

# **Erin Ridge Active Adult Living Homeowners' Association**



## **Tree Committee Report**

### **Committee Members**

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**August 15, 2017**

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## Tree Committee Report

### 1. Background

- 1.1 Article 4.5 of the ***Erin Ridge Restrictive Covenant, Easement and Encumbrance Agreement*** reads as follows:

*4.5 The Homeowners Association, subject to the rights of the Owners set forth in this Article 4, shall be responsible for the management, maintenance and control of all exterior grounds, lawns, gardens, shrubs, trees, fences and gates and the keeping of the same in good, clean and proper condition, order and repair (excluding repair and replacement of sidewalks, steps and driveways and watering of grounds, lawns, gardens shrubs and trees which repair and watering shall be the responsibility of the Owner of the Lot affected). Such good, clean and proper condition will include cutting, trimming, treating, maintaining and caring for lawns, gardens, trees and shrubs and also for removing ice and snow from sidewalks, steps and garage driveways.*

- 1.2 Initially the developer, in most cases, installed two trees and two shrubs on each lot. Subsequently, homeowners have been granted permission to plant additional trees and shrubs and to make limited modifications to the landscaping, with the condition that they assume responsibility for maintenance of such additions and modifications. Homeowners have also been granted approval to remove or replace diseased or undesirable trees. A number of years ago, a diagram was created identifying which trees were planted by the developer; however it appears that diagram was lost in the transition to the new Management Company. Consequently, while it is not impossible, it certainly would be a difficult task to identify which trees were installed by the developer and which were planted by a homeowner. Consequently, by policy, the Association has interpreted Article 4.5 to assign responsibility for maintenance of all trees, shrubs and gardens to the homeowner. The only exceptions to this policy were the removal of Black Knot from infected trees in 2016 when the Association was directed to do so by the City of St. Albert, and the removal of some tree branches as part of the 2016 fence repair project.
- 1.3 Many of the trees which were planted 17 years ago are now reaching a height where Homeowners are unable to prune them themselves. It also has been noted that it is much more economical to hire an arborist to prune a number of trees, than to prune one tree. Consequently, the Board of Directors has concluded that it is appropriate to consider alternative courses of action for management of the trees in the development.

### 2. Scope of Tree Committee Study

- 2.1 The Tree Committee was established by the ERAALHA Board of Directors in June 2017 to develop and assess options for management of the trees in the development, and recommend to the Board of Directors, a long term strategy for pruning, treating and otherwise maintaining the trees, including removal of diseased and undesirable trees, and replacing them where deemed appropriate. The Board suggested that the options to be considered should include:
- Maintain the status quo - all responsibility remains with the individual Homeowners,
  - The Association undertaking full responsibility, or
  - Some variations thereof.
- 2.2 Options where the Association undertakes full or partial responsibility for management of trees in the development are to include a planning estimate of the associated costs.

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### 3. Consultation with an Arborist

