

Tree Ribbon Campaign & Self-Guided Tour - Part 2

Tree Identifier Guide

- See details for the 11 trees featured on the Self-Guided Tour, can you locate more of these trees?
- See details for other trees that can be found along the trail + more!
- Can you spot the difference between a Norway Maple, Sugar Maple, or Silver Maple?
- Please read information about the importance of the mature tree canopy found at the end of the guide.
- **For more details on this tour visit:** www.cliffcrestscarboroughvillagesw.ca/current-events-projects

Have fun and stay safe!

Latin name:

Acer negundo

Common name:

Manitoba Maple



LEAF: Opposite, compound and deciduous. They are pinnately divided into 3-9 leaflets, 5-12 cm long. Leaves turn yellow or yellow-green in the fall.

BARK: The young bark is light grey-brown and smooth, while mature bark is darker grey-brown with narrow ridges. Young twigs have a waxy powder on them that can be rubbed off.

FLOWERS: Tiny, pale yellow-green with 5 sepals and no petals. The male flowers hang in loose bundles (umbels) while the female flowers are in clusters (racemes). Both appear before the leaves expand in the spring.

FRUIT: Female trees produce many pairs of winged seeds (samaras) each year.

OTHER: Manitoba maple is unique amongst our native maples for having compound leaves that resemble Ash leaves. It is a fast-growing, short-lived tree, to about 60 years old.

Latin name:

Acer platanoides

Common name:

Norway Maple

Found at STOP 9



LEAF: Opposite, simple and deciduous. They are dark green, hairless, 8-16 cm long and 10-18 cm wide. There are 5-7 palmate lobes with a few large bristle-tipped teeth. When you break a leaf off, the end of the stalk has milky juice.

BARK: The bark is dark grey with regular ridges.

FLOWERS: The flowers have 5 petals and 5 sepals. They appear at the tips of the branches in upright, rounded clusters as the leaves open.

FRUIT: Green to brown pairs of winged keys (samaras) with the wings spread at almost 180°.

Latin name:

Acer saccharinum

Common name:

Silver Maple



LEAF: Opposite, simple and deciduous. The light green leaves are 15 to 20 cm long, with 5 or 7 deeply incised, palmate lobes. The silver maple is very similar to the red maple, except that its leaves turn pale yellow or brown, not red, in the fall.

BARK: The bark is smooth and gray when the tree is young, and then becomes dark reddish brown and breaks into strips that peel off at either end and make the trunk look "shaggy".

FLOWERS: Tiny, greenish-yellow or reddish with 5 sepals and no petals. They appear in dense clusters (umbels) in late winter.

FRUIT: Seeds are in pairs of winged keys (samaras) that fall down from the tree in the late spring.

OTHER: The silver maple is a large tree that can grow to be 35 metres tall with a trunk that's more than 100 centimetres in diameter.

Latin name:

Acer saccharum

Common name:

Sugar Maple

Found at STOP 1



LEAF: Opposite, simple and deciduous. The yellowish-green leaves are 8-20 cm long, and have five palmate lobes (occasionally 3) separated by rounded notches edged with a few irregular, blunt-pointed teeth. When you break a leaf off, the end the stalk has clear juice. Leaves turn yellow, brilliant orange or red in the fall.

BARK: Mature bark is grey, irregularly ridged and sometimes scaly.

FLOWERS: Small, greenish-yellow, petals absent, 5 sepals. Flowers hang on slender, hairy, 3-7cm stalks in tassel-like clusters (umbel-like corymbs) at or near branch tips in spring before the leaves expand.

FRUIT: Green to brown pairs of U-shaped winged keys (samaras). Wings spread at less than 120°.

Latin name:

Betula papyrifera

Common name:

White Birch

Found at STOP 10



LEAF: Alternate, simple and deciduous. They are egg-shaped or triangular in shape and are 5-10 cm long. They are dull green on top and lighter green and slightly hairy underneath. There are 5-9 veins/side ending in large teeth with smaller teeth between them.

BARK: The trunk is covered in thin, smooth white bark that peels off in large sheets. Bark from the white birch is very strong and pliable. Peeling off too much of the white birch's bark can kill the tree.

FLOWERS: Tiny, with male and female on the same tree. The male flowers are in clusters of hanging catkins while the female flowers are upright catkins.

FRUIT: Fruits are winged nutlets within hanging catkins. There is 1 seed/nutlet.

Latin name:

Fagus grandifolia

Common name:

American Beech

Found at STOP 4



LEAF: Alternate, simple and deciduous. The leaf is large and oval. It is 6-14 cm long with 9-14 straight, parallel veins per side. Each vein ends in a coarse tooth. The colour is dark blue-green on top and lighter below.

