THE CITY OF VANCOUVER
BOULEVARD TREE PROGRAM

HISTORY, ANALYSIS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT

Part 3
Photographs

THE CITY OF VANCOUVER

BOULEVARD TREE PROGRAM

***

HISTORY, ANALYSIS

AND

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR

MANAGEMENT

VOLUME III PHOTOGRAPHS

M. R. Gardner
1980

PHOTOGRAPHS

The coloured photographs in this report are intended to amplify the text, particularly where current practice diminishes the potential benefits inherent in a well managed Boulevard Tree Program.

146 pictures alone cannot do justice either to the benefits derived from the existing resource or to the spectrum of problems and solutions suggested as affecting the potential quality and quantity of present or future boulevard trees.

It is, however, important to bear in mind the broad picture of how we perceive the City and what qualities comprise that perception. If we consider that the boulevard trees contribute to the quality of our urban environment, then it is important to look closer - to look at the subtleties of change. Is what we perceive improving, deteriorating or staying much the same? With the boulevard tree resource the test is to look at the members of the whole as single individuals, to examine them closely, and weigh the balance.

The pictures shown here tip the scales to the negative, suggesting that all is not well and that improvement is possible. This is the overall opinion of the writer and photographer, and for which there are no apologies. The only sorrow is that the opportunity is not at hand to provide a complete photographic essay of the many specimens, fine and poor, that contribute of their best to our city home-Vancouver.

The pictures have been taken in all locations of the City and are reprentative of the sizes, and species of tree on residential and commercial streets. In addition, some of the work practices, both past and present, are evident from the photographs.

The City has a substantial tree resource, with stewardship and planning it could be the envy of any in North America.

CONTENTS - PHOTOGRAPHIC VOLUME

Page

A BEAUTIFUL RED MAPLE ON HARWOOD STREET SHOWING FULL COLOR AND UPRIGHT FASTIGATE CROWN SUITABLE FOR NARROW TREE LAWNS

A MEDIUM SIZED CUT LEAF LIME IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND POSITION SHOWING CROWN SHAPE AND FOLIAGE TO BEST ADVANTAGE.

A LARGE SPECIMEN TREE, IN THIS CASE TULIP (Lirodendron) WITH UPRIGHT CROWN SUITABLE FOR CENTRE BOULEVARDS OR BROADER TREE LAWNS.

ABOVE: THE BEECH ON GRANVILLE STREET SHOWING FALL COLOUR. CLOSE INSPECTION, HOWEVER, REVEALS SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE FROM TREE GRATES, TREE GUARDS, AND HIGH INTENSITY LIGHTS.

BELOW: A SMALLER TULIP ENHANCING STREETS IN A COMMERCIAL DISTRICT OF BURRARD.

CENTRE BOULEVARD SUCH AS KING EDWARD CAN ADD SUBSTANTIAL PRESENCE TO WIDE STREETS IF PROPERLY DESIGNED AND MAINTAINED.

CHERRIES AND PLUMS HAVE FOUND FAVOUR IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS. DESIGN, SCALE AND SPRING FLOWERING ARE ATTRACTIONS ALTHOUGH HEAVY CROWN GROWTH AND SHORT LIFE SPAN REQUIRES THAT THESE TREES BE MAINTAINED AND REPLACED ON RELATIVELY SHORT CYCLES.

GERONTIC MAPLES IN VANCOUVER'S WEST END LARGELY RETAINED BECAUSE OF CITY COUNCIL'S POLICY OF REQUIRING APPROVAL FOR TREE REMOVAL WEST OF BURRARD.

THE UNDESIRABLE OUTCOME OF PLANTING SMALL TREES ON A HIGH USE STREET. A COMBINATION OF INSUFFICIENT CARE AND VANDALISM HAS DENIED THIS AREA OF GRANVILLE MANY TREES.

ABOVE: A DAMAGED PLUM NOW BEYOND REPAIR BUT WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED WITH SIMPLE RESTORATIVE SURGERY IN A PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM.

BELOW: AN OAK PLANTED ON A MAIN ARTERIAL ROAD (MARINE DR.) EMPHASIZING THE NEED FOR LARGER TREES AT TIME OF PLANTING AND APPROPRIATE TREE TIES AND TREE STAKES.

ABOVE: ANOTHER VIEW OF GRANVILLE SHOWING THE NEED FOR CROWN PRUNING, APPROPRIATE TREE TIES AND A SUITABLE GROUND COVER AT THE TREE BASE.

