

LEGEND

- POPLAR AND COTTONWOOD
- SCHUBERT CHOKECHERRY
- BASSWOOD AND LINDEN
- AMERICAN AND SIBERIAN ELM
- SPRUCE
- ORNAMENTAL CRAB
- AMUR MAPLE
- MANITOBA MAPLE
- BLACK ASH
- GREEN ASH
- WILLOW
- OAK
- PAPER BIRCH
- EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED

NOTES

- RIPARIAN FOREST REMOVAL NOTE:
- Modern Arboricultural techniques should be observed at all times. Always cut back to appropriate lateral branches, no flush cuts, disinfect tools between elm trees, elm wood to be removed from site unless it is debarked. All pruning to be performed by licensed arborist(s).
  - Clear trees from paths and walkways
    - Trees <15cm diameter at breast height (DBH) within 1.5m of road/walkway should be removed. Any branches over the road should be cleared to 6m as per City of Winnipeg guideline to ensure maintenance vehicles passage.
    - Branches over walkway should be cleared to 4m ht.
  - Remove obstructions to signage and light standards
    - Trees should be cleared 2m in any direction from signage.
    - When a main stem passes within 2m, but no leaf or twig are obstructing light or signage, the tree should not be removed.
    - Trees <15cm DBH within 2m should be removed.
  - Remove hazardous deadwood
    - Riparian forest is the habitat of many birds, waterfowl, beavers, foxes, deer, etc. This is to be kept in mind when pruning.
    - Deadwood >7cm branch diameter or > 1m length should be removed.
    - Branches diseased, decayed, declining, damaged should be removed.
  - Complete removal of deficient trees
    - Deficient trees should be completely removed to approximate soil line.
    - Elm stump should be carefully debarked where protruding from soil.
  - Disposal
    - All cut branches should be chipped. Chip may be used for landscaping, however, it would be adequate to chip into the forest.
    - Large sections of trunk in excess of 30cm diameter(Elm excluded unless debarked) may be left for habitat.

PRUNING NOTES

TREES IN THE PARK ABOVE THE RIPARIAN FOREST ARE IN RELATIVELY GOOD CONDITION. THE MAIN OBJECTIVES IN THIS AREA ARE TO:

- CLEAR TREES FROM PATHS (3.5m) AND ROADWAYS (6m)
- CLEAR LIGHT STANDARDS AND SIGNAGE (2m)
- ELEVATE BRANCHES TO ELIMINATE HAZARD TO HUMAN TRAFFIC AND MAINTENANCE CREWS ON OPEN TURF (3m)
- REMOVE HAZARDOUS DEADWOOD (BRANCHES >2cm)
- REMOVE CONSPICUOUS / VISIBLE DEADWOOD (TWIGGS <2cm INCLUDED FOR AESTHETIC)
- COMPLETE REMOVAL OF DISEASED TREES
- CREATE / ENHANCE VIEWS TO THE RIVER

076-090 POPULUS POPLAR AND COTTONWOOD

LARGE DEADWOOD REMOVAL. LOW BRANCHES ELEVATED TO REDUCE LARGE LIMBS HANGING DOWN. POPLAR/COTTONWOOD ARE THE EXCEPTION WHERE AN AGGRESSIVE PRUNING TO ENCOURAGE UPWARD GROWING STRUCTURE IS ADVISABLE. AGGRESSIVE PRUNING OF THESE TREES IS PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE. THESE TREES GROW QUICKLY AND REQUIRE REGULAR ATTENTION. DUE TO THEIR FORMIDABLE SIZE POPLAR/COTTONWOOD SHOULD BE EVALUATED EVERY YEAR AS THEY TEND TO DECLINE QUICKLY. IN THICKET THEY TEND TO HAVE MANY RUBBING BRANCHES THAT SHOULD BE REMOVED.

092-098, 674-679 PRUNUS VIRGINIANA SCHUBERT CHOKECHERRY

COMPETE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT IS RECOMMENDED.

116-153, 708, 709 TILIA BASSWOOD AND LINDEN

ELEVATE, REMOVE BRANCHES GROWING TOWARD GROUND, DEADWOOD, RUBBING BRANCHES.

