



**City of Duluth
Planning Division**

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TREE PRESERVATION REPORT (REVISED MARCH 29, 2013)

A tree preservation report is required for any development or redevelopment activities that impacts trees and is on a lot of more than 10,000 square feet with a multi-family, mixed use, commercial, institutional, industrial, or parking principal use or a lot of record created after 11/19/10. See sections 50-25.6 and 50-25.9 of the UDC. **Note:** before preparation of the tree preservation report, contact the City Forester to discuss the proposed scope and size of the project, and to get any additional information or instructions prior to commencing the tree inventory.

Property address/location: _____

Name of applicant/agent: _____

Phone: _____ **Email:** _____

Date of expected tree removal: _____

Type of Trees	Removal Threshold	Number Impacted by Project
Special Trees 6"–20" DBH	10 or more	
Special Trees >20" DBH	Prohibited unless approved per Section 50-25.9	
Other Significant Trees	20 or more	

- **DBH: Diameter at Breast Height.** Diameter is measured in inches 54" above the ground. If the tree splits into multiple trunks at a height below 54 inches, but above the ground, the diameter is measured at the highest point beneath the split.
- **Special Trees:** White pines, red (Norway) pines, white cedars, white spruces, eastern hemlocks, sugar maples, American basswoods, American elms, yellow birches, and all oak species (for identification help, see <http://www.arboday.org/trees/treeGuide/index.cfm>).
- **Significant tree:** All trees of more than 10 inches DBH, and all special tree species of more than 6 inches DBH. Any replacement tree planted as part of a tree replacement plan shall also be considered significant.

Map

Attach a map of the property, including locations of structures and trees. Indicate which trees will be preserved and which will be removed (or attach your own map). Preserved trees must be protected during construction through use of a fence around the critical root radius. Attach photos of areas to be impacted by construction.

Signature

I testify that this report is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant Signature: _____

Date: _____

City Approval

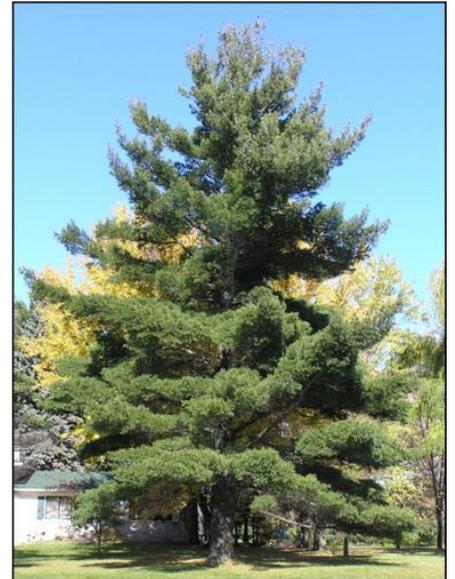
Upon review of all applicable information, I approve the Tree Preservation Report (if with conditions, make note).

City Forester Signature: _____

Date: _____

White pine (*Pinus strobes*)

- only five-needle pine native to eastern North America
- distinguished by its commonly "windblown" or asymmetrical look; its large, long cones; and its five needles per cluster



Norway Pine (*Pinus resinosa*)

- also called the red pine because of its pale red wood and reddish bark
- branches on mature trees don't begin until about two-thirds of the way up the tree trunk
- crown of the Norway pine is cone-shaped and the glossy/dark green needles are soft and flexible

Fun Fact: The name Norway comes from early explorers who thought the tree was a pine they had seen back home in Norway. Perhaps because so many Norwegians live here, Minnesota is the only state that still uses the term Norway.



White Cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)

- small evergreen tree (average height 40') with fan-like branches
- leaves are flat and scale like; 3-5cm in length

Fun Facts: This species is threatened where white-tail deer populations are high, since deer commonly use cedars as a winter food source. Oils from this tree are found in organic medications used to eliminate warts.



