

City of Delphi, Indiana

Manual for the Care of Trees

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE of the TREE CARE MANUAL

This publication specifies the correct standards of practice for tree planting and the care of trees in the City of Delphi. This manual, which serves as an arboricultural specifications manual, was prepared by and approved by the Common Council of the City of Delphi and the Delphi Forestry Commission.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREE CARE STANDARDS

A municipal tree ordinance to establish a Tree Commission and to regulate the care of public trees has been in effect since April 1995 in the City of Delphi. The ordinance stipulates that all work on trees that lie in the city right-of-way shall comply with the standards set forth in this manual.

City right-of-way is a section of private land that the City has the right to enter and go over for the purpose of access and maintenance of City services and property. City right-of-way refers to the City's right to plant trees for economic, environmental and beautification purposes or remove trees which are diseased, damaged, or dead.

The legal description to private property will more specifically define where a right-of-way is located, its size and its purpose. While not mandatory, it is recommended that work on trees in the private sector should follow these standards to assure a safe and healthy environment.

ADOPTED POLICIES REGARDING TREE CARE

A goal toward the expansion of tree cover in our urban environment serves to improve the City's economic vitality, improve air quality, buffer noise, moderate temperatures, increase wildlife habitat, reduce runoff and provide clean water, and provide a sense of community. The responsibility for improving the urban forest is a joint venture between government and citizens.

The Delphi Forestry Commission has adopted these policies with a goal of improving the City:

- Encouraging the use of proper preventive tree maintenance techniques to ensure long-lived trees, thereby reducing the need for tree removals
- Expanding the overall tree canopy coverage to 40% by maintaining existing trees, and by planting new urban tolerant native species of shade trees
- Increasing public awareness of and involvement in urban forestry through educational efforts to promote landscaping and tree care on private properties
- Encouraging site designs to provide for the accommodation of trees with other infrastructure, such as utilities, parking lots, buildings, signs, streets, and sidewalks

RECOMMENDED STANDARDS OF TREE CARE PRACTICES

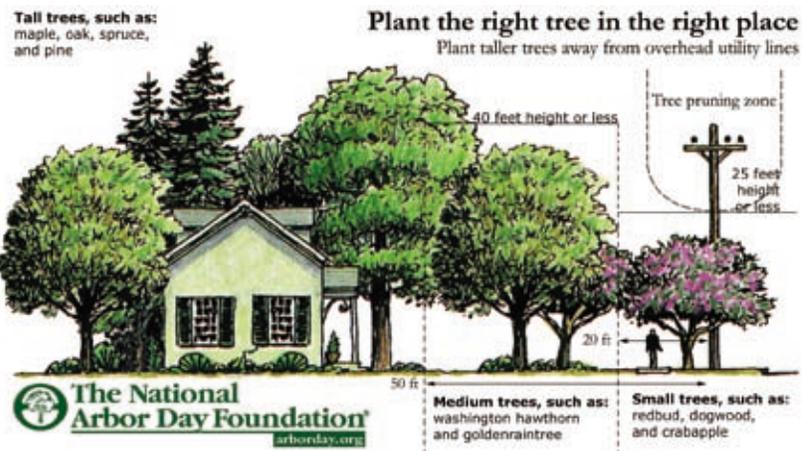
PLANTING

TIPS FOR CHOOSING AND PLANTING CITY TREES

Whether you choose to plant a tree in your private yard, along the street on city property or right of way, in parks, or on school grounds, there are important things to consider. Trees need to coexist in a safe manner with public infrastructure like utility lines, streets, sidewalks, buildings, and signs. Planting the Right Tree in the Right Place is key to having a healthy and respected urban forest.

Right Tree Right Place Considerations

- Look up, down, all around, above and below ground.
- What utilities, structures, and other infrastructure are around now, and what are the future plans for the area?
- How large is the planting area? What size mature tree will it accommodate?
- Consider mature height and width, spring color, year-round interest, and pollution in the area.
- Consider what the tree's function is. Is it a visual, noise, boundary, or odor buffer? Is it for shade? Is it for wildlife habitat? Is it for pollution uptake?



When can trees be planted?

Trees can be planted anytime the ground can be worked. Spring is a good time to plant, when trees are not yet leafed out and newly planted trees can benefit from spring moisture. Late fall planting allows roots to be established while trees benefit from winter moisture. Containerized trees can be planted in summer, as they have good root systems. Freshness and pre-planting care of tree stock are important for survival, as is post-planting weekly watering for a full growing season. And remember, buy quality trees that

are healthy, well pruned, and have a strong central trunk. Bargain trees that have been left in hot sun or cold wind to dry out are no bargain when they die.

Always, CALL BEFORE YOU DIG, 1-800-382-5544 to contact the free public service utility locate company. Underground utilities like phone, gas, electric, and cable TV will be painted or flagged in the vicinity of your digging hole. This locate service will also mark underground water and sewer lines in the city right-of-way area, but not in your yard.

Planting on City property and City right-of-ways

Property owners who wish to plant tree(s) on City property and City right-of ways MUST receive permission from the City of Delphi prior to planting. Tree Permit Requests are available at the City Clerk-Treasurers office, 201 S. Union Street 765-564-2097.

City right-of-way is a section of private land that the City has the right to enter and go over for the purpose of access and maintenance of City services and property. The legal description to private property will more specifically define where a right-of-way is located, its size and its purpose.

Failure to obtain permission to plant trees on City property or City right-of-ways is a violation of City Ordinance 2007-3 and may result in fines and removal of unapproved plantings. Tree Permit Requests are available at the City Clerk-Treasurers office located at 201 S. Union Street, 765-564-2097.

SELECTING THE RIGHT TREE TYPE: Size is Important!

This Manual contains the Recommended Street Tree Species List, which is a list of tree types that are suitable for planting in the City of Delphi. Trees are grouped into three size classes—small, medium, and large—based on their mature size. Tree species that appear in this list are also adapted to urban stresses such as road salt, limited grow spaces, and poor soils.

A size class should be chosen based on the growing space of the planting area. To determine what size planting space you have, refer to the distance from infrastructure text in each list. If you have a small growing space, choose a tree from the small tree type list; a medium space, a medium tree type; and a large space, a large tree type.

Also included is a list of trees which are undesirable for planting in the City. These tree species usually have disease, pest, or litter problems that make them unsuitable in urban areas. Some species of trees are invasive in the natural environment due to prolific seeding or root sprouting and should likewise not be planted.

The planting of monocultures of trees (lots of the same kind of tree) is discouraged because of potential insect and disease problems. All maples (family “Acer”) are not recommended to be planted in public areas in Delphi due to their over-representation in the urban forest.

It is always good to choose trees native to Indiana when determining what to plant.

TREE PLACEMENT IN THE TREE LAWN

Tree Lawn, also called greenway, is the (usually) grassy area located between the street curbs and sidewalks.

Placement guidelines for trees planted in relation to adjacent infrastructure are listed for each tree size class in the “Distance from Infrastructure” sections of the Approved Street Tree Species List. The following standards will apply to trees or shrubs planted in the city right-of-way:

1. No new tree shall be planted closer than twenty-five (25) feet from the intersecting curb lines of a street corner on streets designated as local streets, and sixty (60) feet on state highways or other arterial streets.
2. Residents who desire to plant vegetation on city right-of-way MUST receive permission prior to planting. Permit requests are available at the City Clerk-Treasurers office, 201 S. Union Street 765-564-2097. Failure to obtain permission to plant trees on city property or city right-of-ways is a violation of City Ordinance 2007-3 and may result in fines and removal of unapproved planting. Tree Permit Requests are available at the City Clerk-Treasurers office located at 201 S. Union Street, 765-564-2097.

