

From: [Stacy B. Chaney](#)
To: [Elaine McCloskey](#); [shannon_brewster](#); [susanwright@fs.fed.us](#); [nathan.andears@gmail.com](#); [tjlissman@gmail.com](#); [dcarey@fs.fed.us](#); [Susan McGrail](#); [Ted Miller](#)
Subject: question for Shade Tree Commission 2/22/2022
Date: Tuesday, February 22, 2022 1:51:39 PM

Caution! This message was sent from outside your organization.

Members of Shade Tree Commission:
Thank you for your important work.

I believe you will speak tonight about the draft of our City's Urban Forestry Plan. I was curious if anyone had spoken with our [Ohio Urban Forestry Program](#) regional coordinator in regards to Delaware's plan? I anticipate they could provide valuable input, and I think our community would benefit from their expertise.

From the Ohio Urban Forestry Program website:

"Ohio's Urban Forestry Assistance Program was created in 1979 within the Ohio Department of Natural Resources to promote trees and other vegetation as tools to enhance the quality of life within our cities, villages, and townships. Our purpose is to provide community officials and allied agencies with the organizational and technical assistance to effectively manage trees and the land on which they grow. Through a statewide network of regional urban foresters, we help communities manage their urban forest resources to meet their local needs."

Apologies if this step had already been taken and this recommendation is not helpful.

Thanks,
Stacy Chaney-Blankenship,
943 Executive Blvd, Delaware, OH 43015

Elaine McCloskey
City Council Clerk
City of Delaware
1 S. Sandusky St.
Delaware, Ohio 43015
EMcCloskey@delawareohio.net

Comments of the 2022 Draft Urban Forestry Master Plan

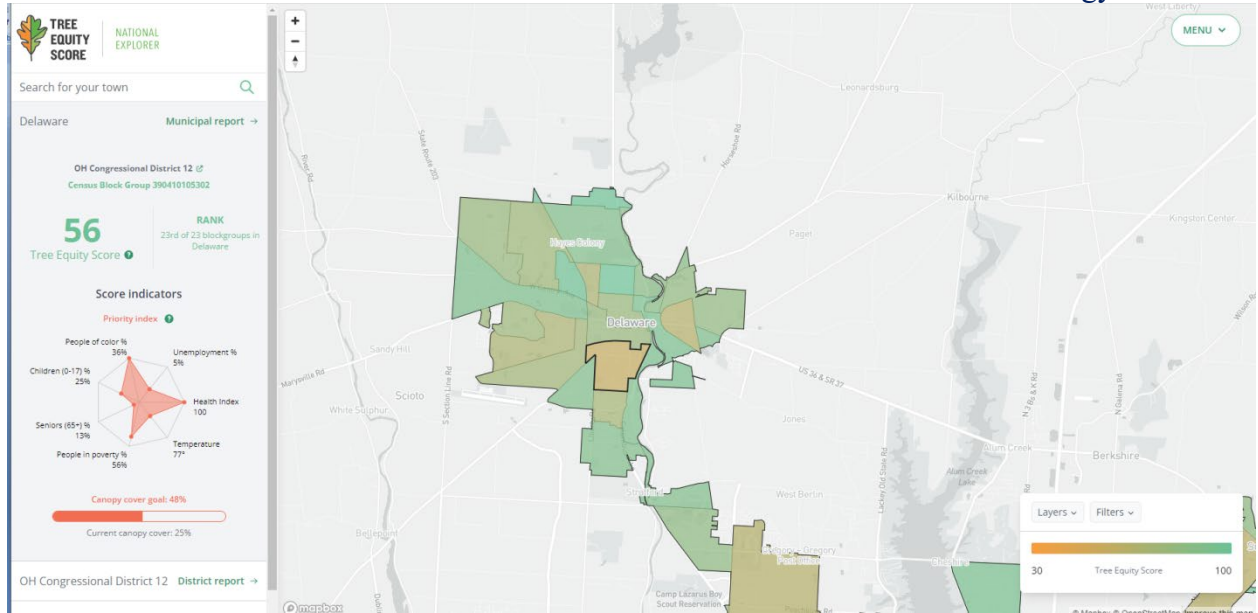
1. The definition of public places where trees can be planted should be expanded to include city buildings and city parking lot areas. These are key locations that need a healthy tree canopy for walkability and to avoid urban heat island hot spots.
2. Statutory authority (153.03(d)) mentions the requirement for a Master Street Tree and **Shrub** Plan and that this document fulfills that obligation. No mention of shrubs is included in the draft document. Is this an oversight?
3. How does the city track its tree inventory? Does the software allow for tracking the health and maintenance requirements? Does this system allow for easy prioritization of where trees are needed?
4. What happens if a tree that a developer plants dies? Is there a requirement for replanting?
5. FLOW is concerned about the vague Tree Canopy target of 30-40%. And the fact that there is no target date. While a 24% canopy is better than Columbus's 22%, The Trust for Public Lands recommends 40% for a healthy human population. Please consider setting a community goal (%Canopy by 20xx). The current goal of 30 to 40% is vague.
6. To ensure Tree Equity for all, will the city be planting street right of way trees in older neighborhoods where the tree life may be reaching its climax? The budget does not seem to allow for this.
7. FLOW commends the city on their proposal to continually research the use of additional tree species for Right of Way plantings, but requests that this be specific to native trees. It takes years before a new hybrid or cultivar is identified as a problem and this is usually after it is aggressively taking over. Consider using the list created by the Midwest Invasive Plant Council to see how our adjacent states are fairing with some of the specimens considered for planting if they are not native. Another good source for information is the Ohio Invasive Plant Council. Please remember that non-native species do not support the food web.
8. Pruning Care- FLOW understands the need to prune street trees but is dubious about pruning trees in forests. We have heard pruning of red oak trees leads to Oak wilt. Do other cities prune their natural area trees?
9. Sidewalk Program- FLOW is impressed with the innovation in this section that will be helpful in preserving trees and still make sidewalks ADA accessible. Is it also possible to consider the rerouting of the sidewalk to avoid cutting trees?
10. Species Diversity- To be clear can you reword to say "lack of diversity is a problem" instead of diversity is a problem. Because of the cities concern about potential infestation by Asian

