

CommuniTrees

Snohomish Urban Forestry Plan

2023



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to everyone who contributed to this effort.

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U.S. FOREST SERVICE &

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Snohomish is a place where people want to live and spend time. Residents are invested in their community and in maintaining a high quality of life. The City sees a clear need for a resilient urban forestry program that helps ensure a healthy, happy community for current and future residents.

This Urban Forestry Plan was developed through community involvement and research of best practices and best available science. It considers the needs and preferences of Snohomish residents, as well as other successful programs to understand how nearby municipalities manage and improve their urban forest.

In developing the plan, the City of Snohomish focused on identifying key priorities for both short-term and long-term strategies to improve and maintain the urban forest:



- Create and implement an urban forestry program, including maintenance and planting objectives, for public trees across the city.
- Understand the current status of the Snohomish urban forest and where there are inequities with current public tree planting locations and conditions.
- Identify proper steps to increase biodiversity and resilience to a changing climate within the urban forest.
- Become a recognized Tree City through the Arbor Day Foundation.
- Properly budget and allocate resources to maintain the urban forestry program.
- Promote partnership with Snohomish residents and local businesses to increase awareness of the program and incentivize tree retention and stewardship.

Planning for the future, the City of Snohomish will need to identify adequate funding and resources to continue improving the urban forest. The City is working to implement these strategies and continue developing this program as needs and conditions change.



The Earth does not belong to us. We belong to the Earth.

Chief Seattle



INTRODUCTION

I felt my lungs inflate with the onrush of scenery - air, mountains, trees, people. I thought, 'This is what it is to be happy.'

Sylvia Plath



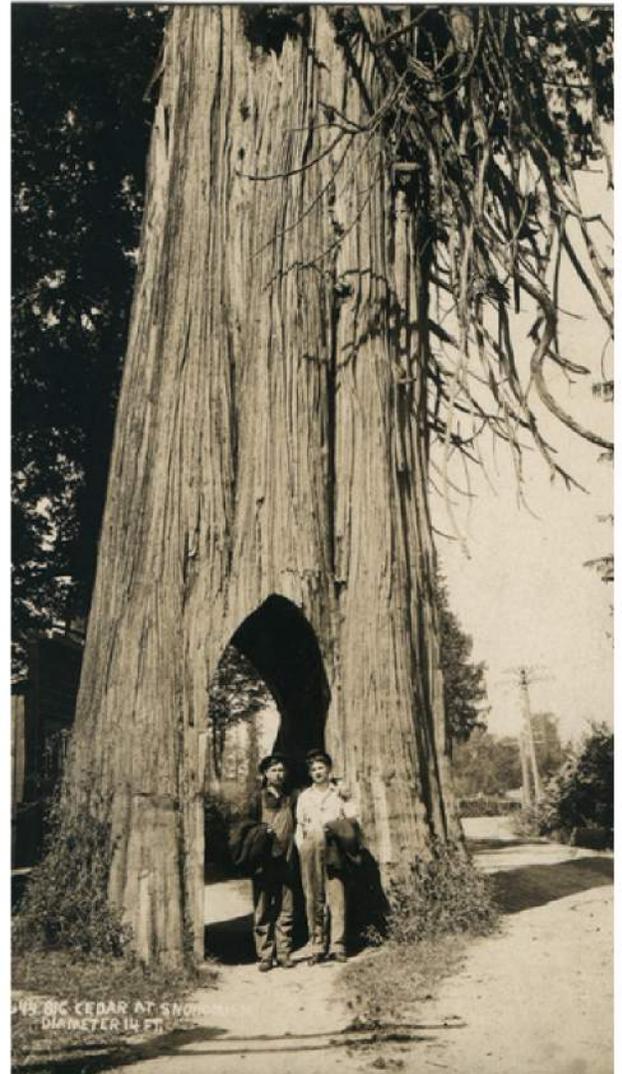
introduction

The purpose of the City of Snohomish Urban Forestry Plan is to recommend direction and actions that will optimize the benefits of trees in Snohomish, through an integrated and sustainable approach to preserving and enhancing the City's urban forest resources for the next twenty years.

Effective management of the urban forest requires recognition of the diversity of land uses and property owners within the urban area, and the interactions of policies, programs, and physical development. The urban forest is a critical component of urban planning, linking landscape and architecture in the public arena.

With the many benefits provided by urban trees, the management of the urban forest may be linked to other urban initiatives, including community revitalization, economic development, community empowerment and environmental education, and programs for improving air and water quality, stormwater control, energy conservation, and recreational opportunities.

The urban forest is managed for the services it provides city residents, such as air and water quality improvement. By virtue of their location in often constrained and dense urban areas, the pressures on city trees can be significant. This results in the need for thoughtful management intervention to help ensure trees are kept healthy so that their benefits and services are maximized and quality of life in urban areas is maintained. Diversity is the key to a sustainable urban forest, including diversity of species and age, for greater resiliency to disruptive events and diseases.



“ The best time to plant a tree was 20 years ago. The second best time is now. ”

Chinese proverb



tree regulations

The regulations of the Snohomish Municipal Code (SMC) are intended to implement the vision, goals, and objectives of this plan.

Tree-related regulations are contained in Chapter 14.240 SMC, a chapter that also regulates fences and retaining walls. While it is logical for urban forest regulations to be located in the Land Use Development Code (Title 14 SMC), these regulations are more appropriately contained in a standalone chapter. Policy gaps in the current code are outlined below.

- Regulate the urban forest in a separate chapter of the SMC.
- Improve preservation and retention standards.
- Clarify regulations for tree removals and hazard tree procedures.
- Establish a tree removal permit.
- Outline maintenance obligations for trees located within the right-of-way.

Through adoption of this Urban Forestry Plan, the policy direction is provided to begin amending and updating the City's tree-related regulations. The City of Snohomish is committed to establishing regulations that properly protect and enhance the urban forest while maintaining property rights for residents and businesses.

“ Trees provide many benefits to our community - cooling, wildlife habitat, carbon capture, air filtering, and, most obviously, beauty. ”

Linda Redmon, City of Snohomish Mayor



Tree City USA

The City of Snohomish intends to apply for Tree City USA recognition from the Arbor Day Foundation with the goals of decreasing urban heat islands, increasing biodiversity and resilience to climatic events, improving public health, minimizing energy use and costs, addressing storm water runoff, flooding, and planning for the evolving climate. Tree City USA sets the goals for the Tree City program as having “cooler temperatures, cleaner air, higher property values, and healthier residents”. This aligns with the goals of an urban forestry program in Snohomish.



There are four main requirements to become a recognized Tree City. There is no cost to apply. The City of Snohomish would need to apply annually, demonstrating that the criteria are met to maintain Tree City recognition.

These standards are:

1. Maintain a tree board or department.
2. Have a community tree ordinance.
3. Spend at least \$2 per capita on urban forestry.
4. Celebrate Arbor Day.

A management plan for urban forestry that is thoughtful, sustainable, and based on data sets a standard for a strong, well-functioning urban canopy. The management plan within this document is intended to fulfill that purpose, and is a collaborative effort of the City Council, the Parks & Forestry Board, City staff, and the Snohomish community. The adoption of an urban forestry management plan commits Snohomish to maintaining a healthy ecosystem for all.

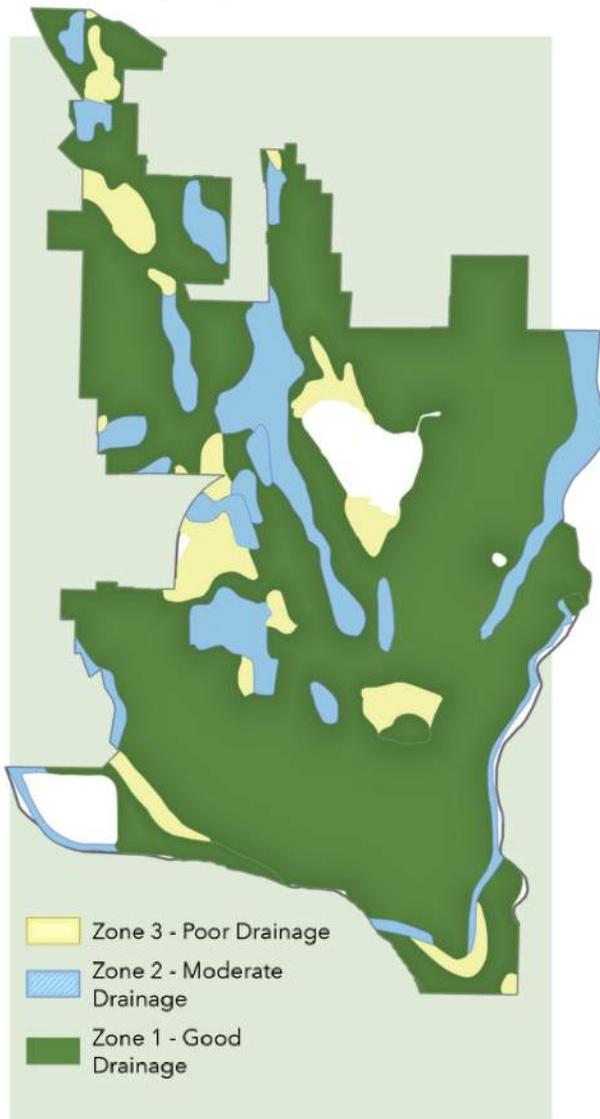
“ A nation that destroys its soils destroys itself. Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh strength to our people. ”

Franklin D. Roosevelt

climate considerations

To guide selection of trees for street trees, plants should grow well within the Köppen climate type in Snohomish, Washington. Snohomish, like much of Western Washington, falls under the Csb Köppen climate classification. This is a warm temperate/Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters.

While the Csb Köppen climate classification accounts for current climate conditions, climate change projections indicate continued alteration of temperature and precipitation, as well as multiple other natural processes. Temperature continues to increase across the world, and precipitation and weather patterns are changing. In Western Washington, temperatures are increasing, causing earlier snowpack melt and less snow in lowland areas. This combines with more frequent extreme weather events like heat waves, drought, and flooding. Because of these changing climate patterns, any trees planted must be able to tolerate both the current climate and projected climate changes that will cause wetter winters and drier, hotter summers than are currently experienced.