BARK: The mature bark is smooth and silvery-grey in colour. It darkens with age. Sometimes it has dark markings.

FLOWERS: Flowers are tiny, yellow-green with male & female flowers on the same tree. They appear in the spring as the leaves expand. The male flowers are clustered in dense heads that hang on slender stalks. The female flowers are erect, in small clusters.

FRUIT: The fruit are smooth-shelled nuts that grow in pairs. They are enclosed in a prickly, greenish to reddish-brown husk (bur) that splits into 2-4 pieces. There is a single kernel (seed) inside each nut. The burs split open in late summer to autumn.

Latin name:

Juglans nigra

Common name:

Black Walnut

Found at STOP 7



LEAF: Alternate, compound and deciduous. They are pinnately divided into 14-23 leaflets that are yellow-green and smooth above, and a little hairy below. The entire leaf is 20-60 cm long. Each leaflet is 5-9 cm long and finely toothed.

BARK: The mature bark is almost black, with rounded, intersecting ridges. Branches are coarse.

FLOWERS: The flowers are green and tiny with male and female flowers on the same trees. The male flowers are hanging catkins that are 5-10 cm long. The female flowers are in erect clusters. They emerge in the spring at the same time as the leaves.

FRUIT: Round, yellow-green to brown, fragrant nuts, 4-6 cm across, with a hard, smooth-ridged shell. The nuts are encased in a firm, slightly hairy husk, hanging in clusters. The seed kernel inside the nut shell has 2 irregular lobes.

Latin name:

Malus pumila

Common name:

Common Apple

Found at STOP 13



LEAF: Alternate, simple and deciduous. They are elliptic to ovate in shape, 4-10 cm long with a small point at the end. They have fine teeth along the edges.

BARK: The bark is reddish gray, thin, and irregularly fissured, while branch bark is more gray and smooth.

FLOWERS: The flowers are about 3 cm across and are produced in small clusters from short spur twigs. Individual flowers have 5 rounded petals that are pinkish white to white and 5 sepals on the outside, that are pale gray-green and downy from short hairs. There are many stamens with yellow anthers.

FRUIT: Large, juicy apples (pomes). They are red, yellow or green. The seeds inside are dark brown and shiny.

Latin name:

Pinus strobus

Common name:

Eastern White Pine

Found at STOP 6



LEAF: Leaves are evergreen, skinny needles that are 6-12 cm long. They grow in bunches of five and are soft and flexible. **BARK:** The bark is dark greyish brown with broad, thick ridges that are 2-5 cm thick.

FLOWERS / FRUIT: Cones are 8-20 cm long and they hang down from the branches. Male and female cones are on the same tree. Good seed crops aren't produced until trees are 20 or 30 years old, and then only every 3 to 5 years.

OTHER: The eastern white pine is the provincial tree of Ontario.

Latin name:

Populus

grandidentata

Common name:

Large-Toothed

Aspen

Found at STOP 11



LEAF: Alternate, simple and deciduous. Leaves have coarsely toothed margins and fuzzy hairs on the undersides. They are 5-10 cm long and oval to almost round in shape. The buds are not sticky or fragrant like Balsam Poplar.

BARK: Young bark is a smooth, pale green to yellowish-gray, becoming dark gray and deeply furrowed with age.

FLOWERS: Tiny, in slender, hanging catkins.

FRUIT: Aspens produce seeds from wind-pollinated, downy catkins. The seed, a two-valved capsule, is distributed widely by the wind.

OTHER: This is a very fast-growing species, living to about 60 years old.

Latin name:

Quercus alba

Common name:

White Oak



LEAF: Alternate, simple and deciduous. They are 10-20 cm long and have 7 to 9 deeply pinnate lobes. The lobes are rounded, bright green on top and are a paler green underneath. They turn red-purple in the fall before falling off.

BARK: The bark is whitish to pale gray, usually with long, flaky scales.

FLOWERS: Male and female flowers are on the same tree. Male flowers are in hanging catkins while female flowers look like small, slender spikes. They flower in the spring as the leaves appear.

FRUIT: Acorns are 1.2 -2.5 cm long, with leathery shells. It takes one year for acorns to be fully grown, and they drop off in the fall once they are ripe.

OTHER: The white oak is a large tree that can grow to be more than 35 metres tall and can live for several hundred years. Wood from the white oak is waterproof, so it's used to make barrels for storing liquids.