- 3.1 The Tree Committee met with Dianne Hostyn, from Branches Tree Care, who is a Certified Arborist and Certified Faller, and had previously done work in the development. A tour of the development was undertaken to identify tree issues, explore potential courses of action to resolve identified issues in the short term, and to develop longer term tree management strategies. Some of the points noted were:
- a. The Northwest poplars bordering the east side of the development, (but not on ERAALHA property) are in the range of 40 - 50 years old. Most of them are healthy and probably have at least 10 - 15 years of life remaining.
  - b. While pruning and thinning some branches which protrude over the houses on Edward Way would be practical, full removal of major branches would be significantly detrimental to the health of the tree.
  - c. The poplars should withstand a very strong wind. If an extremely strong wind occurred and they were blown down, they would most likely fall into the yards east of the community, as they all lean to the east.
  - d. The spruce trees on ERAALHA property beside the Northwest poplars are about 20 – 25 years old and are generally healthy. While they are planted closer to the poplars and to each other than ideal, they will make a good visual barrier when the poplars reach the end of their life and have to be removed.
  - e. Removal of dead branches from the spruce trees is recommended, and removal of some of the lower branches of the trees would facilitate access for grounds maintenance.
  - f. While most of the other trees in the development are healthy and in good condition, many of the ash trees are infected by ash flower gall mites and ash plant bug. The damage to the tree caused by the ash flower gall mites is mostly cosmetic and treatment is not practical. Spraying with insecticide can control the ash plant bug. However, it was noted that the City owned boulevard ash trees are similarly infected, so unless they are also treated, the community trees would quickly be re-infected.
  - g. The mayday, shubert chokecherry and other cherry and plum varieties are very susceptible to Black Knot. The Black Knot must be removed each year when the leaves are off the trees, to keep it from spreading. Also, once a tree has Black Knot on its trunk or stem, the tree will probably die within a few years. Hence, Black Knot removal is essential to prolong the life of susceptible trees.
  - h. One juniper in the dry pond area has a serious juniper/hawthorne rust infection. It appears to be serious enough that the tree cannot be saved.
- 3.2 The Committee then discussed with Ms. Hostyn remedial courses of action that could, in the short term, be taken to address the foregoing issues. Some of these were:
- a. It would be advantageous to provide educational material to Homeowners to assist them on managing the health of their trees and to make informed choices when replacing a tree or planting a new one.
  - b. She knows a company which could be hired to spray the ash trees to control the ash plant bug. They charge approximately \$150 for the first tree and \$40 for each additional tree they spray while on site.
  - c. The shubert chokecherry, hawthorn and other plum and cherry trees should be inspected for Black Knot when the leaves are off, and any Black Knot found should be removed.
  - d. The infected juniper in the dry pond should be removed.
  - e. Ms. Hostyn could develop a list of trees less subject to disease and pests that Homeowners could consult when replacing trees or planting new ones. She could categorize recommended trees by their mature height, if they are flowering or fruit bearing, etc. to help Homeowners with their choices.

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- 3.3 In the longer term the Association may wish to consider encouraging the removal of the more problematic trees. Removal of ash and chokecherry trees in the 15 - 20 foot high range would cost about \$300. It could easily cost \$500 or more to remove a tree larger than 20 feet. The annual cost of Black Knot removal would be saved by early removal of such trees. Removal of the ash trees would also preclude the annual pesticide application cost.
- 3.4 The idea of developing an inventory of tree species by lot was discussed. It was agreed it could be used as a tool to record and communicate issues between Homeowners, the Board, and the arborist.
- 3.5 Fertilization of trees was discussed. Ms. Hostyn said fertilization would help diseased trees with their recovery, but more often than not, trees develop a dependency on fertilizer. It then takes a long time to wean them off the fertilizer and get them back to where they are effectively managing their own nutrition requirements.
- 3.6 Ms. Hostyn said that she could visit the community periodically to assess the trees for disease and pests and prepare a report for the Association. The cost for her time to do this would be in the range of \$190 per hour. The Association could then provide a copy of the report to Homeowners who could take the recommended action themselves, or the Association could arrange for an arborist to do the required work and recover the costs in a manner agreed upon by the members.
- 3.7 Considerable savings in the cost of pruning could be achieved by having a period where the arborist would come and prune for a number of Homeowners at the same time, over the cost of coming to do each yard on an individual basis.

### 4. Additional Data Collection

- 4.1 Following the consultation with the arborist, members of the Committee developed the Tree Inventory which is attached. The inventory includes 284 trees in the complex. The inventory of 224 trees on private lots is Appendix A and the inventory of the 60 City Boulevard trees is Appendix B. In the course of developing the inventory a Committee member had the opportunity to discuss tree issues with approximately one third of the Homeowners and gather input. Their comments generally indicated that they would like to continue looking after their own trees, at their own expense. There was not general support for having the Association take on responsibility for tree pruning or the controlling of insects and diseased trees. Most were in favour of the Association looking after the Black Knot on susceptible trees because that is a small expense, and this helps to control the spread of the disease and helps to keep all of the trees in the Association looking good. There appeared to be a need for Homeowners to be better informed of this policy with an explanation why this is an exception and why the Association has only taken responsibility for Black Knot removal and not for treating other tree diseases. Residents should also receive better communication as to when the pruning of Black Knot is to take place each year.
- 4.2 A majority of the residents contacted were in favour of the Board taking responsibility to:
- Help educate Homeowners on tree pruning and insects and disease control,
  - Engage an arborist who would be willing to do an annual assessment of Erin Ridge tree problems and offer cheaper prices for the Homeowners,
  - Facilitate good neighbour relations especially on the issue of the Northwest poplars and spruce on the east side of the complex,
  - Communicate with the City to replace boulevard trees and/or to control any boulevard tree problems,

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- Communicate to residents that it is their responsibility to water and look after boulevard trees adjacent to their lot.