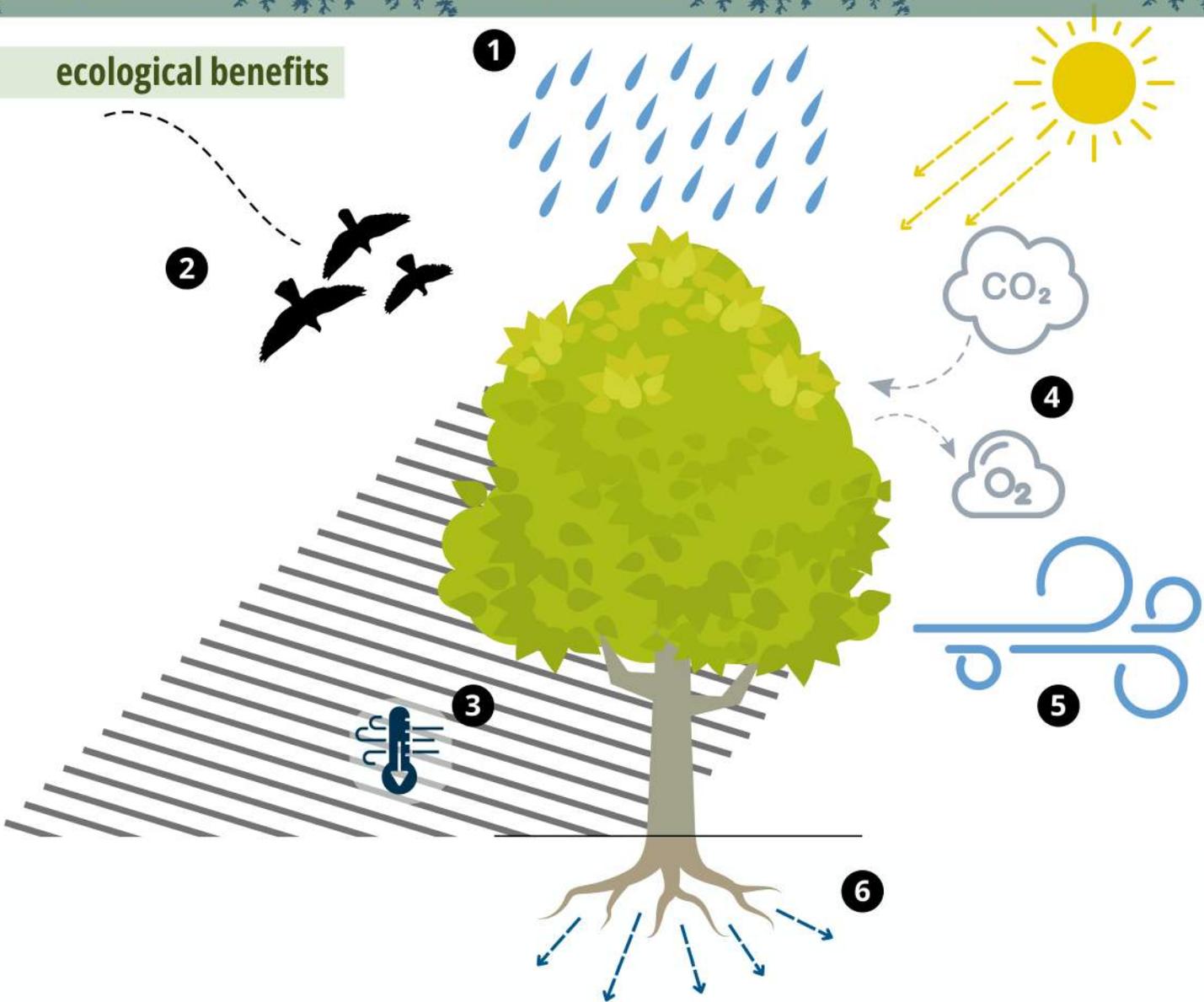
environmental factors

Snohomish is in Hardiness Zone 8b, with plants tolerating temperatures down to 15°F - 20° Fahrenheit. However, with warming temperatures, this could change in the future. To appropriately plan for future conditions, it is important to continue monitoring the impacts of climate change on temperature.

Precipitation is variable, with the bulk of precipitation falling in winter months. This means that there may not be enough precipitation for establishment of young trees in the summer. Trees planted in fall require less irrigation to get established than those planted in the spring and summer months.

There are multiple soil types in Snohomish. These soils have different levels of nutrition, depth, and drainage capabilities. While some soils are loam-heavy and well-drained, there are many areas of clay-rich, deep soils on floodplains with extremely poor drainage. The USDA soil map should be consulted when considering planting areas to understand the different characteristics of soil in order to select the most suitable tree that will perform well and require less maintenance.

ecological benefits



1 stormwater

Trees absorb and intercept storm drainage, reducing urban flooding.

2 habitat

Trees provide food, shelter, and water for wildlife.

3 microclimate

The shade produced by trees reduce ambient air temperatures by up to 23 degrees.

4 air quality

Trees absorb greenhouse gases and other toxins while releasing oxygen back into the environment.

5 wind

When sited appropriately, trees can dissipate strong winds.

6 groundwater

Tree roots provide natural stormwater infiltration, cleaning it before it is released to the ground water.

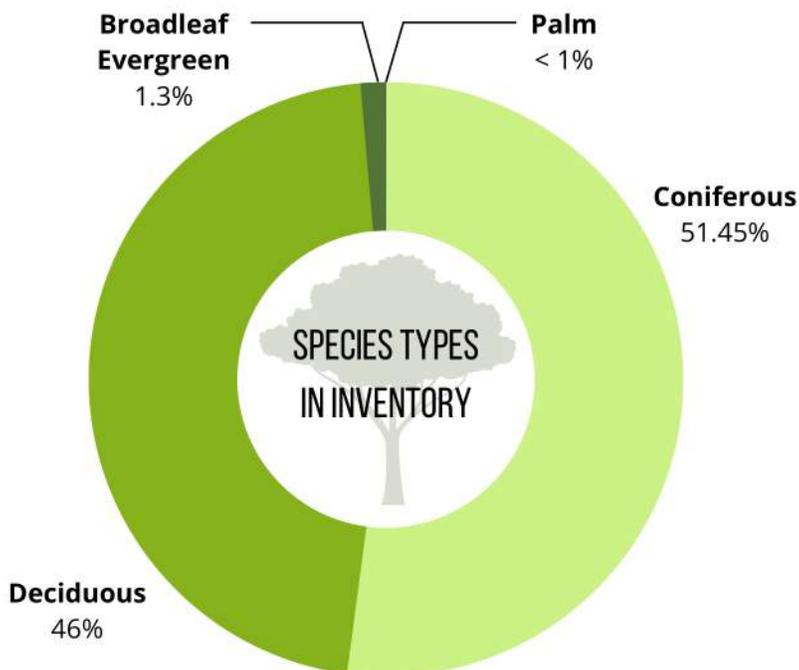
urban forest assessment

In 2022, Snohomish analyzed the current state of the urban forest by inventorying all street trees within the city. This assessment was funded by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Community Forestry grant. Trees located within public right-of-way were inventoried and documented with their location, species, and health status. Canopy width, height, and structural information was also collected by the team of professional arborists and shared as a GIS geodatabase.

This urban forest assessment yielded the following findings:

- There are 8,758 street trees.
- Just over half the street trees are coniferous.
- Most street trees are in good or fair condition.
- A majority of street trees are smaller than 6-inches in diameter.
- Street tree cover is more sparse north of Blackmans Lake.

With this baseline information in place, the City can make more informed decisions about planting priorities, management and maintenance, and even policy-level issues like tree and shade requirements for development.



Most Common Species

Tree Species	# of Trees
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (Arborvitae)	2,121
<i>Thuja plicata</i> (Western red cedar)	729
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas fir)	555
<i>Alnus rubra</i> (Red alder)	397
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> (Oriental arborvitae)	397
<i>Acer rubrum</i> (Red maple)	345
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i> (Big leaf maple)	315



benefits of current urban forest canopy

The Arbor Day Foundation provides a National Tree Benefit Calculator in partnership with i-Tree to calculate a variety of tree benefits. Using a specific tree's species, size, location, and land use zoning designation, both financial and environmental benefits can be estimated for each tree in an urban forest. While these values are not precise, it provides a baseline for the existing trees within the City of Snohomish. To find the exact economic and environmental benefits of our urban forest, a professional arborist can build on the 2022 Tree Inventory and appraise each tree individually. These appraisals consider multiple factors, including but not limited to size, location, species, condition, site, contribution, and placement.

Trees have different implications on daily life for every person, so it can be difficult to assign a precise value on each tree. One person may find trees most important for environmental reasons, while another appreciates the lower cooling and heating costs year-round. Another may simply find the fall leaves attractive and fun to jump in. These are all factors that go into understanding the financial benefits of a tree. Mental health and social welfare also affect the value of trees, but are extremely difficult or impossible to place financial worth on.

In addition, some people may not want a lot of trees near their home. Based on research by the United States Forest Service, some fear that trees may hide criminal activity, harbor pests, or cause property damage. These are also factored in to the estimated value of each tree within the city to properly address concerns and to understand both sides of an urban canopy.

Overall, the quantified value of our current urban forest canopy is significant, with financial and environmental benefits. This information provides a strong foundation for further growth across the city.