PLANT MATERIAL HANDLING, INSPECTION, AND STORAGE

Only desirable, long-lived trees of good appearance, beauty, adaptability, and generally free from injurious insects and diseases shall be planted on public sites. Any trees planted shall be adaptable to USDA Zone 5 climate conditions.

Trees shall be tagged, indicating species and size. Trees shall be free of wounds, insects, and cankers. Root systems should be full and root balls should be moist, but not moldy. Trees in containers should not have circling roots. Root balls should be protected from freezing and drying out.

1. Plants should be protected from wind during transport and be kept cool and moist at all times. Care should be taken not to drop or otherwise loosen the root ball. Trees should not be picked up by the trunk. Instead the soil ball (root ball) should be supported when moving the plant.
2. Bare rooted plants must be planted when dormant (buds are closed and not leafed out). Roots should always be kept cool and moist and trees planted as soon as possible. If stored, the trees should be covered with moist soil, straw, or wood chips. Bare rooted trees should be soaked in water immediately prior to planting.

PLANTING PROCEDURES

Balled and Burlapped Trees

1. The planting hole width should be a minimum of 1.5 times the diameter of the root ball.
2. The bottom of the trunk flare should be at or above the finished grade. In clay soils, the trunk flare can be planted slightly above grade.
3. Backfill should be similar or the same soil that was taken from the planting hole or amended to meet a specific objective. Settle the back fill in the hole in layered sections to prevent future settling and to prevent air pockets.
4. Cut away twine only after tree is set in level position. Remove or fold back the top ½ of the burlap and wire basket.
5. Apply water to settle the soil and to eliminate any air pockets.
6. Chop up any dirt clods, add soil if needed.
7. Place a three to four-inch layer of mulch around the tree and at least two feet in diameter for each inch of trunk diameter. Do not pile mulch against the trunk. Instead, keep mulch at least three inches from the trunk.
8. Prune only broken branches.
9. Trees do not normally need to be staked. Staking is recommended for trees with loose root balls, trees exposed to equipment damage, or trees exposed to high wind or high river conditions. Take care not to damage the root ball when staking and remove any supports before they grow into the tree.

**IDNR, DIVISION OF FORESTRY
COMMUNITY & URBAN FORESTRY
TREE PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS RECOMMENDED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ARBORICULTURE**

Tree Planting Guidelines For Balled - Burlapped

Limit pruning at time of planting. Prune only crossover limbs, co-dominant leaders, and broken or dead branches.

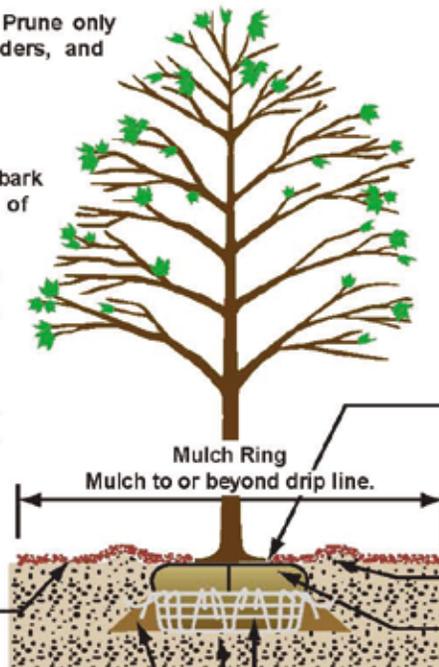
Stake trees only if in a windy site.

Wrap tree trunks only if it is a thin bark species. Remove wraps at end of winter.

If possible - mark the north side of the tree in the nursery, and rotate tree to face north at the site when ever possible.

In wet or slowly draining areas - position the (flare) 1-2 inches above grade.

2 in. mulch. Do not place mulch in contact with tree trunk. Maintain the mulch weed-free for a minimum of three years after planting.



Each tree must be planted so that the trunk flare is at grade level. Do not cover the top of the root ball with soil.

4 in. high earth saucer beyond edge of root ball.

Remove all twine, rope and wire, and burlap from top half of root ball.

If plant is shipped with a wire basket around the root ball, cut the wire basket in four places and fold halfway down planting hole. Follow same procedure with synthetic baskets.

Place root ball on unexcavated or tamped soil.

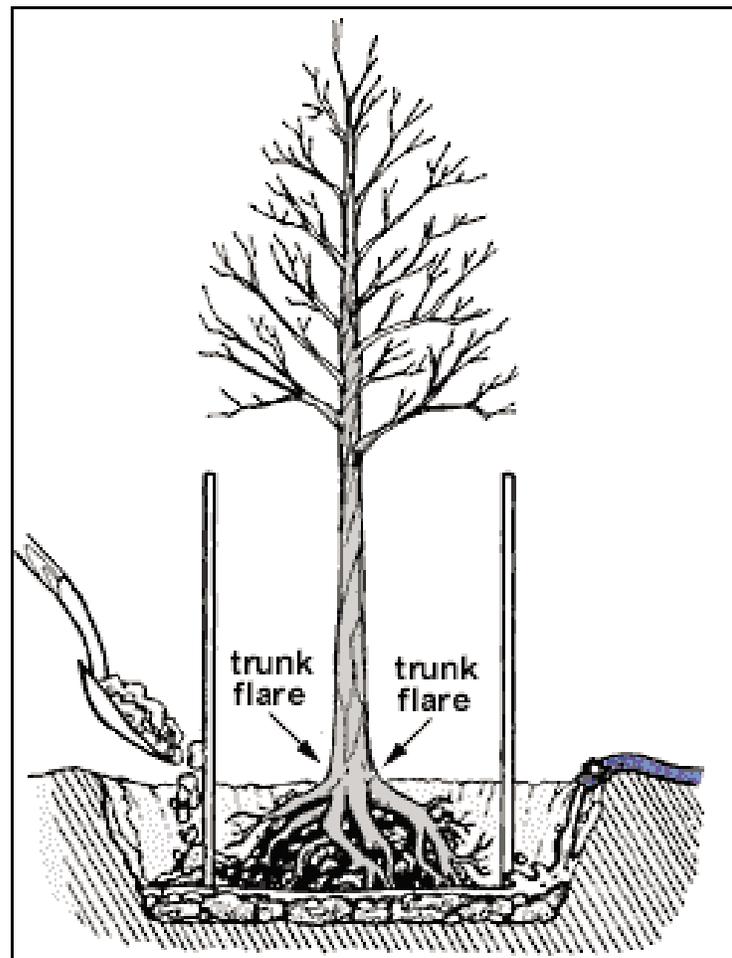
Gently tamp soil around root ball base firmly with foot pressure so that root ball does not shift.



*American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 (Part 6)-2005 Transplanting
for Tree Care Operations--Tree, Shrub, and other Woody Plant Maintenance--Standard Practices
(Transplanting)*

Bare Rooted Trees

1. Plant trees immediately upon receipt. Keep roots cool and moist at all times.
2. Soak roots in water before planting. When planting trees larger than seedlings, tree roots should be soaked in a wetting gel solution.
3. Cleanly trim any long root hairs or broken roots.
4. Hold tree in hole at soil line, making sure roots are straight and not bent in a “J” shape, are evenly distributed in the planting hole, and not circling in the hole. Carefully pack soil firmly around the roots and water. Plant so that the bottom of the trunk flare is at or above the finished grade.