4.3 While the City of St. Albert is responsible for care of the Boulevard trees, the care provided is generally limited to periodic pruning and fertilization of existing trees and replacement of dead trees. While it has not been formally specified, it is assumed that Homeowners will water newly planted so that they will not die. Unfortunately, experience has shown that is not the case. From time to time newly planted and young trees have wilted and died during periods of drought.

### 5. Current Tree and Shrub Care by Grounds Maintenance Contract

5.1 While by Board policy care of trees on private lots are the responsibility of the Homeowner, there are some services provided by the grounds maintenance contractor. These are:

- Spring Clean-up:
  - Remove loose paper and debris from tree wells and shrubbery beds,
  - Cultivate and remove weeds from tree wells,
  - Edge around unmodified tree wells and shrub beds,
- Cultivate and remove weeds from tree wells and edge around tree wells and shrub beds twice more during the summer/autumn;
- Fall & Winter Perpetration:
  - Cultivate and remove weeds from tree wells and edge around tree wells and shrub beds prior to freeze-up,
- Additional tree well weeding and cultivation at \$370 per request, and
- Storm clean-up or other services, at a cost of \$65 per hour.

### 6. Alternative Courses of Action

6.1 Committee Terms of Reference and the foregoing information the following basic alternative courses of action have been developed:

1. Full responsibility for care trees on private lots is assumed by the Homeowners.
2. The Association assumes full responsibility for care of the trees on private lots.
3. The Association assumes limited responsibility for tree care.

In all cases it is assumed that Homeowners will retain responsibility for watering the trees on their lots, and will water newly planted and young Boulevard trees when appropriate.

#### 6.2 **Alternative 1 - Full responsibility for care trees on private lots is assumed by the Homeowners.**

This alternative is basically the status quo. In this case, the pruning of Black Knot which was undertaken by the Association in 2016 after receipt of a letter of concern from the City would be considered a "one time event" and in the case the Association should receive similar notice in the future, the notice would be passed on to the individual Homeowners.

#### **Analysis**

<b>Pro</b>	<b>Con</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This alternative would be the least cost to the Association.</li> <li>• Cost to the individual Homeowners would</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some Homeowners may not be able, or may neglect, to identify and control tree diseases which then could spread to other trees in the complex.</li> </ul>

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<p>be reflective of the number and type of trees on the Homeowner's lot.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homeowners who can do their own pruning and disease control would not have to pay for the services of an arborist.</li> <li>• Homeowners would have the option of engaging a non-professional to do such work at a lower cost.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costs to Homeowners, who are not able to do their own tree pruning and disease management, for the services of an arborist, would be considerably more if the arborist came to do single projects rather than a group of projects.</li> </ul>
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**6.3 Alternative 2 - The Associations assumes full responsibility for care of the trees on private lots.**

In this alternative it is assumed that the Association would have an annual inspection of all trees on private lots by a certified arborist and take actions necessary to preserve the health of the trees, including pruning, disease and pest control and fertilization when recommended. Homeowners would still be responsible for watering their trees. While it is difficult to predict a definitive annual cost for this alternative some of the components would be:

- It would probably cost in the range of \$3,000 per year to have an arborist control the Black Knot in the approximately 30 susceptible trees in the complex.
- Some of these trees may have to be removed at an approximate cost of \$500 per tree.
- The 12 green ash trees probably will have to be sprayed each year to control the ash plant bug. This would cost \$150 for the first tree and \$40 for each additional tree spray while the applicator is on site.
- The hawthorn and juniper trees also should be sprayed each year to combat rust.
- A number of trees would have to be pruned each year at a cost in the range of \$200 each.

Hence, it would appear that at least \$12,000 per year would need to be allocated to tree maintenance.

**Analysis**

<p><b>Pro</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homeowners would be absolved of responsibility for care of their trees.</li> <li>• The health and appearance of the trees in the complex would be assured.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Con</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This alternative would be the most costly to the Association.</li> <li>• The annual cost is expected to be at least \$190 (\$16 per month) per homeowner.</li> <li>• As some Homeowners have as many as eight trees and many have only two, there may be a perceived inequity.</li> </ul>
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**6.4 Alternative 3 - The Association assumes limited responsibility for tree care.**

While this alternative has considerable scope, it would appear that the most logical split of responsibilities may be as follows:

**The Association:**

- Would engage a certified arborist to conduct an annual review of the health of the trees in the complex and prepare a list of recommended actions by house number, including the removal of Black Knot.
- The arborist would specify a period when they would be in the complex to undertake the recommended actions at a group rate.