Latin name:

Quercus macrocarpa

Common name:

Bur Oak



LEAF: Alternate, simple and deciduous. The large leaves are 15-25 cm long, and are shiny green on top, and pale and hairy underneath. They are pinnately lobed with rounded lobes.

BARK: The mature bark is gray, with thick scaly ridges.

FLOWERS: Male and female flowers are on the same tree. Male flowers are yellowish, hanging in catkins. The female flowers are reddish-green and appear as small slender spikes in the axils of new growth.

FRUIT: The fruit is an acorn, which is 1.5-3 cm long and has a deep cup covering 2/3 of the acorn. This cup has a bristle fringe around the upper edge.

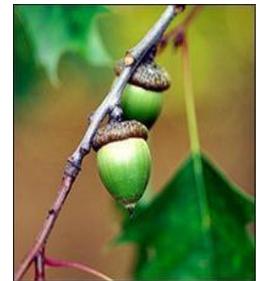
Latin name:

Quercus rubra

Common name:

Red Oak

Found at STOP 2



LEAF: Alternate, simple and deciduous. The leaves are dark green and are 10-20 cm long. They have sharp, pointed pinnate lobes (usually 7 to 9) with bristly tips. They are red in the autumn.

BARK: The bark of the red oak is smooth and dark gray when the tree is young, but deep ridges develop as the tree gets older.

FLOWERS: Male and female flowers are on the same tree. Male flowers hang in catkins and female flowers are red and are borne in small clusters in the leaf axils on new twigs.

FRUIT: Acorns from the red oak are 2-3 cm long and are round and leathery with a scaly cap that covers less than 1/4 of the acorn.

OTHER: The red oak is usually 20 to 30 metres tall, with a thick trunk sometimes more than 120 cm in diameter.

Latin name:

Quercus velutina

Common name:

Black Oak



LEAF: Alternate, simple and deciduous. They typically have 5-7 deeply pinnate lobes with U-shaped notches. The upper surface is shiny, dark green, with a yellow-brown underside that is rough to the touch. The leaf is 10-20 cm long. The Black Oak is similar to the Red Oak, but has fewer lobes and deeper notches.

BARK: The mature bark is deeply cracked into squares and blocky, whereas the Red Oak has long, vertical furrows. The colour is dark grey-brown to black.

FLOWERS: Tiny, with male and female flowers on the same tree. Male flowers are hanging catkins, 10-15 cm long. Female flowers are in small clusters. Flowers appear in the spring as the leaves open.

FRUIT: Round, leathery-shelled nuts (acorns) that are 1-2 cm long and equally as wide, with a slightly hairy cup. The tips have a small point. Seeds are a single yellow kernel.

Latin name:

Robinia pseudoacacia

Common name:

Black Locust

Found at STOP 11



LEAF: Alternate, compound and deciduous. They are pinnately compound, made up of 7-19 oval-shaped leaflets in pairs along a long stalk. There is a single leaflet at the tip. The leaflets have no teeth.

BARK: Mature bark is dark brown and deeply furrowed. It has a distinctive ropy texture.

FLOWERS: The flowers are white, fragrant and hang in showy clusters that are about 14 cm long. They look like pea flowers and appear after the leaves are out.

FRUIT: The fruits are flat reddish-brown pods that are 7-10 cm long. They contain 4-8 hard seeds/pod. They stay on the tree throughout the winter.

OTHER: There are thorns at the base of the leaf stalks.

Latin name:

Salix alba

Common name:

White Willow

Found at STOP 3



LEAF: Alternate, simple and deciduous. Leaves are narrow, 4-12 cm long and tapered at the tip and at the base. Leaf edges have fine, evenly spaced teeth. They are bright to grey-green above and whitish below.

BARK: Mature bark is light brown to dark gray, corky and furrowed.

FLOWERS: Male and female flowers are upright, yellowish, fuzzy catkins that are on separate trees. They are 3-5 cm long, appearing with the leaves. **FRUIT:** 3-6 mm long light brown capsules in 4-6 cm long catkins. They contain many fine, cottony seeds that ripen in late spring to early summer.

Latin name:

Salix fragilis

Common name:

Crack Willow

Found at STOP 8



LEAF: Alternate, simple and deciduous. Leaves are green above and paler with a whitish bloom beneath. They are lance-shaped, 7-15 cm long, tapered at both ends and edged with coarse, irregular teeth.

BARK: Mature bark is deeply furrowed with narrow ridges.

FLOWERS: Flowers are tiny, and emerge with the leaves. Male and female flowers are in catkins on separate trees. Male flowers are 3-6 cm long with yellow stamens and fall to the ground once the pollen has been shed. Female flowers are green, hairless, without petals and clustered in catkins.