Tree planting guidelines based on Approved American National Standard ANSI A300 (Part 6)-2005 Transplanting

TREE CARE FOR NEW TREES

Watering

New trees should be watered for three years after planting to supplement natural rainfall. Water the root ball, not the back fill. Plants should receive a total of two inches of water every two weeks, or 1.5 to 3 gallons of water for each inch of trunk diameter. Watering is critical when summer temperatures exceed 90 degrees for extended days.

Fertilizing

Fertilization is not usually necessary on newly planted landscape trees. Research has indicated that fertilization has little to no benefit. It is best to focus on irrigation, mulch, and weed control to insure optimum tree health.

Pruning

Newly planted trees should be pruned only as needed to remove dead, damaged, or poorly located limbs. After trees are established, usually a minimum of three years, structure pruning is recommended to promote a strong central tree leader and to remove lower branches as needed for clearance.

Wrapping

Only thin barked trees such as young maples, linden, beech, and tulip poplars, which are subject to sunscald, should be protected November to April with specialty paper tree wrap material. Never use tape or plastic material. All wrapping should be removed during the growing season. Open bark wounds should not be wrapped but, instead, the bark should be trimmed cleanly and left open to air circulation. If the wound is fresh and the bark still partially attached, the bark can be pressed in place and gently wrapped to graft back in place.

Staking

Only those trees in windy open areas, along floodplains, or with loose root balls should be staked. Stakes should not entirely restrict movement or sway of the tree. Freedom of movement in a tree trunk helps a tree develop a stronger trunk. If staking, avoid cutting roots while driving the stake or damaging bark with any rope or wire used. All staking materials should be removed after one year from installation.

Mulching

Mulch should be applied at time of planting and reapplied annually in the spring. Mulch depth should be three to four inches. Create a circle of mulch at least two feet in diameter for each inch of trunk diameter. Do not pile mulch against the trunk. Instead, keep mulch two to three inches from the trunk. Recommended mulch is shredded bark or aged wood chips.

PRUNING

CHOOSING AN ARBORIST

Why hire a Certified Arborist? A Certified Arborist is a specialist in the care of individual trees. Arborists are knowledgeable about the needs of trees and are trained and equipped to provide proper care. Hiring an arborist is a decision that should not be taken lightly. Proper tree care is an investment that can lead to substantial returns. Well-cared-for trees are attractive and can add considerable value to your property. Poorly maintained trees can be a significant liability. Pruning or removing trees, especially large trees, can be dangerous work. Tree work should be done only by those trained and equipped to work safely in trees. A listing of local certified arborists for hire can be located at the website www.isa-arbor.com. Go to “Find a Certified Arborist” tab.

Any person or firm in the business or occupation of pruning, treating or removing City right-of-way street or park trees must procure license, and file evidence of possession of liability insurance indemnifying the City or any person injured or damaged resulting from the pursuit of such endeavors. Tree Work Permits are available at the City Clerk-Treasurers office located at 201 S. Union Street, 765-564-2097.

REGULATIONS SUMMARY

The following regulations apply to tree pruning activities on City street trees, whether done by the individual or his contracted agent. Please refer to the Tree Ordinance for complete details.

1. Property owners who wish to prune tree(s) limb(s) greater than three inch diameter on City property and City right-of-ways must receive permission prior to pruning. Permit requests are available at the City Clerk-Treasurers office, 201 S. Union Street 765-564-2097.
2. Failure to obtain permission to prune trees on City property or City right-of-ways is a violation of City Ordinance 2007-3 and may result in fines. Tree Permit Requests are available at the City Clerk-Treasurers office located at 201 S. Union Street, 765-564-2097.
3. No tree topping is allowed. To reduce the crown of a tree, Crown Reduction Pruning should be used, which is accomplished by pruning back the tree leaders and branch terminals to lateral branches that are large enough to assume the terminal roles (at least one-third the diameter of the cut stem).
In simpler terms, always cut back to the “Y” of a limb.
4. Proper pruning techniques and practices shall be used, as set forth in the Tree-Pruning Guidelines prepared by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).
5. Safe tree pruning practices shall be followed. Acceptable Tree Care Safety Standards can be found on the web by researching document ANSI Z133.1-2006 from the American National Standards Institute. This document lists the current national safety standards for arboricultural operations.

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APPROVED PRUNING TECHNIQUES

These techniques should be used, for whatever the pruning goals.

Crown Cleaning is the removal of dead, dying, or diseased, crowded, weakly attached, and low-vigor branches from the crown of a tree.

Crown Thinning is the selective removal of branches to increase light penetration and air movement through the crown. Thinning opens the foliage of a tree, reduces weight on heavy limbs, and helps retain the tree's natural shape.

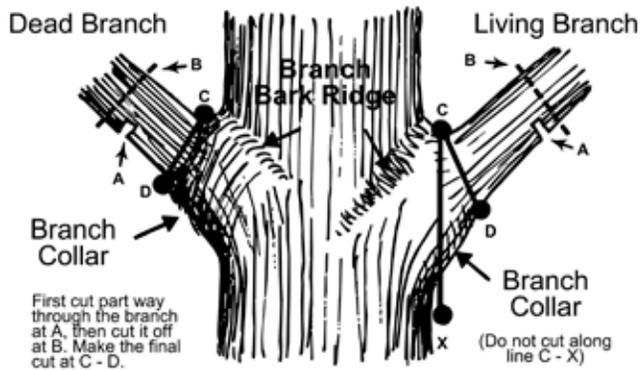
Crown Raising removes the lower branches from a tree in order to provide clearance for buildings, vehicles, pedestrians, and vistas.

Crown Reduction reduces the size of a tree, often for clearance for utility lines. Reducing the height or spread of a tree is best accomplished by pruning back the leaders and branch terminals to lateral branches that are large enough to assume the terminal roles (at least one-third the diameter of the cut stem). Tree topping is not an accepted pruning method.

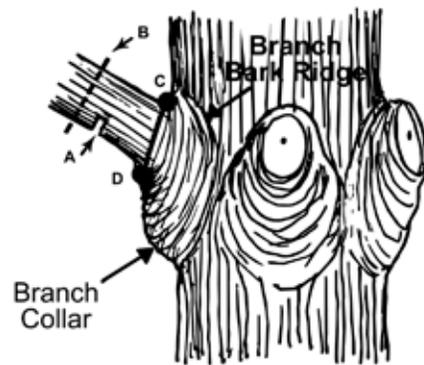
PROPER PRUNING PRACTICES

1. Proper pruning tools help a tree heal its pruning cuts. Pruners, loppers, and saws should be sharp. Hedge shears should never be used. To prevent the spread of infectious diseases, all pruning tools should be cleaned or disinfected with alcohol before being used on a new tree.
2. Trees should not be over pruned. Do not remove too many small branches when tree pruning. A rule of thumb is never to remove more than one-fourth of a tree's leaf-bearing crown. Another rule of thumb is that when clearance pruning under a tree, always leave at least the top two-thirds of the trees height with branches.
3. Wound dressings are not recommended.
4. Dead, damaged, or diseased branches should be removed. Branches that cross or rub should be pruned.
5. Pruning cuts should only be made at a lateral bud on a twig or by pruning back a leader or branch terminal to a lateral branch. Pruning cuts should be made just outside the branch collar, as illustrated.

Proper Pruning Principles



Hardwoods



Conifers



NO TREE TOPPING ALLOWED

Topping is defined as the severe cutting back of major limbs to stubs larger than three (3) inches in diameter within the tree's crown to such a degree as to remove the normal canopy and disfigure the tree.