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- The Association Property Manager would then distribute the list of recommended actions to the Homeowners for their action, and information on the date the arborist would be in the area to do the work.
- The Homeowners could then advise the Property Manger if they wish the Arborist to do the work (including spraying of trees for disease or pests), or they would take responsibility for doing the work. Homeowners who opt to take responsibility for doing the work could do it themselves, hire another arborist or a non-professional to do it.
- All tree care, including Black Knot removal would be the responsibility of the homeowners.
- 
- After the work was completed by the Association arborist he/she would bill the Association and the Property Manager would invoice the individual Homeowners.
- The arborist would provide a list of trees less subject to disease and pests that Homeowners could consult when replacing trees or planting new ones. The list would categorize recommended trees by their mature height and width, if they are flowering or fruit bearing, etc. to help Homeowners with their choices.

### Analysis

Pro	Con
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsibility for care of their trees would be shared by the Association and the Homeowners.</li> <li>• Advice would be provided by a certified arborist, which should help in maintain the health and appearance of the trees in the complex.</li> <li>• While the Association would bear the cost of the annual assessment by the arborist the bulk of the costs would be borne by the Homeowners who own the specific trees.</li> <li>• The cost to the Association would probably be in the range of \$1,000 per year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some Homeowners my chose not to implement the suggested actions, which if diseases were involved would leave the neighbour's trees at risk. This risk would have to be weighed against an amendment of the Bylaws to prevent this eventuality.</li> </ul>

- 6.5 In order to limit the possibility of some Homeowners failing to remove, in a reasonable time, Black Knot, or other disease which can spread to other trees, the Association may wish to amend the Bylaws to permit it to have the work done and invoice the Homeowner.

## 7. Conclusions

- 7.1 Based on the foregoing it is concluded that:
- a. While many of the Homeowners prefer to continue to look after their trees at their own expense, they would appreciate expert advice on disease and pest management and pruning.
  - b. Homeowners who are not able to do their own pruning and disease and pest control would appreciate the opportunity to save associated costs by having the work done on a bulk basis.
  - c. Given the wide variance in the number of trees per lot, there may be a perceived inequity if the Association were to assume full responsibility for care and management of the trees.



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### 8. Recommendations

- 8.1 It is therefore recommended that Alternative 3 be adopted by the Association, and the following actions be undertaken:
- a. The Association contract with a certified arborist to conduct an annual review of the health of the trees in the complex and prepare a list of recommended actions by house number, including the removal of Black Knot.
  - b. The arborist would specify a period when they would be in the complex to undertake the recommended actions at a group rate.
  - c. The Association Property Manager would then distribute the list of recommended actions to the Homeowners for their action, and information on the date the arborist would be in the area to do the work.
  - d. The Homeowners could then advise the Property Manger if they wish the Arborist to do the work (including spraying of trees for disease or pests), or they would take responsibility for doing the work. Homeowners who opt to take responsibility for doing the work could do it themselves, hire another arborist or a non-professional to do it.
  - e. All tree care, including black knot removal would be the responsibility of the homeowners.
  - f. After the work was completed by the Association arborist he/she would bill the Association and the Property Manager would invoice the individual Homeowners.
  - g. The arborist would provide a list of trees less subject to disease and pests that Homeowners could consult when replacing trees or planting new ones. The list would categorize recommended trees by their mature height and width, if they are flowering or fruit bearing, etc. to help Homeowners with their choices.
- 8.2 Additionally it is recommended that the Association undertake the following actions:
- a. Have an arborist prepare materials to help educate Homeowners on tree pruning and insect and disease control.
  - b. Have an arborist prepare a list of trees less susceptible to disease and pests that Homeowners could consult when replacing trees or planting new ones. The list should categorize recommended trees by their mature height and width, if they are flowering or fruit bearing, etc. to help Homeowners with their choices.
  - c. Regularly communicate with the City to replace boulevard trees and/or to control any boulevard tree problems.
  - d. Communicate to residents that they should water, and look after boulevard trees adjacent to their lot.
  - e. Facilitate good neighbour relations especially on the issue of the Northwest Poplars and Spruce on the east side of the complex,
- 8.3 It is also recommended that once a decision on the foregoing is made by the Association, the Board of Directors should publish a policy document covering the subject.
- 8.4 It is further recommended that any amendment of the Bylaws giving the Association the power to remove Black Knot, or other diseased material from trees, and bill Homeowners for the associated costs, be held in abeyance until it is demonstrated that such a provision is necessary.