FRUIT: Hairless, lance-shaped, 4-5 mm capsules in 5-8 cm catkins. Capsules open to release the seeds, each of which is equipped with a tuft of hair for wind dispersal.

Bush species to look for:

Latin name:

Cornus sericea

Common name:

Red Osier Dogwood



LEAF: Opposite, simple and deciduous. They are 2-4 inches long, 1 to 3 inches wide, lance to egg-shaped with the tip tapered to point. The upper surface is dark green and the lower surface is paler. The edges are smooth. The autumn foliage is red.

BARK: The twigs are reddish green during the growing season, becoming deep red in the dormant season. The red is a distinguishing characteristic. Older bark on the lower stems can become a rough grey.

FLOWERS: The flowers are dense, flat-topped clusters of creamy-white blossoms. They are 1-3 inches across, made up of short-stalked flowers at the tips of branches.

FRUIT: The fruit is a round, white, berry-like drupe, about ¼ inch in diameter with stalks that turn red.

OTHER: This is a loose, spreading, multi-stemmed shrub that is 6-12 feet tall.

Latin name:

Rhus typhina

Common name:

Staghorn Sumac

Found at STOP 12



LEAF: Alternate, compound and deciduous. They are pinnately divided into 11-31 lance-shaped leaflets. The edges are sharp-toothed. They are 30-50 cm long and turn red, orange or purplish in the autumn.

BARK: Mature bark is scaly.

FLOWERS: Yellow-green with male and female flowers on separate trees. They are borne in dense, erect, cone-shaped clusters (panicles) after the leaves appear.

FRUIT: Red, fuzzy drupes that are 3-5 mm long, held in erect, cone-shaped clusters. They stay on the tree throughout the winter.

Latin name:

Salix discolor

Common name:

Pussy Willow

Found at STOP 13



LEAF: Alternate, simple and deciduous. The leaves are green and underneath they are coated in a waxy bloom. They are oblong to elliptic in shape and 3-10 cm long.

BARK: Mature bark is grey-brown and furrowed.

FLOWERS: Male and female flowers are on separate trees. Male are 2-4 cm long catkins. The catkins are dense and hairy and appear before the leaves.

FRUIT: Grey, hairy 7-12 mm long capsules that hang in dense, 5-9 cm long catkins. They are released in late May-June.

OTHER: Pussy willow catkins are the first willow catkins to appear each year and are often collected for bouquets.

Follow this link for guide to more native trees found in Ontario:
<https://www.ontario.ca/page/tree-atlas>

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DO YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW OLD A TREE IS?

The only way to know for certain what the age of a tree is would be to cut it down and count annual growth rings in its trunk. Each ring represents one year, and the ring's thickness reveals the relative amount of rainfall that year.

The calculator shows age based on average estimate growth. The tour takes place in an area with abundant underwater streams that allow the trees to thrive. Since these underwater streams encourage growth, the trees may be younger than what the tree age calculator would indicate. Is this not all the more reason to preserve the trees in these neighbourhoods?

You can have some fun at home **estimating the age of a tree** using a tree age calculator:

<http://www.tree-guide.com/tree-age-calculator>



Toronto Tree Canopy Study



Here are 10 of the most obvious advantages of trees, especially mature ones:

1. **Heat reduction:** Studies show that even low-density trees in a suburban community can significantly reduce the **air temperature**. In most cities the areas of highest air temperatures during the summer are those with the lowest tree density and are typically in poorer marginalized communities. This is true in Toronto. Trees [provide shade for homes, office buildings](#), parks and roadways, cooling surface temperatures. They also take in and evaporate water, cooling the air around them.
2. **Air pollution reduction:** Trees absorb carbon and remove pollutants from the atmosphere.
3. **Water quality improvement:** Trees act as water filters, taking in surface water containing suspended soil and absorbing nutrients into the soil. They also help stabilize soil, reducing soil erosion.
4. **Energy emissions reduction:** Trees reduce energy costs by over \$4,000,000,000 a year. Tree shading on buildings reduce air conditioning costs. Remove the trees and your buildings heat up, requiring increased air conditioning, increasing the burning of fuel at the power plants, increasing emissions and associated pollution. They also act as wind breaks, reducing the cooling effects of high winds and the associated need for increased heating.
5. **Flooding reduction:** Urban trees intercept and return **more rain** to the atmosphere than trees in forested environments. Together with the delay in runoff, trees can act as an effective stormwater management tool on individual properties, preventing costly basement flooding.
6. **Noise reduction:** Trees are used as natural noise deflectors along highways, fences and between roads and neighborhoods, reducing noise levels. They also add sound through birds chirping and wind blowing through leaves, noises that have shown [psychological benefits](#).
7. **Protection from UV radiation:** Trees absorb 96% of ultraviolet radiation.
8. **Improved aesthetics:** Trees and leaf cover improve the looks and [value of any property and may add \\$1300 to \\$13000 to property values](#).
9. **Improved human health:** Many studies have found connections between [exposure to nature and better mental and physical health](#). Some hospitals have added tree views and plantings for patients as a result of these studies, resulting in reduced pain medications and shorter stays. [Doctors prescribing walks in nature](#) for people of all ages due to evidence that nature exposure lowers blood pressure and stress hormones. Studies have also associated living near green areas with [lower death rates](#).
10. **Wildlife habitat:** A broad diversity of birds, animals and insects rely on trees for shelter, food and nesting.

