



COHEN & MASTERTM

TREE AND SHRUB SERVICES

ARBORIST REPORT & TREE PROTECTION PLAN

DIXIE MALL

1250 South Service Road
Mississauga L5E 1V4

Date: October 21, 2020

Revised: January 27, 2021

Revised: May 18, 2021

Revised: December 12, 2022

Cohen and Master Tree & Shrub Services Ltd.

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METHODOLOGY

Tree Diameter Measurements: All relevant trees were sized by measuring their trunk diameter at 1.4 meters above existing grade, diameter at breast height (DBH) as per accepted arboricultural standards.

Tree Condition: A generalized assessment system was employed to describe the overall condition of tree health categories for each inventoried tree. A three (3) level scale from “Good”, “Fair”, and “Poor”, was used to quantify the range of tree conditions. “Good” condition refers to the tree health category being greater than eighty (80) percent of a perfect specimen. “Fair” condition refers to a category condition that is less than eighty (80) percent but more than twenty (20) percent. “Poor” refers to a tree health category that is less than twenty (20) percent.

Tree #: Refers to the tree number on the tree assessment plan.

Common Name: The common name for each tree inventoried.

Botanical Name: The botanical name for each tree inventoried.

Diameter: Refers to diameter (in centimeters) measured at 1.4m (diameter at breast height (DBH)) above finished grade.

Root Zone (R.Z.): This is a tree health category to assess the growing conditions within the root zone of the tree. It is measured on a scale of Good, Fair, Poor.

Trunk Integrity (T.I.): This is a tree health category to assess the trunk condition of the tree for any defects or weaknesses or other notable issues. It is measured on a scale of Good, Fair, Poor.

Canopy Structure (C.S.): This is a tree health category to assess the overall shape and condition of the tree canopy, including scaffold and other branch conditions. This is also measured on a scale of Good, Fair, Poor.

Canopy Vigour (C.V.): This is a tree health category to assess the canopy health of the tree, including the amount of deadwood, dieback and live growth in the canopy as compared to a 100% healthy tree. The size, colour and amount of foliage are also considered in this category. It is measured on a scale of Good, Fair, Poor.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) as recommended by the City of Mississauga. This distance is based on the diameter of the tree at breast height and the tree protection zone is measured from the trunk outwards.

Site Plan Recommendations

preserve: The TPZ of the tree will be fully protected (based on the TPZ requirements) during demolition and construction activities and will remain unaltered throughout the duration of demolition and construction. No permit is required.

INJURY (P): Any situation where the TPZ of the tree cannot be maintained and will be encroached upon, but the tree will not sustain injuries severe enough to compromise long-term health and structural stability. This includes situations where the movement of machinery or storage of materials would require disturbance within the TPZ. Measures to mitigate damage to the root zone and canopy (pruning, root exploration, soil de-compaction, mulching, fertilizing, etc.) may be recommended. A tree injury permit is required.

REMOVE (P): Any tree that is over 15cm in diameter but is not dead, that requires a permit from the city for removal. This includes trees significantly impacted by proposed construction which would sustain an unacceptable level of injury that would be unavoidable and likely cause long-term health and structural defects. A tree removal permit is required.

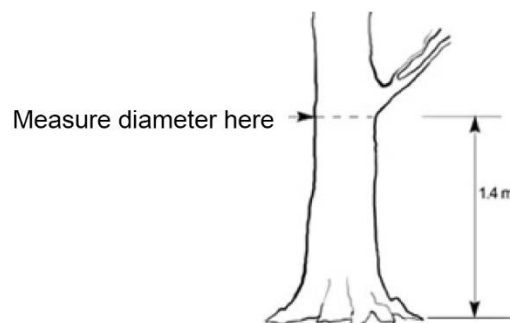
remove: Any tree that is dead, or that does not require a permit for removal. This also applies to trees less than 15cm in diameter that do not require a permit for removal.

Specifications for Tree Protection Hoarding/Fencing

It is necessary to protect all trees designated for preservation during both demolition and construction activities. This tree protection can be accomplished by installing tree protection hoarding or tree protection fencing (TPH or TPF). The TPZ for trees is based on the DBH of the tree.

Tree Protection Hoarding should be comprised of plywood mounted on 2 x 4" wood frame (or t-bar if specified). Tree Protection Fencing should be comprised of orange plastic construction web fencing on 2 x 4" wood frame (or t-bar if specified). Horizontal Root Protection Hoarding should be comprised of plywood sheets (for soft surfaces), steel plate (for hard surfaces), coarse wood chips, and 4 x 4" wood frame (or equivalent) to retain wood chips.

Trunk Diameter	Tree Protection Zone
< 10 cm	1.8 m
11-40 cm	2.4 m
41-50 cm	3.0 m
51-60 cm	3.6 m
61-70 cm	4.2 m
71-80 cm	4.8 m
81-90 cm	5.4 m
91-100 cm	6.0 m



Replacement trees

If you are removing one or more trees 15 cm (6 inches) or greater on your property or proposing to remove a tree on City property, replacement trees are required for each tree removed.

A tree replacement security deposit is required to make sure that replacement trees are planted on private property. The amount will be determined by the City of Mississauga. If there is no space for replacement trees on private property, you must pay to plant replacement trees on City property. The replacement tree fee for public trees will be determined by the City.

The requirements for replacement tree planting are:

- At least 1.8 m tall if it's a coniferous (evergreen) tree or at least 6 cm in diameter if it's a deciduous (leaves) tree
- One replacement tree is required for every 15 cm (6 inches) diameter of the private or public tree removed. For example, when a tree 45 cm (18 inches) diameter is removed, three replacement trees are required.

If the replacement tree on private property is healthy one year after being planted, your deposit will be refunded.

Deposit refunds

To get your deposit refunded, call 311 (or 905-615-4311 from outside City of Mississauga limits) one year after you've planted the replacement trees. We'll schedule an inspection of the new trees before refunding your deposit.

SUMMARY

Cohen and Master Tree and Shrub Services have been retained to prepare this Arborist Report and Tree Protection Plan for construction on the west portion of the property at Dixie Mall - 1250 South Service Road, Mississauga. The tree assessment was completed on October 9, 2020 and January 11, 2021 according to the requirements set forth by the City of Mississauga Urban Forestry Department. A follow up site visit took place November 30, 2022.

The purpose of this report is to assess trees 10cm in diameter or larger on the subject property and within 5 to 10m of proposed construction on the west portion of the property.

Due to the proposed demolition and construction activities, my client requires permission to remove fifty-one (51) privately owned trees over 15cm DBH growing in planting beds adjacent to parking areas throughout the property. Additionally, three (3) trees under 15cm DBH require removal, and three (3) are completely dead or already removed.

As a result of the removal of these trees, my client is required to plant ninety-three (93) deciduous trees of 6cm caliper or greater, or evergreen trees 1.8m tall or larger as compensation. An application to remove these trees will have to be submitted to City of Mississauga Urban Forestry.

