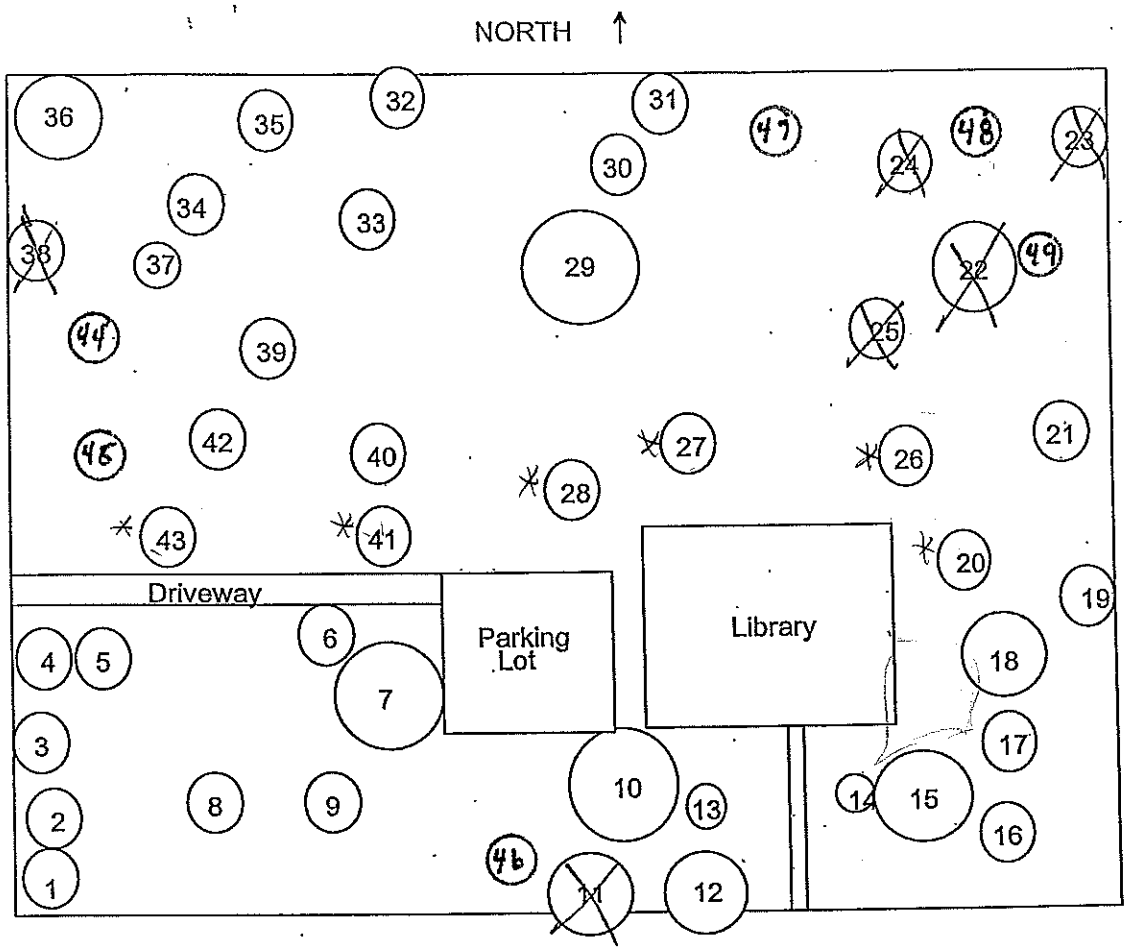

Ryland Park Tree Locations June 2007
Numbered trees coincide with Tree Survey

Tree Removals

#23, #38 Removed in 2008 due to storm damage.

#11, #22, #24, #25 Removed in February of 2010 as recommended by tree survey.