The value of trees towards **carbon sequestering** (removal of excess carbon from the atmosphere to maintain a balance) and other benefits increases with the age of a tree, especially as the surface area of the leaves increases.

Consequently, while we should applaud the awarding of the **Champion of Trees Award** to Toronto, we must also bear in mind that the major contributions of new tree planting require decades of growth to become appreciable. We cannot afford to remove large numbers of mature trees and rely on the planting of new tree to adequately replace them. **With the effects of climate change increasing we simply do not have the time.**

If you want to find out the contributions and worth of your trees, visit <https://mytree.itreetools.org/#/tree> .

Tree Ribbon Campaign Part 1 logged the benefits of all 28 TREES featured on the tour. By simply inputting a little bit of information about each tree on our tour we were able to learn the benefits that each tree provides and how important they are to our environment. We were able to estimate the amount of carbon dioxide and pollution it removes from the air, as well as the amount of storm water it can help mitigate.

Imagine the benefits that all trees combined in our neighbourhood forest provide together!

MY TREE BENEFITS FOR ALL TREES featured on the tour:

Tree Collection Totals

Serving Size: 28 trees

Total benefits for this year: \$601.52

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Sequestered - \$44.64

Annual CO₂ equivalent of carbon - < 0.10 lbs.

Storm Water Runoff Avoided - \$353.80

Runoff Avoided - 39,593.05 gal

Rainfall Intercepted - 53,768.98 gal

Air Pollution Removed Each Year - \$203.08

Carbon Monoxide - 0.34 oz

Ozone - 463.08 oz

Nitrogen Dioxide - 121.38 oz

Sulfur Dioxide - 19.86 oz

PM2.5 - 24.26 oz

CO₂ Stored To Date - \$7,598.42

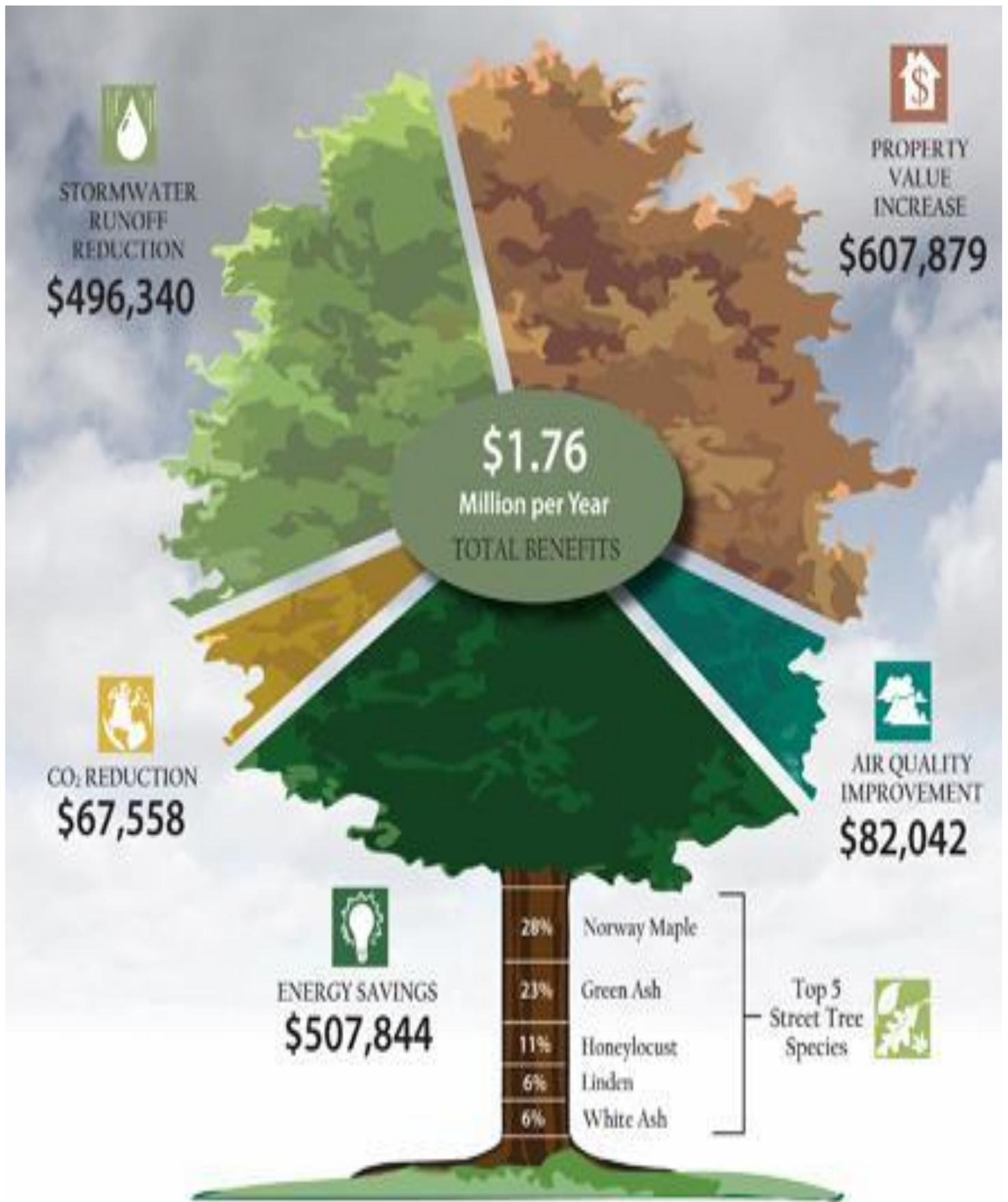
Lifetime CO₂ equivalent of carbon - 534,709.57 lbs.