LIST OF TREES PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL OVER 15cm DBH

Tree #	Common Name	Dia. (cm)	R.Z.	T.I.	C.S.	C.V.	Site Plan Results	Replant Trees Required
154	Honey Locust	25	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	2
155	Honey Locust	20	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	1
156	Honey Locust	18	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	1
157	Honey Locust	18	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	1
158	Honey Locust	20	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	1
159	Honey Locust	21	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	1
160	Honey Locust	28	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	2
161	Honey Locust	25	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	2
162	Honey Locust	24	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	2
163	Honey Locust	18	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	1
164	Honey Locust	26	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	2
165	Honey Locust	13	Poor	Good	Good	Good	remove	0
166	Honey Locust	18	Poor	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	1

167	Blue Spruce	28	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	2
168	Honey Locust	12	Poor	Good	Good	Good	remove	0
169	Norway Maple	24	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	REMOVE	2
170	Norway Maple	25	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	2
171	Norway Maple	21	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	REMOVE	1
172	Norway Maple	20	-	-	-	-	removed	0
173	Austrian Pine	30	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	2
174	Norway Maple	16	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	removed	0
175	Blue Spruce	19	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	1
176	Norway Maple	20	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	REMOVE	1
182	Norway Maple	17	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	REMOVE	1
183	Norway Maple	24	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	2
184	Austrian Pine	24	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	2
185	Austrian Pine	24	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	REMOVE	2
186	American Elm	72	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	REMOVE	5
187	Austrian Pine	32	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	REMOVE	2
188	Austrian Pine	24	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	REMOVE	2
189	Norway Maple	25	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	removed	0
190	Norway Maple	29	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	2
191	Austrian Pine	27	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	2
192	Norway Maple	34	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	2
193	Norway Maple	44	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	3
194	Blue Spruce	18	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	REMOVE	1
195	Blue Spruce	20	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	1
196	Blue Spruce	26	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	2
197	Norway Maple	21	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	REMOVE	1
198	Norway Maple	25	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	2
199	Norway Maple	27	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	REMOVE	2
200	Norway Maple	27	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	2
201	Norway Maple	28	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	2
202	Norway Maple	34	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	2
203	Norway Maple	9,11	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	remove	0
211	Norway Maple	27	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	REMOVE	2
212	Honey Locust	45	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	3
213	Norway Maple	37	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	2
214	Honey Locust	62	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	4
215	Norway Maple	45	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	3
216	Norway Maple	33	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	REMOVE	2

217	Honey Locust	20	Good	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	1
218	Honey Locust	19	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	1
219	Honey Locust	17	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	REMOVE	1
220	Honey Locust	29	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	2
221	Honey Locust	20	Fair	Good	Good	Good	REMOVE	1
222	Austrian Pine	39	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	REMOVE	3
TOTAL								93

LIST OF TREES PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL UNDER 15cm DBH

Tree #	Common Name	Dia. (cm)	R.Z.	T.I.	C.S.	C.V.	Site Plan Results
165	Honey Locust	13	Poor	Good	Good	Good	remove
168	Honey Locust	12	Poor	Good	Good	Good	remove
203	Norway Maple	9,11	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	remove

Tree Protection Hoarding/Fencing should be installed prior to any demolition or construction activities.

TREES PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL

Tree #154 – Honey Locust (25cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #154, a 25cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, is co-dominant at 2m with included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.

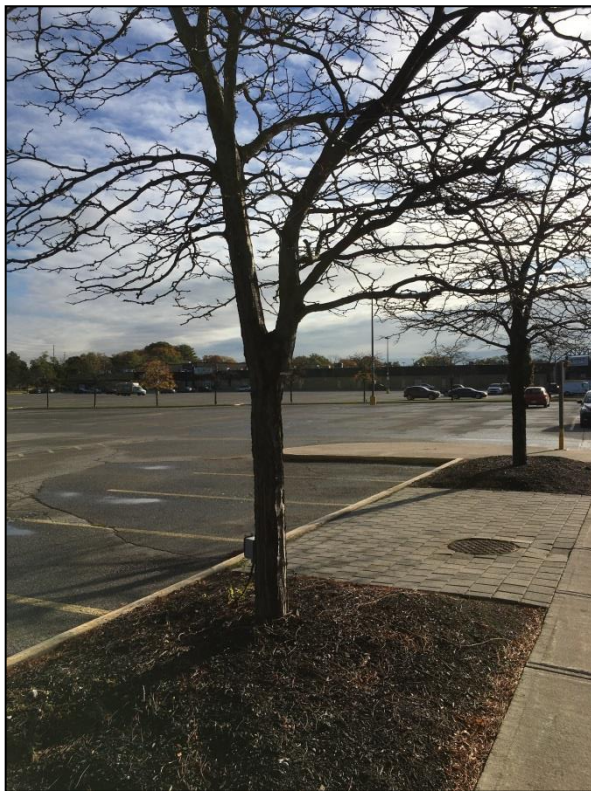


Tree #155 – Honey Locust (20cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #155, a 20cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #156 – Honey Locust (18cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #156, a 18cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #157 – Honey Locust (18cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #157, an 18cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.

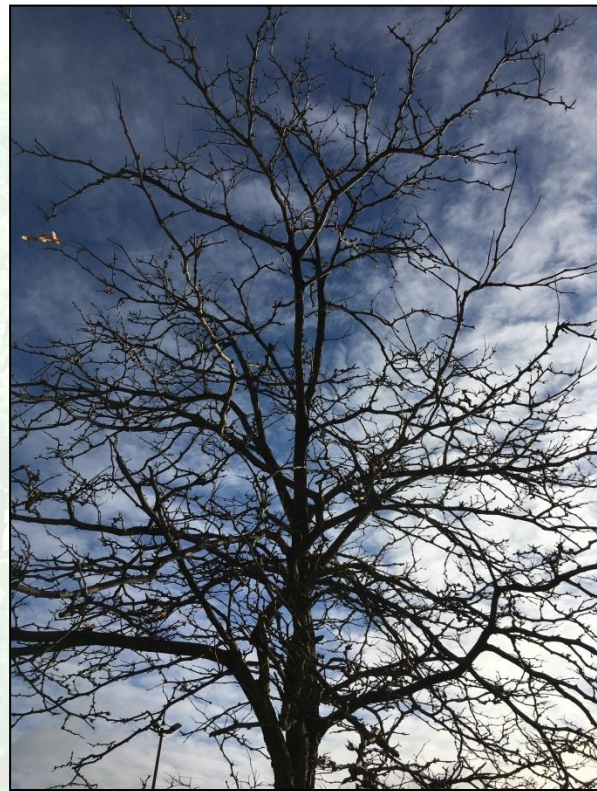


Tree #158 – Honey Locust (20cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #158, a 20cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #159 – Honey Locust (21cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #159, a 21cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, sun scalding, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #160 – Honey Locust (28cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #160, a 28cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, is co-dominant at 2m with included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.

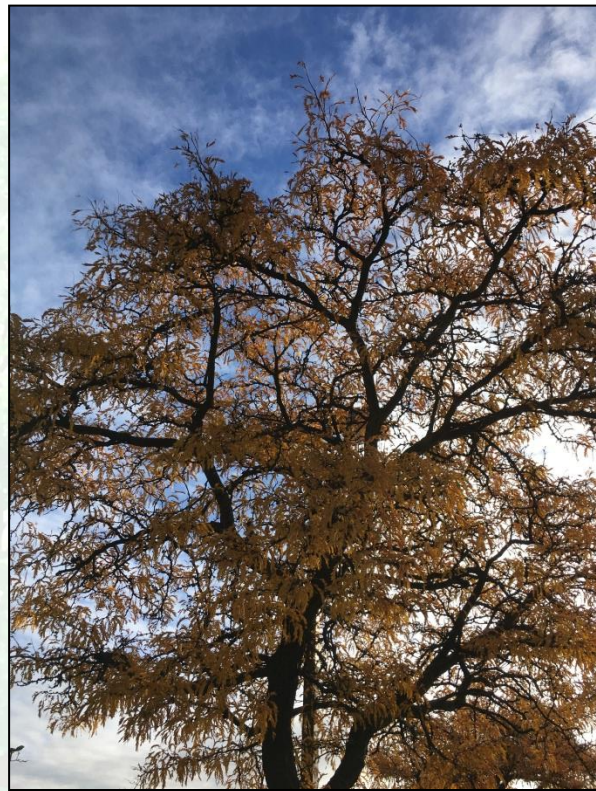


Tree #161 – Honey Locust (25cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #161, a 25cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, is co-dominant at 2m with included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, inosculation, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.