BELOW: ANOTHER VIEW OF THE OAK PLANTING ON MARINE DRIVE BESIDE THE HYDRO TRANSIT OFFICE.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF TREES JUST OUTSIDE THE STREET RIGHT OF WAY THAT CAN CONTRIBUTE GREAT BENEFITS IF ALLOWED TO REMAIN IN GOOD CONDITION. CONTROL OF TREE FIRMS AND A REQUIREMENT FOR PERMITS PRIOR TO PRUNING CAN REDUCE THIS TYPE OF BUTCHERY IN THE DOWNTOWN BUSINESS DISTRICT.

ECONOMY SEEMS TO HAVE PRE-
CLUDED USING PROPER TREE TIES.
HOWEVER, THE SHORT TERM
SAVINGS ARE FAR OUTWEIGHED
BY THE LONG TERM COSTS RESULT-
ING FROM TREE DAMAGE AND RE-
CURRING REPLACEMENT.

WITHOUT A SMALL TREE MAINTENANCE GROUP, MANY TREES GO WITHOUT INSPECTION FOR A CONSIDERABLE SPAN OF YEARS. HERE, AN OLD STAKE LONG SINCE BROKEN HAS CONTINUED TO WOUND THE TRUNK.

ABOVE: DESPITE AN ATTEMPT TO TIE TREES TO PREVENT WIND DAMAGE THE CONSTANT ROCKING MOTION WITH THE POST AS A FULCRUM SOON DAMAGES THE TREES SEVERELY.

BELOW: THIS STEM DAMAGE WILL TAKE MANY YEARS TO HEAL AND IN THE MEANTIME PREDISPOSES THE TREE TO VANDALISM, WINDBREAK, INSECTS AND DISEASE. THE DAMAGE IS COMMON TO A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL TREES IN VANCOUVER.

ABOVE: REPETITIVE HAND PRUNING TO CONTAIN THE CROWN OF THIS MAPLE BELOW TROLLEY WIRES CAUSES RAPID SUCKER REGROWTH.

BELOW: THE CONTINUED PRACTICE OF TAPING TREES TO STAKES INSTEAD OF USING PROPER TREE TIES IS DAMAGING A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG TREES IN THE CITY.

LACK OF ADEQUATE MAINTENANCE PRODUCES SUBSTANTIAL, YET UNNECESSARY, COSTS IN THE FUTURE, AS WELL AS OBVIOUS SAFETY HAZARDS.

AGGRESSIVE WATER SPROUTS (CATULPA AND MOUNTAIN ASH SEEN HERE) ARE COMMON ON MANY SPECIES AND MAY BE RELATED TO STRESS. SAFETY AND SANITATION REASONS DICTATE THAT THESE SUCKERS BE CONTROLLED.

SOME SPECIES SUCKER AGGRESSIVELY AFTER BEING HEAVILY PRUNED AND CAN BENEFIT FROM BEING CARED FOR ON A REGULAR BASIS AND HAVING WOUNDS TREATED WITH A SUCKER-CONTROLLING WOUND DRESSING.

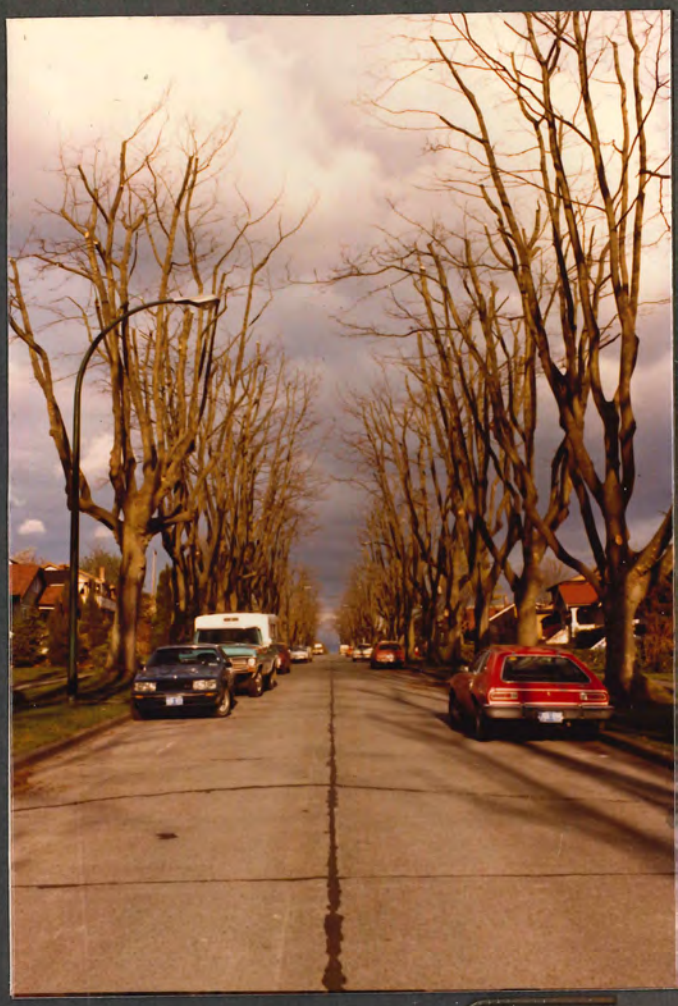
LACK OF SUMMER WATERING CAUSED THE MORTALITY OF THESE TREES. THE PROBABLE LOSS IN 1978 MAY HAVE BEEN AS HIGH AS 2,000 TREES WITH A PLANTED VALUE OF BETWEEN $100,000 and $200,000.