\$635,539

Estimated Value of Public Trees



8,952,106 Gallons

Stormwater Runoff Captured

\$460,125

Property Value Increase

390,192 Kw/hr

Energy Saved

1,629,248 Pounds

CO2 Reduced

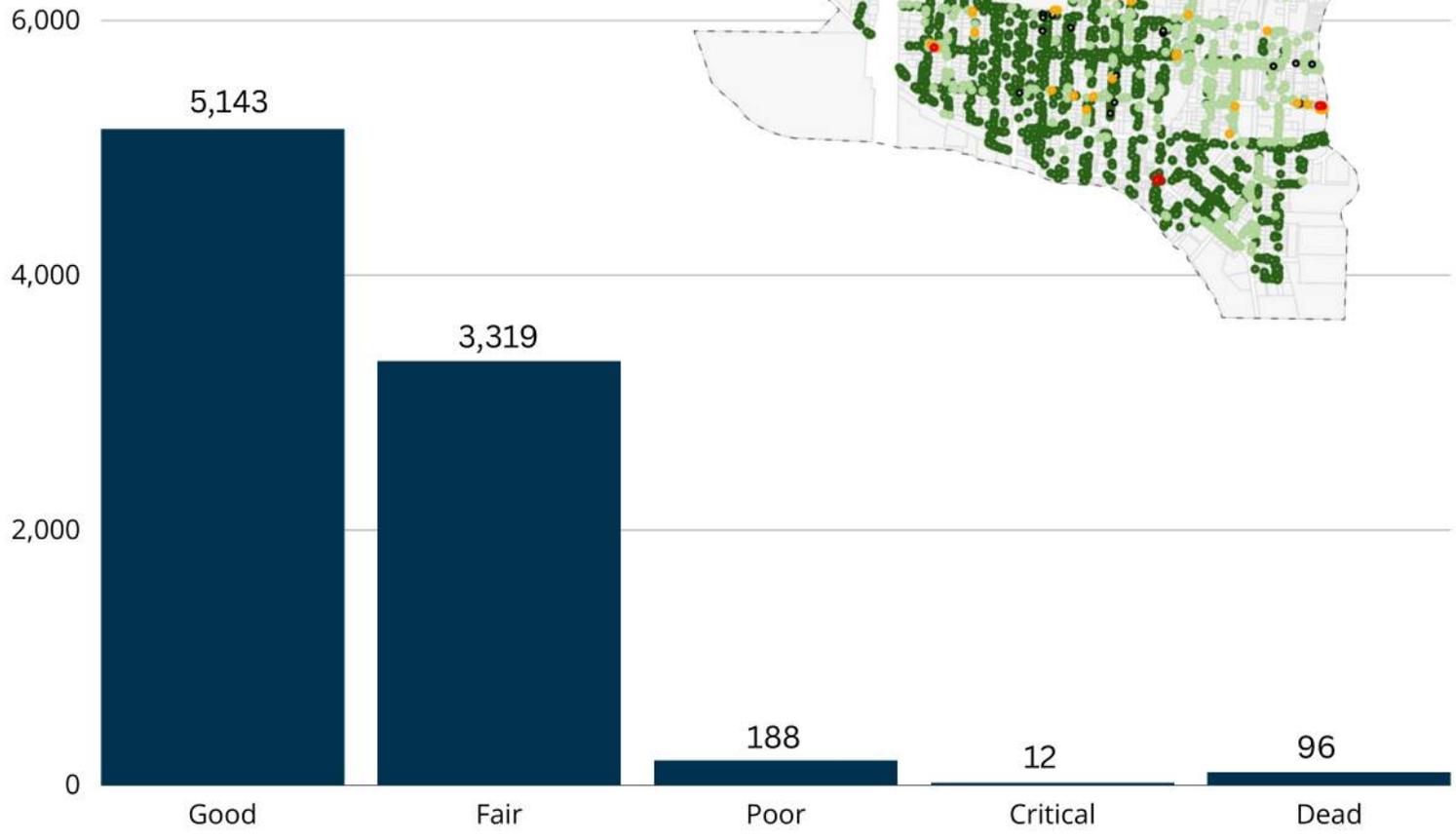
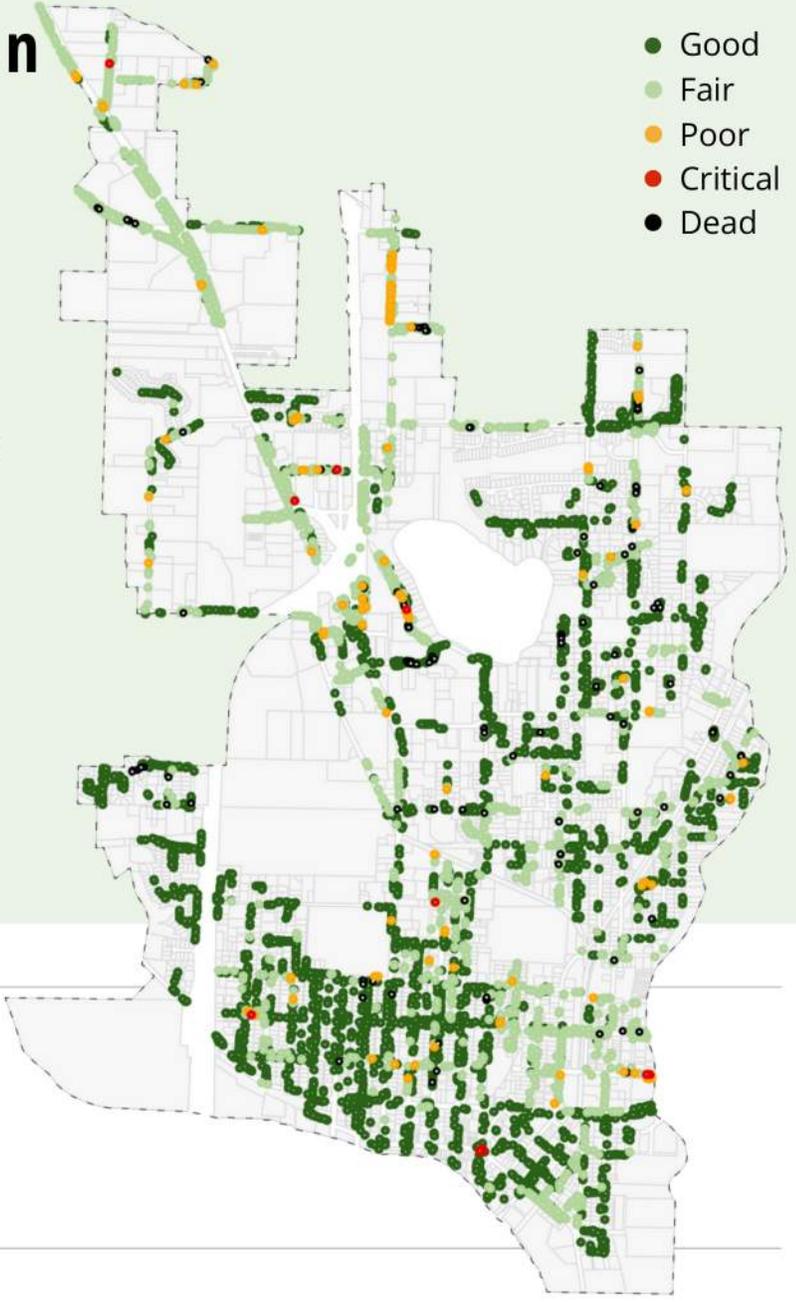
All benefits are per year



tree health condition

To ensure that the Snohomish urban forest continues to improve and thrive in the coming years, tree health must be considered in policy, planting prioritization, and maintenance schedules. Unhealthy trees need more attention than trees in good, healthy condition. Any dead trees should be removed and replaced to provide maximum benefits to the community. The overall goal of a management plan is to increase tree health, safety, and monetary value of each tree.

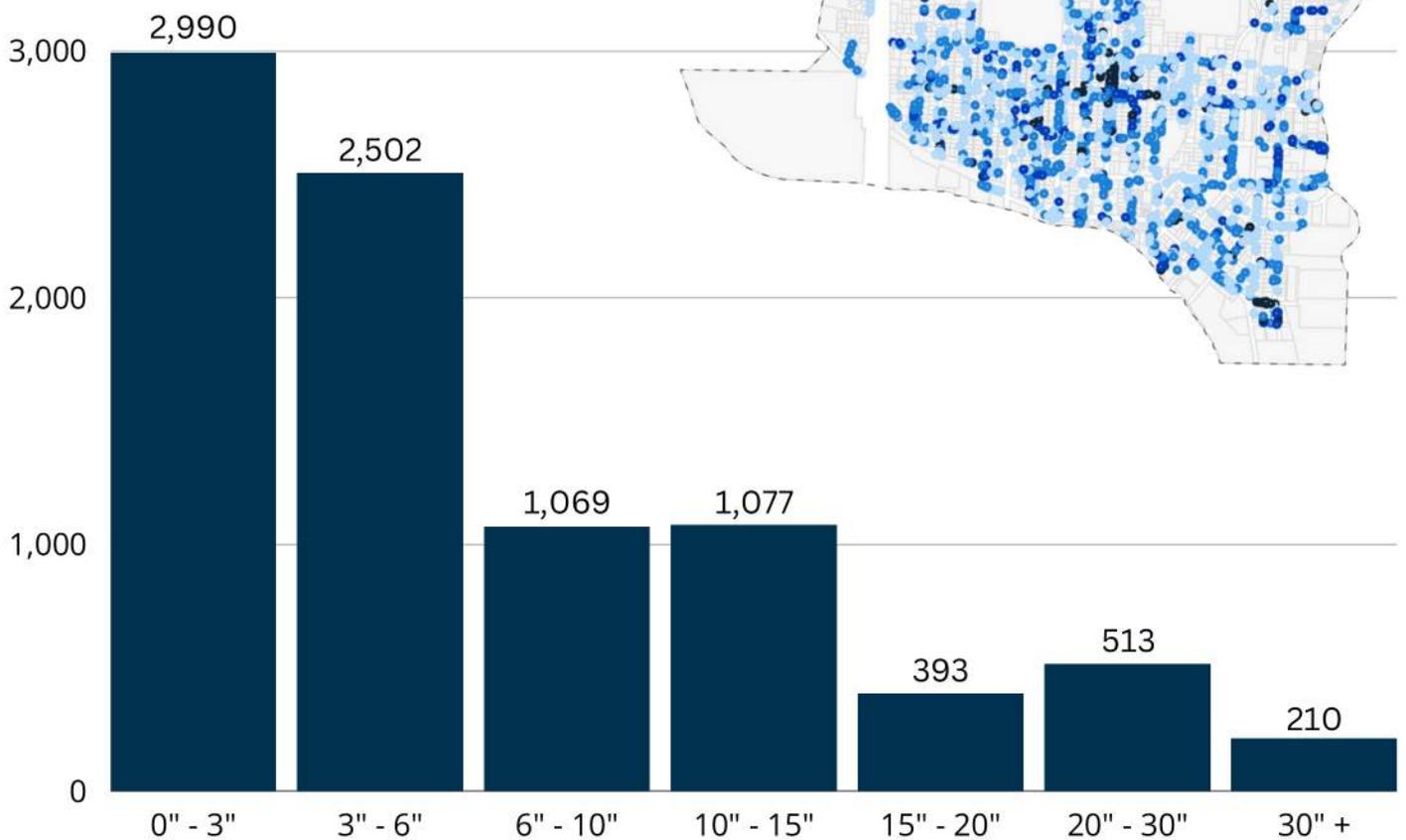
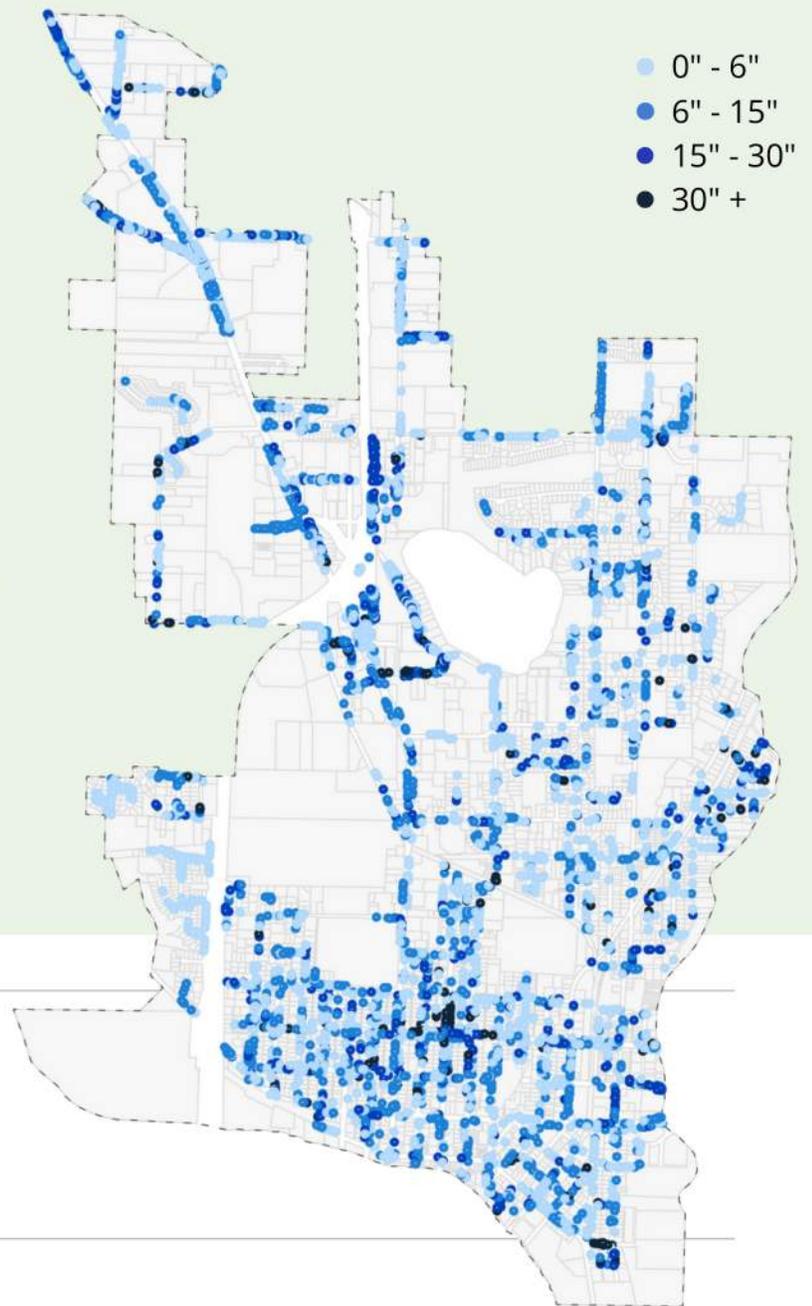
Most of the City's urban forest is in good or fair condition, according to the tree inventory. However there are several areas of concern that will be the focus of upcoming tree assessments.