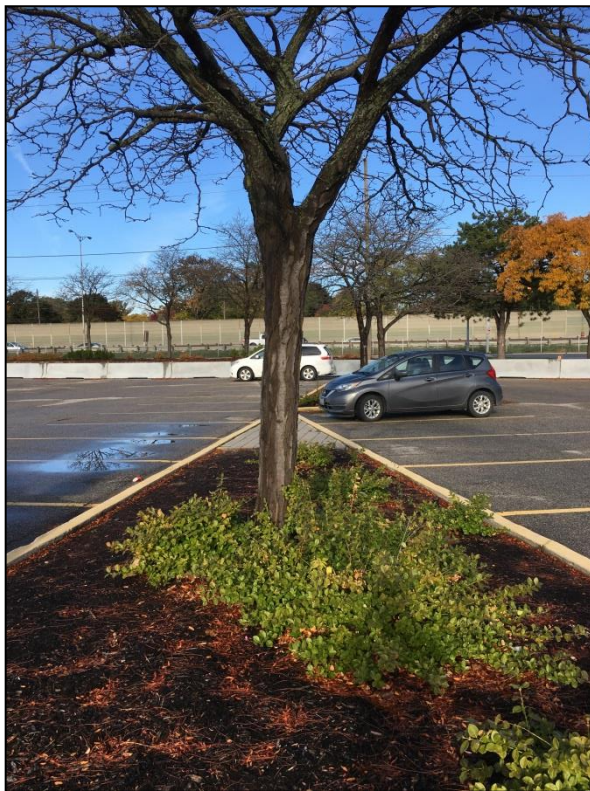


Tree #162 – Honey Locust (24cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #162, a 24cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed a buried root flare, is co-dominant at 2m with included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, inosculation, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #163 – Honey Locust (18cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #163, a 18cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #164 – Honey Locust (26cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #164, a 26cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, sun scalding, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #165 – Honey Locust (13cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #165, a 13cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, sun scalding, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #166 – Honey Locust (18cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #166, a 18cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed roots and girdled roots, is co-dominant at 1.8m with included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, sun scalding, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #167 – Honey Locust (18cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #166, a 18cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned evergreen tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree is growing on a lean, has a buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, top dieback and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #168 – Honey Locust (13cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #168, a 13cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth egg masses and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #169 – Norway Maple (24cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #169, a 24cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, peeling bark, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #170 – Norway Maple (25cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #170, a 25cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, peeling bark, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #171 – Norway Maple (21cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #171, a 21cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #172 – Norway Maple (20cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #172, a 20cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

This tree is 100% dead.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #173 – Austrian Pine (30 dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #173, a 30 dia. Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*) is a privately owned coniferous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree is growing on a lean, has a buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, and requires pruning.

Due to the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #174 – Norway Maple (16cm dia. DBH) – REMOVED

Tree #174, a 16cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

This tree is almost dead and has significant canopy dieback.

~~Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.~~



Tree #175 – Blue Spruce (19 dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #175, a 19 dia. Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) is a privately owned coniferous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #176 – Norway Maple (20cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #176, a 20cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #182 – Norway Maple (17cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #182, a 17cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, and is 50% dead.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.

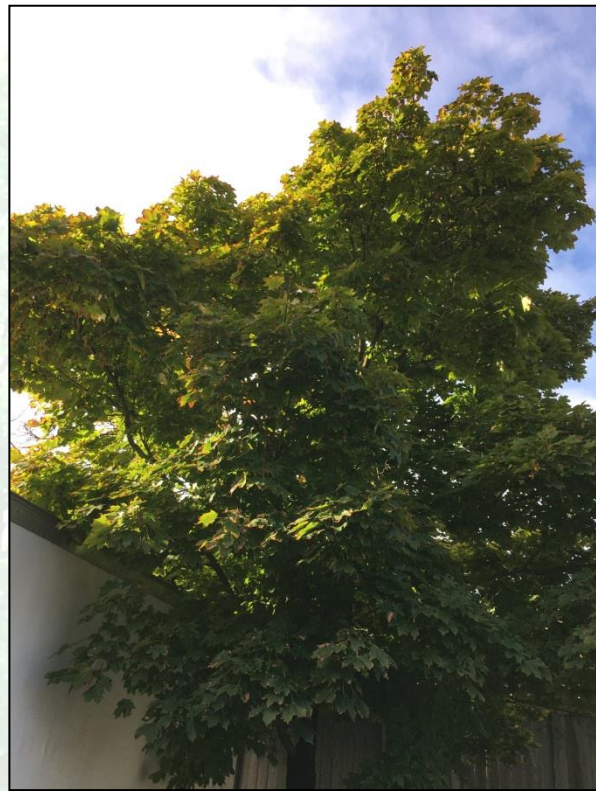


Tree #183 – Norway Maple (24cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #183, a 24cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #184 – Austrian Pine (24 dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #184, a 24 dia. Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*) is a privately-owned coniferous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #185 – Austrian Pine (24 dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #185, a 24 dia. Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*) is a privately-owned coniferous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #186 – American Elm (72 dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #186, a 72 dia. American Elm (*Ulmus americana*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, minor dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (2) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (2) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #187 – Austrian Pine (32 dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #187, a 32 dia. Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*) is a privately-owned coniferous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #188 – Austrian Pine (24 dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #188, a 24 dia. Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*) is a privately-owned coniferous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #189 – Norway Maple (25cm dia. DBH) – REMOVED

Tree #189, a 25cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

~~Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.~~



Tree #190 – Norway Maple (29cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #190, a 29cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #191 – Austrian Pine (27cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #191, a 27cm dia. Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*) is a privately-owned evergreen tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.

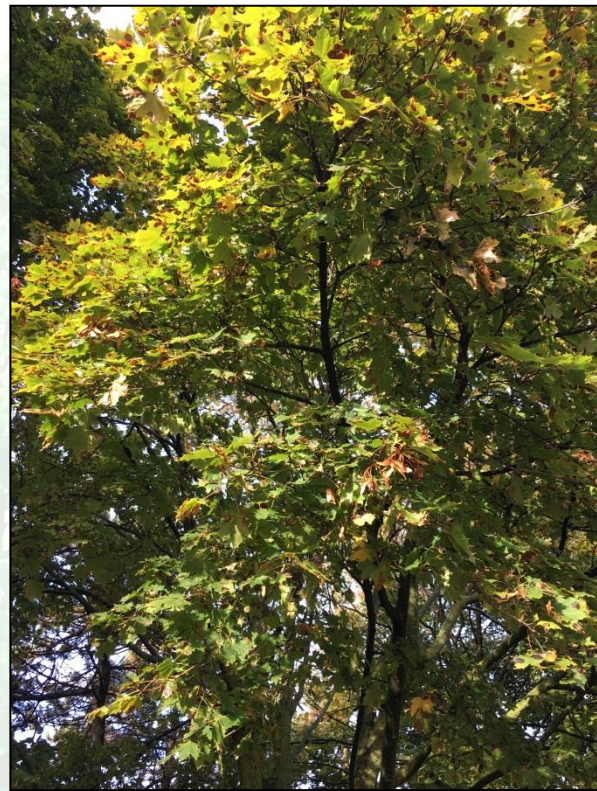


Tree #192 – Norway Maple (34cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #192, a 34cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #193 – Norway Maple (44cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #193, a 44cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #194 – Blue Spruce (18cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #194, a 18cm dia. Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) is a privately-owned evergreen tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree is growing on a lean, has exposed roots and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #195 – Blue Spruce (20cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #195, a 20cm dia. Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) is a privately-owned evergreen tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree is growing on a lean, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #196 – Blue Spruce (26cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #196, a 26cm dia. Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*) is a privately-owned evergreen tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree is growing on a lean, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #197 – Norway Maple (21cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #197, a 21cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #198 – Norway Maple (25cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #198, a 25cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has a buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #199 – Norway Maple (27cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #199, a 27cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #200 – Norway Maple (27cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #200, a 27cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #201 – Norway Maple (28cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #201, a 28cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.