EVEN TREES ESTABLISHED FOR SOME TIME WERE KILLED BY THE DRY SUMMER OF 1978. ALTHOUGH PUBLIC APPEALS TO WATER HAVE HELPED, THE EMPHASIS MUST BE ON A PLANNED CO-ORDINATED WATERING PROGRAM BY THE CITY.

AT A DISTANCE THIS PRUNING APPEARS SATISFACTORY. HOWEVER CLOSER INSPECTION INDICATES A POOR QUALITY OF WORK. MOREOVER THE TREE WOULD HAVE BENEFITED FROM SOME CROWN THINNING RATHER THAN A CURSORY LOW BRANCHING OPERATION.

LACK OF TRAINING AND DIRECT SUPERVISION CHARACTERIZES MANY OPERATIONS AT PRESENT, RESULTING IN MAINTENANCE THAT IS OBVIOUSLY DETRIMENTAL TO THE HEALTH OF BOULEVARD TREES.

SUMMER PRUNING WITHOUT SUB-SEQUENT PROTECTION OF THE WOUND ALLOWS CAMBIUM DIE-BACK AND A POTENTIAL FOR AN EVENTUAL CAVITY. THE DAMAGE RESULTING FROM CURRENT STRAP TIES CAN BE SEEN IN THE LOWER PLATE WHERE THE CAMBIUM IS GROWING OVER THE TOP OF THE STAKE.



THIS TYPE OF SEVERE PRUNING THAT RESULTS FROM A COMBINATION OF POOR PRACTICE AND TOO GREAT A PERIOD BETWEEN TREATMENTS HAS GIVEN RISE TO CONSIDERABLE PUBLIC DISSATISFACTION WITH PRESENT TECHNIQUES.

AS WITH THE PREVIOUS PAGE, THIS BRUTAL PRUNING IS, AND IS SEEN TO BE, DETRIMENTAL TO THE TREES AND DOES NOTHING TO ENCOURAGE PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR A CITY BOULEVARD TREE PROBLEM.

ABOVE: THIS BUTCHERED PLANE TREE IN A RESIDENTIAL PART OF THE CITY - THE CRESCENT - DOES NOTHING TO ENDEAR THE PRESENT PROGRAM TO CITIZENS WHO TAKE PRIDE IN THEIR OWN PROPERTY.

BELOW: THE HORNBEAM IS WELL SUITED TO THE SITE BUT IS STILL IN NEED OF MAINTENANCE. PRESENT PRUNING RELIES ON TRAFFIC ALONE TO SHEAR THE STREET-SIDE BRANCHES. LATER THE TREE WILL BECOME UNBALANCED IN APPEARANCE.

ROADSIDE TRIMMING IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT CROWN DAMAGE BOTH ON CURBED AND UNCURBED BOULEVARDS.

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRICAL UTILITIES PRESENT AN ONGOING PROBLEM, BUT VIABLE, CO-OPERATIVE SOLUTIONS ARE POSSIBLE WITH THE USE OF SMALLER TREES AND REMOVAL OF LINES TO BACK LANES WHEREVER POSSIBLE. IN SOME CASES, APPROPRIATE DROP CROTCH PRUNING HAS NOT BEEN PRACTICED REQUIRING COSTLY ANNUAL OR BI-ANNUAL RETURN FOR RE-PRUNING.

ABOVE: THIS TUNNEL PRUNING, ALTHOUGH PROVIDING CLEARANCES FOR THE AERIAL UTILITIES, PRODUCES A COSTLY AND UNSIGHTLY TREE TO MAINTAIN. REMOVAL OF THE WIRES TO BACK LANES OR REPLACEMENT OF THESE TREES WITH SMALLER NARROW CROWNED TREES MAY BE A SOLUTION.