Appendix A – Homeowners Tree Inventory July 2017

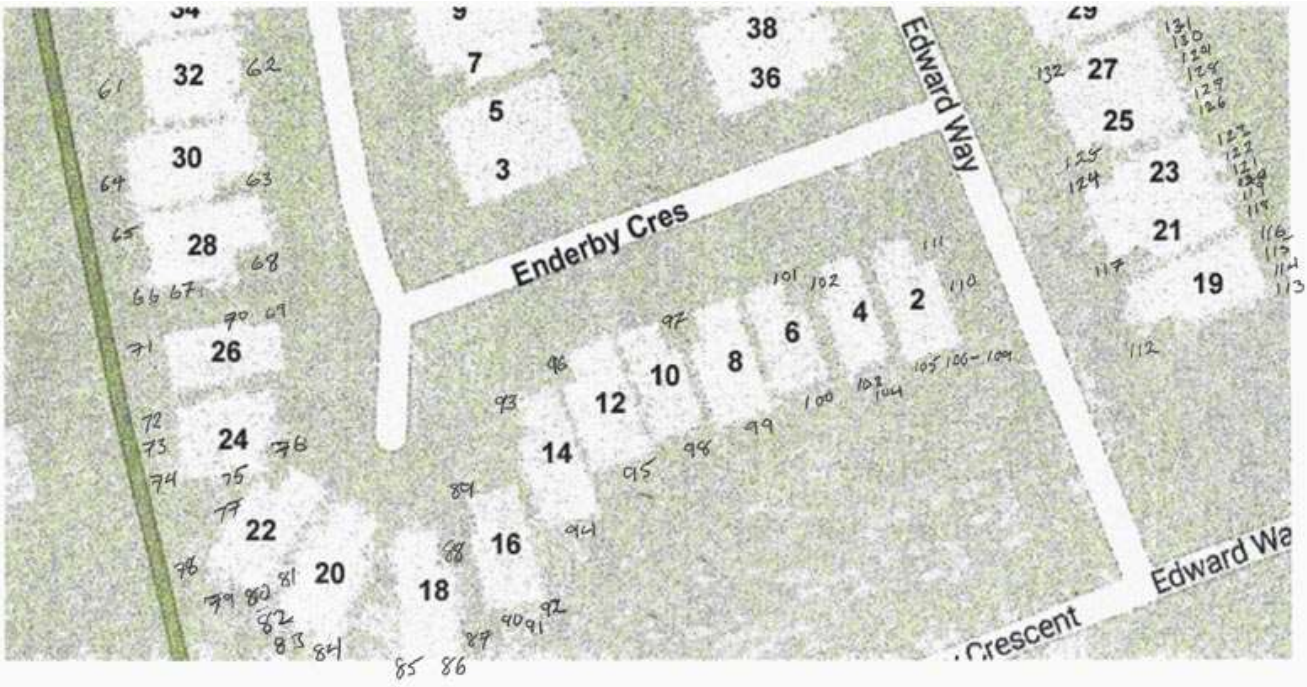


Legend: F = Front of House, B = Back of House, S = Side of House,

	<b>68 Enderby</b>		<b>52 Enderby</b>		<b>38 Enderby</b>
1 F	White spruce		nil	52 F	Blue Spruce
2 S	Blue Spruce		<b>50 Enderby</b>	53 B	Blue Spruce
	<b>66 Enderby</b>	28 B	Mayday Tree (Cherry)	54 B	Schubert Chokecherry
3 B	Plum	29 B	Lombardy Poplar	55 B	Blue Spruce
4 B	Sour Cherry	30 B	Flowering Crabapple	56 B	Hawthorne
5 F	Apple		<b>48 Enderby</b>	56a B	Amur Maple
	<b>64 Enderby</b>	31 F	Shubert Chokecherry		<b>36 Enderby</b>
6 F	Blue Spruce	32 B	Blue Spruce	57 B	Flowering Crabapple
7 F	Mountain Ash and Lilac	33 B	Amur Cherry	58 F	Green Ash
8 S	Blue Spruce	34 B	Crab apple		<b>34 Enderby</b>
9 S	Blue Spruce	35 B	Mountain Ash	59 F	Blue Spruce
10 S	White Spruce and Blue Spruce	36 B	Japanese Lilac	60 B	Birch (Paper)
11 S	Blue Spruce		<b>46 Enderby</b>		<b>32 Enderby</b>
12 B	Lodgepole Pine (Hybrid)	37 B	Shubert Chokecherry	61 B	Schubert Chokecherry
13 B	Lodgepole Pine (Hybrid)	38 B	Flowering Crabapple	62 F	Blue Spruce
	<b>62 Enderby</b>	39 B	2 Schubert Chokecherry		<b>30 Enderby</b>
14 B	Birch (Paper)	40 B	2 White Spruce	63 F	Schubert Chokecherry
15 B	Schubert Chokecherry	41 S	Larch (Tamarack)	64 B	Jack Pine Hybrid
16 B	Mayday Tree (Cherry)		<b>44 Enderby</b>		<b>28 Enderby</b>
17 B	Dwarf Mugo Pine	42 F	Japanese Ornamental Crab	65 B	Jack Pine Hybrid
18 F	Green Ash	43 S	Japanese Ornamental Crab	66 B	White Spruce
	<b>60 Enderby</b>	44 B	Larch (Tamarack)	67 B	White Spruce
19 F	Flowering Crabapple	45 B	Blue Spruce	68 B	Mountain Ash
20 B	Scots Pine	46 B	Larch (Tamarack)		<b>26 Enderby</b>
	<b>58 Enderby</b>	47 B	Mayday Tree (Cherry)	69 F	Spring Snow Crabapple
21 B	Lodgepole Pine (Hybrid)		<b>42 Enderby</b>	70 F	4 Pyramid Cedars
22 F	Green Ash	48 F	Blue Spruce	71 B	Green Ash
	<b>56 Enderby</b>	49 S	Shrub		<b>24 Enderby</b>
23 F	Schubert Chokecherry		<b>40 Enderby</b>	72 B	Maple
24 B	Jack Pine (Hybrid)	50 B	Spring Snow Crabapple	73 B	Non Fruit Bearing Crabapple
25 B	Jack Pine (Hybrid)	51 F	Spring Snow Crabapple	74 B	Non Fruit Bearing Crabapple
	<b>54 Enderby</b>			75 S	Non Fruit Bearing Crabapple