diameter at breast height

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) was taken during the 2022 tree inventory. This is a standard of measurement for urban forests, where the diameter of the tree is measured at approximately 4 1/2 feet above the tree base. Measuring DBH can help calculate and estimate other important aspects of a tree, which include the carbon sequestering ability, age, and height of a tree.

The City of Snohomish values the diversity of its urban forest. Some of this diversity includes trees with different DBH, as this indicates that there are a variety of ages, heights, and canopy cover measurements across the city. This diversity is important to remain resilient as climate continues to change in the coming years.



URBAN FORESTRY PRIORITIES

1
priority 1

Increase, protect, and strengthen urban canopy coverage by aligning urban forest policy with other policies and long-range plans.

1. Maintain a Parks and Forestry Board to make recommendations on issues of urban forestry.
2. Include urban forestry policies in the Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code.
3. Include planting standards in the Complete Streets policy and the Engineering Design and Construction Standards.

2
priority 2

Equitably amplify the benefits provided by the City's urban canopy.

1. Use demographic data and canopy coverage to identify priority areas for new planting efforts.
2. Continue to monitor urban heat islands and canopy coverage data.

3
priority 3

Require the inclusion of appropriate trees in all new development.

1. Ensure the Land Use Development Code is kept updated with tree standards that are consistent with the urban forest policies.
2. Require site landscaping and street trees as a condition of new development.
3. Require appropriate replacement ratios for tree removal proposals.

4
priority 4

Establish a diverse urban forest with species that are suited for climate adaptability and long-term resilience.

1. Periodically review and update the recommended species list to ensure the right tree is being planted in the right place.
2. Consider climate adaptability and resilience in developing species lists.
3. Ensure biodiversity in the urban forest while also prioritizing native species.

5
priority 5

Ensure the City has the resources, capacity, and expertise to provide optimal levels of service for equitable access to the urban forest.

1. Identify the type of work, location, conduct, sequencing, frequency, and expected outcomes.
2. Ensure the urban forestry management is sufficiently and efficiently funded through a combination of the City budgeting process and by leveraging grant opportunities.

6
priority 6

Proactively manage tree health and tree-related risk throughout the urban forest and equip urban forestry leaders with resources to address risks and disasters.

1. Establish and implement a routine inspection schedule for the urban forest to monitor tree health.
2. Monitor risk elements such as disease and infrastructure damage.
3. Replace trees, when required, on a schedule to avoid large-scale tree removals.
4. Coordinate tree management with the Hazard Mitigation Plan.
5. Manage the urban forest and its understory in a manner that promotes public safety and maintains visibility where appropriate.

7
priority 7

Partner with residents and civic groups to promote the role of urban and community forestry in the City.

1. Work with resident groups to increase public awareness of urban forestry benefits.
2. Promote environmental education and stewardship within the community.
3. Establish a volunteer program to organize planting events and improve green spaces.
4. Support and incentivize tree retention, appropriate replacement, and stewardship.



SNOHOMISH URBAN FORESTRY STRATEGIES

This section addresses the different priorities and strategies that the City of Snohomish has identified in greater detail. These priorities fit into the criteria necessary to obtain Tree City USA recognition, with objectives to attain eligibility in the near future.

URBAN FOREST POLICY

This category addresses the current urban forest policies in the City of Snohomish, as well as policies for the future. As long-range planning evolves in the City, the Urban Forestry plan must align with all policies. This means that policies must be consistent and clear, with the overall goal of increasing, protecting, and strengthening urban canopy coverage.



1: Increase, protect, and strengthen urban canopy coverage by aligning urban forest policy with other policies and long-range plans.



1.1 Parks & Forestry Board

Snohomish’s Strategy:

Maintain a Parks and Forestry Board to make recommendations on issues of urban forestry.

As of 2023, Snohomish has established a Parks and Forestry Board.

1.2 Urban Forestry Policies

Snohomish’s Strategy:

Include urban forestry policies in the Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code.

The 2024 Periodic Update will include goals and policies related to urban forestry. The municipal code will be updated with urban forestry regulations in 2025.

1.3 Planting Standards

Snohomish’s Strategy:

Include planting standards in the Complete Streets policy and the Engineering Design and Construction Standards.

As of 2023, the Complete Streets policy is in progress and will include planting standards. The Engineering Standards will incorporate planting standards as updates are made.

2: Equitably amplify the benefits provided by the City's urban canopy.



2.1 Demographic Data

Snohomish's Strategy:

Use demographic data and canopy coverage to identify priority areas for new planting efforts.

This has been done, and will be maintained as a living document to add new planting areas and track changes to the urban canopy.

2.2 Monitoring

Snohomish's Strategy:

Continue to monitor urban heat islands and canopy coverage data.

Through continued geospatial analysis, urban heat islands will be re-assessed regularly to determine change over time and direct policy decisions about tree coverage.

“Until you dig a hole, you plant a tree, you water it and make it survive, you haven't done a thing. You are just talking.”

Wangari Maathai

3: Require the inclusion of appropriate trees in all new development.



3.1 Tree Code

Snohomish's Strategy:

Ensure the Land Use Development Code is kept updated with tree standards that are consistent with the urban forest policies.

The tree regulations will be updated in 2024-2025 to implement these policies.

3.2 New Development

Snohomish's Strategy:

Require site landscaping and street trees as a condition of new development.

The tree regulations will be updated in 2024-2025 to implement these policies. Development-related tree requirements will be included in the code update.

3.3 Tree Removal

Snohomish's Strategy:

Require appropriate replacement ratios for tree removal proposals.

The tree regulations will be updated in 2024-2025 to implement these policies. Tree replacement ratios will be revised for consistency with policies.



4: Establish a diverse urban forest with species that are suited for climate adaptability and long-term resilience.



4.1 Right Tree, Right Place

Snohomish's Strategy:

Periodically review and update the recommended species list to ensure the right tree is being planted in the right place.

A tree species list for 2023 - 2024 has been created. Suitable tree species will be evaluated on a regular basis to update the list.

4.2 Climate Resilience

Snohomish's Strategy:

Consider climate adaptability and resilience in developing species lists.

All species on the tree species list are selected based on their current climatic suitability for Snohomish. These species are also selected based on their ability to adapt to changing environments.

4.3 Biodiversity

Snohomish's Strategy:

Ensure biodiversity in the urban forest while also prioritizing native species.

Primarily, selected tree species are native to Western Washington and will perform well in the climate. Select non-native species may be planted if they perform well in similar climates to help biodiversity and resilience.



5: Ensure the City has the resources, capacity, and expertise to provide optimal levels of service for equitable access to the urban forest.



5.1 Planning for Success

Snohomish’s Strategy:

Identify the type of work, location, conduct, sequencing, frequency, and expected outcomes.

Snohomish will follow the established maintenance plan, and will consider localized conditions before starting a planting project.

5.2 Funding

Snohomish’s Strategy:

Ensure the urban forestry management is sufficiently and efficiently funded through a combination of the City budgeting process and by leveraging grant opportunities.

Snohomish will allocate \$2 per capita at minimum to urban forestry , following guidelines set by the Arbor Day Foundation. Grant funding will supplement additional spending per capita.

“ A nation that destroys its soils destroys itself. Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh strength to our people. ”

Franklin D. Roosevelt



6: Proactively manage tree health and tree-related risk throughout the urban forest and equip urban forestry leaders with resources to address risks and disasters.



6.1 Routine Inspections

Snohomish’s Strategy:

Establish and implement a routine inspection schedule for the urban forest to monitor tree health.

Snohomish will inspect trees once every four years on a rotational schedule to monitor tree health.

6.2 Monitor Risk

Snohomish’s Strategy:

Monitor risk elements such as disease and infrastructure damage.

During periodic inspections, staff members will note any trees that are damaging infrastructure or exhibiting signs of disease that could eliminate large populations of trees.

6.3 Plan Ahead

Snohomish’s Strategy:

Replace trees, when required, on a schedule to avoid large-scale tree removals.

Trees that have been identified as hazardous, diseased, or damaging infrastructure will be removed and replaced to keep age diverse across the city trees.

6: Proactively manage tree health and tree-related risk throughout the urban forest and equip urban forestry leaders with resources to address risks and disasters.



6.4 Coordinated Management

Snohomish's Strategy:

Coordinate tree management with the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Snohomish will work interdepartmentally to understand how trees will be affected during large hazards and how to best mitigate risk to population and infrastructure during those events.

6.5 Public Safety

Snohomish's Strategy:

Manage the urban forest and its understory in a manner that promotes public safety and maintains visibility where appropriate.

Proper pruning practices will be employed to maintain clear roads and walkways, as well as maintain clear visibility corridors for safe and efficient travel and daily functioning.

“

Of all the paths you take in life, make sure a few of them are dirt.

”

John Muir



7: Partner with residents and civic groups to promote the role of urban and community forestry in the City.



7.1 Public Awareness

Snohomish's Strategy:

Work with resident groups to increase public awareness of urban forestry benefits.

This is an ongoing effort that will continue into the future.

7.2 Environmental Stewardship

Snohomish's Strategy:

Promote environmental education and stewardship within the community.

The City will accomplish this by working with local partners and participating in community events.

7.3 Volunteer Program

Snohomish's Strategy:

Establish a volunteer program to organize planting events and improve greenscapes.

As of 2023, a Volunteer Program is in process.