BELOW: THE CHERRY IN THE MIDDLE GROUND HAS HAD THE CENTRE REMOVED FOR THE TROLLY LINE FEEDER. THE TREE IS NOW PROBABLY UNSAFE AS WELL AS BEING UNSIGHTLY.

ABOVE: POLLARDING, THAT IS REMOVAL OF ALMOST ALL BRANCHES, HAS BEEN USED IN THE PAST BELOW HYDRO WIRES. THIS UNSIGHTLY AND VERY COSTLY PRACTICE HAS NOW BEEN CURTAILED BUT FREQUENT MAINTENANCE IS STILL REQUIRED.

BELOW: THESE BIRCH ARE SO BADLY MISSHAPED THAT REPLACEMENT IS ABOUT THE ONLY REMEDY FOR THIS EXPENSIVE MAINTENANCE LOCATION.

STREET LIGHTS CAN RAPIDLY BE-
COME OBSCURED IF TREES ARE
PLANTED TOO CLOSE TO THE STRUC-
TURE OR ALLOWED TO GROW UN-
CHECKED.

ABOVE: HYDRO PRUNING HAS MUTILATED MANY TREES IN THE CITY AND IS A CONSTANT COST BORNE BY ALL RESIDENTS. A CONCERTED PROGRAM OF REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT WITH COMPATIBLE TREES, COUPLED WITH UNDERGROUNDING OR BACKLANING UTILITIES, IS NECESSARY.

BELOW: CONFLICTING CROWNS ARE EVIDENT WHERE HOMEOWNERS HAVE NEGLECTED PRUNING OF THEIR OWN TREES. THE CITY SHOULD SERVE NOTICE ON SUCH HOMEOWNERS THAT ENCROACHMENT TO THE DETRIMENT OF BOULEVARD TREES IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

ABOVE: TOP TO ROOT RATIO OF THIS BIRCH IS BADLY OUT OF BALANCE. IT HAS RECEIVED NO CROWN THINNING AND WITHOUT A STAKE WILL PROBABLY SUCCUMB TO THE PREVAILING WESTERLY WINDS.

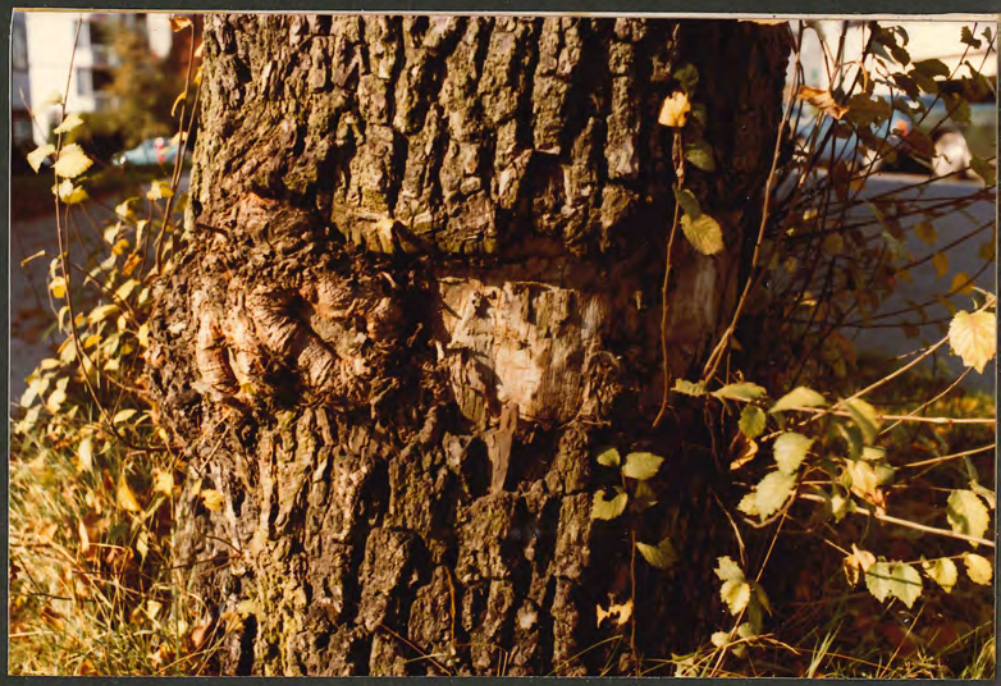
BELOW: SPECIMENS OF THIS NATURE ADD LITTLE TO THE STREETSCAPE AND REQUIRE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT.