To prevent the need for topping, start out by planting the right trees that will fit the available space. Begin pruning early to modify the structure of a tree as needed. Pruning early in the life of a tree can prevent the need for expensive mature tree pruning. Find out more from the Trees are Good website at:

<http://www.treesaregood.com/treecare/topping.aspx>

Reasons NOT TO TOP Trees

- Stresses trees
- Causes decay
- Can lead to sunburn
- Creates hazards
- Makes trees ugly
- Is expensive
- Pests and disease



REMOVALS

TREE REMOVAL STANDARDS

Removing trees, especially large trees, can be dangerous work. Tree work should be done only by those trained and equipped to work safely in trees. A listing of local certified arborists for hire can be located at the website www.isa-arbor.com. Go to the "Find a Certified Arborist" tab. Any person or firm in the business or occupation of pruning, treating or removing street or park trees must procure a license, and file evidence of possession of liability insurance indemnifying the city or any person injured or damaged resulting from the pursuit of such endeavors. Tree Work Permits are available at the City Clerk-Treasurer's office, 201 S. Union Street 765-564-2097.

The purpose of the Delphi urban forest management program is to maintain trees on public property as long as they are healthy and safe. If an individual would like to remove a tree on City property or City right-of-way, he or she should request permission by submitting a Tree Permit Request. The Delphi Street Commissioner will evaluate the tree, make a recommendation, and notify the person requesting the removal of the decision.

The person requesting removal may hire, at his or her own expense, a certified forester or arborist to evaluate the tree and submit a report. The certified forester or arborist should assess the health and safety of the tree and appraise its monetary value.

If permission is granted to remove a tree that is not diseased, high risk or dead, the property owner pays the full cost of contracting out the removal, including stump grinding, and makes a contribution to the Delphi Tree Program equal to the appraised value of the tree.

Failure to receive permission to remove a tree on City property or on City right-of-way is a violation of City Ordinance 2007-3 and may result in fines and restitution for damages to City property.

PROTECTING TREE ROOTS

If a tree's roots are damaged, the tree is damaged and may succumb to an early death. Trees usually decline slowly and begin showing stress with dying tips of branches in the canopy. While roots extend well beyond the drip line or edge of a tree's canopy, there is a root area that needs special protection -- the Critical Root Zone. This is defined as a circular region measured outward from the tree's trunk representing the essential area of the roots that must be maintained or protected for the tree's survival. Critical Root Zone is one foot in radial distance for every inch of tree diameter at breast height (DBH), with a minimum distance of eight feet. For specimen (very special) trees, the formula changes to 1.5 feet for every inch of diameter at breast height (DBH).

MATERIAL STORAGE

No dirt or materials, construction or otherwise, should be stored within the tree's critical root zone for more than one week. Chemicals or oil or hot charcoals should never be disposed of in the critical root zone under a tree. When grading yards, a layer of soil over six inches deep will damage tree roots, as will the cutting of roots. Eighty percent of a tree's roots are in the top 18 inches of soil. Roots need to be close to the surface for oxygen needs.

Parking under trees causes soil compaction, which hurts roots and stresses trees. During construction activities where vehicles will pass repeatedly under trees and over roots, a thick layer of wood chips can be placed temporarily on the path to prevent soil compaction.

SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR

Large trees in small grow spaces can cause sidewalk lift and a tripping hazard. Planting the right tree (or no tree) in a small space helps prevent this problem. Where tree and sidewalk conflicts already exist, there is unfortunately no perfect solution. Options range from sidewalk redesign to root pruning to tree removal.

Sidewalk lift is caused by both tree root expansion and by poor sidewalk condition. Sidewalks deteriorate with time and from seasonal movement from freezing and thawing. Tree roots can then grow into cracks and voids, raising pavement. By properly installing sidewalks with adequate base materials, the concrete will be less prone to both soil movement and tree root pressure.

Where sidewalk replacement and installation is performed, street trees affected will be evaluated by the Street Commissioner to assess impact of construction on the tree health. Damage to sidewalks is not sufficient reason to remove a tree if present damage can be adequately corrected and future damage can be averted.

City zoning laws require sidewalks to be installed at a width of five feet. Any smaller width would require a special permit. Where tree-root conflicts exist it may be possible to reduce sidewalk width and still be in compliance with federal ADA sidewalk mandates. With City permission, sidewalks may be reduced to a width of four feet.

If tree roots are cut, they must be cut cleanly. It is also important that not too many roots are cut. The "four-by-four rule" noted in the following section is a good guideline for determining if a tree's support or health is compromised.

Roots exposed during construction should be kept moist. Wet burlap makes a good protective covering. For the year after a root pruning for sidewalk, sewer, or curb construction a tree will benefit from an application within the tree root zone of nitrogen in the form of common grass fertilizer.

TRENCHING AND TUNNELING STANDARDS

1. Any installation of underground public utilities shall employ, whenever physically able, tunneling instead of trenching within the critical root zone area of any City tree.
2. All roots cut over two inches in diameter shall be cut cleanly. All trenches shall not stay open longer than necessary and shall be properly barricaded.
3. Four-by-Four-by-Four Rule: If any four tree roots four inches in diameter within four feet of the tree are cut, the tree should be removed because of increased tree wind-throw failure potential.

TREATING WITH PESTICIDES

TREATMENT STANDARDS

1. Treating trees or flora with pesticides (herbicides or insecticides) may be done only for the control of specific diseases or insects, with the proper materials, at the properly labeled dosage, and applied at the proper time to obtain the desired control, as specified by the chemical manufacturer. All spraying of pesticides shall conform to federal and state regulations.
2. Read the product label and follow all manufacturer's instructions in order to protect yourself and the public when using chemicals.
3. An approved Tree Permit Request must be secured before treating with pesticides any trees or flora on the City street right-of-way or any City property. Failure to obtain permission to treat trees on City property or City right-of-ways is a violation of City Ordinance 2007-3 and may result in fines.

OBTAINING A TREE PERMIT REQUEST

Obtaining a Tree Permit Request is required for the following:

Any persons . . .

1. Planting a tree in the city right-of-way, such as along the street;
2. Removing any tree on a City right-of-way or public place;
3. Pruning, within the City right-of-way, any tree where branches over three (3) inches in diameter will be removed;
4. Excavating any ditches, tunnels, or trenches; or laying any drive; installing underground utilities; or storing any soil, stone, cement, or other substance within a ten (10) foot radius of any City tree;
5. Treating with pesticides any tree(s) or flora on a City right-of-way or public place.

Tree Permit Requests are available free of charge from the Office of the Clerk-Treasurer, 201 S. Union Street, 765-564-2097.

SOURCES FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Websites

Alliance for Community Trees (ACT); <http://actrees.org/site/index.php>

Division of Forestry; <http://www.in.gov/dnr/forestry/>

Emerald Ash Borer; main site; <http://www.entm.purdue.edu/EAB/>

Indiana Forestry and Woodland Owners Association; <http://www.inwoodlands.org/>

Indiana Urban Forest Council, Inc. <http://www.iufc.org>

International Society of Arboriculture; <http://www.treesaregood.com/>

National Arbor Day Foundation; <http://www.arborday.org/backyardwoods/guide.cfm>

Northern Trees—Tree Selection Guide; <http://orb.at.ufl.edu/TREES/index.html>

Landscape Plants; <http://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/woody/>

Purdue University; <http://www.ces.purdue.edu/extmedia/fnr.htm> - 3

Tree Link; <http://www.treelink.org>

USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Area Urban and Community Forestry;
<http://www.na.fs.fed.us/urban/index.shtm>

References:

City of Delphi Urban Forestry Plan & Tree Inventory Summary, Bluestem Forestry Consulting Inc., August, 2007.