Longhorn Beetles (ALB) in maples, potentially the planting plan for maple should be put on hiatus.

11. Education- FLOW is excited to see the proposed education programs to eliminate volcano mulching and to limit the use of broadleaf herbicides. Can the campaign to discourage broadleaf herbicides be added to the Summary and Recommendations page please? Can the volcano mulching education also be opened up to landscaping contractors?
12. Street Tree Management Priorities- Is City Works GIS program already in use by Delaware? If not, when will it be purchased? For Tree Inspection – can the ISA's TRAQ form be used? What information was used to create the policy that planting at least 3 different species for each street in a new development will be sufficient to diversify the urban forest? Can you share the research/data please?
13. Summary and Recommendations-Educational materials to promote proper pruning is in the General Recommendations but is not discussed in the Pruning Program narrative. Is the audience city staff that conduct public tree pruning or residents /HOA's? For Fiscal Year 2022-2023- there is a recommendation for a revised stormwater fee that aligns with the value of the urban forest in intercepting and storing stormwater. FLOW loves this idea and would like to learn more. This was not discussed in the narrative and it would be helpful to know what the city's thinking.

Miscellaneous Comments on the 2022 Delaware Urban Forestry Plan

1. FLOW supports the concept of the Urban Forestry Plan being focused on the publically owned trees that provide shade especially along streets and sidewalks. In the Columbus Urban Forestry Master Plan, they put a lot of focus on residents to increase their canopy, when the real need is tree canopies where it will help reduce Urban Heat Island Hot Spots (like asphalt or concrete, roads, parking lots and sidewalks, etc). Per the Tree Equity Scores provided by the Trust for Public Land, there are several census blocks in Delaware that have less than a 100 % Tree Equity Score. Reviewing the data they provide may help prioritize where trees need to be planted first in canopy deficient areas to help people in poverty with neighborhood climate resilience, by planting trees now so that they can grow!
2. When trees need to be cut in public parks, cemeteries or golf courses, please consider leaving approx 20 ft of tree trunk remaining as standing dead for bats, birds and other wildlife.
3. Regarding Removal of Hazardous Trees- Please consider the use of TRAQ process.
<https://www.isa-arbor.com/Credentials/ISA-Tree-Risk-Assessment-Qualification>



Tree Equity Map for Delaware per TreeEquity.com. Orange shades indicate that work is needed like in the highlighted Census Block with a 56% score.