White Spruce (*Picea glauca*)

- large evergreen tree (average height: 40' to 60', occasionally 100')
- leaves are needlelike and sharply pointed, four-sided, crowded along branchlets; length 1/3" to 3/4"



Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*)

- typically have a dense pyramidal crown whose lower branches often sweep the ground
- leaves are flat and green above with white, shallow, bands on the underside
- cones are among the smallest of the pine family; 1/2" to 3/4" long



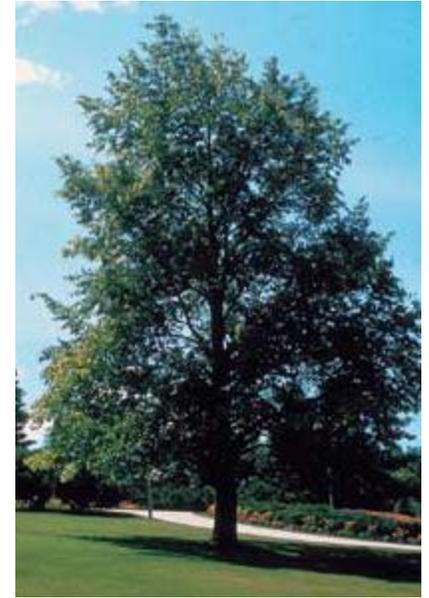
Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)

- [deciduous tree](#) normally reaching 82'–115' tall
- leaves are simple, opposite on stem, length 3" to 5"; three- to five-pointed, smooth-edged lobes; dark green on upper surface, lighter green below; in autumn turns to brilliant shades of dark red, scarlet, orange, or yellow
- seeds consists of two slightly connected wings (samaras), each containing one seed; length about 1"; easily carried by the wind
- principal source of maple syrup



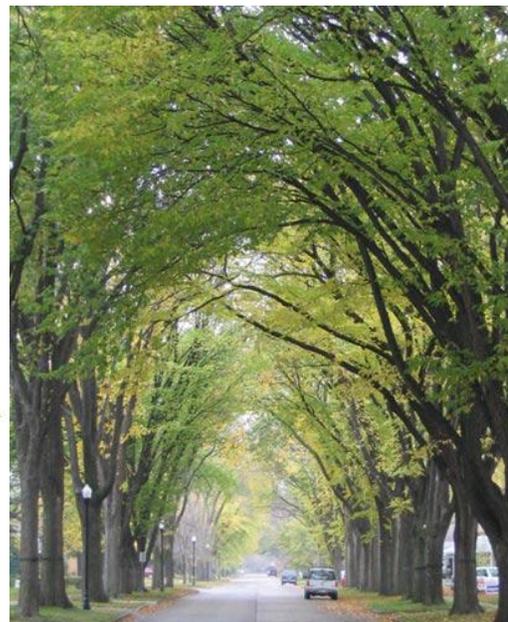
American Basswood (*Tilia americana*)

- medium-sized to large [deciduous tree](#) reaching a height of 60' to 120'
- leaves are simple, alternate on stem, length 3" to 6", nearly as wide, heart-shaped, saw-toothed, sharp-pointed at tip; at maturity thick, shiny, green above, paler underneath, turns yellow to orange in autumn
- seeds are rounded, nutlike drupe covered with short, thick, brownish wool, attached in clusters to a leafy bract that later acts as a wing to carry seeds away on the wind; fruit often hangs on tree long into winter



American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*)

- a [deciduous tree](#) reaching heights of 100' tall
- crown forms a high, spreading canopy with open air space beneath
- [leaves](#) are alternate, 7–20 cm long, with double-serrate margins and an oblique base
- tree is [hermaphroditic](#), having [perfect flowers](#), (i.e. with both male and female parts) and is therefore capable of self-pollination
- wholly insensitive to daylight length ([photoperiod](#)), and will continue to grow well into autumn until injured by frost



Yellow Birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*)

- easily recognized by the yellowish-bronze exfoliating bark for which it is named; the [bark](#) is smooth, yellow-bronze, flaking in fine horizontal strips, and often with small black marks and scars
- medium-sized [deciduous tree](#) reaching 65' tall
- [flowers](#) are wind-pollinated [catkins](#) 1" to 2 1/2" long



Oak Species (*genus Quercus*)

- [spirally](#) arranged [leaves](#), with a lobed margin in many species; some have [serrated leaves](#) or entire leaves with a smooth margin
- [flowers](#) are [catkins](#), produced in [spring](#)
- [fruit](#) is a [nut](#) called an [acorn](#), borne in a cup-like structure known as a [cupule](#); each acorn contains one seed (rarely two or three) and takes 6–18 months to mature, depending on species