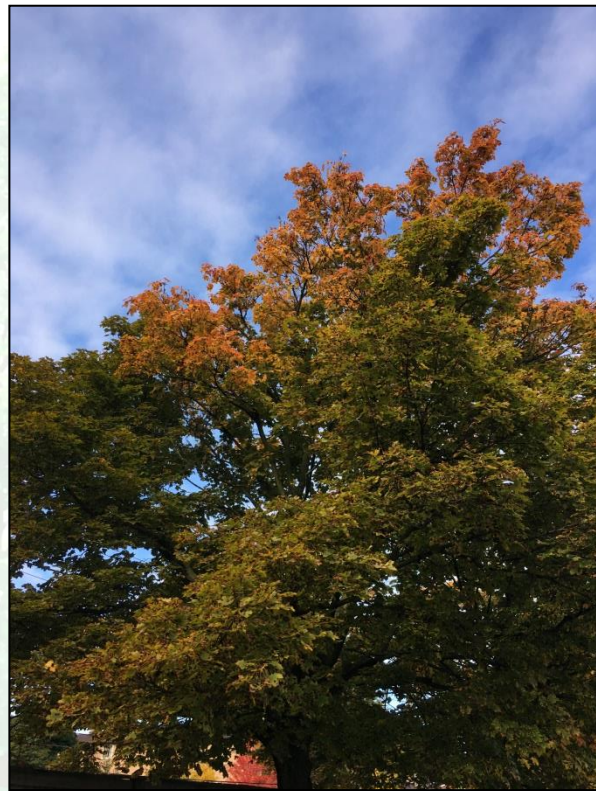


Tree #202 – Norway Maple (34cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #202, a 34cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.

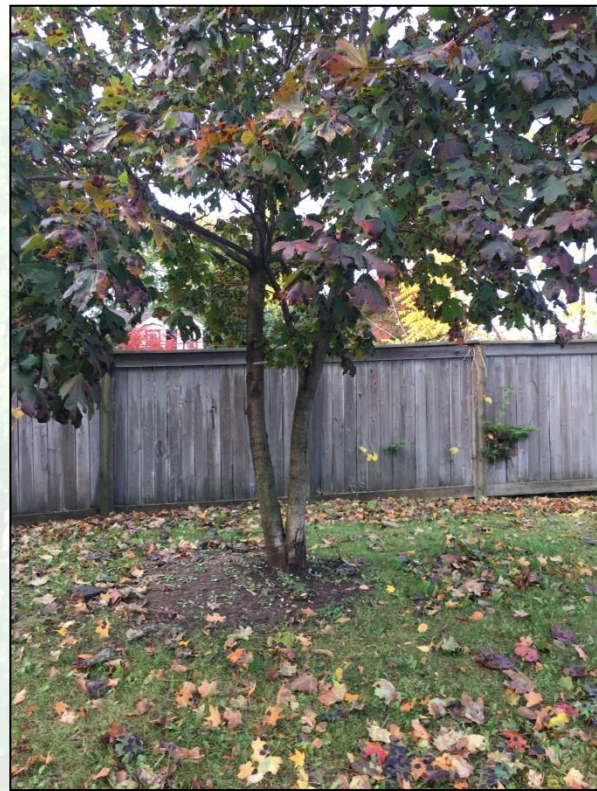


Tree #203 – Norway Maple (9,11cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #203, a 9,11cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree is co-dominant at base with included bark, deformed trunk, unhealed trunk wounds, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.

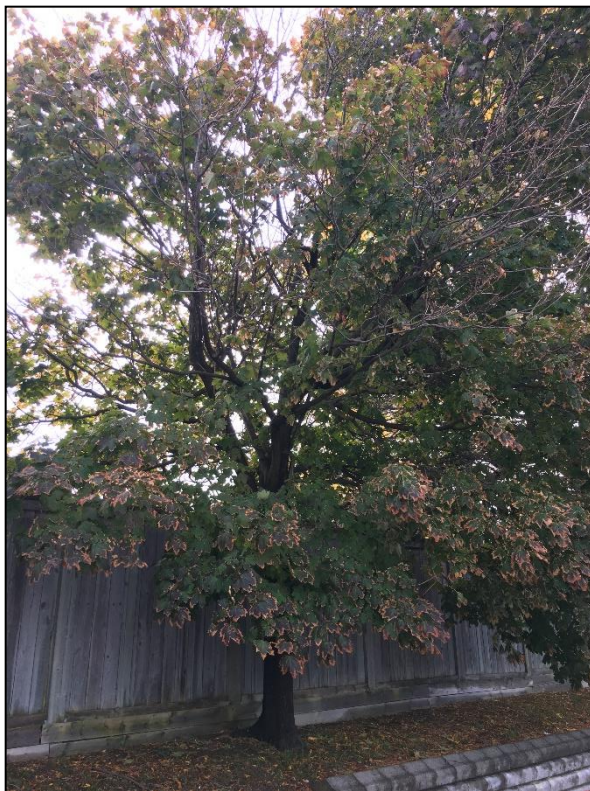


Tree #211 – Norway Maple (27cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #211, a 27cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree is growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, has exposed and girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #212 – Honey Locust (45cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #212, a 45cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree is growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, has an elevated root plate, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #213 – Norway Maple (37cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #213, a 37cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree is growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, has a wire basket intact, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



Tree #214 – Honey Locust (62cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #214, a 62cm dia. Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree is growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, has an elevated root plate, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, gypsy moth, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.

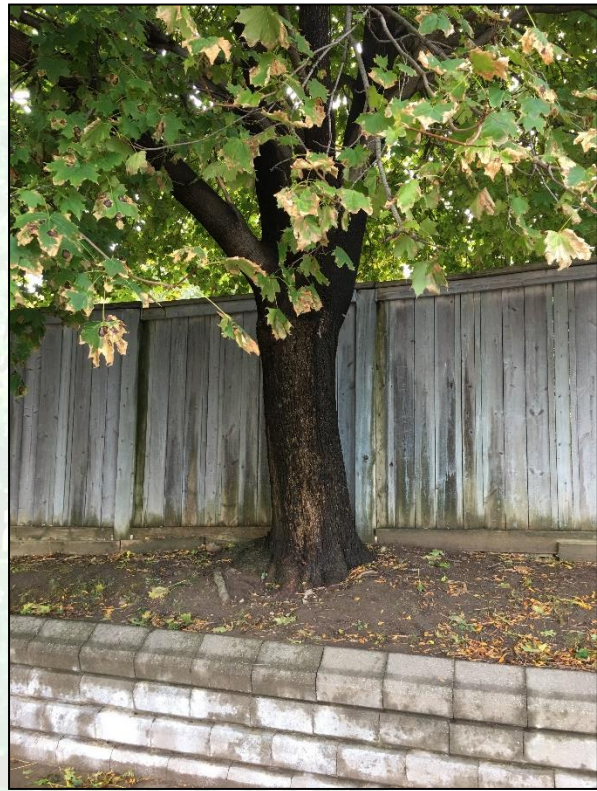


Tree #215 – Norway Maple (45cm dia. DBH) – REMOVAL PERMIT REQUIRED

Tree #215, a 45cm dia. Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) is a privately-owned deciduous tree growing on the west portion of the subject site.