- Per the Audubon Native Tree Guide (<https://www.audubon.org/native-plants/list>) for Zip Code: **43015 (Search again)**, there are 44 species for you to consider for increasing the native biodiversity.

Plant Name	Scientific Name	May attract
Alternate-Leaf Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings
American Plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings
American Witch-Hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings
Choke Cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings
Cock-Spur Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings
Downy Service-Berry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings
Eastern Wahoo	<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings

Plant Name	Scientific Name	May attract
Gray Dogwood	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
Pussy Willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
Smooth Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
Toothachetree	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	<u>Finches</u> , <u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	<u>Finches</u> , <u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	<u>Finches</u> , <u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<u>Finches</u> , <u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	<u>Finches</u> , <u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
Ash-Leaf Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>	<u>Finches</u> , <u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
Black Oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	<u>Finches</u> , <u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>
Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice</u> , <u>Sparrows</u> , <u>Cardinals & Grosbeaks</u> , <u>Woodpeckers</u> , <u>Orioles</u> , <u>Crows & Jays</u> , <u>Thrushes</u> , <u>Wood Warblers</u> , <u>Nuthatches</u> , <u>Mockingbirds & Thrashers</u> , <u>Wrens</u> , <u>Vireos</u> , <u>Waxwings</u>

Plant Name	Scientific Name	May attract
Burr Oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Chinkapin Oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Common Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Eastern Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Eastern Hop-Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Eastern Red-Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Northern White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Ohio Buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood</u>

Plant Name	Scientific Name	May attract
		<u>Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Red Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Hummingbirds, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	<u>Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Shag-Bark Hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Sweet-Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>
Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	<u>Finches, Chickadees & Titmice, Sparrows, Cardinals & Grosbeaks, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Crows & Jays, Thrushes, Hummingbirds, Wood Warblers, Nuthatches, Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Wrens, Vireos, Waxwings</u>

5. Per the US Forest Services' **Climate Atlas for Trees** modeled for Central Ohio, FLOW recommends that developers be required to plant the following species (or to explain why other species would be superior). These 16 species have been identified because they have an SSO Ranking of 1, meaning that the species is currently present in the region and has Fair, Good, or Very Good Capability to cope under low or high Greenhouse gas emissions; thus the models suggest it should do ok into the future. The rationale for FLOW recommending these species is that many; if not all of these species helps support the watershed food web. Although these species were modeled for the central Ohio urban area shown in the map below, FLOW argues that you are creating

