

**TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION
GUIDELINES FOR THE CITY OF
LYNNWOOD**

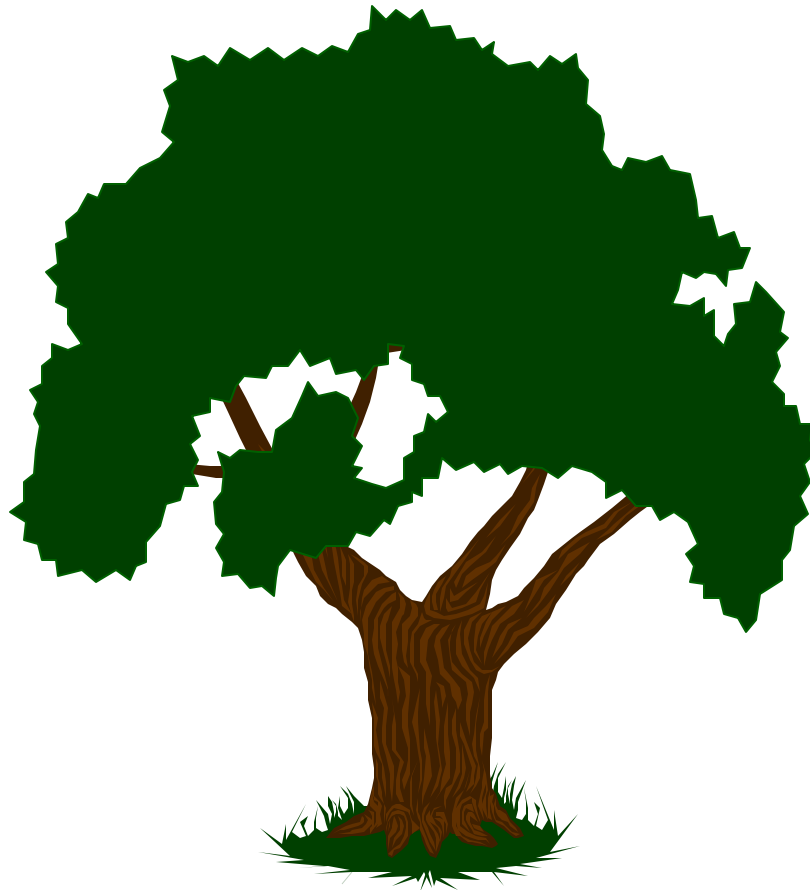


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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Lynnwood wishes to encourage the preservation, protection, and planting of trees and woodland vegetation in both public and private lands. This document is provided as a supplement to the Tree Regulations section of the Lynnwood Municipal Code (LMC) 17.15. The information in this document is made available to citizens and businesses that are interested in preserving, removing or planting a tree in Lynnwood.

When Permit Required: Most tree removals in Lynnwood require a permit. Many of the permits for single-family residences, though, are no-cost. It is important to contact the City when considering tree removal, as staff can assist you and provide information about your decision, verify that removal would not threaten damage to either yours or your neighbor's properties, and make sure that you have all of the necessary permits. In some cases replacement trees will need to be planted.

When Permits are Not Required: A tree permit is not required for standard pruning of trees or when removing shrubs. Further, a permit is not required for the removal of diseased trees, dead trees, or trees that would be considered a hazard to life or property. The City staff requests that you inform us prior to removal.

The Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines include:

- **Preservation procedures that allow for protection of trees during construction.**

This can be helpful to contractors and developers, as well as residents who are concerned with preservation of trees around their home during construction.

Information on the City Tree Grant Program.

Tree Grants can be obtained, not only for organized groups interested in restoration projects, but they can also be used for a single family lot that wishes to plant trees on their property. There are many different eligible projects for grant money.

- **A tree list is also provided with general information on many types of trees;** this can be used by anyone interested in planting an appropriate tree for a specific location.

The City recognizes that trees and woodland vegetation are essential to the general welfare of the City by maintaining the natural beauty of the urban and suburban landscape. The City also recognizes that trees and woodland vegetation protect public health through absorption of air pollutants and contamination, reduction of excessive noise, and reflect a positive impact on the global climate changes. Preserving, retaining, and planting trees can also help prevent soil erosion, siltation, and flooding.

As such, the City of Lynnwood finds that it is in the best interest of the public to protect, preserve, replace, and plant new trees within the City.