The tree is growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, has a wire basket intact, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, and requires pruning.

Due to the condition of this tree and the proposed construction, my client will require permission to remove this tree. As a result of the removal of this tree, my client is required to plant one (1) deciduous trees of 6cm diameter or greater, or one (1) evergreen tree that is 1.8m tall or larger, as compensation. The species and planting location will be determined during the landscape design phase of the project. An application to remove this tree will have to be submitted to Mississauga Urban Forestry.



ROOT ZONE/SOIL RESTORATION/PLANT HEALTH CARE

Root Zone/Soil Restoration includes soil aeration, decompaction, and the addition of mycorrhizae and other organics. This will increase the likelihood of compensatory roots growing to increase the health/stability of trees and landscape plants, as well as helping newly planted trees and landscape plants health and recovery. The following recommendations are for preparing and remediating soils to promote healthy rooting environments.

Air Spade

The Air Spade System is a specialized pneumatic air tool with a supersonic nozzle that is strong enough to blow away soil from roots, but is gentle enough not to harm the roots. This system can be used for both root exploration and for soil renovation. Typically for Air Spading around tree roots, a maximum air stream pressure of 100 pounds per square inch (PSI) is utilized to minimize damage to the root bark. The process of air spading soil helps with soil decompaction and aeration, while minimizing damage to existing root systems. This results in increased viable rooting areas for existing trees and new landscape plants.

Vertical Mulching

Vertical mulching is process of making a grid pattern of holes and back filling them with our custom compost mix. This will reduce soil compaction and improve soil structure and chemistry and improve water drainage. Tree roots respond very well to this process, having room to grow and nutrients to take advantage of. This is hugely beneficial for overall tree health. This process works well on lawns as it only makes a small hole on the surface and grass will grow in over the top onto the nutrient rich compost.

Soil Aeration Tubes

Soil Aeration Tubes are a specialized product that we insert into the soil. These tubes help with water infiltration into the ground, allow for an active convection based gas exchange between the atmosphere and the soil, and create space for feeder roots to grow. The holes to insert these tubes are created with an Air Spade. Soil aeration tubes are also an excellent port that we can inject liquids into later (fertilizer, ArborGain etc.).

Inoculating Trees and Landscape Plants

It is recommended that the new topsoil be drenched with ArborGain and mycorrhizal solution. This allows for spores to be transported in the water suspension that comes in contact with new emerging root grow. These spores will germinate and attach to developing root tips and finer roots. The goal of inoculating trees and new landscape plants is to bring the mycorrhizal spores in contact with the root system efficiently, and to promote new root growth.

It may take several applications to successfully inoculate a large/established root system. With large caliper trees, the root system will be at least 25% wider in diameter than the canopy of the tree. This makes inoculating the entirety of an established root system a considerable challenge. However, existing trees and new landscape plants will always benefit from any new mycorrhizal symbiosis, therefore repeated inoculations will always be beneficial.

Construction Activities and Excavation Around Trees and Landscape Plants

Any soil disturbances around existing trees and landscape plants will result in damages to root systems. Damaged roots will begin recovery by producing a new phase of emerging root tips and root hairs where root systems have been stripped of fine roots. These areas of root damage and disturbance are the ideal location where new mycorrhizal symbiosis will be of greatest benefit. A thorough drenching of ArborGain will be of greatest benefit in such circumstances.

Compacted Soils for Established Trees and Landscape Plants

Remediation and decompaction of soils often requires air-spading and vertical mulching. These procedures are both necessary and recommended to help remediate rooting environments. However, both activities will damage/strip fine roots or break lateral roots. Inoculating with ArborGain will assist the roots in their recovery from these necessary but disruptive procedures. When the root systems of established trees and landscape plants do recover, the result is a larger available rooting area for roots to establish and grow.

ArborGain

ArborGain is a custom mix of humates, sea kelp and microbial food sources. Applied to the soil within the landscape, ArborGain stimulates root development, increases drought tolerance and improves soil health. Applied directly to the foliage, ArborGain improves cell structure of the leaf and boosts canopy health.

Kelp: These underwater forests of the ecosystem host a whopping 70 vitamins and minerals at their disposal. Kelp packs a powerhouse of macro & micronutrients, trace elements and natural growth hormones that allow plants to thrive, grow healthier and stronger with heightened growth rates, and boosts the plants immune system to ward off diseases and pests.

Humic Acid: Comprised of plant and animal matter found deep in the earth's crust, this pre-historic, fossilized by-product is known as Humic Acid. It naturally enhances biomass production (plant growth), increases water holding capacity and optimizes the nutrient supply of plants (especially Iron which is also readily available in ArborGain) just to name a few of its benefits.

Yucca: These hearty desert plants are used to dealing with drought and overall stress on an astronomical level. By feeding your crops, trees and turf the harvested yucca, those benefits of combatting weather stress are passed along to crops, trees and turf. Yucca also makes water more readily available for plants, reduces salt build-up and improves root growth.

TREE PRESERVATION AND PLANT HEALTH CARE FOR CONSTRUCTION AROUND TREES

Current ISA Best Management Practices for preserving trees in close proximity to construction activities indicate that trees should not be fertilized during construction or following the first year of construction activities. This is due to urban soils often being sterile and compacted, reducing water and nutrient uptake and causing a built up of fertilizer salts that may burn roots and reduce water uptake by the tree.

Therefore, we recommend saturating the soils around trees with ArborGain, and applying a layer of wood chips that are soaked with ArborGain to provide a slow release food source to help the tree during and after construction. This will stimulate microbial soil activity and root development, and provide a carbohydrate food source for trees to increase vigor and foliage growth. This will also help alleviate some tree stress due to construction activities, and increase drought tolerance. Individual tree needs should be assessed by a qualified arborist prior to construction and in addition to tree health and condition, soil analysis is also recommended to determine soil health and condition.

Pre-construction Phase

The following tree preservation measures should occur prior to construction:

- Tree Protection Hoarding/Fencing should be installed and be in place prior to demolition and construction activities.
- All contractors should be informed of the tree preservation measures and guidelines and any questions or inquiries should be addressed before demolition and construction begins.
- Trees that are proposed for removal (and after receiving the appropriate removal permits) should be removed prior to demolition and construction activities.
- Trees that are to be preserved should be properly pruned prior to construction.
- Watering within the Tree Protection Zones may be required during drought periods or as the season dictates.
- If injury should occur to retained trees during construction, the consulting arborist should re-evaluate the trees so that appropriate treatments can be recommended and performed.
- No excavation or demolition should occur until all tree preservation requirements have been met.
- These recommendations should be used as a minimum requirement for the survival of the retained trees and the consulting arborist should be included in all decisions regarding activities in and around Tree Protection Zones.

Construction Phase

The following tree preservation measures should occur during construction:

- Maintain and respect Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) fencing and Tree Protection Guidelines throughout each construction phase. Do not store or dump materials in the TPZ area.
- Branches that are required to be pruned during construction for clearance, should be done so by a qualified Arborist.
- Watering within the TPZ's may be required during dry periods.
- Preserved trees should be monitored by a qualified Arborist to evaluate construction injury/stress and make recommendations if necessary.

Post-Construction Phase

The following tree preservation measures should occur after construction:

- Remove Tree Protection Fencing/Hoarding only after receiving permission
- Continue watering trees if necessary.
- Supplemental soil care and fertilization if required.
- Post-construction monitoring of all trees by a qualified Arborist.