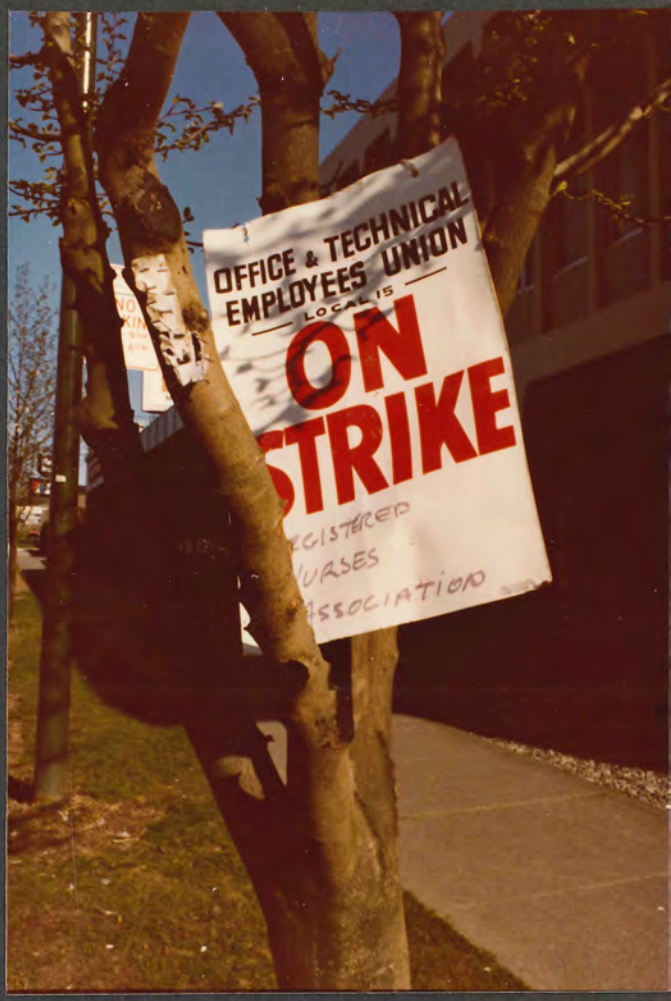
SMALL LIME TREE IN THE DOWNTOWN AREA SHOWING VALDALISM AND NEED FOR MAINTENANCE. THE PRACTICE OF LEAVING THESE TREES TO PRODUCE SUCKER GROWTH CAN BE READILY SEEN, AS CAN THE POOR STAKE AND TREE TYE.

ABOVE: YOUNG LIME ON BROADWAY HAVE BEEN RUTHLESSLY DAMAGED. THESE TREES APPARENTLY HAD NO STAKES WHICH MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED THIS VANDALISM.

BELOW: THE POOR CONDITION OF THE TREE PIT AND A PUBLIC SPIRITED ATTEMPT TO REPAIR SOME TREES CAN BE SEEN. THE IVY GROWING HERE IS NOT TO BE RECOMMENDED AS IT WILL EVENTUALLY CLIMB THE TREES AND REQUIRE ANNUAL REMOVAL.

LARGE TREES (IN THIS CASE ELM) BLOCKING LIGHT TO APARTMENT BUILDINGS CAN RESULT IN ADULT VANDALISM.





ABOVE: WITHOUT ADEQUATE BY-LAW PROTECTION, TREES ARE EASILY DAMAGED BY THOUGHTLESS USE AS SIGN POSTS. CLOSE INSPECTION REVEALED THIS TREE TO BE FULL OF METAL CONSTRUCTION STAPLES.

BELOW: ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF ADULT VANDALISM, THIS TIME BECAUSE THE TREE DROPPED A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF LEAVES ON THE ADJOINING LAWN.

CONSTRUCTION BY CITY FORCES IS ALSO TO BLAME FOR SOME SEVERE DAMAGE TO BOULEVARD TREES. EDUCATION, INFORMED SUPERVISION AND TREE PROTECTION GUIDELINES WOULD HELP REDUCE THIS PROBLEM.

THE PRESENT POLICY OF NOT PLANTING UNTIL CURBS AND GUTTERS HAVE BEEN PUT IN WOULD SEEM WISE. IN THIS INSTANCE THE ROADWAY WAS WIDENED CAUSING SOME OBVIOUS ROOT DAMAGE BUT POSSIBLY ALLOWING CONTINUED RETENTION OF THE BOULEVARD TREES.

CONSTRUCTION BY CITY CREWS FOR A ROAD WIDENING AND CURBING PROGRAM CUT THE ROOTS OF THIS TREE ALLOWING IT TO FALL ACROSS THE ROADWAY AND ONTO A SMALL PRIVATE CAR.

ABOVE: INADEQUATE PROTECTION OF STREET TREES BESIDE CONSTRUCTION SITES CAN COST A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF DAMAGES, REPAIR AND TREE REPLACEMENT. THESE COSTS ARE NOT PRESENTLY RECOVERED BY PARK BOARD.