26 B	Blue Spruce			76 F	Blue Spruce
27 F	Flowering Crabapple				

	<b>22 Enderby</b>		<b>4 Enderby</b>		<b>27 Edward Way</b>
77 S	Shubert Chokecherry	102 F	Flowering Crabapple	129 B	White Spruce
78 B	Scots Pine	103 B	Mountain Ash	130 B	White Spruce
79 B	Blue Spruce	104 B	Maple	131 B	White Spruce
80 B	Hawthorne Tree		<b>2 Enderby</b>	132 F	White Spruce
	<b>20 Enderby</b>	105 B	Schubert Chokecherry		<b>29 Edward Way</b>
81 B	White Spruce	106 B	1 Blue Spruce (at fence)	133 F	Green Ash
82 B	Shubert Chokecherry	107 B	2 White Spruce (at fence)	134 B	White Spruce
83 B	Jack Pine (Hybrid)	108 B	1 Blue Spruce (at fence)	135 B	White Spruce
84 B	Blue Spruce	109 B	2 White Spruce (behind Erin Ridge Entrance sign)	136 B	Blue Spruce
	<b>18 Enderby</b>	110 S	Schubert Chokecherry		<b>31 Edward Way</b>
85 B	Mountain Ash	111 F	Blue Spruce	137 B	White Spruce (recent planting)
86 B	Blue Spruce		<b>19 Edward Way</b>	138 B	White Spruce
87 B	Apple	112 F	Scots Pine	139 B	White Spruce
88 F	Hawthorne	113 B	White Spruce	140 F	Flowering Crabapple
	<b>16 Enderby</b>	114 B	White Spruce		<b>33 Edward Way</b>
89 F	Linden	115 B	White Spruce	141 F	Green Ash
90 B	Shubert Chokecherry	116 B	White Spruce	142 B	White Spruce
91 B	Mountain Ash		<b>21 Edward Way</b>	143 B	White Spruce
92 B	White Spruce	117 F	Mountain Ash	144 B	White Spruce
	<b>14 Enderby</b>	118 B	White Spruce		<b>35 Edward Way</b>
93 F	Pitissan Plum	119 B	White Spruce	145 B	White Spruce
94 B	Blue Spruce	120 B	White Spruce	146 B	White Spruce
	<b>12 Enderby</b>		<b>23 Edward Way</b>	147 B	White Spruce
95 B	Green Ash	121	White Spruce		<b>37 Edward Way</b>
96 F	Schubert Chokecherry	122	White Spruce	148 F	Green Ash
	<b>10 Enderby</b>	123	Blue Spruce	149 F	White Spruce
97 F	Flowering Crabapple	124 F	Schubert Chokecherry	150 B	White Spruce (smaller tree)
98 B	Lombardy Poplar		<b>25 Edward Way</b>	151 B	Blue Spruce
	<b>8 Enderby</b>	125 F	Schubert Chokecherry	152 B	White Spruce
99 B	Flowering Crabapple	126 B	White Spruce		<b>39 Edward Way</b>
	<b>6 Enderby</b>	127 B	White Spruce	153 B	White Spruce
100 B	Flowering Crabapple	128 B	White Spruce	154 B	White Spruce
101 F	Mountain Ash			155 B	White Spruce
				156 F	Flowering Crabapple