Post-Construction Monitoring

Construction injury to trees may not be immediately apparent and could take several years to become evident. All preserved trees should be inspected by a qualified Arborist on a semi-annual basis for a period of up to 2 years to monitor any tree health related issues as they occur and take appropriate measures.

LIMITATIONS OF ASSESSMENTS

It is the policy of Cohen and Master Tree and Shrub Services to attach the following clause in regards to limitations. This is to ensure that the client is fully aware of what is technically and professionally realistic in the preservation and assessment of trees in the urban environment.

The assessment of the trees in this report has been done in conjunction with and according to accepted arboriculture methods and techniques. These include an examination of the above ground parts of the tree for structural defects, scars, cracks, the overall condition of the root structures, the severity and direction of lean (if any), the general condition of the trees and the surrounding environment, external indications of decay such as fungal fruiting bodies, evidence of attack by insects, symptoms of infestation and pathogens, discoloured foliage, and the proximity of potential targets should a tree fail. Except where specifically noted, the trees were not cored, probed or climbed and there was no detailed inspection of the root crowns involving excavations, or samples taken to be scientifically tested.

Notwithstanding the recommendations and conclusions presented in this report, it must be acknowledged that trees are living organisms. They are not immune to changes in site conditions, dramatic weather events or seasonal variations in climate. Therefore it should always be recognized that trees are ever evolving and their health and vigour constantly vary over time. While all reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the subject trees are healthy, no guarantees are offered or implied that these trees or part(s) of any trees will remain intact.

It is professionally and practically impossible to predict with absolute certainty the behaviour of any tree or its component parts under all circumstances and variables. Most trees have the potential for failure under adverse weather conditions and the risk can only be completely eliminated if the tree is removed. Inherently, a standing tree will always pose some level of risk. Although every effort has been made to ensure that this assessment is reasonably accurate, trees should be re-assessed periodically. The assessment presented in this report is valid at the time of inspection.

This report is property of Cohen and Master Tree and Shrub Services Ltd. and/or its agents and may not be used until payment is made in full unless written permission is granted. Cohen and Master Tree and Shrub Services reserves the right to withdraw this report and its recommendations, if any requirements are not met. All details and graphics are copyright of Cohen and Master Tree and Shrub Services Ltd.

On behalf of **Cohen and Master Tree and Shrub Services,**

Adam Walicki B.ENVD. E.E.T.
Consulting Arborist - ISA Certification: ON 2490A
Environmental Engineering Technologist
Cohen and Master Tree and Shrub Services Ltd.
adam@cmtrees.com

DIXIE MALL - Tree Inventory and Assessment (updated November 2022)

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Dia. (cm)	R.Z.	T.I.	C.S.	C.V.	Canopy Spread (m)	Category	TPZ	Comments	Site Plan Results	Replant Trees
154	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	25	Fair	Good	Good	Good	6	1	NA	buried root flare, co-dominant at 2m, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	2
155	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	20	Fair	Good	Good	Good	6	1	NA	buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	1
156	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	18	Fair	Good	Good	Good	6	1	NA	buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	1
157	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	18	Fair	Good	Good	Good	6	1	NA	buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	1
158	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	20	Fair	Good	Good	Good	6	1	NA	buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	1
159	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	21	Fair	Good	Good	Good	6	1	NA	buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, sunscalding, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	1
160	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	28	Fair	Good	Good	Good	8	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, co-dominant at 2m, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	2
161	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	25	Fair	Good	Good	Good	7	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, co-dominant at 2m, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, inosculation, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	2
162	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	24	Fair	Good	Good	Good	7	1	NA	buried root flare, co-dominant at 2m, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	2
163	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	18	Fair	Good	Good	Good	5	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	1
164	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	26	Fair	Good	Good	Good	8	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, sunscalding, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	2
165	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	13	Poor	Good	Good	Good	4	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, sunscalding, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	remove	0
166	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	18	Poor	Good	Good	Good	5	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, co-dominant at 1.8m, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, sunscalding, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	1
167	Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	28	Fair	Good	Good	Good	6	1	NA	growing on a lean, buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, top dieback, requires pruning	REMOVE	2

DIXIE MALL - Tree Inventory and Assessment (updated November 2022)

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Dia. (cm)	R.Z.	T.I.	C.S.	C.V.	Canopy Spread (m)	Category	TPZ	Comments	Site Plan Results	Replant Trees
168	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	12	Poor	Good	Good	Good	5	1	NA	buried root flare, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	remove	0
169	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	24	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	7	1	NA	buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, peeling bark, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
170	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	25	Fair	Poor	Fair	Fair	8	1	NA	buried root flare, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, peeling bark, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
171	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	21	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor	7	1	NA	buried root flare, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	1
172	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	20	-	-	-	-	4	1	NA	dead	removed	0
173	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	30	Fair	Good	Good	Good	5	1	NA	growing on a lean, buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
174	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	16	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	4	1	NA	almost dead	removed	0
175	Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	19	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	3	1	NA	buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	1
176	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	20	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	5	1	NA	buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	1
177	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	26	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	6	1	2.4m	buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, sparse canopy, dieback	preserve	0
178	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	23	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	5	1	2.4m	buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, sparse canopy, dieback	preserve	0
179	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	25	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	5	1	2.4m	buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, sparse canopy, dieback	preserve	0
180	Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	47,47	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	10	3	3.0m	buried root flare, co-dominant at base, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, bacterial wetwood, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gas line next to tree	preserve	0
181	Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	37,50	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	14	3	3.0m	buried root flare, co-dominant at base, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, bacterial wetwood, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	preserve	0
182	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	17	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	6	1	NA	buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, 50% dead	REMOVE	1
183	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	24	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	6	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
184	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	24	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	5	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
185	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	24	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	5	1	NA	buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2

DIXIE MALL - Tree Inventory and Assessment (updated November 2022)

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Dia. (cm)	R.Z.	T.I.	C.S.	C.V.	Canopy Spread (m)	Category	TPZ	Comments	Site Plan Results	Replant Trees
186	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	72	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	14	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, minor dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	5
187	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	32	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	6	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
188	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	24	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	5	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
189	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	25	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	9	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	removed	0
190	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	29	Fair	Good	Good	Good	10	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
191	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	27	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	6	1	2.4m	buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
192	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	34	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	8	1	NA	buried root flare, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
193	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	44	Fair	Good	Good	Good	13	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	3
194	Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	18	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	4	1	2.4m	growing on a lean, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	1
195	Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	20	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	4	1	2.4m	growing on a lean, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	1
196	Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	26	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	5	1	2.4m	growing on a lean, unhealed trunk wounds, uneven canopy, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
197	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	21	Fair	Fair	Fair	Poor	5	1	NA	buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	1
198	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	25	Fair	Good	Good	Good	4	1	NA	buried root flare, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
199	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	27	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	5	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, exposed cambium, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, hangers in canopy , requires pruning	REMOVE	2
200	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	27	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	6	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2

DIXIE MALL - Tree Inventory and Assessment (updated November 2022)

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Dia. (cm)	R.Z.	T.I.	C.S.	C.V.	Canopy Spread (m)	Category	TPZ	Comments	Site Plan Results	Replant Trees
201	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	28	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	6	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
202	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	34	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	8	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
203	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9,11	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	3	1	NA	co-dominant at base, included bark, deformed trunk, unhealed trunk wounds, deadwood, requires pruning	remove	0
204	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	50	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	12	1	3.0m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	preserve	0
205	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	43	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	10	1	3.0m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	preserve	0
206	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	64	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	12	1	4.2m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	preserve	0
207	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	54	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	14	1	3.6m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, exposed roots, girdled roots, co-dominant at 2.5m, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	preserve	0
208	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	46	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	14	1	3.0m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, exposed roots, girdled roots, co-dominant at 4m, included bark, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	preserve	0
209	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	44	Fair	Good	Good	Good	12	1	3.0m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	preserve	0
210	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	56	Fair	Good	Good	Good	13	1	3.6m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, elevated root plate, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	preserve	0
211	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	27	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	9	1	2.4m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
212	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	45	Fair	Good	Good	Good	12	1	3.0m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, elevated root plate, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	3
213	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	37	Fair	Good	Good	Good	10	1	2.4m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, wire basket, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2