BELOW: CLOSER INSPECTION OF THIS SITE REVEALED THAT CITY EMPLOYEES WERE USING THE STREET TREES AS SIGN SUPPORTS.

ABOVE: MORE OLD MAPLES GROWING IN THE WEST END. THESE ARE RAPIDLY BECOMING A HAZARD AND YIELD FEW AESTHETIC BENEFITS. THE ARBORICULTURAL GROUP SHOULD BE GIVEN FULL PERMISSION TO REMOVE THESE DERELICTS.

BELOW: UNNECESSARY BARK DAMAGE CAUSED BY CITY CONSTRUCTION FORCES DURING CURBING AND RESERVICING OPERATIONS

A TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION SITE WHERE NO PROTECTION IS AFFORDED THE STREET TREE WHICH WILL EVENTUALLY DIE. THAT COST IS BORNE BY THE TAXPAYER AT PRESENT RATHER THAN THE DEVELOPER.

ALTHOUGH NO TREE SURGERY TO CORRECT MAJOR DEFECTS OR WOUNDS IS PRESENTLY UNDERTAKEN, THE NEED CERTAINLY EXISTS.

ABOVE: ALTHOUGH GIVEN SOME TREATMENT THE SIZE OF THIS CAVITY ON A SPECIES SUCH AS CATALPO MAY MAKE THE TREE STRUCTURALLY UNSAFE. REMOVAL WILL BE REQUIRED IF ANY INDICATION OF STEM SPLITS APPEAR.

BELOW: THIS LARGE WOUND HAS TRIED TO HEAL BUT DID NOT DO SO BEFORE THE TREE BROKE. REPLACEMENT OF THE SPECIMEN IS REQUIRED.

THE PLANTING SITES AROUND THE COURTHOUSE COMPLEX ARE LARGELY IN COMPACTED CONSTRUCTION FILL. WATER IS GOING TO BE A CONSTANT REQUIREMENT. LONG TERM SURVIVAL OF THESE TREES IS DOUBTFUL.

ABOVE: IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE RED MAPLE TREE ROOTS WILL MAKE MUCH HEADWAY GROWING IN THE CONSTRUCTION HARDPATH, AT LEAST FOR A FEW YEARS.

BELOW: ALTHOUGH A WATERING SYSTEM WAS INCORPORATED, THE PAVING SYSTEM SEEN ON THE FOLLOWING TWO PICTURES PRECLUDES SUBSTANTIAL WATERING UNTIL THE SIDEWALK CUTOUT IS REMOVED.

NO PROTECTION WAS GIVEN TO THE MAPLE DURING OR AFTER PLANTING AT THE COURTHOUSE COMPLEX AND CONSEQUENTLY THERE HAS BEEN UNNECESSARY BRANCH AND BUD DAMAGE AS WELL AS PROBABLY ROOT DAMAGE FROM CONCRETE LEACHATES.

ALTHOUGH PLANTING SITES HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THIS SIDE-WALK, NO SITE PREPARATION WAS COORDINATED PRIOR TO CONCRETING. AS CAN BE SEEN IN THE LOWER PICTURE LITTLE PROVISION IS MADE FOR TWO PEOPLE TO PASS OR WALK SIDE BY SIDE PARTICULARLY IF BASE PLANTINGS ARE INCLUDED IN THE DESIGN.

ABOVE: WHERE NO TREE LAWN EXISTS SIDEWALK CUTOUTS ARE THE ONLY METHOD OF PLANTING OTHER THAN THE USE OF LARGE ABOVE GRADE PLANTERS.

BELOW: DESPITE THE INITIAL CONSTRUCTION COST THESE PLANTING LOCATIONS ARE EFFECTIVE AND ONLY REQUIRE ONE INVESTMENT. HOWEVER, EVENTUAL MATURE TREE REPLACEMENT MAY BE A FORMITABLE TASK IF TREES IN THESE CUTOUTS DEVELOP LARGE ROOT SYSTEMS.

ABOVE: A CONSTANT PROBLEM WITH ALL TYPES OF BELOW GRADE PLANTING SITES IS THE PRESENCE OF UNDER-GROUND UTILITIES. CONSISTENT RULES SHOULD GOVERN THE PLACE-MENT OF THESE UTILITIES WHERE TREE PLANTING IS PLANNED.

BELOW: THIS METHOD OF BARE ROOT PLANTING MAY BE TOLERATED BY SOME SPECIES BUT MOST WILL SUCCUMB TO TRANSPLANTING SHOCK. TRAFFIC PARKING IS DISRUPTED WITH THIS TYPE OF PLANTING.