Tree replacements 2010

#44 – Accolade Elm (Ulmus "Morton")

#45 – American Hornbeam – Blue beech (Corpinus caroliniana)

#46 – Red Horsechestnut (Aesculus x carnea)

#47 – Kentucky Coffee Tree (Gumnocladus dioleus)

#48 – Common Hackberry (Celtis occidentalus)

#49 – European Hornbeam – (Corpinus betulus)

Tree #	Species – Common Name	Picture # - Subject	Comments
1	Norway Maple	1. tree 2. leaves 3. trunk damage	Severe Damage. Weakened trunk strength, but will improve with age. Clean up wound so it will heal better
2	Green Ash	4. tree 5. leaves 6 .dying branches 7. root crossover	Good. Lower south branches dying from shading – a natural action. Root crossover should be cut now.
3	Green Ash	8. tree	Good
4	Norway Maple (possibly a Schweigler variety)	9. tree 10. leaves 11. fungal canker	Expect tree to break off at base or die in a few years if the fungal canker continues to grow. It is a serious problem
5	Honey Locust	12. tree 13. leaves 14. shading effect on maple	Good
6	Pin Oak	15. tree 16. leaves	Good
7	Sugar Maple	17. tree 18. leaves 19,20 views of bad crotch 21. another bad crotch 22. proximity to parking lot	Serious damage in the long term. Expect 15-25 years to pass before this fairly new damage causes loss of limbs, but it will only go down hill from here on.
8	Pin Oak	23. tree 24. leaves	Good
9	Honey Locust	25. tree 26. leaves	Good
10	White Oak	27. tree 28. proximity to parking lot 29. possible hollow branch	Good. Saw no carpenter ants. East branch may be hollow, needs to be checked. If so, lighten it by taking 1/3 to ½ of the weight off of it. Likely all roots under the parking lot have died for lack of air. There are none under the building. It is surviving well on a half root system.
11	Sugar Maple	30. tree 31. leaves 32. root damage	Poor health, maple decline. Continue to remove dead branches until the tree becomes unsightly, then remove it. Old lawn mower injuries on roots.
12	Sugar Maple	33. tree 34. root damage 35. crotch damage 36. crotch damage	Fair health. Some maple decline showing up as branch dieback. Remove dead branches, lighten the load on the south branch that is over cars. Crotch will continue to weaken. Old lawn mower injuries on roots.

13	Honey Locust	37. tree 38. leaves	Good. It is being buried under the white oak and the sugar maple.
14	Red Maple	39. tree 40. leaves 41. trunk injury	Good. Lawn mower injury, probably from 2006.
15	Sugar Maple	42.tree 43. leaves 44. trunk injury	Good tree except for the bad trunk injury. I suspect it is quite strong, but it will probably go down in a very high wind,
16	Colorado Blue Spruce	45. tree 46. leaves 47. shading damage	Good. The tree will soon be overtopped by other trees. That will stunt growth and allow more of the foliage loss that is now occurring on the side toward the big trees
17	Paper Birch	48. tree 49. leaves 50. dead branches in top 51. mower damage	There is still some dead top from the bronze birch borer attack. Treat annually to prevent more losses. Keep the area around the base sprayed to prevent injuries from the mower like the one shown.
18	Norway Maple	52. tree 53. leaves 54. 2 trunk splits 55. upper trunk split 56. 2 more trunk splits 57. upper branch splits	The trunk is split 3 times, weakening it. There are other splits further up weakening branches. Lighten the load on the north and west branches.
19	Colorado Blue Spruce	58. tree 59. leaves	Good. West side is quite shaded and will eventually lose some foliage.
20	Sugar Maple	60. tree 61. leaves 62. new mower damage 63 older mower damage	Good. There is old root damage and damage from mowing the date of this survey. Keep the area around the base sprayed.
21	Red Oak	64. tree 65. leaves 66. bad fork 67. mower damage	There is an old injury from the mowers. Keep the area around the base sprayed. There is a bad fork that is not knit together. Remove the north fork **after Oct. 1** to prevent infection from oak wilt disease.
22	Green Ash	68. tree 69. leaves	The tree is slowly dying. It should be removed as soon as it becomes too unsightly.