7.4 Incentives

Snohomish's Strategy:

Support and incentivize tree retention, appropriate replacement, and stewardship.

An incentive program is in development for the community to nominate tree stewards.

MANAGEMENT OF THE URBAN FOREST

*You know me, I think there ought to be a big old tree
right there. And let's give him a friend. Everybody
needs a friend.*

Bob Ross



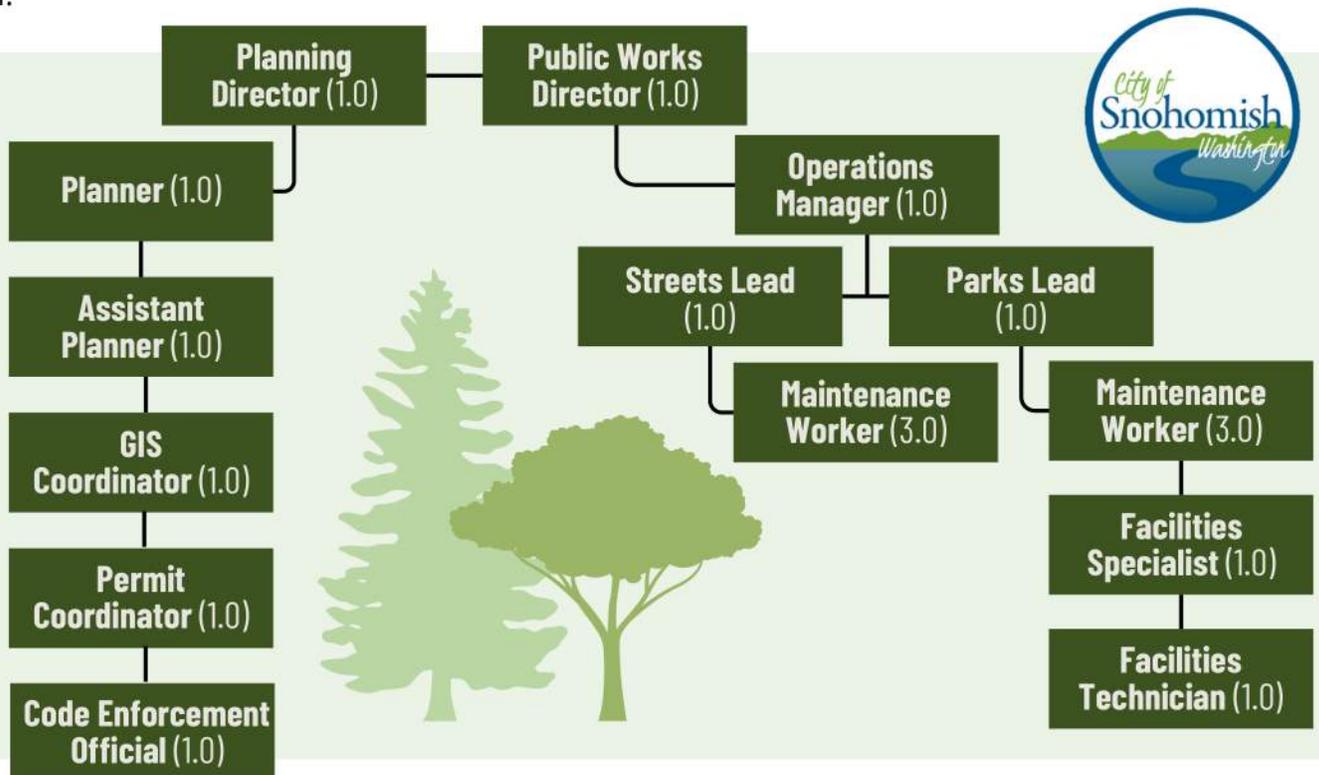
coordinated management

The City of Snohomish does not have a dedicated Urban Forestry department. The urban forest is managed through the coordinated efforts of the Planning & Development Services (PDS) Department and the Public Works Department, where the Parks Department is housed. PDS is the lead and works with Public Works to provide planning, education, and outreach services. The Parks Department is responsible for management and operations. This multi-functional, coordinated approach ensures the City's tree management is cohesive and logical.

Additionally, a five-member Parks & Forestry Board advises the City and assists with outreach efforts, staffed by PDS.

This management structure illustrates the importance of clear and constant communication for the protection and expansion of the urban forest. While the management of the urban forest involves a number of City departments, Snohomish's program includes regular meetings with representatives from each contributing department. This simplicity has benefited city residents through efficiency across City departments and the existence of a single point of contact for all inquiries and issues pertaining to urban forestry.

However, maintenance and care of most of the city's trees is the responsibility of private property owners; this reality illustrates a major limitation to the City's overall efficacy in protecting and expanding urban tree resources. Unless and until an alternative arrangement for tree management is developed, public outreach and education will remain the most powerful tools available to City of Snohomish.



tree protection measures

A number of ordinances have been adopted to protect and preserve the city's urban canopy.

- **SMC 14.240.030** protects significant trees from removal.
- **SMC 14.220.110** provides for retention of existing natural features in a Planned Residential Development.
- **SMC 14.237.060** requires preservation of existing natural features as part of grading activities.
- **SMC 14.250.330** prohibits tree removal within Shoreline Jurisdiction critical areas.
- **SMC 14.255.050** requires retention of trees within a critical area or its buffer.

A number of improvements can be made to further improve the efficacy of ordinances affecting the health and well-being of the urban forest.

For example, a Tree Ordinance should be assessed that assigns a hierarchical sequence of site analysis with preference to tree retention before considering removal with mitigation or payment in lieu for site development proposals, without suggesting that tree preservation is mandatory.

Additionally, the current tree standards do not require post-development inspections to ensure that trees planted as mitigation have successfully established, apart from a maintenance surety for a term of two growing seasons that applies to certain types of development.

Amendments to the Tree Ordinance featuring improvements to retention standards, more robust inspection tools, and permitting standards for tree removals will elevate the standard of street tree care and ultimately foster a healthier urban forest.



planting prioritization

Streets and other impervious surfaces need tree canopy to offset the impacts of increased surface temperatures that result from dense concentrations of pavement, buildings, and other surfaces that retain heat. Street trees bring down the ambient air temperature through transpiration, provide shade, and reduce energy bills for adjacent properties.

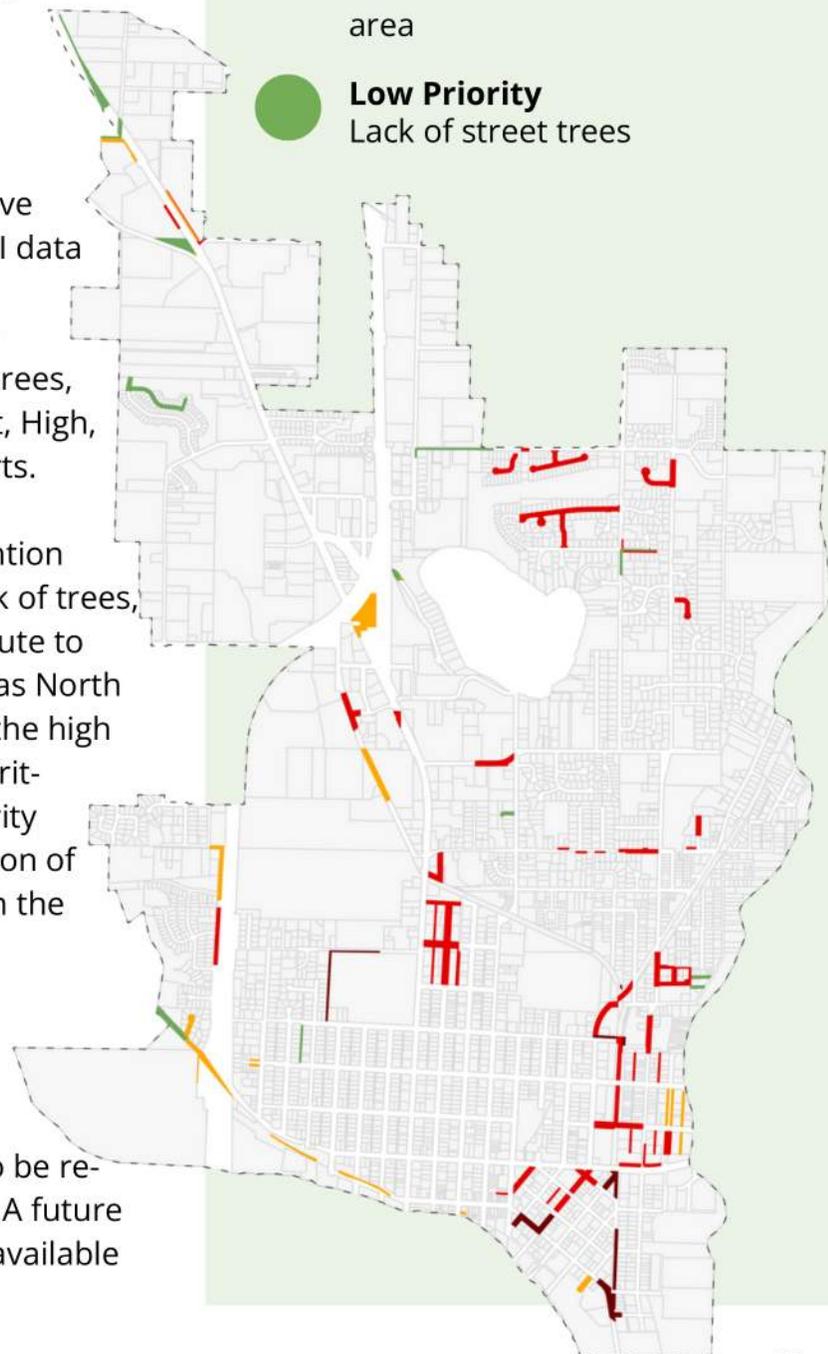
An analysis of the City's current tree coverage, Urban Heat Islands (UHIs), and demographic information was performed to determine where planting efforts should be focused to increase canopy coverage equitably and effectively.

Sections of right-of-way that currently do not have street trees were mapped and overlaid onto UHI data and Census demographics. The right-of-way sections were then manually checked by staff to verify the land coverage type and lack of street trees, then categorized into the classifications, Highest, High, Medium, and Low priority for new planting efforts.

As of 2023, right-of-way sections that need attention first are by Snohomish High School, where a lack of trees, large parking lot, and a turf athletic field contribute to high air temperatures. The Pilchuck District, areas North of Blackmans Lake, and neighborhoods east of the high school are also ranked high on the planting prioritization list. Bickford Avenue has the lowest priority for street tree plantings based on the combination of factors, but there is an absence of street trees in the area that should be addressed in the future.

The prioritization list will remain as a living document that is updated as the City receives more projects and data are monitored. Land surface temperature and urban heat islands should also be re-evaluated as needed to maintain accurate data. A future projects list will also be maintained by the City, available for review at City Hall.