ABOVE: THESE TREES HAVE A MINIMUM OF ROOTS FOR THEIR SIZE. FEW SPECIES WILL SURVIVE THIS TYPE OF HANDLING PRIOR TO PLANTING AS WELL AS THE LIMES PICTURED HERE.

BELOW: THESE TREES WERE CLOSE GROWN IN THE NURSERY AND ARE DRAWN UP WITH FEW LATERAL BRANCHES. ALREADY SOME INDIVIDUALS ARE SO TALL THAT THEY ARE TOO CLOSE TO THE HYDRO WIRE. ANOTHER SPECIES WOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH MORE SUITABLE FOR THIS SITE.

AT PRESENT NO INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE ON TREE SURVIVAL THAT WOULD ALLOW FEEDBACK TO CHANGE PRACTICES IF THEY ARE FOUND TO BE DETRIMENTAL.

IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES DEVELOPERS APPEAR TO HAVE TAKEN TREE PLANT-INTO THEIR OWN HANDS. DESPITE THE GOOD INTENTIONS SEEN HERE, TREE SIZE, THE SHORT STAKES, AND CLOTH TREE TIES WILL PROBABLY RESULT IN VANDALISM.

ABOVE: TO ENSURE ESTABLISHMENT IN PAVEMENT CUTOUTS, SUMMER WATERING IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

BELOW: THESE TREES PLANTED BY A DEVELOPER WAS OBVIOUSLY NOT INSPECTED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. THE HIGH BRANCHING PATTERN IN THE TREE SHOULD NORMALLY PRELUDE ITS USE IN A SIDEWALK SETTING.

A CONSTANT SOURCE OF ON-GOING MAINTENANCE IS REQUIRED AT TREE BASES. NO GOOD SOLUTION AS TO COVER OR TREE PITS HAS BEEN DETERMINED AND IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A SPECIAL STUDY OF THE PROBLEM IS WARRANTED.

TREE GRATES ON GRANVILLE ARE IN NEED OF ATTENTION SINCE THE FIRST RING IS ALREADY BITING INTO THE STEM OF SOME TREES. DAMAGE SCARS HAVE A LICK OF TREE WOUND DRESSING BUT SHOULD HAVE BEEN PROPERLY TRACED TO PROMOTE WOUND HEALING.

THESE TWO TREE GRATES USED IN TORONTO ARE AN EXPENSIVE, THOUGH ACCEPTABLE SOLUTION TO PIT COVERING IN THE SIDEWALK.

THESE STONE COVERINGS DO NOT OFFER A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF TREE PIT COVERS AND PROBABLY ARE AN ACTUAL HAZARD REQUIRING CONSTANT MAINTENANCE.

PRIVATE PLANTING ON STREETS CAN PRODUCE PROBLEMS RANGING FROM UNSUITABLE SHRUBS TO TREES THAT HAVE FRUITS WHICH LITTER THE STREETS.

ABOVE: ADEQUATE DISTANCES MUST BE MAINTAINED FROM FIRE PLUGS, STREET SIGNS, AND SIMILAR STREET FURNITURE.

BELOW: THE PLANTING OF LARGE CONIFERS ON SOME BOULEVARDS PRESENTS REAL SAFETY CONCERNS AS VISION CAN BE SEVERELY IMPAIRED AT STREET INTERSECTIONS.

ABOVE: CONTROL OF CITIZEN ENTHUSIASM IN THE INTERESTS OF ARBORICULTURAL COMMON SENSE IS SOMETIMES NECESSARY.

BELOW: LEAF PICKUP IN THE FALL CAN BE AN EXPENSIVE TASK. IN SOME CASES DRAINS WITHOUT SIDE MOUTHS CAN EASILY BECOME PLUGGED ESPECIALLY WITH A MAT OF LARGER LEAVES.

AT A DISTANCE THIS CHERRY APPEARS IN GOOD HEALTH. HOWEVER, CLOSER INSPECTION SHOWS DEADWOOD AND PROLIFIC CANKEROUS GROWTH THAT WILL GRADUALLY REDUCE THE VIGOR OF THE TREE UNTIL IT DIES.

ABOVE: ALTHOUGH ORIGINALLY CONCEIVED AS A BEAUTIFICATION PLANTING, LITTLE OF THE CONCEPT EWMAINS WHEN BASE PLANTINGS ARE BESIDE VEHICLE CURBSIDE PARKING, EVEN IF MAINTAINED. CONSTANT DAMAGE SOON DETRACTS RADICALLY FROM THE ORIGINAL DESIGN INTENT.