	<b>41 Edward Way</b>		<b>40 Edward Way</b>		
157 F	Schubert Chokecherry	183 B	Scots Pine		<b>13 Enderby</b>
158 B	White Spruce	184 B	Mayday Tree (Cherry)	208 B	Mayday Tree (Cherry)
159 B	White Spruce (smaller tree)	185 F	Blue Spruce	209 B	Green Ash
160 B	White Spruce		<b>38 Edward Way</b>	210 B	Jack Pine (Hybrid)
161 B	White Spruce (top is missing)	186 F	Non Fruiting White Crab	211 F	Shubert Choke Cherry
	<b>43 Edward Way</b>	187 B	Blue Spruce		<b>15 Enderby</b>
162 B	White Spruce	187a B	Dogwood	212 F	Schubert Chokecherry
163 B	White Spruce	188 B	Mountain Ash	213 S	2 Pyramid Cedar (alongside of House)
164 B	White Spruce		<b>36 Edward Way</b>	214 B	Mountain Ash
165 S	Schubert Chokecherry	189 B	Schubert Chokecherry	215 B	Blue Spruce
166 S	Flowering Crabapple	190 B	Blue Spruce	216 B	Mayday Tree (Cherry)
	<b>50 Edward Way</b>	191 B	Blue Spruce		<b>17 Enderby</b>
167 F	Ornamental Birch (Weeping)	192 F	Schubert Chokecherry	217 B	Blue Spruce
168 S	Schubert Chokecherry		<b>3 Enderby</b>	218 B	Blue Spruce
169 B	Golden Juniper (Blue)	193 B	Jack Pine (Hybrid)	218a B	Fir
170 B	Lodgepole Pine (Hybrid)	194 F	White Spruce	219 B	Blue Spruce
170a B	Juniper near house	195 B	Mayday Tree (Cherry)	220 B	Ninebark
171 B	Mountain Ash and 2 Lilac		<b>5 Enderby</b>	221 F	White Spruce
	<b>48 Edward Way</b>	196 B	Jack Pine (Hybrid)		
172 B	Apple	197 B	Mountain Ash		
173 B	Mayday Tree (Cherry)	198 F	Shubert Chokecherry		
174 F	Green Ash		<b>7 Enderby</b>		
	<b>46 Edward Way</b>	199 F	Jack (Pine Hybrid)		
175 F	Green Ash	200 B	Blue Spruce		
176 B	Blue Spruce	201 B	Green Ash		
177 B	Green Ash		<b>9 Enderby</b>		
	<b>44 Edward Way</b>	202 B	Blue Spruce		
178 B	Blue Spruce	203 B	Green Ash		
179 B	Mountain Ash	204 F	Hawthorne Tree		
	<b>42 Edward Way</b>		<b>11 Enderby</b>		
180 F	Linden	205 F	Scots Pine		
181 B	Scots Pine	206 B	Jack Pine (Hybrid)		
182 B	Green Ash	207 B	Mountain Ash		
		207a B	Flowering Crab		