-  **Highest Priority**
Prevalence of UHIs, severe lack of street trees in the area, vulnerable populations
-  **High Priority**
Surface temperatures higher than air temperatures, lack of street trees in the area
-  **Medium Priority**
Lack of street trees in the area
-  **Low Priority**
Lack of street trees



tree planting & maintenance

It is critical that the community maintains and continues adding to its urban forest so that the full benefits can be felt now and in the future. The City has a goal to better manage its trees through regular assessment and maintenance.

New trees are a condition of development. As Snohomish continues to grow and develop, trees will be planted along streets and within landscape areas. In all cases, planting plans must consider localized factors such as climate, soil types, planter dimensions, and utility and infrastructure limitations when selecting appropriate species to ensure the right tree is being installed in the right place (Appendix A & B). Appropriate species are subject to change.

Annual tree assessments will be conducted by City crews on a rotating cycle. The City will be geographically split into four quadrants based on neighborhoods and species type. Each year crews will perform a basic assessment of the trees within the designated quadrant based on an established checklist.

Trees that are identified for further evaluation during this assessment process will be scheduled for a follow-up inspection by an ISA certified, professional arborist. This annual assessment schedule ensures each street tree will be individually evaluated at least every four years. Data from the assessment will inform the tree replacement schedule, which will prioritize rotating replacements to avoid wholesale tree removals and urban canopy loss.

tree species

Tree Species Selection Lists are meant to be edited as factors change, like water needs and pruning, availability of purchasing, tree type, aesthetics, ability to grow under wires, growth rate, and more.

Emphasis is placed on trees native to Western Washington, as they will likely require less upkeep due to their suitability for the natural climate in Snohomish. Non-native species were selected based on the environmental conditions they require and their compatibility with current and projected climate changes in Snohomish. Trees were identified by analyzing street tree selections from other established urban forestry programs in the local area and best available science.



tree removal & mitigation

The City will encourage tree retention, particularly for significant trees, which are defined as trees measuring eight inches or more DBH. Alders and cottonwoods are exceptions to this definition under the SMC.

In developing a Tree Ordinance, permit requirements should be considered for the following tree removal proposals:

- Removing street trees of any size
- Removing significant trees
- Removing more than one non-significant tree in a 12-month period

When significant trees are proposed for removal, a replacement ratio of three new trees planted for each tree removed should be required (3-to-1 replacement ratio). While newly planted trees will not match what the significant tree provided in carbon removal and oxygen production, the replacement ratio will support achieving that end goal.



If an applicant can demonstrate that a three-to-one replacement ratio is not feasible due to circumstances beyond their control, such as the location of a utility main, driveway, or similar conflict, then a Tree Mitigation Fund should be established so the applicant may opt to pay into the fund in lieu of replanting for each required tree that is not planted. Payment to the Tree Mitigation Fund in lieu of replanting should be approved by the PDS Department, with the reason for not planting the required replacement trees documented. Such requests should be made on a form furnished by the department.

Street trees, including significant street trees, should be replaced at a one-to-one ratio, unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant that replacement is not feasible. Each street tree that is removed without being replaced should similarly require payment to the Tree Mitigation Fund.

The Tree Mitigation Fund should be used to fund the urban forestry program, including new plantings, professional arborist services, and planning.

critical areas

Trees located in critical areas are given special consideration due to their importance to the ecosystem and structure of the critical area, including hydrology, wildlife habitat, and/or slope stabilization. For this reason, trees within critical areas, their buffers, or a Native Growth Protection Area tract or easement (NGPAs) shall not be removed unless it can be documented by a professional arborist that the tree is dead or in a severe state of decay and poses an imminent threat to life or property. Only in such cases may a permit be issued to remove the tree.

When a tree located in a critical area or its buffer is approved for removal, the tree must be replaced to maintain appropriate biodiversity. In developing a Tree Ordinance, replacement of such trees should be required at a ratio of four trees planted for each tree removed (four-to-one ratio). Newly planted trees will not match the ecosystem services provided by the significant tree; this replacement ratio will support achieving that end goal within critical areas. The replacement species must be the same as the one that was removed, or another native species that will perform similar functions, as recommended by a professional arborist, wetland biologist, geotechnical engineer, or similar professional.

Debris from a removed or fallen tree may be removed, however unless it can be demonstrated that to do so is infeasible, the snags should be left in place to provide wildlife habitat. A tree snag is the standing dead trunk, including branches and leads, which are important to forest wildlife.

New development applications that include proposals to disturb or affect critical areas are required to obtain an approved mitigation plan before any work or disturbance can be performed within a critical area.

Once adopted into the municipal code, these standards should not be construed as a prohibition on human interaction with critical areas, buffers, or NGPAs. The community is encouraged to visit and enjoy these natural areas to appreciate their benefits. Similarly, critical area buffers and NGPAs may be maintained to a degree, through hand grubbing and the use of hand tools only. At no time is the use of heavy or motorized equipment, pesticides, or chemical treatment allowed in a critical area or its buffer.



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The way you would draw a tree is different from the way anyone else would draw a tree — and that's the way it's supposed to be!

Fred Rogers



community involvement

Community outreach is a vital element of this plan. The importance of public input was emphasized in the Urban Forestry Plan development, and a robust outreach plan was implemented for a broad and innovative strategy. The Urban Forestry plan development coincided with the 2024 Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update, thus outreach benefited from a holistic and integrated approach.

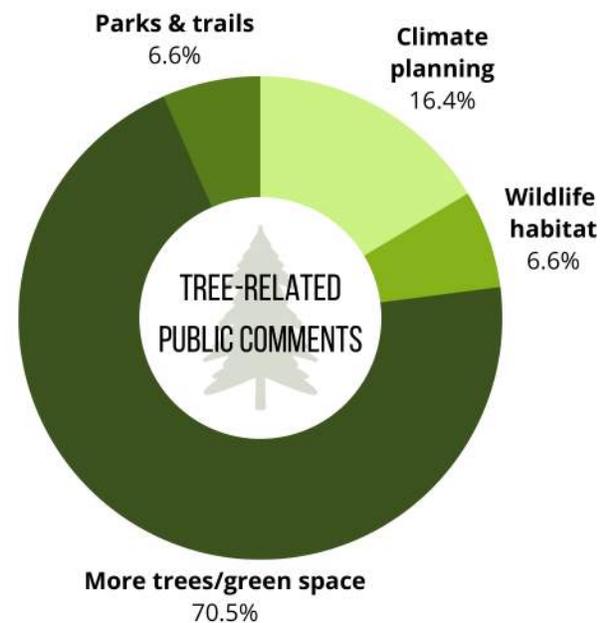
The primary strategy was to meet the public where they were; staff attended weekly Farmer’s Markets, meetings of civic groups, elementary schools, the Senior Center, the Food Bank, and had a table at other community events to talk about future growth and the state of the urban forest. In July of 2023, the City held a large-scale event called the *Our Future Snohomish* Carnival and Open House.

The event featured multiple activity stations for children and families to learn about future planning, growth, City operations, and to provide comment on what they wanted to see for their future Snohomish. Urban Forestry was a focus at this event, through the “What do Trees do?” station, the “Design-a-Park” station, and the “Future Snohomish Tree” station. Handouts and brochures were provided to inform the public about tree benefits, the Tree City USA program, urban heat islands, and even fun activities that involve the urban forest.

In the spring, staff visited the elementary schools with a three-session mini-lesson in future planning and cartography, asking the students to prepare a map of what they want to see in Snohomish as they grow up. Hundreds of maps were submitted; trees emerged as a major theme, as the kids focused on their beauty, ecological services, and shade.

In June, the street tree inventory was complete and was shared with the community as an interactive map on the City website. Residents could search for their address, click and zoom around the city, and learn more about the trees in their area.

Throughout the engagement plan, the Snohomish community overwhelmingly supported urban forestry efforts.



heritage tree program

Some trees have lived within Snohomish city limits for centuries and have become exceptional in size, beauty, and importance. Recognizing these trees as such can protect and celebrate them as our city grows and changes. As of 2023, there are 33 recognized Heritage Trees, mostly located within the Historic District (Appendix D).

Nominating a tree to be a part of the Heritage Tree Program is one way to promote community across Snohomish and to celebrate our heritage. As this program is envisioned, Heritage trees can be on public or private property, but must fall within at least one of these categories:

Historic Importance: A tree that is associated with a historical area, event, or person.

Individual Importance: A tree that is a rare species or form, or of exceptional age.

Cultural Importance: A tree that is associated with special events, collections, or areas within Snohomish that are not necessarily historical, This includes Culturally Modified Trees.

After owner approval and evaluation by a certified arborist and the Snohomish Parks and Forestry Board, a tree will officially be inducted into the Heritage Tree Program and will receive its own plaque. Legal protection for Heritage Trees will be voluntary and optional. Most trees on the Heritage Tree list will be unprotected by ordinance or conservation easement. We believe the formal recognition and educational value of the designation will encourage tree preservation. Some tree owners may choose to put a Conservation Easement on their Heritage Tree for legal protection, however, no one will ever forced to keep a high risk tree.



Arbor Day celebration

The Arbor Day Foundation requires annual celebration of Arbor Day as a condition of Tree City USA recognition. Arbor Day is observed the last Friday in April, which does not coincide with recommended planting periods in the local climate. Locally, the best time to plant a tree is in the late fall, before the ground freezes. This way the new tree can take advantage of the rainy season, conserving water and costs from irrigation and maintenance needs.

The City of Snohomish is committed to celebrating Arbor Day each year, as part of the Urban Forestry Program. Recognition will include a celebration event and a proclamation.



Celebration activities will rotate annually, based on community needs and preferences. Some of these events are below. Events could differ from the ones listed below, and new ideas will always be developed. Due to the misalignment between local climatic needs and the national Arbor Day observance calendar, it is likely these events will be scheduled in the fall rather than the spring.

Planting Event: The City will organize a volunteer event to install plantings in a park or other public property, or within the public right-of-way.

Plant Distribution Event: The City will partner with local nurseries to distribute trees for free or at a discounted rate. The event will include information about proper tree care and planting recommendations.

Consulting Arborists: The City will partner with professional arborists to answer common questions about tree care and maintenance, how to assess tree health, and where to direct tree-related questions.

Tree Education: The City will provide informational materials to the public and implement a social media campaign about tree care, tree health, tree benefits, as well as facts about the City's urban forest.

Tree Tour: The City will partner with local civic groups in the annual tree tour, assisting with promotional materials and information.