SECTION 2 AUTHORITY

As per the Lynnwood Municipal Code, section 17.15.060, City staff may prepare a Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines document. This document shall satisfy that section of the Lynnwood Municipal Code by specifying:

- a) The procedure for preserving trees during construction,
- b) The procedure for obtaining tree grant monies from the City Tree Fund,
- c) The different species of trees which are preferred by the City to be protected, preserved, replaced or planted in various circumstances, and
- d) The different species of trees, which are not recommended for planting by the City.

This document is also promoting the objectives of the Lynnwood Municipal Code 17.15:

- Preserve the maximum number of trees that are determined to be appropriate for preservation in the Lynnwood urban environment and that have a reasonable chance of long term survival;
- Lessen the impact of tree removal by requiring that trees are replaced at an appropriate and sustainable level for the Lynnwood environment;
- Assure that newly planted trees are an appropriate species for the given environment;
- Aid in the stabilization of soil by the prevention of erosion and the enhancement of sedimentation;
- Reduce stormwater runoff and the costs associated therewith and replenish ground water supplies;
- Aid in the removal of carbon dioxide and generation of oxygen in the atmosphere;
- Provide a visual buffer and screen against traffic and some buffer against noise pollution;
- Provide protection against severe weather;
- Aid in the control of drainage and restoration of denuded soil subsequent to construction or grading;
- Provide a haven for birds, which in turn assist in the control of insects;
- Conserve and enhance the City's physical and aesthetic environment; and
- Generally protect and enhance the quality of life and the general welfare of the City.

SECTION 3 PRESERVATION PROCEDURE

PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW TO PRESERVE TREES DURING CONSTRUCTION

1. In areas where there are single-family or multi-family residences adjacent to a construction area, an informational sheet regarding which trees are to be removed and which trees are to remain is to be given to all those adjacent residences.
2. Prior to commencing any construction, all trees to be removed must be flagged, and those designated to remain must have a protective barrier surrounding the canopy drip-line or at a distance recommended by a certified arborist.
3. Tree protection barriers shall be a minimum of four (4) feet high, constructed of chain link, polyethylene laminar safety fencing or similar material, subject to approval by the Director. The protective barrier shall remain in place until all construction activity is completed. No equipment, chemicals, soil deposits or construction materials shall be placed within the protective barriers.
4. Construction may not begin until the Public Works Inspector has verified that all trees are flagged and protected. If the protective barrier is removed at any time during construction, the Public Works Inspector may issue a stop work order until such time as the protective barriers are reestablished.
5. The developer may trim low-lying tree branches from the trees to remain so that damage to the trees by construction vehicles and other construction activities are minimized.
6. The developer may be required to fertilize before and after construction, water the trees during construction, or mulch and aerate the surrounding soil.
7. The stumps of the trees that were removed within $\frac{1}{2}$ the radius of the critical root zone (CRZ) of the remaining trees should be ground down to below the ground surface level and not excavated. The CRZ of a tree is defined as at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the dripline of the tree, but may be adjusted according to the specific tree and site factors, or may be adjusted by a certified arborist.
8. A certified arborist shall determine to what extent, if any, backfilling is allowed within the CRZ of the trees to remain.
9. Any mitigation trees, or new trees to be replanted in connection with the development, shall be done as the last order of business when no more heavy equipment will be used, and all major land disturbance is completed. The trees shall be fertilized, watered, staked and braced as recommended for that species of tree.
10. The Public Works Department is authorized to require any further measures it deems necessary to protect significant trees during construction.

SECTION 4 CITY TREE GRANTS

INTRODUCTION

The City of Lynnwood, as part of its community forestry program, desires to encourage projects that promote tree preservation and protection, planting, care and maintenance of existing trees, and education on urban tree issues. The City has made available grant funds to be awarded through this program to encourage citizen involvement in creating and supporting a sustainable urban forest.

GRANT PROPOSALS

Any private individual, or public or private organization may apply for a City Tree Grant. Grant applicants shall fill out a grant proposal application form in its entirety. The Public Works department shall make available the application proposal form. The Public Works department shall notify the public of the Tree Grant program, including eligible expenditures, on an annual basis.

ELIGIBLE PROJECT CATEGORIES

Proposals should generally fall under one or more of the following project categories. Proposals that do not fall under one of the following categories will still be considered, as long as the project is considered an urban forestry activity.