Benefits are estimated based on USDA Forest Service Research and are meant for guidance only.

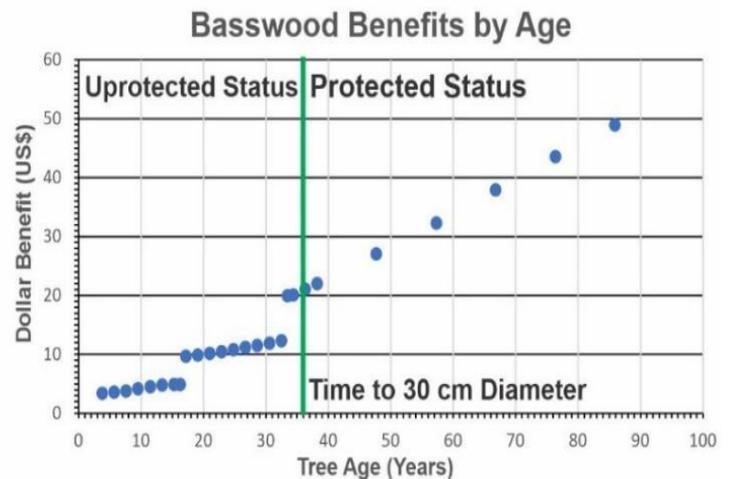
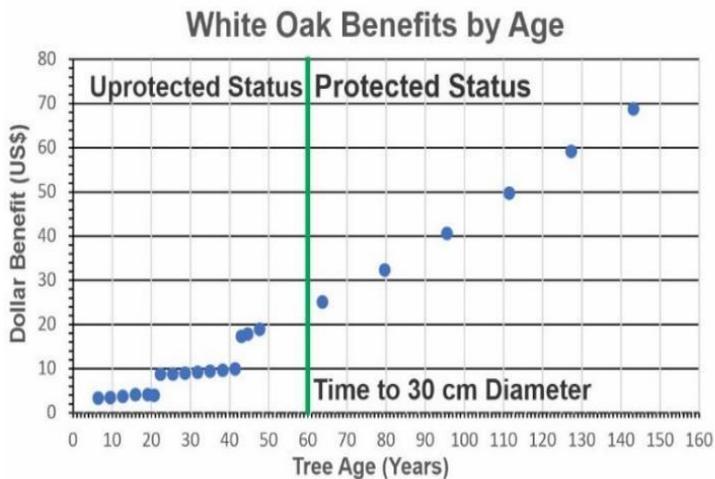