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Appendix A - Tree Specifications

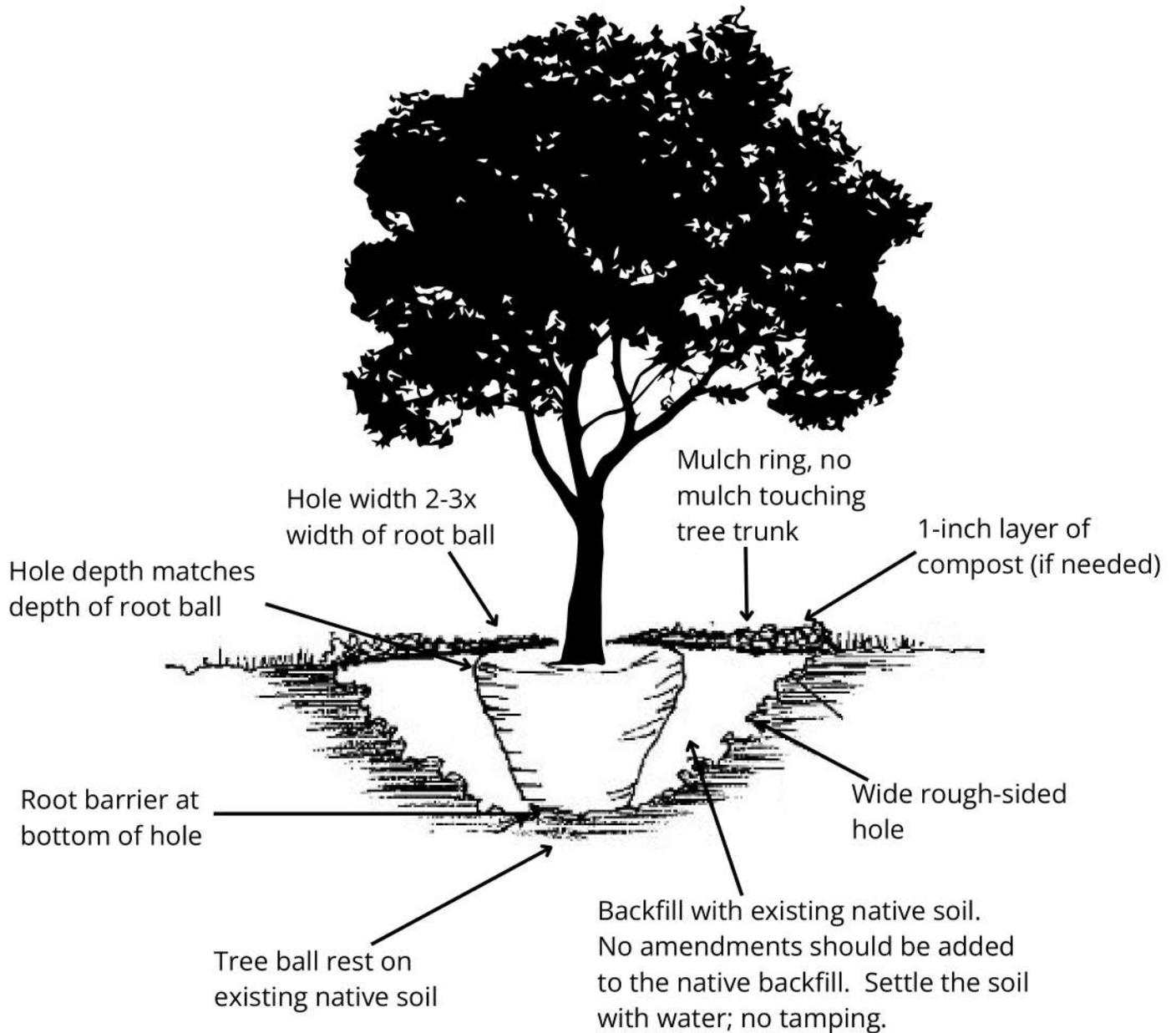
planting specifications

- 1. Consider season.** The best time to plant a tree in Western Washington is during Fall. Trees benefit the most from fall and winter rains when they are planted between October to December. This helps a tree establish before the hot, dry summer.
- 2. Call ahead.** Before beginning the tree-planting process, locate ALL underground and overhead utilities in the location. Contact Utilities Underground Location Center (**811**) to get information and have all local utilities contacted for you free of charge **at least two days before digging.**
- 3. Prepare your site.** The planting hole must be two to three times the width and the same height as the ball or container. It is best to loosen the sides of the hole gently with a shovel or similar tool. DO NOT loosen soil at the bottom of the hole.

A root barrier should be placed at the bottom of the hole (minimum of 6') adjacent to the road / sidewalk. Trees should be planted in the center of the barrier.

- 4. Prepare your tree.** Gently remove your tree from the container by rolling the container side to side on the ground. Tip it downwards to remove the tree, taking care not to put pressure on the tree trunk. Burlap trees should have as much burlap removed as possible without damaging the tree.
- 5. Examine your tree's condition.** Any roots growing in a circular pattern should be straightened downwards so they grow into the soil instead of inwards on itself. If this is not possible, use a sharp, clean tool to cut the root on the sides of the root ball. Lightly loosen the root ball to stimulate root growth into the soil.
- 6. Remove extra items.** If your tree comes with tags, stakes, or other support items, remove them prior to planting in the hole.
- 7. Plant!** Place the tree into the hole gently. Cover the root ball with the soil you dug out of the hole. Make sure the soil does not rise too high onto the trunk of the tree. Avoid using fertilizers and compost in the hole - use a thin layer of compost on top if needed.
- 8. Water your tree.** Water the tree once you are done planting it in the hole and have packed soil on top.
- 9. Mulch your tree.** Spread 2 - 3" of bark mulch or arborist wood chips around the base of your tree. A ring of mulch can be created to protect the tree. Make sure the mulch is about 6" away (a hands width) to avoid causing the tree to rot.
- 10. Stake sparingly.** Stakes should not be used on a tree unless absolutely necessary, as they can put strain on the tree and cause a weaker root system. Use broad, flexible tree ties or strips of fabric to secure a broad stake to the tree. This stake should be secured on the lowest point on the trunk where the tree can be held upright. Remove stakes after the first year.

typical planting detail



The typical planting detail above is recommended for tree plantings. As part of the Urban Forestry Program, Standard Detail 333 within the Engineering Design and Construction Standards will be updated to reflect this planting detail.

tree placement guidelines

Tree Placement Minimum Setback	Small Trees (0 - 30ft)	Medium Trees (30 - 50ft)	Large Trees (50ft +)
Edge of Tree to:			
Stop and Yield Signs	25 ft	25 ft	25 ft
Utility poles, hydrants, existing trees	15 ft	15 ft	15 ft
Sewer Lines*	10 ft	10 ft	20 ft
Underground Utility Lines (not including sewer)	3 ft	5 ft	7 ft
Driveways	5 ft	10 ft	15 ft
Behind sidewalk (in lawn)	5 ft	7 ft	10 ft
Behind curb with no sidewalk	11 ft	13 ft	16 ft
Face of Curb / Behind Guardrails	3 ft	3 ft	3 ft
Street Intersections	30 ft	30 ft	30 ft

Arbor Day Basic Spacing Guide - "Right Tree Right Place"

Tree Size	Spacing Plant Massings	Min. Spacing from Wall of 1-story Building	Min. Spacing from Corner of 1-story Building
Small	6' - 15'	8' - 10'	6' - 8'
Medium	30' - 40'	15'	12'
Large	40' - 50'	20'	15'

*Willow trees planted anywhere in the city must be placed at least 100 feet away from a public sewer main.

Appendix B - Tree Lists

2024 Street Tree Species					
Species Name	Common Name	Mature Height x Spread	Environmental Needs	Min. Planting Width	Low-Growing
<i>NATIVE TREES</i>					
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine Maple	15' - 20' / 20'	Full sun to deep shade. Prefer half day of sun. Grows well in all soils / moistures. Drought tolerant at establishment.	8'	Yes
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara Buckthorn	30' / 20'	Prefer moist, well-drained soil. Sun exposure changes fall color.	5'	Yes
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen Huckleberry	~4' in sun, 10' shade / 6'	Good with some sun and shade, prefers more shade than sun. Needs moist, acidic soil (4.3 to 5.2 pH)	3'	Yes
<i>Malus fusca</i>	Pacific Crabapple	30' / 20'	Sun or partial shade fine, not too fussy with soil and described as "wetlander" plant by OSU	4'	Yes
<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	Western Mountain Ash	15' / Thicket spread	Sun to light shade. Dry to moist, well-drained sandy loam or similar soils.	4'	Yes
<i>Crataegus douglassii</i>	Western (Douglas) Hawthorn	20' / 15'	Resist erosion / roots hold soil well. Good in moist, open areas, by forests, by streams. Tolerable of drier sites.	6'	Yes
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	(Common) Chokecherry	30' / Thicket spread	Intolerant of full shade. Full sun to partial shade. Good in multiple soils, dry to moist.	4'	Yes

Appendix B - Tree Lists

2024 Street Tree Species					
Species Name	Common Name	Mature Height x Spread	Environmental Needs	Min. Planting Width	Low-Growing
<i>NATIVE TREES</i>					
<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Rocky Mountain Maple	25' / 15'	Adaptable. Sun to part shade. Tolerable of drought and poor soil.	4'	Yes
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Port Orford cedar	60' / 20'	Prefers moist soils, but tolerable of different types.	6'	No
<i>Cornus kousa x nuttallii</i>	Starlight Dogwood	30' / 20'	Likes part shade. Likes acidic, well-drained soils with good organic content.	4'	Yes
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Rocky Mountain Juniper 'Skyrocket'	15' / 6'	Likes loam, sandy, etc. soils – well drained with some moisture. Likes sun.	4'	Yes
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Northern Catalpa	50' / 30'	Likes open sun, but tolerable of part shade. Prefer moist, deep, well-drain soils. Adaptable to drier or wet soils.	8'	No
<i>Betula nigra 'BNMTF'</i>	Dura Heat River Birch	40' / 30'	Super resistant to heat, drought, disease. Good with sun to partial shade. Adaptable to soils.	6'	No

2024 Street Tree Species

Species Name	Common Name	Mature Height x Spread	Environmental Needs	Min. Planting Width	Low-Growing
<i>NON-NATIVE TREES</i>					
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	25' x 30'	Full sun to part shade, fine with clay or sandy but can't tolerate too wet of soil. Not as tolerable to heat and drought	5'	Yes
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	Yellowwood	30' - 40'	Best in moist, well-drained soils; not drought-tolerant, Medium to coarse-textured soils; full sun	8'	No
<i>Acer griseum</i>	Paperbark Maple	30' / 20'	Soil type is adaptable – needs moist, well-drained. Full sun to part shade.	6'	Yes
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	30' / 20'	rich, loamy, moist soils along streams and near swamps	5'	Yes
<i>Styrax japonicus</i>	Japanese Snowbell	15' - 25' tall and wide	Prefers well-drained acidic soils but can tolerate sand or clay. Best grown in sun to part shade	5'	Yes
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Goldenrain Tree	30' / 30'	Full sun. prefers moist, well-drained, and acidic to alkaline soils but is adaptable. It is tolerant to drought and urban air pollution.	5'	Yes
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Parrotia / Ironwood	25' / 25'	prefers full sun, and moist, well-drained, loamy, acidic soils. It will tolerate light shade and is adaptable to many soil types such as clay and sand. It is drought-tolerant and urban pollution tolerant.	5'	Yes