Heritage Tree

Funds may be made available for a) the purchase of fencing necessary to protect a Heritage Tree, b) the purchase of an identification plaque, c) paying for an Arborist's report or inspection, d) paying for any maintenance services recommended in an Arborist's report, e) any costs associated with recording a Heritage Tree notice with the land deed, f) any other costs deemed necessary for in the preservation of a Heritage Tree.

Tree Purchase

Vouchers may be made available for the purchase of tree(s) for planting within the City of Lynnwood. Vouchers are good for any nursery that is a member of the Washington State Nursery and Landscape Association (WSNLA). Trees purchased through a WSNLA nursery will be of high quality and have a one-year guarantee. The amount of the voucher will cover the cost of planting one tree. Local nurseries include Emery's Garden and Wight's Home and Garden. Refer to the "*City of Lynnwood Recommended Tree Planting Lists*" for a listing of trees generally recommended for planting, the nursery will also have specifications indicating trees that are allowed. Tree purchase can also include purchase of seeds for tree propagation for future planting, as long as the trees grown are not sold for profit. Tree voucher grant application packets must also include location of planting, and a maintenance schedule by the applicant, which may include watering, mulching, and pruning. All trees planted with a voucher shall be required to remain in perpetuity.

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Riparian Restoration

Purchasing native plants and trees for planting along riparian corridors. Refer to the “*City of Lynnwood Recommended Native Tree Planting List*” for a listing of native trees generally recommended for planting within riparian corridors. Tree and plant species must be approved by the City, as well as the location(s) where the plants and trees will be planted. The City requires that all trees and plants purchased with grant funds have a one-year guarantee of stock from the nursery of which it was purchased. Riparian restoration grant application packets must also include a maintenance schedule by the applicant, and all trees and plants planted with Grant funds shall be required to remain in perpetuity.

Education

Education grants may be used for: development of curriculum; research projects for information that will benefit the City, including a detailed explanation of how the results will be shared; community outreach education or publications; any other education associated expenditures as approved by the City.

Land Acquisition

Land acquisition grants may be used for obtaining forested parcels of land that will remain forested and in public ownership. This City will require all parcels of land purchased with grant funds to have the following wording recorded as a record of title on the property, as recorded by the Snohomish County Auditor’s office – “No trees shall be removed from this parcel of land without prior permission from the City of Lynnwood.”

Tree Supplies

Monies may be made available for supplies associated with planting and / or maintenance of trees, as approved by the City of Lynnwood. An example of such a use could either include private use, Heritage Tree sites, or public events such as Arbor Day. Such supplies may include: stakes; rope; tree protection materials; equipment purchase or rental; any other supply expenditures as approved by the City.

TREE GRANT CONSIDERATIONS

In determining whether or not a tree grant application should be approved, the City may consider the following criteria:

1. The necessity of the project.
2. The benefits to the City.
3. The project’s educational value.
4. An appropriate proposed time frame for completion of the project.
5. A clearly defined maintenance plan for projects involving planting.
6. The amount requested, and the amount and source of other funds.
7. The number and or amount of grants requested at the time or in the past.

TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD

PAYMENT PROCESS

Reimbursement will be processed after applicable receipts and forms have been received, and the City has verified associated work. City will provide a tracking system to reference all tree grant and voucher work completed.

TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD

**SECTION 5
SMALL TREE LIST**

CITY OF LYNNWOOD RECOMMENDED SMALL TREE PLANTING LIST

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT IN FEET	SPREAD IN FEET	FLOWERS	FALL COLOR	COMMENTS / NOTES
'Flame' Amur Maple	<i>Acer ginnala</i>	20	20		Red	Select or prune for single stem; can be multi-trunked.
'Schmidt' Rocky Mt. Glow Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	25+	15		Intense red	
Paperbark Maple	<i>Acer griseum</i>	25	20			Smooth, peeling, cinnamon colored bark.
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	20	24	Small red	Yellow, orange, red	Hundreds of varied cultivars. Can be slow growing.
'Globosum' Globe Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	20	18		Yellow	Rounded top, and compact growth.
'Princess Diana'	<i>Amelanchier grandiflora</i>	20	15	White	Bright red	Good for limited space.
'Autumn Brilliance' Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i>	20	15	White	Bright red	Reliable bloom.
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	25	30	Red	Yellow	Blooms before leaves are out.
'Chinensis' Chinese Kousa Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	20	20	White	Reddish to scarlet	Most resistant to disease of the dogwoods.
'Johnson' Leprechaun Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	18	16		Yellow	A miniature in every way.
'Little Gem'	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	15	10	White	Evergreen	Usefull where larger varieties are inappropriate.
	<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i>	20	20	Large white	Yellow	Several cultivars.
'Adirondack'	<i>Malus</i>	18	10	White		Red fruit. Excellent scab resistance.
'Red Baron'	<i>Malus</i>	18	8	Red	Yellow	Good for narrow spaces. Red berries.
'Golden Raindrops'	<i>Malus</i>	18	13	White	Yellow	Abundant yellow fruit.
Persian Parrotia	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	30	20	Showy stamens	Yellow, orange, red	Select or prune for single stem; can be multi-trunked.
'Frankthrees' Mt. St. Helens Plum	<i>Prunus</i>	20	20	Pink		Purple foliage.
'Newport' Newport Plum	<i>Prunus</i>	20	20	Light pink	Reddish	Purple red foliage.
'Snowgoose' Snow Goose Cherry	<i>Prunus</i>	20	20	White		Upright when young, spreading when older.
'Krauter Vesuvius' Flowering Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	30	15	Pink		Upright growth, darkest foliage of the plums.
'Amanogawa' Flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	20	6	Pale pink double	Bronze	Particularly useful for very narrow planting strips.
'Akebono' Flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	25	25	Pink	Yellow	

Small trees are appropriate under lower wires. Good for planting strips with limited space.

TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD

**SECTION 5
SMALL / MEDIUM TREE LIST**

CITY OF LYNNWOOD RECOMMENDED SMALL / MEDIUM TREE PLANTING LIST

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT IN FEET	SPREAD IN FEET	FLOWERS	FALL COLOR	COMMENTS / NOTES
Hedge Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	30	30		Yellow	
'Evelyn' Queen Elizabeth Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	35	30		Yellow	Most upright branching of the species.
'Kiethsform' Norwegian Sunset	<i>Acer truncatum x A. platanooides</i>	35	25	Yellow	Yellow - orange/red	
'Warren's Red' Pacific Sunset	<i>Acer truncatum x A. platanooides</i>	30	25	Yellow	Yellow - orange/red	
'Marina'	<i>Arbutus</i>	25	15	Pink	Evergreen	Good substitute for Pacific Madrone. May exceed 25' in height under some site conditions.
'Inermis' Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	25	30	Small white	Orange to scarlet	Red persistent fruit.
Washington Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i>	25	20	Small white	Scarlet	Thorny.
Lavalle Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus x lavalii</i>	28	20	Small white	Bronze	Thorns on younger trees.
Goldenrain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	30	30	Bright yellow	Yellow	Midsummer blooming.
'Victoria'	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	25	20	White	Evergreen	
'Tschonoskii'	<i>Malus</i>	28	14	White	Scarlet	Sparse green fruit, pyramidal.
'Spire'	<i>Prunus x hillieri</i>	30	10	Pink	Orange red	
'Capital' Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	35	12	White	Reddish purple	Smaller than 'Aristocrat', may break up in snow.
'Aristocrat' Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	40	45	White	Red	
'Redspire' Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	35	25	White	Yellow to scarlet	Pyramidal.
'Autumn Blaze' Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	30	25	White	Scarlet	Vigorous.
'Mitchred' Cardinal Royal Mt. Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	35	20	White	Rust	Bright red berries.
Oakleaf Royal Mt. Ash	<i>Sorbus x hybridia</i>	30	20	White	Rust	
Japanese Snowbell	<i>Styrax japonica</i>	25	25	White	Yellow	Plentiful, green 1/2" seeds.
'De Groot' Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	30	20		Yellow	Compact, suckers less than other Lindens.

Small / medium trees are appropriate under higher wires (management required to maintain clearance under lower wires). Good for standard 5' planter strips.

TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD

**SECTION 5
MEDIUM / LARGE TREE LIST**

CITY OF LYNNWOOD RECOMMENDED MEDIUM / LARGE TREE PLANTING LIST

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT IN FEET	SPREAD IN FEET	FLOWERS	FALL COLOR	COMMENTS / NOTES
Autumn Blaze Maple	<i>Acer freemanii</i>	50	40		Orange	
Green Column Maple	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	50	20		Yellow to orange	Good close to buildings.
'Columnar'	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	40	15		Yellow	Good close to buildings.
'Emerald Queen'	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	50	40	Yellow	Yellow	
'Parkway'	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	40	25	Yellow	Yellow	
'Atropurpureum' Spaethii Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	40	30		Not Significant	Leaves green on top, purple underneath.
'Bowhall' Bowhall Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	40	15		Yellow orange	
'Karpick' Karpick Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	35-40	20		Yellow to orange	May work under very high wires with City's approval.
'Scarsen' Scarlet Sentinel Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	40	20		Yellow orange	
'Briotii' Red Horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>	30	35	Large 10' red clusters	None	Resists heat and drought better than other horsechestnuts.
Jacquemontii Birch	<i>Betula jacquemontii</i>	40	30		Yellow	White bark makes for good winter interest.
'Fastigiata' Pyramidal European Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	35	25		Yellow	
'Dawyck Purple' Dawyck Purple Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	40	12		None	Purple foliage.
'Autumn Applause' Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	40	25		Purple	
'Raywood' Raywood Ash	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	35	25		Reddish purple	
'Patmore' Patmore Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	45	35		Yellow	Extremely hardy, may be seedless.
'Urbanite' Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	50	40		Deep bronze	
'Autumn Gold'	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	45	35		Yellow	
'Princeton Sentry'	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	40	15		Yellow	Very narrow growth.
Shademaster Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	45	35	Not noticeable	Yellow	Do not confuse with 'Sunburst'.
Southern Beech	<i>Nothofagus antarctica</i>	50	35		None	Rugged twisted branching and petite foliage.
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendron arboreum</i>	35	12	White, not noticeable	Red	Consistent and brilliant fall color.
'Thundercloud' Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	20	20	Light pink		Dark purple foliage.
'Columnarus'	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	35	15	Pink	Orange to orange/red	The cherry with the best fall color.
'Crimschmidt' Crimson Spire Oak	<i>Quercus</i>	45	15			Hard to find.
Holly Oak	<i>Quercus Ilex</i>	20	20			Prune to keep small, leave it alone to grow large.
'Idahoensis' Pink Idaho Locust	<i>Robinia x ambigua</i>	35	25	Rose pink	Yellow	Fragrant flowers.
'Redmond'	<i>Tilia americana</i>	35	20	Fragrant	Yellow	Pyramidal, needs water.
'Chancole' Chancelor Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	35	20	Not noticeable	Yellow	Pyramidal.
'Greenspire' Greenspire Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	40	30		Yellowish	Symmetrical, pyramidal form.

These medium / large trees are not appropriate under wires. Approved for planter strips 5' or larger (wider planter strips are recommended where space allows).

TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD

CITY OF LYNNWOOD RECOMMENDED MEDIUM / LARGE TREE PLANTING LIST (CONT'D)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT IN FEET	SPREAD IN FEET	FLOWERS	FALL COLOR	COMMENTS / NOTES
'Legacy' Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	50	35		Yellow or orange/red	Limited use, where sugar maple is desired in standard planting strips.
'Festival' Festival Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	40	20		Yellow, orange/red	Light green foliage.
'Worplesdon' Worplesdon Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	40	25		Purple orange	Finger-like leaf lobing.
'Arnold' Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	40	10		Yellow	Good next to buildings.
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	50	40		Red	
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	50	40		Yellow / brown	
'Fastigiata' Skyrocket Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	45	15		Yellow / brown	Columnar variety of oak.
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	50	45		Red	
'Greenvase' Green Vase Zelkova	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	50?	40	Not noticeable	Orange	Vigorous.
'Village Green'	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	40	38		Rusty red	

These medium / large trees are not appropriate under wires. They are good for planter strips greater than 5'.

TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD

**SECTION 5
LARGE TREE LIST**

CITY OF LYNNWOOD RECOMMENDED MEDIUM / LARGE TREE PLANTING LIST (CONT'D)

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT IN FEET	SPREAD IN FEET	FLOWERS	FALL COLOR	COMMENTS / NOTES
'Bonfire'	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	50	40		Bright orange red	Fastest growing sugar maple.
'Commemoration'	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	50	35		Orange to orange/red	Resistant to leaf tatter.
'Green Mountain'	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	45	35		Red to orange	
Katsura Tree	<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	40	40		Yellow to orange	
Green Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	50	40		Bronze	Silvery - grey bark.
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	60	30	Yellow - greenish	Yellow	Fast growing tree.
Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	70+	20		Apricot to bright red	Handsomely chunky bark.
'Libery (Island)'	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	50	45	Not noticeable	Red	
'Yarwood' Yarwood Planetree	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	50	40		Yellow / brown	High resistance to powdery mildew.
Swamp White Oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	100	80		Varies	Shaggy peeling bark.
'Crownright'	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	80	40			More upright form of Pin Oak.
'Homestead' Homestead Elm	<i>Ulmus</i>	60	35	Not noticeable	Yellow	
'Pioneer' Pioneer Elm	<i>Ulmus</i>	60	50	Not noticeable	Yellow	Resistant to Dutch elm disease.