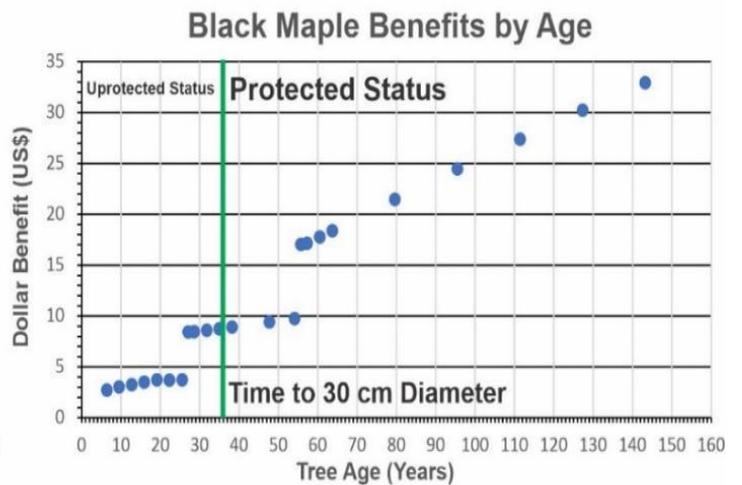
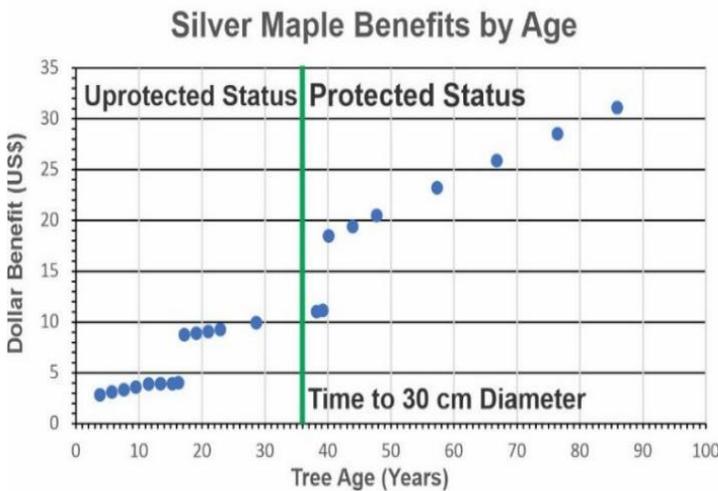
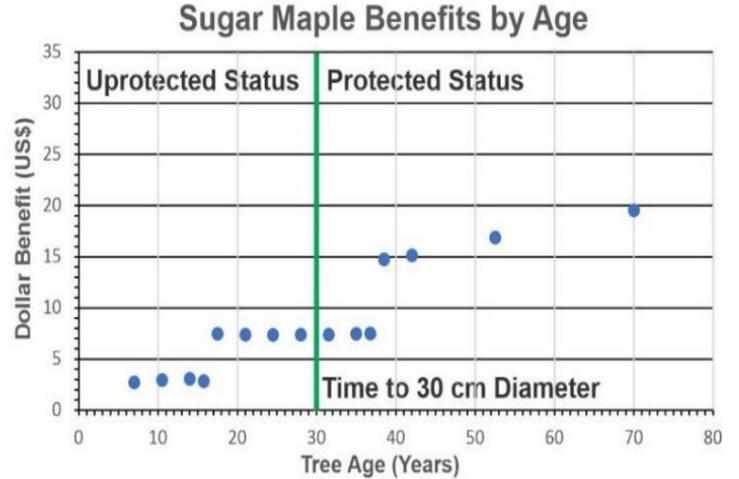
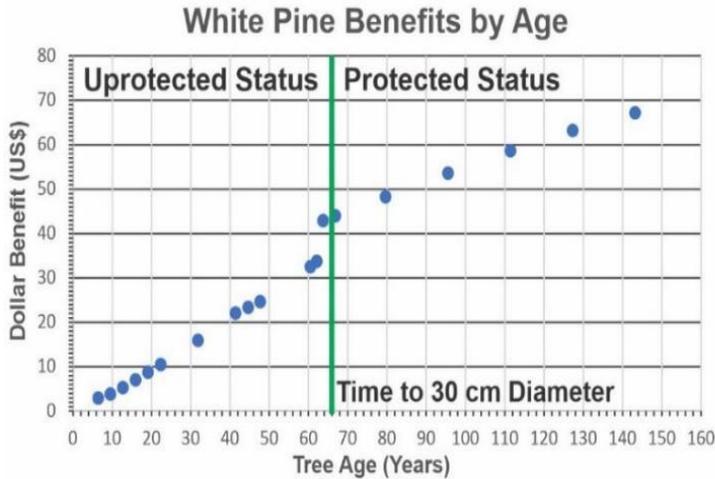
Visit www.itreetools.org to learn more.