2024 Street Tree Species

Species Name	Common Name	Mature Height x Spread	Environmental Needs	Min. Planting Width	Low-Growing
NON-NATIVE TREES					
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Autumn Gold'	Autumn Gold Ginkgo	50' / 30'	Full sun. Likes moist, well-drained soils but tolerant of a wide range.	6'	No
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	Shingle Oak	50' - 60' / 50'	It tolerates a wide range of soil types and prefers well-draining soil.	8'	No
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	50' - 60' / 40' - 50'	Likes full sun, but isn't super tolerable of extreme heat. Likes dry, well-drained soils with some acidity.	8'	No
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak	60' / 45'	Well drained, silty clay to loam soils	8'	No
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak	60' - 70' / 30' - 40'	Full sun. Rich, moist, well-drained soils (prefers loam).	8'	No
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Skycole'	Skyline Honey Locust	50' / 30'	Well-drained, deep soils. Tolerable of soil types.	8'	No
<i>Betula nigra</i> 'cully'	Heritage River Birch	50' / 30'	Full sun to part shade. Heat tolerant, adaptable. Best in moist soils.	6'	No
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> 'McKBranded'	Decaf Kentucky Coffee Tree	50' / 40'	Full sun. Very adaptable urban tree that is tolerant of heat, drought, and a wide variety of soils once established.	8'	No
<i>Sorbus americana</i> 'Dwarfscrown'	Red Cascade Mountain Ash	18' / 8'	Sun to shade. Shrubby. Likes moist, rich soils	4'	Yes

2024 Street Tree Species					
Species Name	Common Name	Mature Height x Spread	Environmental Needs	Min. Planting Width	Low-Growing
<i>NON-NATIVE TREES</i>					
<i>Malus pumila Mill.</i>	Paradise Apple	6' - 15' / 20' - 30'	Grows well in sun to part shade. Good in wet, clay soils if needed – adaptable.	4'	Yes
<i>Quercus frainetto 'Schmidt'</i>	Forest Green Italian Oak	50' / 30'	Full sun. Prefers moist but well drained soil. Drought tolerant once established.	8'	No
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Snowcloud Serviceberry	25' / 15'	Full to part sun, Acidic/Low pH, Loam, Well Drained soil	4'	Yes
<i>Zelkova serrata 'Greenvase'</i>	Green Vase Zelkova	45' / 40'	Full sun to light/open shade. Best in moist to well-drained soil, but it will tolerate sandy sites and clay if the drainage is adequate	6'	No

2024 Yard / Open Space Tree Species*

Species Name	Common Name	Environmental Needs	Mature Height x Spread
NATIVE TREES			
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon Ash	grows on deep, poorly drained clays or silty clay loams that are rich in humus. It will also grow on sandy, rocky, and gravelly soils in riparian areas or areas with seasonal flooding	60' / 35'
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Garry Oak / Oregon White Oak	While common on droughty soils, Oregon white oak is also competitive on soils that are poorly drained during the wet season and droughty during the summer. This commonly occurs on heavy clays, coarse-textured flood plains, and river terraces in the interior valleys.	75' / 75'
<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain Hemlock	Sun, if soil not too dry. Best growth occurs in areas of moist air and cool summer temperatures. Some landscapers suggest when planting in lowland gardens in the Pacific Northwest to plant the tree high and backfill with gravel and organic matter mixed with clay.	35' / 15'
<i>Callitropsis nootkatensis 'Jubilee'</i>	Jubilee Alaska Yellow Cedar	Part sun to shade. Prefers moist but well drained soils.	60' / 15'
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Full sun to partial shade. Clay to sand, good drainage.	60' / 40'
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir	Pretty adaptable – just can't take too shallow of soils.	80' / 20'
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific Yew	grows best on deep, moist or rich, rocky or gravelly soils	15' - 50' / 6'
<i>Pinus contorta 'Contorta'</i>	Shore Pine	highly adaptable to many soil conditions, wet or dry.	45' / 30'
<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	they prefer moist, acid, well-drained soils but have been grown in heavy clays / is adaptable	90' / 30'
<i>Salix lucida</i>	Pacific Willow	It likes heavy soils like clay, enjoys a flood	~50' / 30'

*May also include any species from the Street Tree list.

2024 Yard / Open Space Tree Species*			
Species Name	Common Name	Environmental Needs	Mature Height x Spread
NATIVE TREES			
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand Fir	Full sun to light shade. Prefers moist but well drained soil. Adapts well to a variety of soil conditions.	80' - 90' / 20'
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	Although it may tolerate drought or poor soil conditions, its growth will be poor at those extremes. It grows best on deep, well-drained soils with abundant moisture. Doesn't like to be drowned.	50' - 80' / 50' - 80'
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler Willow	Succeeds in most soils, including wet, ill-drained or intermittently flooded soils, but prefers a damp, heavy soil in a sunny position	30' / 10'
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow	This species prefers damp, heavy soil but will succeed in most soils. It grows best in sunny locations but will tolerate some shade.	25' / 25'
<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western Hemlock	This species is very shade tolerant and thrives in full sun and regenerates well under a closed canopy. Western hemlock occurs on a variety of soil types.	100' + / 30' +
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific Madrone	A common soil characteristic is good internal drainage and low moisture retention in summer.	20' - 60' / 30'
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coastal Redwood	Prefer well drained, moist soils - adaptable	100' / 25'
<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King'	Crimson King Norway Maple	Full sun. Moist, well-drained soils. Tolerable of heat and shade, adaptable.	30' - 40' / 20' - 30'

*May also include any species from the Street Tree list.

2024 Yard / Open Space Tree Species*

Species Name	Common Name	Environmental Needs	Mature Height x Spread
NON-NATIVE TREES			
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	prefers moist, deep, well-drained soils that are slightly acidic. It is tolerant of wet soils but intolerant of early freezes.	100' / 30'
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	grows primarily on level or nearly level, poorly drained alluvial floodplain and river bottom soils with high clay content (order Entisols). Pin oak is usually found on sites that flood intermittently during the dormant season but do not ordinarily flood during the growing season	70' - 90' / 25' - 40'
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress	generally restricted to very wet soils consisting of muck, clay or fine sand where moisture is abundant and fairly permanent.	60' / 30'
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar	well-drained, slightly acidic sandy loams. Needs moisture, likes full sun but adaptable to partial shade.	55' / 12'
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>	Tanoak	grows best on deep, well-drained, sandy, or gravelly loams. Doesn't like heavy clay soils with a lot of moisture.	65' - 80'

*May also include any species from the Street Tree list.

Prohibited and Not Recommended Tree List		
Species Name	Common Name	Justification
PROHIBITED TREE SPECIES		
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English Holly	Invasive, aggressive species
<i>Sorbus aucuparia L.</i>	European Mountain Ash	Invasive, aggressive species
<i>Allanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	Invasive species
PROHIBITED STREET TREES*		
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	Poor branch structure for ROW / street tree
<i>Populus Sp.</i>	Poplar / Cottonwood Species	Aggressive roots, prone to insect/disease, messy
<i>Salix Sp.</i>	Willow Species	Aggressive roots for street trees
NOT RECOMMENDED TREES		
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Ornamental Pear	Lack of diversity, disease
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American Sweetgum	Aggressive root system, messy
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry / English Laurel	Invasive species

*Prohibited as street trees but can be planted in lawns, parks, and open spaces.

Appendix C - Public Comments

1. “I would love to see 1st Ave converted into a pedestrian-only zone. In conjunction with this, dedicated parking areas, possibly across the river on currently empty lots, should be added to clear out congestion in the surrounding streets. Adding a center median to Avenue D with shade trees and widening the sidewalks to include a bike path would connect the historic downtown to the more commercial area, reduce traffic, and improve the safety of pedestrians.” - *Snohomish Resident, 7/10/23*
2. “Increase sidewalks in neighborhoods where there are none, add more trees between existing sidewalks and the road on major streets (3rd, 4th, 5th) to provide both shade and a buffer from traffic.” - *Snohomish Resident, 7/10/23*
3. “More tree plantings along open areas and parks, like Centennial Trail and the Aquatic Center.” - *Snohomish Resident, 7/14/2023*
4. “Provide opportunities for public tree plantings to involve people and students!” - *Snohomish Resident, 7/14/23*
5. “Develop a list of recommended trees for specific areas and/or purposes, ie: street trees, small shade, seasonal color, native for birds/wildlife.” - *Snohomish Resident, 7/22/23*
6. “More shade downtown.” - *Snohomish Resident, 7/22/23*
7. “More greenery, including trees along the downtown.” - *Snohomish Resident, 7/28/23*
8. “More parks, more trees especially in heat islands.” - *Snohomish Resident, 8/6/23*
9. “Develop and enforce a strong urban tree policy.” - *Snohomish Resident, 8/7/23*
10. “It is wonderful to see Snohomish join the ranks of neighboring communities in developing our own urban forestry plan. Not only have we many historic trees to protect, we also have neighborhoods that need more trees. There are heat islands to address, wetlands to preserve and a downtown once graced by trees that needs new plantings. It is an opportunity to engage the many tree lovers in town, and to recognize the many private citizens who have cared for trees over the years. The excellent work done in enumerating trees in the right-of-way needs to be expanded to include trees in parks and on private land. Working together we can ensure our children and grandchildren a healthy, beautiful and comfortable city.” - *Snohomish Resident, 9/27/2023*

Appendix D - Heritage Trees

#	Species	Location
1	English Walnut	58 Maple Ave
2	European Beech	105 Cedar Ave
3	American Elm	Pearl Street
4	Copper/Purple Beech	703 First Street
5	Pin Oak	116 Union Ave
6	Deodar Cedar	220 Union Ave
7	Sweet Cherry	906 Third Street
8	Horse Chestnut	317 Avenue A
9	Copper/Purple Beech	330 Avenue A
10	Camperdown Elm	429 Union Ave
11	Sassafras Tree	602 Avenue A
12	Japanese Walnut	516 Avenue B
13	Chinese Chestnut	506 Avenue B
14	Giant Sequoia	430 Avenue B
15	Shagbark Hickory	429 Avenue B
16	American Elm	414 Avenue B
17	Horse Chestnut	Avenue B, between Fourth and Fifth Streets
18	Red Horse Chestnut	Avenue B, between Fourth and Fifth Streets
19	Copper/Purple Beech	402 Avenue B
20	Horse Chestnut	329 Avenue C
21	American Elm	404 Avenue C
22	California Bay/Oregon Myrtle	431 Avenue C
23	Pin Oak	1316 Fifth St
24	Saucer Magnolia	331 Avenue F
25	London Plane Tree	1314 Fourth St
26	Sourwood Tree	329 Avenue D
27	Japanese Maple	313 Avenue D
28	Franklin Tree	1314 Third St
29	Monkey Puzzle Tree	1314 Third St
30	Kousa Dogwood	1314 Third St
31	Gingko	232 Avenue D
32	Sugar Maple	311 Avenue C
33	Bigleaf Maple	221 Avenue C