tree(s) is physically blocking an existing or proposed pedestrian way, driveway, necessary access or street, or,*
- b. The tree(s) removal is necessary for the repair, maintenance, or installation of public or private utilities or facilities.*
- c. The tree(s) has been found by the City of Bandon to present a potential danger to the public, or,*
- d. The tree(s) is diseased, blighted, or insect infested as determined by a certified arborist or other qualified professional.”*



Safety Triangle for Vision clearance

Tree Removal

Removing trees, especially large trees, can be dangerous work. Tree work should be done only by those trained and equipped to work safely in trees. The person requesting removal may hire, at his or her own expense, a certified forester or arborist to evaluate the tree and submit a report with the request. The certified forester or arborist should assess the health and safety of the tree.

Note: Failure to receive permission to remove a tree on City property or on a City right of way is a violation of the City Ordinance.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following issues are subject to the city of Bandon rules and regulations.

PROTECTING TREE ROOTS

If a tree's roots are damaged, the tree is damaged and may succumb to an early death. Trees usually decline slowly and begin showing stress with dying tips of branches in the canopy. While roots extend well beyond the drip line or edge of a tree's canopy, there is a root area that needs special protection – the Critical Root Zone. This is defined as a circular region measured outward from the tree's trunk representing the essential area of the roots that must be maintained or protected for the tree's survival. Critical Root Zone is one foot in radial distance for every inch of tree diameter at breast height (DBH) with a minimum distance of eight feet. For specimen (very special) trees, the formula changes to 1.5 feet for every inch of diameter at breast height (DBH).

MATERIAL STORAGE

No dirt or materials, construction or otherwise, should be stored within the tree's critical root zone for more than one week. Chemicals or oil or hot charcoals should never be disposed of in the critical root zone under a tree. When grading yards, a layer of soil over six inches deep will damage tree roots, as will the cutting of roots. Eighty percent of a tree's roots are in the top 18 inches of soil. Roots need to be close to the surface for oxygen needs.

Parking under trees causes soil compaction, which hurts roots and stresses trees. During construction activities where vehicles will pass repeatedly under trees and over roots, a thick layer of wood chips can be placed temporarily on the path to prevent soil compaction.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

Large trees in small grow spaces can cause sidewalk lift and a tripping hazard. Planting the right tree (or no tree) in a small space helps prevent this problem. Where tree and sidewalk conflicts already exist, there is unfortunately no perfect solution. Options range from sidewalk redesign to root pruning to tree removal.

Sidewalk lift is caused by both tree root expansion and by poor sidewalk condition. Sidewalks deteriorate with time and from seasonal movement from freezing and thawing. Tree roots can then grow into cracks and voids, raising pavement. By properly installing sidewalks with adequate base materials, the concrete will be less prone to both soil movement and tree root pressure.

Where sidewalk replacement and installation is performed, street trees affected will be evaluated by the Public Works Director to assess impact of construction on tree health. Damage to sidewalks is not sufficient reason to remove a tree if present damage can be adequately corrected and future damage can be averted.

If tree roots are cut, they must be cut cleanly. It is also important that not too many roots are cut. The “four-by-four-by-four rule” noted in the following section is a good guideline for determining if a tree’s support or health is compromised.

Roots exposed during construction should be kept moist. Wet burlap makes a good protective covering. For the year after a root pruning for sidewalk, sewer, or curb construction a tree will benefit from an application within the tree root zone of nitrogen in the form of common grass fertilizer.

TRENCHING AND TUNNELING STANDARDS

- Any installation of underground public utilities should employ, whenever physically able, tunneling instead of trenching within the critical root zone area of any City tree.
- All roots cut over two inches in diameter should be cut cleanly. All trenches should not stay open longer than necessary and should be properly barricaded.
- Four-by-Four-by- Four Rule: If any four tree roots four inches in diameter within four feet of the tree are cut, the tree should be removed because of increased tree wind-throw failure potential.

TREATING WITH PESTICIDES STANDARDS

- If you think a tree which is on City property or in a City Right of Way needs to be treated with pesticides or herbicides – call the City Public Works Department (347-2437).

OBTAINING A TREE PERMIT

Obtaining a Tree Permit is required for the following:

Any persons. . .

- Planting a tree in the city right-of-way, such as along the street;
- Removing any tree on a city right-or-way or public place;
- Pruning any tree within the city right-of-way.

Tree permit applications are available free of charge from City Hall.

**TREE PRUNING AND REMOVAL
ON CITY PROPERTY AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY**

APPLICANT: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

NEAREST ADDRESS WHERE ACTIVITY IS TO TAKE PLACE: _____

NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNER: _____

NATURE OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY:

___ **Pruning**

- Major (removal of living plant parts over 20% of the tree's mass within a 5 year period.)
- Minor (removal of living plant parts 20% or less of the tree's mass within a five year period.)