201-203, 214-216, 221-236, 239-242, 245-254, 260-285, 697 ULMUS AMERICAN AND SIBERIAN ELM

ELEVATE, DEADWOOD, RUBBING BRANCHES. STERILIZE TOOLS BETWEEN TREES. PARTICULARLY NEAR TO ROADWAYS ENSURE ADEQUATE ELEVATION, TAKE LOW LIMBS BACK TO MAIN STEM.

634-667 PICEA SPRUCE

644-658 CONSPICUOUS/ VISIBLE DEADWOOD BELOW 3m. THESE TREES PROVIDE A SIGHTLINE BARRIER FROM ELECTRICAL BOXES AROUND MAIN ORIENTATION NODE. THESE ARE NOT YET MATURE. PINUS MUGO (MUGO PINE) AROUND MAIN ORIENTATION NODE ARE IN ADEQUATE CONDITION. THEY REQUIRE FREQUENT PRUNING TO MAINTAIN SIZE.

659-667 CONSPICUOUS DEADWOOD. MATURE TREES. NOT MUCH TO REMOVE

668-673 MALUS ORNAMENTAL CRAB

BEAUTIFUL TREES IN PLANTERS ALONG WALKWAY. ELEVATE TO 3M AND DEADWOOD/RUBBING BRANCHES. REMOVE INVASIVE MAPLE AND SCHUBERT FROM BED.

687-694, 701-707 ACER GINNALA AMUR MAPLE

686-684 MATURE TREES, MINOR DEADWOOD, ELEVATION, REMOVE BRANCHES GROWING TOWARD GROUND, CLEAR BEDS OF INVASIVE TREES (TILIA) 701-707 SMALL TREES IN PLAY AREA. PRUNE LOWER BRANCHES TO 1M TO ENCOURAGE GROWTH UP

695, 699, 700 ACER NEGUNDO MB MAPLE

ELEVATE AND DEADWOOD. 695 NEEDS CLEARANCE FROM NEIGHBOURING TREES. LARGE COTTONWOOD BRANCH GROWING THROUGH IT. REMOVE

680-684, 698 FRAXINUS NIGRA BLACK ASH

696 FRAXINUS PENSYLVANICA GREEN ASH

710, 711 SALIX WILLOW

712 QUERCUS MACROCARPA BURR OAK

713-715 BETULA PAPYRIFERA PAPER BIRCH

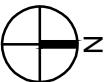
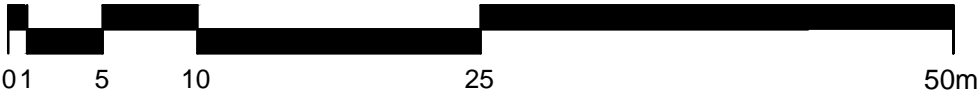
THESE COULD BE CALLED SAPLINGS. STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO TRAIN THEM TOWARDS A DESIRED OUTCOME. THICK AND BUSHY WILLOWS STAYING LOW TO THE GROUND. THE REST CAN BE PRUNED UP TO CLEAR LOWER BRANCHES AS CHILDREN TEND TO BREAK THOSE. ENSURE TREES IN PLAY ARE WATERED REGULARLY.

698 IS THE EXCEPTION. A LARGER TREE SOUTH OF PLAY AREA. ELEVATE, DEADWOOD.

SELECTIVE PRUNING TO CREATE VIEW TO RIVER

MATCHLINE - REFER TO L04

SCALE: 1:400



PUBLIC WORKS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES CANADA

THE FORKS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADES

THE FORKS WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Designed by Matthew Savatsky Conçu par

Drawn by Adam Watson Dessiné par

Approved by Matthew Savatsky Approuvé par

PWSC Project Manager Administrateur de Projets TPSCC Christina Kovacs

Drawing title ARBORIST'S PLAN (1 OF 2) Titre du dessin

Project no./No. du projet Drawing no./No. du dessin Revision no.

R.075208.001

L03

0

OF 24