TREES RECOMMENDED FOR PLANTING

As per the City of Delphi Municipal Tree Ordinance, the following tables shall constitute the official Street Tree Species for Delphi. These are the tree species with growth characteristics that do well on urban sites. All trees are suited for USDA cold hardiness Zone 5. The tables also include specifications for the minimum distances to be maintained between trees and other infrastructure when planting new trees within the public way. Native tree species are indicated in bold. All maples (family “Acer”) are not recommended to be planted in public areas in Delphi due to their overrepresentation in our urban forest. All tree lists and sizes conform to the Indiana DNR, Community & Urban Forestry Indiana Community Tree Selection Guide 2007 edition.

TABLE 1

SMALL TREE SPECIES FOR SMALL SPACES

Small trees are defined as those trees attaining a height of twenty-five (25) feet or less at maturity.

DISTANCE FROM INFRASTRUCTURE:

- Plant no closer than two feet from street, sidewalk, or curb.
- Minimum grow space of three feet or greater of tree lawn.
- Small trees may be planted under overhead utility lines.
- Do not plant within five feet of any underground utility (phone, sewer, water, cable, electric).
- Do not plant within ten feet of any utility pole or fire hydrant.
- Do not plant within three feet of a parking area unless vehicle wheel stops are provided.
- Trees should not be planted where traffic line-of-sight is compromised at intersections.
- Tree pruning may be required as the tree matures to maintain adequate street and sidewalk clearance.

MINIMUM SIZE

Trees planted in the City right-of-way tree lawn must be a minimum one and one-half inch (1 ½”) diameter caliper. (Caliper is measured six inches above ground level.)

COMMON NAME CULTIVARS	SCIENTIFIC NAME	RECOMMENDED
Eastern Redbud	Cercis Canadensis	(use single-trunk tree form on streets)
Flowering Dogwood	Cornus florida	(plant only on sheltered sites, tree form)
Kousa Dogwood	Cornus kousa chinensis	
Flowering Crabapple	Malus sp.	(many different types, see Table 2).
Japanese Tree Lilac	Syringa reticulata	‘Ivory Silk’
*Amur Maple	Acer ginnala	
*Paperbark Maple	Acer griseum	
*Tartarian Maple	Acer Tartaricum	

Native tree species are indicated in bold.

*All maples (family “Acer”) are not recommended to be planted in public areas in Delphi due to their overrepresentation in our urban forest.

TABLE 2

RECOMMENDED CRABAPPLE CULTIVARS

Trees of the Malus (Crabapple) species come in many beautiful shapes, sizes, and colors of leaf and flower, making it a popular, highly utilized specimen tree. Some Crabapples, however, are plagued with disease, insects, and fruit litter problems. Diseases include scab, fireblight, apple-cedar rust, and powdery mildew. Researchers have bred new cultivars to resist these diseases and insects like the Japanese Beetle. Maintenance requirements of crabapples can also be rather high. Often, reoccurring sprouts must be trimmed from the tree base. Because Crabapples can grow quite wide and low, trees planted next to sidewalks, streets, and driveways need to be pruned for adequate clearance. Use of Crabapples trees along the street should be reserved for tree lawns of sufficient size to accommodate the eventual width.

The following attractive cultivars, tested by Purdue University, have proven to have good disease and insect tolerance and few problems with fruit drop:

CULTIVAR	HEIGHT	WIDTH	COMMENTS
‘Adirondack’	18’H	10’W	densely covered with white flowers
baccata ‘Jackii’	20’H	20’W	white flowers, glossy leaves
‘Bechtel’	30’H	15’W	
‘Centzam’ (Centurion)	20’H	15’W	rose-red flower, reddish leaves

'David'	12'H	12'W	good looking year round, smaller
'Hargozam' (Harvest Gold)	25'H	20'W	white flowers, gold fruit
'Pink Spires'	15'H	12'W	pink flowers, purple leaves
'Prairiefire'	20'H	20'W	pink-red flowers, excellent tree
'Red Barron'	18'H	8'W	good for narrow spaces
'Red Jewel' (Jewelcole)	15'H	12'W	smaller tree, red persistent fruit
'Sinai Fire'	15'H	15'W	white flowers, weeping shape
'Van Eseltine'	25'H	12'W	upright vase shape
'Winter Gold'	25'H	20'W	winter-persistent gold fruit
x zumi "Calocarpa' (Zumi)	20'H	24'W	white flower, red persistent fruit

NOTE: Many new cultivars are on the market annually. Purchase only disease resistant varieties.

CRABAPPLE CULTIVARS NOT RECOMMENDED

The following should not be used because of insect and disease susceptibility:

CULTIVAR

'Adams'
'Baskatong'
'Brandywine'
'Candied Apple'
'Donald Wyman'
'Doubloons'
'Indian Magic'
'Indian Summer'
'Liset'
'Madonna'
'Mary Potter'

CULTIVAR

'Prairie Maid'
'Profusion'
'Robinson'
'Selkirk'
'Sentinel'
'Snowdrift'
'Sugar Tyme'
'Velvet Pillar'
'White Cascade'
'White Candle'

TABLE 3

MEDIUM TREE SPECIES FOR MEDIUM SPACES

Medium trees are defined as those trees attaining a height of twenty-five (25) to forty (40) feet at maturity.

DISTANCE FROM INFRASTRUCTURE:

- Plant no closer than three feet from street, sidewalk, or curb.
- Minimum grow space of four feet or greater of tree lawn.
- Do not plant under or within ten lateral feet of any overhead utility lines.
- Do not plant within five feet of any underground utility (phone, sewer, water, cable, electric).
- Do not plant within ten feet of any utility pole or fire hydrant.
- Do not plant within three feet of a parking area unless vehicle wheel stops are provided.
- Trees should not be planted where traffic line-of-sight is compromised at intersections.

MINIMUM SIZE

Trees planted in the city right-of-way tree lawn must be a minimum one and three-quarters inch (1 ¾") diameter caliper. (Tree diameter is measured six inches above ground level.)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	RECOMMENDED
CULTIVARS		
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	
European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	‘Fastigata’
American Hornbeam/Blue Beech	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	
Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	
Yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	
Turkish Filbert	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	
Golden Raintree**	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	
Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	‘Inermis’
Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	(only where thorns not problematic)
Winter King Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	‘Winter King’
American Hophornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	
Flowering Callery Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	‘Aristocrat’, ‘Chanticleer’, ‘Cleveland Select’
Shadowblow Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	
Apple Serviceberry hybrids	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	‘Princess Diana’, ‘Autumn Brilliance’
Allegheny Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	
*Hedge Maple	<i>Acer Campestre</i>	

Native tree species are indicated in bold.

*All maples (family “Acer”) are not recommended to be planted in public areas in Delphi due to their overrepresentation in our urban forest.

**Golden Raintree should come from northern seed sources and nurseries. Extreme cold may damage the tree.

Note: Norway Maple, while an attractive and hardy urban tree, is now considered invasive because its species regenerates prolifically through heavy seed drops.

TABLE 4

LARGE TREE SPECIES FOR LARGE SPACES

Large trees are defined as those trees attaining a height of forty (40) feet or more at maturity. Large shade trees are recommended for planting wherever room allows, as they help increase the overall tree canopy and provide numerous environmental benefits. Native trees are noted in bold.