23	Green Ash	70. tree 71. leaves 72. canker	The tree has a large fungal canker on the east side, killing the top. It should be removed. It appears to be very subject to this fungus and will always be a problem.
24	Norway Maple	73. tree 74. leaves 75. bad crotch 76. base canker	This tree is dying from a fungal root infection. Remove it when it becomes unsightly. It also has a very bad fork that would have split out if the tree were to have lived longer.
25	Green Ash	77. tree 78. leaves 79. bad crotch with canker	This tree seems to be the same lineage as # 23. It has many fungal cankers and will be a problem as long as it lives. Some of the cankers are at forks, making them doubly bad. It should be removed.
26	Paper Birch	80. tree 81. leaves 82. cross over root	Good. There is a small root cross-over to be cut loose. Treat this tree annually for bronze birch borer. Keep the area around the base sprayed.
27	Paper Birch	83. tree 84. sapsucker injury	Good. The holes in the trunk are not good, but do not appear to have hurt the tree. They are from a sapsucker woodpecker. Treat this tree annually for bronze birch borer. Keep the area around the base sprayed.
28	Honey Locust	85. tree 86. leaves 87. dead stub to cut out 88. bad crotches 89. main stem injury	A future troublemaker. There are two bad forks that will be lost in a high wind someday. They should be cut off now. The major wound needs to be cleaned up and smoothed out so it can grow over properly. Keep the area around the base sprayed.
29	Sugar Maple	90. tree 91. leaves 92. dead branches 93. new mower injury	Good sound tree from outward appearances, but needs tree fertilization. It is showing "maple decline" symptoms that usually mean a fungal root infection is killing roots. The symptom shown is dieback on branches. Mower damage from the date of survey can be prevented by spraying around the trees.
30	Silver Maple	94. tree 95. leaves 96. dead top	Poor tree. It has suffered dieback for many years and struggles to live. Clean up the dead top. Keep the area around the base sprayed.

31	Silver Maple	97. leaves 98. tree and wires	Poor tree. It has suffered dieback for many years an struggles to live. Probably related to #30. It is too near wires. Keep the area around the base sprayed.
32	Pin Oak	99. tree 100. leaves	Good. Keep the area around the base sprayed.
33	Norway Maple	101. tree 102. leaves 103. small cross over root 104. small cross over roots	One of the best Norway maples in town. They are often full of problems. This one has some cross over roots to be cut loose. Keep the area around the base sprayed.
34	Norway Maple	105. tree 106. leaves 107. hole in trunk	There appears to be a fungal canker in the trunk. If it is properly cleaned up it may heal and be a fairly strong tree. Keep the area around the base sprayed.
35	Norway Maple	108. tree 109. leaves 110. trunk damage	This may be a Crimson King variety. It has a spiral split in the main stem and a trunk injury that will take time to heal. Keep the area around the base sprayed.
36	Sugar Maple	111. tree 112. cross over root 113. cross over root 114. lawn mower damage 115. bad fork 116. bad fork 117. dieback	There are 2cross-over root problems to be cleared up. There is a weak fork. There's a new mower injury from the date of the first survey, and a repeat on the third day of the survey done that day. Keep the area around the base sprayed. The tree is showing dieback so it should be fertilized.
37	Colorado Blue Spruce	118. tree 119. leaves 120. shade damage 121. mulberry	Tree suffers slightly from shading, and is losing foliage density. There is some spruce gall aphid infestation, but not bad. It has a mulberry tree growing within the branches that will also shade and thin spruce foliage. The mulberry should be dug out to kill it.
38	Norway Maple	122. tree 123. leaves	Cross over roots to cut. Keep the area around the base sprayed. Mower injury at base.
39	Red Oak	124. tree 125. leaves 126. base damage 127. bad fork	The basal injury may be a bruise from mower, a fungal canker, or from an insect. It should be a minor problem for the tree. There is a bad fork up high. Cut off the northeast branch **after Oct. 1.** Keep the area around the base sprayed.

40	Eastern Red Cedar	128. tree 129. leaves 130. base damage 131. bark holes	There are old injuries at the base, probably from mowers. Keep the area around the base sprayed. The holes in the bark up the trunk are sapsucker woodpecker injuries, and should not hurt the tree.
41	Chinese Elm	132. tree 133. leaves 134. fork canker 135. trunk split 136. fork canker 137. bad fork 138. limb canker 139. limb canker	This is a badly diseased tree and should be removed. At least remove the 3 lower branches that have fungal canker injuries. There are 2 bad forks up higher, at least one having fungal canker in it. The main stem is split. The foliage has the usual minor elm problem of being infested with elm leaf miner insect larvae. Keep the area around the base sprayed.
42	Little Leaf Linden	140. tree 141. leaves 142. sapsucker holes 143 cross over root 144. cross over roots	Good. There are cross over roots to cut free. The small holes in the bark are sapsucker woodpecker injuries. In the long term they could weaken the tree by allowing rotting fungi into the tree. Keep the area around the base sprayed.
43	Honey Locust	145. tree 146. leaves 147. base canker 148. bad fork	Poor tree. There is a large fungal canker at the base of the tree. It is cutting off about a fourth of the root system. There is a bad fork up high on the trunk. Keep the area around the base sprayed.