___ **Voluntary Tree Removal** (please state reason):

- Physically blocking an existing or proposed pedestrian way, driveway, necessary access, or street.
- Repair, maintenance, or installation of public or private utilities or facilities.
- Has been found by the City of Bandon to present a potential danger to the public.
- Is diseased, blighted, or insect infested as determined by a certified arborist or qualified professional. (Attach statement from arborist or qualified professional.)

Please specify the reason for this request: _____

APPLICATION:

Requests for tree removal or any pruning of a tree shall include the following:

Staff	Applicant	PRUNING OR REMOVAL
		A site plan that clearly identifies the location of the tree in relation to surrounding area
		Identification of the tree(s)
		Diameter at 4' above the ground
		A statement declaring the amount of pruning to be done, AND
		A statement declaring what alternatives were considered for the project.
		REPLACEMENT
		A site plan that clearly identifies the location of the replacement trees to surrounding area.
		Identification of the replacement tree(s)
		Diameter of tree(s) at 4' above the ground. (Replacement trees must be at least 1" in diameter at 4' above ground level.)
		A statement declaring how the removal meets the criteria noted under the above "Voluntary Tree Removal", AND
		A statement declaring what alternatives were considered for the project.
		LANDSCAPING IN LIEU OF TREES
		The type, amount, and arrangement of landscaping clearly illustrated on a plan.
		A statement as to why the planting of replacement trees is not practical or desirable for the public, AND
		A statement that the landscaping will not create a hazard or otherwise impede pedestrian or vehicular traffic.

I understand that there may be additional information needed and/or required in order to consider my application for this request. I have read and understand the attached Chapter 12.13 titled TREE PRUNING AND REMOVAL ON CITY PROPERTY AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

Signature of Applicant

Date

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED, SIGNED AND INCLUDED WITH ANY REQUEST FOR PRUNING AND/OR TREE REMOVAL OR THE APPLICATION WILL BE CONSIDERED INCOMPLETE AND FURTHER ACTION WILL BE DELAYED UNTIL A COMPLETE APPLICATION IS RECEIVED.

Date Application Received:

If application can be administratively approved: **Approved** **Denied**

Date of Approval/Denial:

Signature of Administrative Authority: _____

If application needs approval from Parks and Recreation Commission:

Date of Meeting:

Signature of Parks and Recreation Chair:

Conditions of Approval, or if application is denied, reason for denial:

Follow Up Comments:

TREES AND SHRUBS RECOMMENDED FOR THE BANDON AREA

The following list of trees and shrubs is meant to be used as a guide for those who are not familiar with Bandon's climate. The combination of salt air and windy conditions is extremely hard on many trees that would otherwise thrive in this temperate climate. Some trees, not on this list, can still be successfully grown in sheltered areas with great care and attention.

ZONE 3 – High wind, salt air – (Beach Loop, harbor areas)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size/growth	Comments
Pacific Wax Myrtle	Myrica Californica	30'H, 30'Wide evergreen	Multi-trunked
Leyland Cypress	Cupressocyparis Leyland v. "emerald isle"	60'H, 15' W evergreen	Fast growing, can be a hedge
Schipka Laurel	Prunus laurocereasus v. schipkaensis	20'H, 20'W evergreen	Fast growing, can be a hedge
Laurustinus	Viburnum tinus	12'H, 6'W evergreen	Mildews near sea, good in container, will hedge unless pruned as a tree.
Shore Pine	Pinus contorta	30'H, 20'W evergreen	Somewhat brittle, shallow rooted, may fall in high wind.
Scotch Pine	Pinus sylvestris	70'H evergreen	Tolerates high wind
Austrian Black Pine	Pinus nigra	40' H evergreen	Slow growing
Mexican pinon pine	Pinus cembroides	10-25'H evergreen	Slow growing
Bristlecone pine	Pinus aristata	20' or more evergreen	Slow growing, good container plant
Holly Oak	Quercus ilex	50'H, 50'W evergreen	Good street tree, clip to make hedge
Strawberry tree, Madrone	Arbutus unedo Arbutus menziesii	8-30'H, 8-30'W evergreen	Can be tree or hedge Fruit drop, messy
Monterey Cypress	Cupressus macrocarpa	40'H, 40'W evergreen	Fast growth, picturesque
Cajeput	Melaleuca quinquenervia	20-40'H evergreen	Good street tree
Coast redwood	Sequoia sempervirens	70'H evergreen	Fast growing
Western red cedar	Thuja plicata	50' H evergreen	Native

Norway spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	50+'H evergreen	Fast growing
Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Up to 180'H evergreen	Native
Thuja arborvitae	Cupressaceae	70'H, 20'W evergreen	Tolerates salt and wind