DISTANCE FROM INFRASTRUCTURE:

- Plant no closer than four feet from street, sidewalk, or curb.
- Minimum grow space of six feet or greater of tree lawn.
- Do not plant under or within twenty (20) lateral feet of any overhead utility lines.
- Do not plant within five feet of any underground utility (phone, sewer, water, cable, electric).
- Do not plant within ten feet of any utility pole or fire hydrant.
- Do not plant within three feet of a parking area unless vehicle wheel stops are provided.
- Trees should not be planted where traffic line-of-sight is compromised at intersections.

MINIMUM SIZE

Trees planted in the City right-of-way tree lawn must be a minimum one and three-quarters inch (1 ¾) diameter caliper. (Tree diameter is measured six inches above ground level.)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	RECOMMENDED
CULTIVARS		
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Male clones only
Thornless Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>	‘Imperial’, ‘Shademaster’, ‘Skyline’, ‘Sunburst’,
Kentucky Coffeetree	<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i>	Male clones only
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	(relatively short lived)

Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua	'Moraine', (all have messy fruit) or choose seedless cultivars weak wood
Tulip Poplar	Liriodendron tulipifera	
Cucumbertree	Magnolia acuminata	
Blackgum / Tupelo	Nyssa sylvatica	
London Planetree	Platanus x acerfolia	'Bloodgood'
White Oak	Quercus alba	
Swamp White Oak	Quercus bicolor	
Shingle Oak	Quercus imbricaria	
Bur Oak	Quercus macrocarpa	(needs grow space of 12' or more)
Pin Oak	Quercus palustris	(chlorotic on alkaline sites)
English Oak	Quercus robur	(susceptible to powdery mildew)
Northern Red Oak	Quercus rubra	
Shumard Oak	Quercus shumardii	
Bald Cypress	Taxodium distichum	
Basswood	Tilia Americana	'Boulevard', 'Redmond'
Littleleaf Linden	Tilia cordata	'Glenleven', 'Greenspire'
Homestead Elm	Ulmus x	'Homestead'
Zelkova	Zelkova serrata	'Green Vase'
*Black Maple	Acer Nigrum	'Greencolumn'
*Red Maple	Acer rubrum	'Armstrong', 'October Glory', 'Autumn Flame', 'Redsunset', 'Northwood'
*Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	'Bonfire', 'Commemoration', 'Endowment', 'Green Mountain', 'Legacy'

Native tree species are indicated in bold.

*All maples (family "Acer") are not recommended to be planted in public areas in Delphi due to their overrepresentation in our urban forest.

Please note: Recently Ash was removed from the recommended tree list due to susceptibility to the Emerald Ash Borer insect pest. Norway Maple was also removed due to invasive seeding.

TABLE 5**UNDESIREABLE TREE SPECIES FOR STREET TREES**

These trees shall not be planted along City right-of-ways. Undesirable characteristics are listed. Evergreens are acceptable on public sites only where visibility is not a problem.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PROBLEMS
Fir	Abies sp.	visibility obstruction
Boxelder	Acer negundo	weak wood, poor form, invasive seed
Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	weak wood, poor form
Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	invasive seed
Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus altissima	invasive seed, weak wood
White Paper Birch	Betula papyrifera	borer insects, short lived
Catalpa	Catalpa speciosa	messy fruit
Persimmon	Diospyros virginiana	messy fruit
Russian Olive	Eleagnus angustifolia	disease prone
Ash	Fraxinus sp.	Emerald Ash borer prone
Black Walnut, Butternut	Juglans sp.	messy fruit, alleotrophy
Juniper	Juniper sp.	visibility obstruction
Common Crabapple	Malus sp. (unimproved)	messy fruit, disease prone
Osage Orange	Maclura pomifera	messy fruit
White Mulberry	Morus alba	messy fruit, somewhat invasive
Spruce	Picea sp.	visibility problems
Pine	Pinus sp.	visibility problems
Cottonwood	Populus deltoids	weak wood, messy seed
Lombardy Poplar	Populus sp. 'Lombardy'	canker disease, weak wood
Aspen	Populus tremuloides	weak wood
Common Cherry, Black Cherry	Prunus sp.	messy fruit, insect problems
Black Locust	Robinia psuedoacacia	cankers, borers, breakage prone
Willow	Salix sp.	weak wood, invasive roots, messy
Mountain Ash	Sorbus sp.	Thrives poorly here
Arborvitae	Thuja sp.	visibility problems
American Elm	Ulmus Americana	disease prone
Red, Slippery Elm	Ulmus rubra	disease problems
Siberian Elm	Ulmus pumila	disease prone, weak wood, messy

PLEASE NOTE:

- Fast growing trees are weak wooded trees and are susceptible to storm damage.
- Most fast growing tree species are weak wooded.
- Do not plant an unknown seedling, which is very likely an undesirable species.
- Avoid buying and planting cheap trees that have poor form or are partially dead.

The following tables give advice on trees that tolerate urban conditions and timetables for planting to get the best survival:

TABLE 6

TREES TOLERANT OF URBAN CONDITIONS

Urban sites often have poor soils and are exposed to stresses like pollution and road salt. These trees have proven to be most tolerant of such conditions and are good choices for tough sites.

London Planetree	Cucumber Magnolia
Basswood	Honey Locust
Shingle Oak	Flowering Pear
Kentucky Coffeetree	Littleleaf Linden
Crabapple	Hawthorn
Ginkgo	Redbud
Golden Raintree	Bur Oak
Hackberry	

TABLE 7

TREES SLOW TO RECOVER FROM TRANSPLANTING

Ginkgo	Kentucky Coffeetree
Hackberry	Magnolia
Serviceberry	Flowering Dogwood
American Hornbeam	

TABLE 8

PLANTING SEASON BY SPECIES

Experience in tree planting has shown that certain trees have a higher survival rate when dug and balled and burlapped in the spring. The following two lists show the season that trees are normally dug at the nursery and out-planted. While containerized trees can be planting during most of the growing season, ball and burlapped trees should be planted when they are dormant (the leaves are off). This is usually October 20 through May 1 in northern Indiana. Trees can be planted in winter as long as the ground is not frozen and the root ball is kept from freezing. Ball and burlapped trees can be planted while in leaf if extra care is taken to maintain constant root ball moisture and to protect the fragile leaves from desiccation.

SPRING PLANTING ONLY

Bald Cypress
 Black Gum/Tupelo
 Kousa Dogwood
 Oaks, all (summer watering required)
 Golden Raintree
 Flowering Cherry
 Flowering Pear
 Flowering Plum

Hackberry
 Hawthorns, all
 Flowering Dogwood

 London Planetree
 Sweetgum
 Cucumber Magnolia
 Zelkova

FALL OR SPRING PLANTING

Amur Maple
 Black Maple
 Hedge Maple
 Ginkgo
 Sugar Maple
 River Birch
 Redbud

Basswood/Linden
 Littleleaf Linden
 Crabapples
 Japanese Tree Lilac
 Honey Locust
 Kentucky Coffeetree
 Serviceberry

TABLE 9**TREES FAVORED BY JAPANESE BEETLES**

The following trees may be defoliated in areas where Japanese Beetles are numerous in July and August. Avoid them if a local problem exists.

Crabapple
 Littleleaf Linden
 Flowering Cherry

Linden
 Flowering Plum
 River Birch

Ordinance 2007-_____

AN ORDINANCE RECODIFYING AND RENUMBERING THE
ORDINANCES IN THE CITY CODE OF THE CITY OF DELPHI
FOR PURPOSES OF CONSOLIDATION OF ORDINANCE PROVISIONS.