Large trees are not appropriate under wires. Good for planter strips greater than 5'.

TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD

**SECTION 5
NATIVE TREE LIST**

CITY OF LYNNWOOD RECOMMENDED NATIVE TREE PLANTING LIST

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT IN FEET	SPREAD IN FEET	FLOWERS	FALL COLOR	COMMENTS / NOTES
Bigleaf Maple	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	60	50	Small yellow / green	Yellow / orange	Vigorous.
Red Alder	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	100	50	None (catkins)	Brown	Vigorous, but short-lived (60 - 80 years old). Brittle wood. Favorite of tent caterpillars.
Sitka Spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	200+	50	Cones	Evergreen	Largest of Spruce trees, grows well with Hemlock.
Cottonwoods	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	150	40	None (catkins)	Yellow	Brittle wood. Releases numerous cottony seeds. Grows well in wet areas.
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	200+	40	Cones	Evergreen	Hardy tree. Shallow roots.
Willows	<i>Salix spp.</i>	50+	40	None (catkins)	Yellow	Vigorous. Grows well in wet areas.
Western Yew	<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	50	25	Small yellow	Evergreen	Slow growing, but long lasting. Has a small red fruit.
Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja Plicata</i>	175	35	Small Cones	Evergreen	Will grow in wetter areas.
Western Hemlock	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	175	40	Small Cones	Evergreen	

These native trees are recommended for planting in a native growth area, not for ornamental purposes. Hybrid species are recommended for ornamental purposes. Native trees are also lower maintenance.

TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD

**SECTION 5
TREES NOT RECOMMENDED**

TREES NOT RECOMMENDED FOR PLANTING WITHIN THE CITY OF LYNNWOOD

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMENTS / NOTES
Boxelder, Silver Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i> , <i>A. saccharinum</i>	Break badly in storms.
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Roots are invasive, suckers freely (produces new trees off of the root system, which may create a maintenance problem in the yard).
Silk Tree, Mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Vulnerable to fatal canker attacks (common in the Puget Sound area).
White Birch, Weeping White Birch	<i>Betula alba</i>	Regular aphid infestations, probably will not kill the tree, but sticky "honeydew" drips and makes a mess. Do not plant where people park their cars. <i>Note: Many trees get aphids, but Birch is always more heavily attacked.</i>
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i>	Brittle wood, roots are tough on sidewalks.
Paul's Scarlet	<i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i> , <i>C. laevigata</i>	Has aphid problem. Some cultivars are especially susceptible to the black spot fungus, which may defoliate the tree by July.
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Thorny, choose from less thorny varieties like <i>Gleditsia triacanthos forma inermis</i> . Older trees heave sidewalks, they need especially wide planting strips.
Black Walnut, English Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i>	Messy fruit. Roots are destructive.
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Roots are particularly destructive to sidewalks, they need an especially wide planting strip.
London Plane, Sycamore	<i>Platanus spp.</i>	Destructive to paving, roots heave sidewalks. May invade sewers; best with wide planting strips. They are susceptible to anthracnose diseases.
Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Tops are brittle and break up easily in storms. Favorite of tent caterpillars.
Poplars	<i>Populus spp.</i>	Tops are brittle and break up easily in storms.
Choke Cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Roots form an extensive lateral root system that suckers and sprouts readily, giving rise to dense thickets.
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus paulustris</i>	Lower limbs grow downward, and require lots of pruning when planted near walkways. 'Crownright' is a variety that should be used to avoid this problem.
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Thorny, brittle.
Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Highly susceptible to canker attack (common in the Puget Sound area), which is often fatal.
American Elm, Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> , <i>U. parvifolia</i> , <i>U. pumila</i>	Highly vulnerable to Dutch elm disease. This disease kills elms in the Puget Sound area.

These trees are not recommended for planting within the City of Lynnwood, or are recommended with strong reservations.