DIXIE MALL - Tree Inventory and Assessment (updated November 2022)

Tree #	Common Name	Botanical Name	Dia. (cm)	R.Z.	T.I.	C.S.	C.V.	Canopy Spread (m)	Category	TPZ	Comments	Site Plan Results	Replant Trees
214	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	62	Fair	Good	Good	Good	14	1	4.2m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, elevated root plate, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	4
215	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	45	Fair	Good	Good	Good	15	1	3.0m	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, elevated root plate, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	3
216	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	33	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	10	1	NA	growing adjacent to retaining wall/fence, elevated root plate, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, tar spot, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	2
217	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	20	Good	Good	Good	Good	7	1	NA	unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	1
218	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	19	Fair	Good	Good	Good	6	1	NA	unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	1
219	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	17	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	6	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	1
220	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	29	Fair	Good	Good	Good	7	1	NA	elevated root plate, exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	2
221	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	20	Fair	Good	Good	Good	5	1	NA	exposed roots, girdled roots, unhealed trunk wounds, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning, gypsy moth	REMOVE	1
222	Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	39	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	8	1	NA	buried root flare, growing close to fence, co-dominant at 3m, included bark, dieback, deadwood, requires pruning	REMOVE	3
TOTAL REPLACEMENT TREES REQUIRED:													93

preserve - tree proposed to be preserved, not being injured or removed

REMOVE (P) - tree proposed to be removed - permit required

Tree # - this number refers to the number on the tree assessment and plan - only the last three numbers on the tree tag are referenced

Species - the common name and botanical name for each tree are provided

Diameter - refers to diameter (in centimeters) measured at 1.4 m above finished grade

Root Zone (R.Z.) - this is an assessment of the growing conditions within the root zone of the tree. It is measured on a scale of Good, Fair, Poor

Trunk Integrity (T.I.) - this is an assessment of the trunk for any defects or weaknesses. It is measured on a scale of Good, Fair, Poor

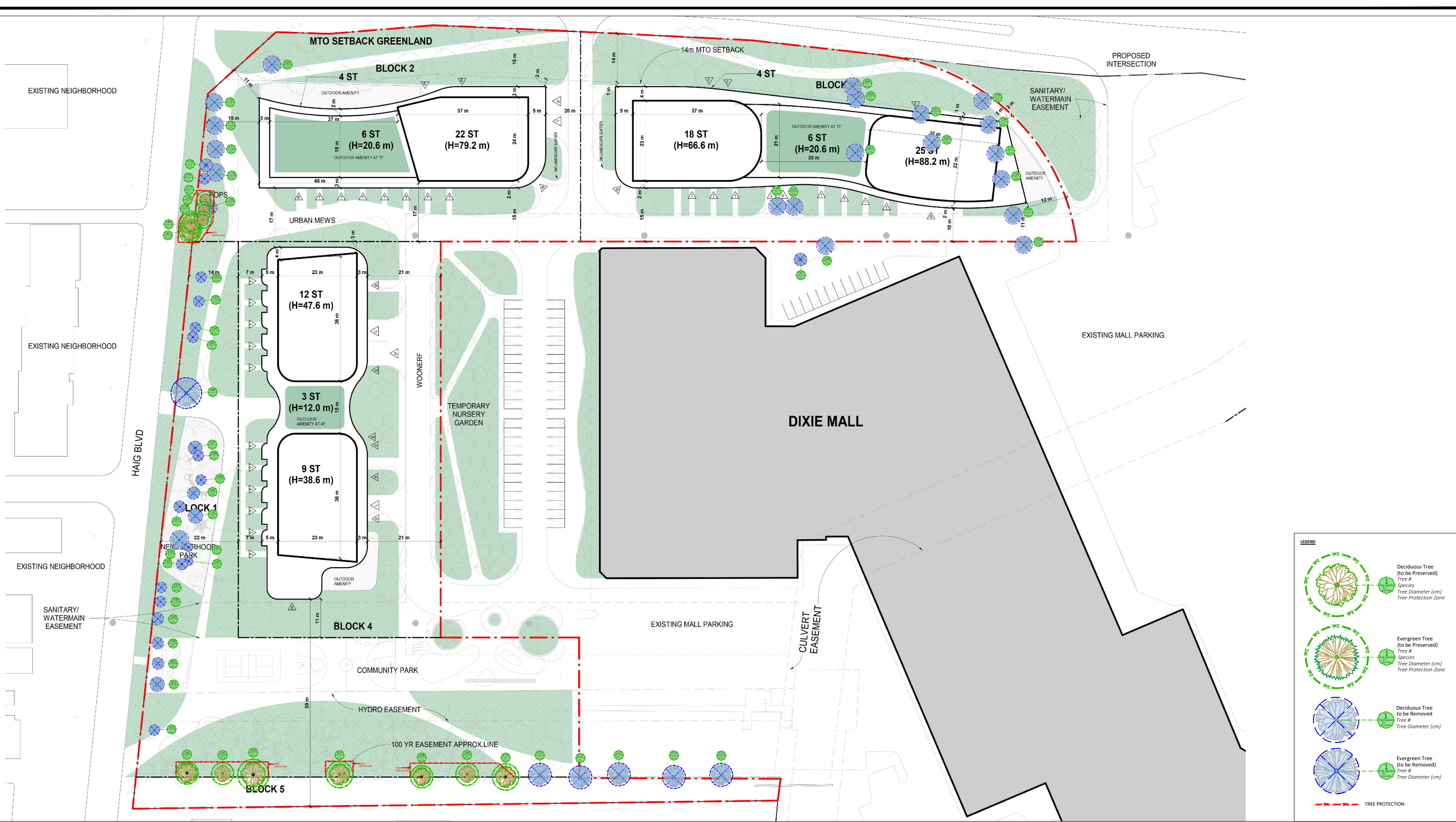
Canopy Structure (C.S) - this is an assessment of the scaffold branches and the canopy of the tree. This is also measured on a Good, Fair, Poor

Canopy Vigour (C.V.) - this is an assessment of the health of the tree and assesses the amount of deadwood and live growth in the crown as compared to a 100% healthy tree. The size, colour and amount of foliage are also considered in this category. This is also measured on a Good, Fair, Poor.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) - minimum Tree Protection Zone. This distance is based on the diameter of the tree and the protection zone is measured from the trunk.

Categories

0. Trees with diameters of less than 15cm DBH, situated on private property on the subject site.
1. Trees with diameters of 15cm or more, situated on private property on the subject site.
2. Trees with diameters of 10cm or more, situated on private property, within 5 - 10m of the subject site.
3. Trees of 15cm diameter or larger situated within the City road allowance adjacent to the subject site.