## WEBSITE RESOURCES

<https://www.google.ca/search?q=guide+to+identifying+ornamental+trees+in+canada&client=safari&rls=en&tbm=isch&tbid=1103&bih=939&source=univ&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjVu5uvzYvVAhVG02MKHcdPB4cQsAQIPw&biw=1103&bih=939>

<http://aep.alberta.ca/land/land-industrial/programs-and-services/pesticide-management/pesticide-use/documents/CommonNativeTreesShrubsAlberta-Guide.pdf>

<http://www.landscapingcalgary.org/Trees-Guide-Calgary.html>

<https://qobotany.newenglandwild.org>

<http://www.mrvs.net>

<https://www.google.ca/search?q=guide+to+identifying+ornamental+trees+in+canada&client=safari&rls=en&tbm=isch&tbid=1103&bih=939&source=univ&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjVu5uvzYvVAhVG02MKHcdPB4cQsAQIPw&biw=1103&bih=939>

<http://www.insideeducation.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/TreeShrub.pdf>

## Appendix B - City Boulevard Tree Inventory July 2017

Legend: F = Front of House, B = Back of House, S = Side of House,

	<b>68 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>10 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>19 Edward Way</b>
1 F	Japanese Lilac (Ivory Silk)	15 F	Linden	35 F	Little Leaf Linden
	<b>66 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>8 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>21 Edward Way</b>
2 F	Japanese Lilac (Ivory Silk)	16 F	Japanese Lilac (Ivory Silk)	36 F	Linden
	<b>64 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>6 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>27 Edward Way</b>
3 F	Japanese Lilac (Ivory Silk)	17 F	Linden	37 F	Linden
	<b>62 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>4 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>31 Edward Way</b>
4 F	Linden	18 F	Black Ash	38 F	Manchurian Ash
	<b>58 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>2 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>37 Edward Way</b>
5 F	Mountain Ash (European)	19 F	Linden	39 F	Big Leaf Linden
	<b>54 Enderby Crescent</b>	20-22 S	Linden (3 Trees on Edward Way by ER Sign)		<b>41 Edward Way</b>
6 F	Japanese Lilac (Ivory Silk)		<b>3 Enderby Crescent</b>	40-41 F	Linden (2 Trees)
	<b>40 Enderby Crescent</b>	23 S	Japanese Lilac (Ivory Silk)		<b>43 Edward Way</b>
7 F	Linden	24 S	Linden	42 F	Linden
	<b>38 Enderby Crescent</b>	25 S	Mountain Ash (European)	43 S	Linden
8 F	Linden	26 S	Japanese Lilac (Ivory Silk) (at rock bed)	44 S	Mountain Ash (on Enderby Crescent)
	<b>36 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>9 Enderby Crescent</b>	45 S	Linden (on Enderby Crescent)
9 F	Linden	27 F	Linden	46 S	Linden (on Enderby Crescent)
	<b>34 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>11 Enderby Crescent</b>	47 S	Japanese Lilac (on Enderby Crescent)
10 F	Linden	28 F	Linden	48 S	Linden (on Enderby Crescent)
	<b>32 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>13 Enderby Crescent</b>		
11 F	Black Ash	29 F	Linden		
	<b>30 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>15 Enderby Crescent</b>		
12 F	Mountain Ash (European)	30 F	Linden		
	<b>28 Enderby Crescent</b>		<b>17 Enderby Crescent</b>		
13 F	Japanese Lilac (Ivory Silk)	31 F	Japanese Lilac (Ivory Silk)		
	<b>12 Enderby Crescent</b>	32 S	Linden		
14 F	Linden	33 S	Mountain Ash (European)		
		34 S	Linden (at the Mailbox)		



	<b>50 Edward Way</b>		
49 F	Japanese Lilac (Ivory Silk)		
50-52 S	Linden (3 Trees East of Mailbox on Enderby Crescent)		
	<b>48 Edward Way</b>		
53 F	Linden		
	<b>46 Edward Way</b>		
54 F	Linden		
	<b>42 Edward Way</b>		
55 F	Linden (half way between 44 and 42 )		
	<b>40 Edward Way</b>		
56 F	Linden		
	<b>38 Edward Way</b>		
57 F	Linden		
	<b>36 Edward Way</b>		
58-60 S	Manchurian Ash (3 trees on Enderby Crescent)		

# MAP OF ERAALHA