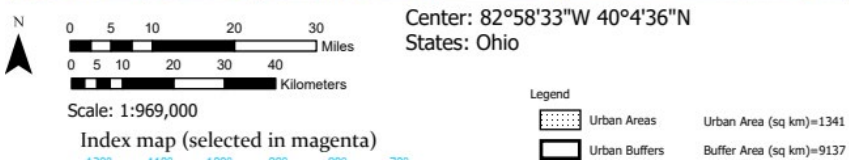
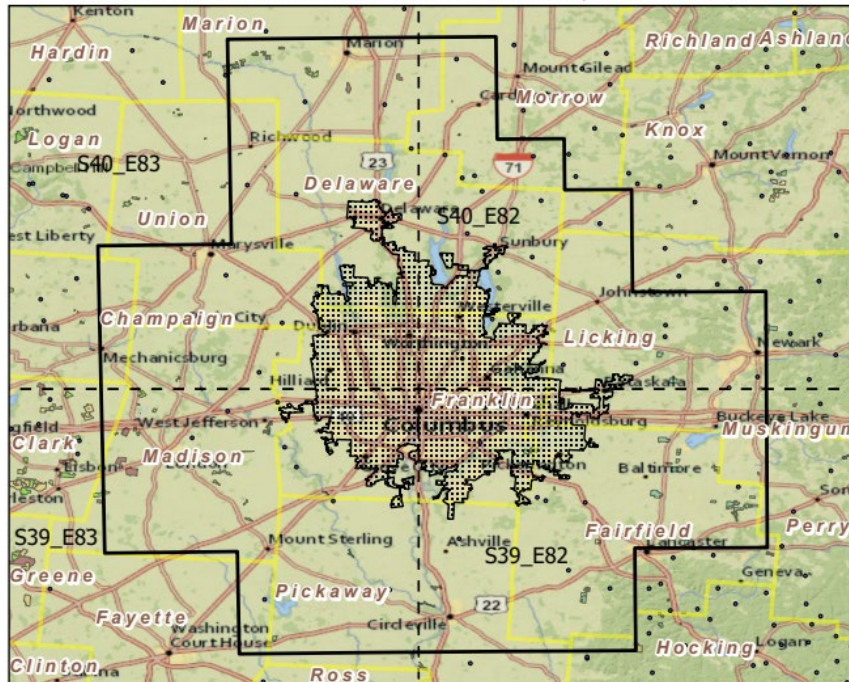
new urban forested areas and these species would be the best investment for the community, long term.

Common Name	SSO
pignut hickory	1
slippery elm	1
sassafras	1
black oak	1
yellow-poplar	1
black cherry	1
American elm	1
northern red oak	1
hackberry	1
shagbark hickory	1
black locust	1
red maple	1
honeylocust	1
boxelder	1
black walnut	1
Osage-orange	1

Columbus, OH

Landscape Change Research Group
Iverson, Prasad, Peters, Matthews
Northern Institute of Applied Climate Science
USFS Northern Research Station
Delaware, Ohio

Urban Buffers with Protected Areas and Forest Inventory Plots



Development Planting Plan Discussions

Glencross Development

1. FLOW is concerned that only 4 species are proposed to be planted and more importantly that Gingko and Zelkova (non natives) are 2 (50%). FLOW is unsure of how the hybrid Freeman Maple will support the watershed food web. To ensure the health of the Olentangy Watershed we need to have a healthy balance of native vegetation to support our insects, birds and mammals. Please require the planting of only US natives.

Terra Alta Development

2. Please do not allow the planting of Sawtooth Oak, this is an introduced species.
3. Please no Gingko (non native) or males only.
4. Section 4&5 – The native tree diversity is better in this section. One word of caution about Maples. Columbus has planted lots of maples and is now above the healthy percentage of species in one genus. What percentage of the urban canopy is red maple in Delaware?
5. How is the health condition of trees for removal determined? The International Society of Arboriculture recommends using the Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) form.
6. Clubhouse- Although the Shade Tree code allows for any 3” caliper tree to be replaced with two 1.75” trees, is the intent to allow for the planting of small/understory trees like Amelanchier (serviceberry) or is the goal to require canopy shade trees? The replacement with understory trees will result in an increase in caliper but not an increase in canopy.

Sincerely

Laura Fay (signed digitally)

Science Committee Chairwoman

From: [Jennifer Jenkins](#)
To: [Elaine McCloskey](#)
Subject: Public comment for STC meeting
Date: Tuesday, February 22, 2022 12:45:31 PM

Caution! This message was sent from outside your organization.

Hi Elaine,

Please submit for public record.

Thanks,

Jennifer

City Staff and Members of the STC,

Thank you for your work to care for and protect our city's trees. I offer the following comments on the proposed "2022 City of Delaware Urban Forestry Management Plan".

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Jennifer Jenkins
544 Rutherford Ave.

Also, Is STC meeting monthly?

2022 Urban Forestry Management Plan Comments

General comments:

This plan appears to be more of a maintenance plan and lacks significant vision, goals, and action items to fulfill the need for the City's Master Tree plan. Please review other neighboring City's Urban Forestry Master Plans on what a Master Plan should look like.

Consider additional goals such as:

- reach citywide tree canopy cover of 40% by 2040 - Increase goal and establish timeline.