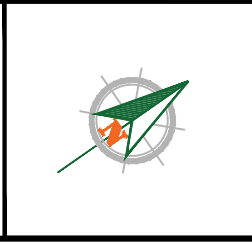




COHEN & MASTERTM

TREE AND SHRUB SERVICES

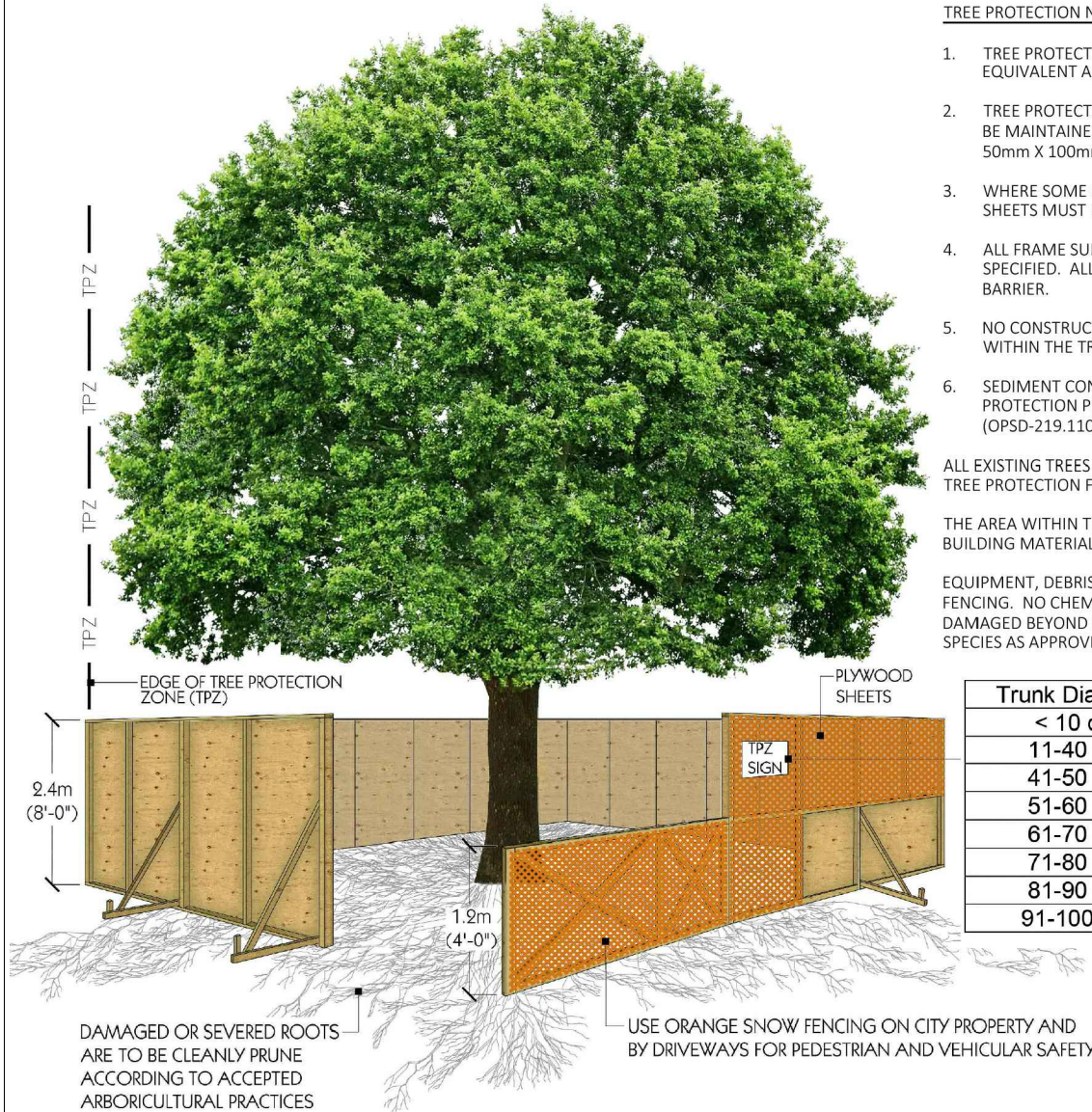
42 Guardsman Road
Thornhill, ON, L3T 6L4
416-932-0622
info@cmtrees.com
CMTREES.COM BE GOOD TO YOUR TREES.



Project Address

DIXIE MALL
1250 South Service Road
Mississauga L5E 1V4

Title Tree Protection/Removal Plan		
Scale	1:1000	Sheet <div>T1</div>
Drawn	AW	
Checked	TS	
Date	Oct. 2020	
Project #	#37690	



TREE PROTECTION NOTES

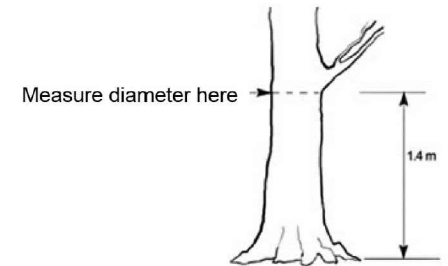
1. TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS MUST BE 1.2m or 2.4m (8'-0") HIGH, 19mm (¾") PLYWOOD CLAD HOARDING OR AN EQUIVALENT APPROVED BY URBAN FORESTRY.
2. TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS FOR TREES SITUATED WITHIN THE CITY ROAD ALLOWANCE AND WHERE VISIBILITY MUST BE MAINTAINED CAN BE 1.2m (4'-0") HIGH AND CONSIST OF ORANGE PLASTIC WEB SNOW FENCING ON A 50mm X 100mm (2 X 4") WOOD FRAME.
3. WHERE SOME EXCAVATE OR FILL HAS TO BE TEMPORARILY LOCATED NEAR A TREE PROTECTION BARRIER, PLYWOOD SHEETS MUST BE USED TO ENSURE NO MATERIAL ENTERS THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE.
4. ALL FRAME SUPPORTS AND BRACING SHOULD BE OUTSIDE THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. ALL SUPPORTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO MINIMIZE ROOT DAMAGE OUTSIDE THE TREE PROTECTION BARRIER.
5. NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, GRADE CHANGES, SURFACE TREATMENT OR EXCAVATIONS OF ANY KIND ARE PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE.
6. SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCING SHALL BE INSTALLED IN LOCATIONS INDICATED IN AN URBAN FORESTRY APPROVED TREE PROTECTION PLAN THE SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCING MUST BE INSTALLED TO ONTARIO PROVINCIAL STANDARDS (OPSD-219.110) AND TO THE SATISFACTION OF URBAN FORESTRY.

ALL EXISTING TREES THAT ARE TO BE PRESERVED SHALL BE FULLY PROTECTED WITH PROTECTIVE FENCING AS INDICATED IN THE TREE PROTECTION FENCING DETAIL, PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY DEMOLITION, GRADING OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

THE AREA WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE SHALL REMAIN UNDISTURBED AND SHALL NOT BE USED FOR THE STORAGE OF BUILDING MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT. NO RIGGING CABLES SHALL BE WRAPPED AROUND OR INSTALLED ON TREES.

EQUIPMENT, DEBRIS, OR MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE PLACED OVER THE ROOT ZONE OF THE VEGETATION WITHIN THE PROTECTIVE FENCING. NO CHEMICALS/SOLVENTS SHALL BE DUMPED OR FLUSHED ANYWHERE ON SITE. VEGETATION THAT HAS DIED OR BEEN DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR SHALL BE REPLACED BY THE CONTRACTOR AT THEIR EXPENSE, WITH VEGETATION OF SIMILAR SIZE AND SPECIES AS APPROVED BY URBAN FORESTRY.

Trunk Diameter	Tree Protection Zone
< 10 cm	1.8 m
11-40 cm	2.4 m
41-50 cm	3.0 m
51-60 cm	3.6 m
61-70 cm	4.2 m
71-80 cm	4.8 m
81-90 cm	5.4 m
91-100 cm	6.0 m



Project Address

DIXIE MALL
1250 South Service Road
Mississauga
L5E 1V4

Title **Tree Protection
Hoarding/Fence Detail**

Scale NTS
Drawn AW
Checked TS
Date Oct. 2020
Project # #37690

Sheet

T2