BELOW: CONFLICT BETWEEN BOULEVARD TREES AND SHOP AWNINGS IS COMMON-PLACE THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND DEMONSTRATES THE NEED FOR STREET REGULATION OF TREE PLANTING, SHOP FIXTURES AND INTERDEPARTMENTAL CO-ORDINATION.

ABOVE: SEVERE PRUNING IN THE PAST HAS LEFT SOME TREES WITH LARGE CAVITIES. THESE TREES ARE NOW MISSHAPEN AND POSSIBLY UNSAFE. A THOROUGH TREE INVENTORY WOULD IDENTIFY THESE TREES AND PERMIT A REPLACEMENT PROGRAM TO BE PROPERLY PLANNED.

BELOW: SOME OLDER MATURE TREES HAVE NOW OUTGROWN THE CONSTRAINTS OF THEIR ORIGINAL PLANTING PLACE CAUSING EXPENSIVE AND POSSIBLY HAZARDOUS STREET CONDITIONS. TO DATE NO PROGRAM EXISTS TO LOCATE THESE SITUATIONS.

ABOVE: CITY WORK CREWS FROM OTHER GROUPS THAN THE PARK BOARD APPEAR TO ASSUME A MANDATE FOR TREE WORK. UNFORTUNATELY THAT WORK SEEMS TO BE ANCILLARY TO A MORE NARROWLY DEFINED PURPOSE, AND OFTEN INFLICTS UNDESIRABLE STANDARDS OF WORK ON CITY TREES.

BELOW: SOME TREES MANAGE, DESPITE THE STRESSES OF CITY LIVING, TO PROVIDE CONSIDERABLE PUBLIC BENEFITS, AS WITH THIS CHESTNUT BESIDE A COMMERCIAL AREA OF DUNBAR.

THESE CONIFERS WERE REMOVED FROM BESIDE THE MINISTRY OF HIGHWAYS DOWNTOWN TESTING STATION IN ORDER TO PROVIDE ROOM FOR A UNIFORM STREET TREE PLANTING. THIS PROPIETY OF SUCH SACRIFICE IN ORDER TO ENSURE DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT SIMPLICITY IS VERY QUESTIONABLE.

MOST LARGE MUNICIPALITIES HAVE AN EXTENSIVE TREE NURSERY OPERATION TO SUPPORT THEIR BOULEVARD TREE PROGRAM. IN THIS WAY TESTING, CHOICE OF SPECIES, INVENTORY CONTROL, AND REDUCED PLANT MATERIAL COSTS ARE ALL DIRECT BENEFITS.

A NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES HAVE FOUND THAT COMPLETE SURVEY OF WORKLOAD FOR ALL SECTIONS AND A POOLING OF EQUIPMENT AMONGST GROUPS CAN JUSTIFY THE INITIAL PURCHASE OF LARGE ARBORICULTURAL EQUIPMENT.

ABOVE: SCALE INSECTS HAVE BEEN A RECURRING PROBLEM ON SOME SPECIES AND IN ADDITION TO BEING A SOURCE OF INFESTATION CAN SEVERELY REDUCE THE VIGOR OF BOULEVARD TREES.

BELOW: THERE IS NO NECESSITY TO PLANT ALL TREE LAWNS BETWEEN THE SIDEWALK AND THE ROADWAY. IN SOME INSTANCES PLANTING IS POSSIBLE AT THE EDGE OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE POTENTIALLY VERY DAMAGING GYPSY MOTH IN VANCOUVER.

ABOVE: AN EDGE MASS FOUND ON THE UNDERSIDE OF A MAPLE LEAF COULD CONTAIN AS MANY AS 500 POTENTIAL INSECTS.

BELOW: ADULT MOTHS SHOWING SIZE AND COLOUR.

ABOVE: SOME CITY STREETS HAVE ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR BOULEVARD TREES. YET NONE HAVE BEEN PLANTED. THE NEED FOR PLANTING AND A CONSIDERATION OF APPROPRIATE DESIGNS SHOULD BE A PRIORITY IN THE PLANNING OF THE CITY BOULEVARD TREE MASTER PLAN.

BELOW: BEAUTIFUL THOUGH THIS STATELY ELM MAY BE IN ITS FALL FOLIAGE, IT IS LIKELY THAT DUTCH ELM DISEASE WILL EVENTUALLY PENETRATE B. C. FROM WASHINGTON STATE. CAREFUL PLANNING, SANITATION, BEETLE CONTROL AND TREE REPLACEMENT MAY BECOME A MAJOR TASK FOR THE ARBORICULTURAL GROUP WITHIN THE NEXT TEN YEARS.