- Stop the net canopy losses by 2025 - In order to increase the canopy, we must first stop the decline.
- Invest in equitable canopy across all neighborhoods by 2030 - Improve method of determining equity and establish a timeline.
- Obtain and maintain essential tree data - This is essential to establish where we are and where we are going.
- Strengthen private tree protection policies on private property in Delaware - With the majority of the city's tree canopy on private land, private tree protection, preservation and planting will have the most significant impact on the tree canopy cover.
- Ensure space for trees
- Protect trees during new development -
 - Determine which areas should be prioritized for preservation - Large stands of trees, importance to the watershed, etc. This could be tied to FLOW's Greenspace Plan Priority Tiers and the City's Nine-elements Plan.
 - require construction fencing to protect trees during construction
 - define protections for trees of a significant size. Define what those size(s) are.
- Create a natural resources overlay zone- This has been a city goal for decades it's time to take action.
- Please include the urban forestry's 10-20-30 rule (no species more than 10%, no genus more than 20%, no family more than 30% of the urban forest.

Section specific comments:

Purpose

There is some confusion on the intent of this plan. Is it a Master plan to address all trees in the city or a maintenance plan to address publicly owned trees maintained by the city?

1. Is this the Master Street Plan or a city tree maintenance plan?
2. How is this plan fulfilling the purpose of the plan?
3. The City of Columbus defines urban forest as a term that refers to all trees within a city, across all lands (both public and private). This plan states the urban forest consists of the trees that extend across public property. Why does this plan define it differently?
4. Are trees on private property within the city's jurisdiction? How are they being addressed?
5. What percentage of the city is public property? If this plan only looks at public property, which is a small portion of the city, how can we accurately measure and grow the tree canopy?
6. p.2 Please expand on the benefits of trees - including improved air quality, carbon sequestration, reduction of storm water runoff are listed. also include:
 - improved health

- alleviate heat stress
- more successful business district
- reduced water pollution and flooding
- provide buffers for noise
- contribute to a decrease in crime
- build stronger, more vibrant communities
- boost property values
- reduced energy usage and costs
- provide wildlife habitat

Tree Inventory Analysis and Recommendations

1. In general, the entire city needs to be a priority area for tree plantings. The method used doesn't accurately recognize deficient areas and prioritize areas for new plantings. In recommending that the city evaluate the current tree preservation ordinance, the Shade Tree Commission needs to provide input on how trees on private property should be addressed.
2. The tree canopy covers public and private property. How are we growing the canopy if we are only growing the public property canopy?
3. If the goal is 30-40% and the wards range from 22-26%, isn't the entire city deficient?
4. if the error is + or - 2% might the 22% ward actually be 24% and the 26% ward also be 24%?
5. When acres and acres of trees are being removed for development are those percentages being subtracted from the ward's percentage?
6. will the tree canopy in newer developed areas with younger trees be growing faster than wards with a more mature tree canopy?
7. How many street trees do we have vs. park trees vs. cemetery trees? Are comparable city's counting cemetery trees? is this an apples-to-apples comparison?
8. I recently saw the Green Lawn Cemetery in Columbus is now doing "tree burials" where cremated remains are placed in a biodegradable urn which is planted with the root ball of a tree. Perhaps that could provide funding to manage cemetery trees.
9. What is meant by a "more manageable tree planting requirement"? (P. 4) This sounds like the city is proposing to plant fewer trees.

Maintenance Needs and Recommendations

1. If roots affecting infrastructure constitutes a hazardous tree, then proper space needs to be provided to give street trees adequate room to grow. Consider increasing the tree lawn.
2. Consider hiring 2 new staff members, one to help handle the increased pruning and one specific to review and inspect developer tree plans. Consider an urban forester position in the planning department to assist with city wide initiatives with new development.

3. Consider a minimum 10' tree lawn to provide adequate room for larger tree species.

Species Diversity

1. Improve species diversity to include more native species to support the watershed and foodweb.

Work Management Plan, Staffing and Budget

1. Align Delaware's Urban Forestry Program Budget with other comparable municipalities.