WHEREAS, the Common Council of the City of Delphi desires to improve and encourage the growth and proliferation of trees within the City, said past efforts having earned the title “A Tree City USA” for the City of Delphi;

AND WHEREAS, after review of the existing Ordinances, the Common Council has determined that recodifying and renumbering the Ordinance provisions would improve the ability of the City and its Officials to further encourage the growth of desirable trees within the City;

AND WHEREAS, the threat of specific tree diseases and infestation is a hazard to the trees in the city, such that the City is required to take action to remove said diseased or infected trees for the good of the public and the continued health of the City’s tree population;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, that new sections of Title IX, Chapter 99 be added to enhance the City’s authority to remove and dispose of diseased trees within the jurisdiction of the City, and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED that Title IX, Chapter 95, Sections 95.45, 95.46 and 95.47 be consolidated into Title IX, Chapter 99, and that said Chapter 99 be renumbered so as to incorporate the sections from Chapter 95, all as follows:

[For purposes of ordinance review and consideration by the City of Delphi Common Council and its citizens, the following changes shall be marked: New Sections will be indicated by **bold-double-underline** Sections moved from Chapter 95 will be indicated by a double-underline, and added section numbers will be indicated by a double-underline. For purposes of transition, new language or language reflecting section number changes will be indicated by **bold-double-underline**]

CHAPTER 99: TREES

Section

- 99.01 City Authority
- 99.02 Definitions
- 99.03 Forestry Commission
- 99.04 Tree species to be planted
- 99.05 Spacing
- 99.06 Distance from curb and sidewalk
- 99.07 Utilities
- 99.08 Public tree care
- 99.09 Treatment of street and park trees
- 99.10 Pruning, corner clearance
- 99.11 Dead or diseased tree removal on private property
- 99.12 Removal of stumps
- 99.13 Interference with Forestry Commission
- 99.14 Arborists license and bond
- 99.15 Review by Common Council
- 99.16 Tree Care
- 99.17 Planting Permit; Prohibited Types
- 99.99 Penalty

§99.01 CITY AUTHORITY.

The city shall have charge, custody and control of all trees and shrubs growing now or hereafter on any street, highway, or public place in the city.
(‘63 Code, § 27-1, recodified date: _____, 2007)

§99.02 DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning.

PARK TREES. Trees, shrubs, bushes and all other woody vegetation in public parks having individual names, and greenways, and all areas owned by the city, or to which the public has free access as a park.

STREET TREES. Trees, shrubs, bushes and all other woody vegetation on land lying between property lines on either side of all streets, avenues or ways within the city.
(Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)\

§ 99.03 FORESTRY COMMISSION.

(A) Creation and Establishment. There is created and established a Forestry Commission for the city for the purpose of promoting and protecting the public health, safety and general welfare by providing for the regulation of the planting, maintenance and removal of trees, shrubs, and other plants within the city. This Commission shall consist of five members, citizens and residents of this community, who shall be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the/Common Council. The Director of Development and the Street Commissioner shall be ex-officio members.

(B) Term of Office. The term of the five persons to be appointed by the Mayor shall be three years except that the term of two of the members appointed to the first board shall be for only one year and term of two members of the first board shall be for two years. In the event that a vacancy shall occur during the term of any member, his successor shall be appointed for the unexpired portion of the term.

(C) Compensation. Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation.

(D) Duties and Responsibilities. It shall be the responsibility of the Commission to plan, investigate, counsel and develop and/or update annually and administer a written plan for the care, preservation, pruning, replanting, removal or disposition of trees and shrubs in parks, along streets and in other public areas. It shall also be the responsibility of the Commission to develop and/or update annually, and to administer a written Forestry Manual regulating the care, preservation, pruning, planting, replanting, removal or disposition of trees and shrubs in parks, along streets, and in other public areas. Such plan and Forestry Manual will be presented annually to the Common Council and (upon their acceptance and approval) shall constitute the comprehensive city forestry plan and Forestry Manual for the city.

(E) Operation. The Commission shall choose its own officers, make its own rules and regulations, and keep a journal of its proceedings, A majority of the members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

(Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§ 99.04 TREE SPECIES TO BE PLANTED.

The Forestry Commission shall develop and maintain a list of desirable trees for planting along streets in three size classes based on mature height; small (under 20 feet); medium (20 - 40 feet); large (over 40 feet). Lists of trees not suitable for planting shall also be created by the Forestry Commission.

(Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§99.05 SPACING.

The spacing of street trees will be in accordance with the tree species size classes listed in § 99.04 and no trees may be planted closer than as specified in the Forestry Manual. (Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§99.06 DISTANCE FROM CURB AND SIDEWALK.

The distance trees may be planted from curbs or curblines and sidewalks will be in accordance with the three species size classes listed in § 99.04 and no trees may be planted closer to any curb, sidewalk, street corner or fireplug than as specified in the Forestry Manual. (Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§ 99.07 UTILITIES.

No street trees other than those species listed as small trees in § 99.04 may be planted under or within 10 feet of any overhead utility wire. (Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§ 99.08 PUBLIC TREE CARE.

(A) The city shall have the right to plant, prune, maintain and remove trees, plants and shrubs within the right-of-way lines of all streets, alleys, avenues, lanes, squares and public grounds, as may be necessary to insure public safety or to preserve or enhance the symmetry and beauty of public grounds.

(B) The Forestry Commission may remove or cause or order to be removed, any tree or part thereof which is in unsafe condition or which by reason of its nature is injurious to sewers, electric power lines, gas lines, water lines, or other public improvements, or is infected with any injurious fungus, insect or other pest. This section does not prohibit the planting of street trees by adjacent property owners providing that the selection and location of the trees is in accordance with this Chapter, and with approval from the Forestry Commission as to species and location of the tree. Any application for permit or approval from the Forestry Commission shall be directed to the Office of the Clerk-Treasurer. (Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§ 99.09 TREATMENT OF STREET AND PARK TREES.

It shall be unlawful for any person other than a person appointed by the city or the Forestry Commission to fasten or attach, in any way, to any street tree, park tree or other tree

on public property, any rope, wire, sign, poster, handbill or other object. It shall further be unlawful as a normal practice for any person or firm, other than as appointed by the city or the Forestry Commission, to prune, spray, treat, top or remove any street tree, park tree or other tree on public property. Topping is defined as the severe cutting back of limbs to stubs larger than three inches in diameter within the tree's crown to such a degree so as to remove the normal canopy and disfigure the tree. Trees severely damaged by storms or other causes, or certain trees under utility wires or other obstructions where other pruning practices are impractical may be exempted from this chapter at the determination of the Forestry Commission.

(Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§ 99.10 PRUNING, CORNER CLEARANCE,

Every owner of any tree overhanging any street or right-of-way within the city shall prune the branches so that such branches shall not severely obstruct the light from any street lamp or obstruct the view of any intersection and so that there shall be a clear space of 13 feet above the street surface or 8 feet above the sidewalk surface. The owners shall remove all dead, diseased or dangerous trees or broken or decayed limbs which constitute a menace to the safety of the public. The city shall have the right to prune any tree or shrub on private property when it interferes with the proper spread of light along the street from a street light or interferes with visibility of any traffic control device or sign or sight triangle at intersections. Tree limbs that grow near high voltage electrical conductors shall be maintained clear of such conductors by the electric utility company in compliance with any applicable franchise agreements. A utility tree trimming policy must be reviewed by the utility company and the Forestry Commission prior to any trimming by the utility company.

(Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§ 99.11 DEAD OR DISEASED TREE REMOVAL ON PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The city shall have the right to cause the removal of any trees prohibited pursuant to §99.17. and any dead or diseased trees on the public right of way or on private property within the city, when such trees constitute a hazard of life and property or harbor insects or disease which constitute a potential threat to other trees within the city. The Forestry Commission will notify in writing the owners of such trees. Removal shall be done by the owners at their own expense within 60 days after the date of service of notice. In the event of failure of owners to comply with such provisions, the city shall have the authority to remove such trees and charge the cost of removal on the owners property tax notice.

(Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§99.12 REMOVAL OF STUMPS.

All stumps of street and park trees shall be removed to within six inches or less from the surface of the ground so that the top of the stump shall not project more than six inches above the surface of the ground.

(Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§ 99.13 INTERFERENCE WITH FORESTRY COMMISSION.

It shall be unlawful for any person to prevent, delay or interfere with the Forestry Commission, or any of its agents, while engaging in and about the planting, cultivating, mulching, pruning, spraying, or removing of any street trees, park trees, or trees on private property, as authorized in this chapter.

(Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§99.14 ARBORISTS LICENSE AND BOND.

It shall be unlawful for any person or firm to engage in the business or occupation of pruning, treating or removing street or park trees within the city without first applying for and procuring a license. The license fee shall be \$25 annually in advance; provided, however, that no license shall be required of any public service company, including electric utilities and their agents/contractors or city employees doing such work in the pursuit of their public service endeavors. Before any licenses shall be issued, each applicant shall first file evidence of possession of liability insurance in the minimum amounts of \$300,000 for bodily injury and \$50,000 for property damage indemnifying the city or any person injured or damaged resulting from the pursuit of such endeavors as herein described. An application for permit as described herein shall be directed to the Office of the Clerk-Treasurer and shall be granted or rejected by the Commission

(Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§99.15 REVIEW BY COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council shall have the right to review the conduct, acts and decisions of the Forestry Commission. Any person may appeal from any ruling or order of the Forestry Commission to the Common Council who may hear the matter and make final decisions.

(Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)

§99.16 TREE CARE.

Notwithstanding other provisions of this Chapter, It shall be the duty of each property owner abutting street shade trees to keep the abutting trees properly trimmed to a proper height so as not to interfere with pedestrian or vehicular traffic. Also to remove dead limbs that may be doing damage to the buildings or property of either his own or his neighbor's property. Property owners are also responsible for the care trees need, treatment

or removal by reason of any type of tree disease.
(‘63 Code, § 27-2, amended and recodified date: _____, 2007)

§99.17 PLANTING PERMIT; PROHIBITED TYPES.

(A) No person shall plant or cause to be planted any tree, plant, or shrub in any parkway within the city without first obtaining a written permit from the Street Commissioner.

(B) In no case shall any person be allowed to plant any of the following plants, trees or shrubs or any derivation thereof:

(1)Poplars.

(2)Cotton woods.

(3)Tree of Heaven.

(4) Catalpas.

(5) Mulberry.

(6) Fruit trees.

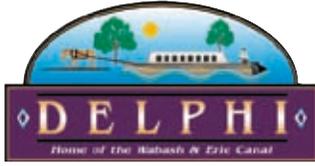
(7) Trees declared to be a hazard or otherwise quarantined by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources because of communicable disease or epidemic insect infestation.

(‘63 Code, § 27-3,amended and recodified date: _____, 2007)

§99.99 PENALTY.

Any person or firm violating any provision of this chapter shall be, upon conviction or a plea of guilty, subject to a fine not to exceed \$500 and/or revocation off their license to prune, treat or remove trees within the city.

(Ord. 95-2, passed 4-6-95)



City of Delphi, Indiana
TREE WORK LICENSE APPLICATION
(revised 2007)

Date _____

Name of Firm _____

Name of Owner _____

DL# _____

Contact Person _____

State of Issue _____

Address _____

D.O.B. _____

Describe Your Training & Experience

Insurance Carrier:

Name of Company _____

Policy # _____

Address _____

Expiration Date _____

Liability Policy Amount

Bodily Injury \$ _____ (min. \$300,000.00)

Property Damage \$ _____ (min. \$50,000.00)

Applicant has received a copy of the Delphi Forestry Ordinance (99-3) and Forestry Manual.

Delphi Clerk/Treasurer has received a copy of applicants Insurance Policy Declarations page.

Amount Due: \$25.00 Date Paid _____

Delphi Clerk/Treasurer Signature _____

Delphi Street Superintendent Signature _____

I hereby certify that I have reviewed and familiarized myself with the Delphi Forestry Ordinance and Forestry Manual and I hereby agree to perform any work to be done in accordance with said provisions therein. I recognize that violations of said ordinances and regulations will result in revocation of any license which may be issued under this permit application.

Date: _____ Signature _____

FOR OFFICE USE

License Issued on _____ by _____



City of Delphi, Indiana TREE PERMIT REQUEST

PERMIT # _____

1. Name of Applicant _____

Address _____

Phone _____

2. Name of Property Owner (if different) _____

Address _____

Phone _____

3. Type of Request

- Tree Planting _____ Type and number planned _____
_____ Size (caliper) at planting time (min. 1½ to 2 inches caliper)
_____ How close will lateral branch spread be to
power lines when the tree matures?
_____ Have underground utilities been located?
(call 1-800-382-5544 for utility locator service)

Delphi City Tree Manual specifies:

No planting within 25 ft. from the intersecting curb lines of a local street corner;
35 ft. on collector streets; 60 ft. on state highways.

- Tree Removal Reason _____
Species and condition _____
Number to be removed _____
Is replacement tree(s) planned? _____

- Spraying Reason _____
Pesticide information _____

- Adjacent Excavation Reason _____
Number of trees affected and size _____
Species _____
Depth and proximity to adjacent trees _____

- Trimming Reason _____
Describe extent of work to be performed _____

Tree Lawn Removal

Reason _____

Describe extent of work to be performed _____

4. Location of site (describe or attach site map) _____

5. Who will perform work? _____

*If contractor is to perform work, said contractor must have a valid license issued by the City of Delphi. (Tree Work License Application available at City Clerk's Office)

6. When is work expected to begin? _____

7. Applicant agrees, in executing the requested work, to follow the 2007-3 ordinance regulations, and any conditions set forth upon permit approval by the Delphi Street Superintendent.

8. It is the property owner's responsibility to have underground utilities located prior to any digging by calling 1-800-382-5544.

Signature

Date



City of Delphi, Indiana TREE PERMIT

PERMIT # _____

Information reviewed by _____

Title _____ Date _____

Remarks _____

Permittee agrees to the following conditions: _____

Approved by: _____ Title _____

Date of Approval _____

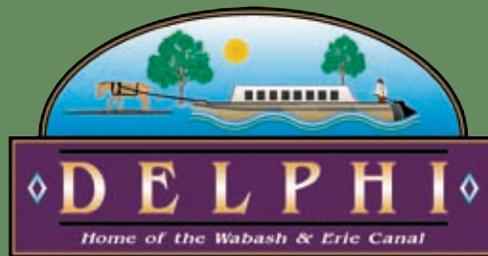
Staff Use

Follow up check (date) _____ by _____

Remarks _____

Tree inventory computer update on _____ by _____

Remarks _____



The CUF Program gratefully acknowledges the following for sharing their manual so that it could be adapted and utilized as a state wide urban forestry tool for municipalities:

Gina Darnell, Forest Resources Planning; creator and author of the Arboricultural Specifications Manual

Lee Huss, Bloomington City Forester
Bloomington Tree Commission

Adapted and edited by Pam Louks, State C&UF Coordinator

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