Zone 2 – moderate wind – (west of Hwy 101)
(The trees in Zone 3 will also grow here)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size/Growth	Comments
Sargent Cherry	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	40+' deciduous	Fall color
Japanese flowering cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i> v. "beni hoshi" v. "Kwanzan"	40+' deciduous	Fall color
English Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	18-25'H, 15'W deciduous	Winter flowers, birds eat berries
Tanyosho Pine	<i>Pinus densiflora</i> v. "umbraculifera"	12-20' H evergreen	Good street tree Good container tree Slow grower, can be multi-trunked
Scarlet maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> v. "Armstrong I & II"	40'H, 15'W deciduous	Fall color
Flowering crabapple	<i>Malus</i> v. "pink perfection"	20'H, 20'W deciduous	Long blooming Fall color
Hinoki false cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> obtuse v. "gracilis"	20'H, 5'W evergreen	Slow growing

Zone 1 – Light wind – (East of Hwy 101)
(Trees in Zones 2 and 3 will also grow here)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size/growth	Comments
Saucer Magnolia	Magnolia soulangiana	25'H, 20'W deciduous	Beautiful white-to-purple flowers before leaves
Maples	Acers Many varieties	Many heights Deciduous	Fall color Street trees
Western Redbud	Cercis occidentalis	10' H deciduous	Spring flowers
Eastern Flowering Dogwood	Cornus florida	20'H, 10'W deciduous	Spring flowers
Kousa Dogwood	Cornus kousa	20'H, 10'W	Spring flowers
Myrtlewood	Californica umbellularia	75+' H, 100'W	Leaf drop, prune multitrunks to single for sturdy tree

SHRUBS

These shrubs will tolerate wind and sea, and grow in all 3 zones

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size/growth	Comments
Warty Barberry	Berberis verrucolosa	3'H evergreen	Black berries
Hebe	Scrophulariaceae v "lake"	3'H evergreen	Many good varieties, purple flowers
Scotch heather	Calluna vulgaris	1-2' evergreen	Many choices, flowers
Salal	Gaultheria shallon	2' evergreen	Flowers and berries Native plant
English lavender	Lavendula angustifolia	1-4' evergreen	Many choices, fragrant
Shore juniper	Juniperus conferta	1'H, 6' W	Soft needles

SOURCES FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

(page numbers in parentheses refer to this manual)

Websites:

Oregon State University Extension Service: www.extension.oregonstate.edu

Oregon Department of Forestry: www.oregon.gov/ODF

Oregon Department of Urban and Community Forestry: www.odf.state.or.us/UF

Alliance for Community Trees (ACT): <http://actrees.org/site/index/php>

International Society of Arboriculture: www.treesaregood.com

National Arbor Day Foundation: www.arborday.org (Pages 6, 12, 13)

Tree Link: www.treelink.org

USDA Forest Service: www.fs.fed.us/r6/welcome.shtml

References: (specific references are cited by page numbers; all others are general information)

ANSI (American National Standards Institute) – (pages 9, 10, 11)

City of Bandon Municipal Code and Master Plan

City of Bandon Parks Master Plan

City of Bandon Tree Ordinance (Chapter 12:13) – (pages 4, 5, 16, 18, 19, 20)

City of Delphi, Michigan, Manual of Tree Standards and Specifications (pages 12, 15, 16, 17)

George McNair, Landscape Architect, ASLA (American Society of Landscape Architects)

Lisa Ehle, BSAA (Bachelor of Science Allied Arts and Architecture) and
Owner/Operator of By the Sea Gardens – (pages 8, 21, 22, 23)

National Arbor Day Foundation – (pages 7, 13, 14)

Oregon Department of Forestry, Urban and Community Forestry Program

Oregon State University Extension Service publication, “Trees to know in Oregon”.

Sunset Western Garden Book, 1995

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Photo by Pat Nash

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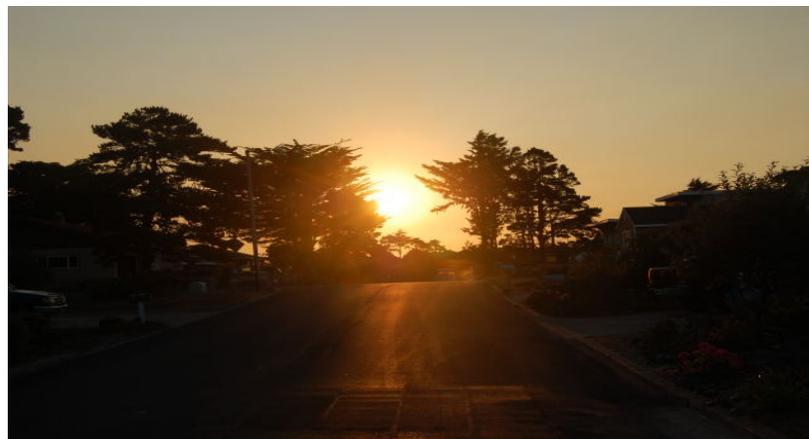


Photo by Jo Anne Lepley

BANDON, OREGON VICINITY MAP