MyTree 2.9.0 Powered by the i-Tree Engine

To see benefits of each of the 28 trees please refer to details in Tree Ribbon Campaign Part 1.



Total Benefits (US\$) of 6 Common Trees Planted in Toronto



Summary of Common Toronto Tree Characteristics and Benefits

| Tree Species | Cumulative Benefits Over 75 Years | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Lifespan (Years) ¹ | Time to 30 cm Diameter (Years) ¹ | Overall Benefits (C\$) | CO2 Sequestered (kg) | Rainfall Runoff Prevented (litres) | Air Pollution Removed (C\$) |
| White Pine | 200 | 66 | 2,099 | 1,234 | 164,345 | 229 |
| Sugar Maple | 75 | 66 | 1,045 | 1,369 | 151,390 | 121 |
| Silver Maple | 100 | 36 | 1,396 | 4,206 | 207,356 | 193 |
| Black Maple | 200 | 60 | 898 | 2,159 | 132,101 | 104 |
| White Oak | 200 | 60 | 1,294 | 1,370 | 222,917 | 457 |
| Basswood | 150 | 36 | 1,887 | 2,269 | 363,081 | 290 |

¹ Will vary with characteristics of where tree planted and ambient climate

All scenarios were conducted using iTree v2.11.1 assuming **Good** tree condition and the same location parameters

Annual Ecosystem Services Performed By Toronto's Trees, 2018 (Source: 2018 iTreeEco data) From: 2018 Toronto Tree Canopy Study

| Benefit | Total Benefit (C\$) |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Energy Savings | 8,279,540 |
| Gross Carbon Sequestering | 4,039,488 |
| Pollution Removal | 37,909,683 |
| Avoided Runoff | 4,845,926 |
| Total Annual Benefits | 55,074,637 |

City planners, investors and property owners appear **unaware of the enormous benefits that a mature canopy provides as described**. In the current [journal](#), *Environmental Pollution* (193, 2014 p119-29), forester [Dave Nowak](#) and colleagues found that trees prevented 850 human deaths and 670,000 cases of acute respiratory symptoms in 2010 alone. That was related to **17 tonnes of air pollution removed by trees and forests**, which physically intercept particulate matter and absorb gases through their leaves.

Nowak's current study put the total **annual value of pollution removal by U.S. trees at \$86 billion**. (July 2014 The Atlantic. The Health Benefits of Trees by James Hamblin, MD. Lecturer at Yale School of Public Health).

Conducted over 18 years, research from the U.S. Forest Service has found a correlation between tree loss and human mortality. According to their findings, the loss of trees was associated with about seven additional deaths per year from respiratory causes and almost 17 additional deaths per year from cardiovascular causes per 100,000 adults. That, say researchers, comes out to more than 21,000 deaths in total. It seems **trees have a value that goes far beyond dollars and cents!**

Green space is always an afterthought. This must be reversed.

b) Mature trees, destroyed from 'as-of-right' development, **may be** replaced by new sapling trees. They are often planted in environments which are **unsuitable** or do **not** have the capacity to allow for full tree growth and that which maximizes the growth opportunity of the trees. Many condo boulevards along Kingston Rd. are a perfect example. The **lack of care and maintenance** of these trees also leads to decline, poor performance and death. Urban trees typically grow slower than their forest counterparts due to additional stressors; thus, they need nurturing protection.

General statement

1 Perceive Cities as part of nature; grow more urban and more green.

2 Include the involvement of TRCA and Parks Department in every Neighbourhood Plan.

Each neighbourhood has distinct features and should **not** be addressed in a blanket manner.

3. With regard to our building regulations, **commit** to the Provincial Policy Statement:

"Green infrastructure: means natural and human made elements that provide ecological and hydrological functions and processes. Green infrastructure can include components such as natural heritage features and systems, parklands, stormwater management systems, street trees, urban forests, natural channels, permeable surfaces, and green roofs."

(Document created by Alan Burt, Director of CSVSWRA)

*Cliffcrest Scarborough Village SW Residents Association
Tree Ribbon Campaign Part 2*

To learn more about this **TREE CAMPAIGN** and self guided tour visit our website:

<https://cliffcrestscarboroughvillagesw.ca/current-events-projects>

Please take a moment to share your feedback with this short survey:

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSftku3ILMFRSM5WEGpoim7nBM-rbtDhBqvR62r5qCOwHlp3AA/viewform>

We also invite you to share what you see through the lens of your camera as you explore the trail.

Send your photos to events@csvsw.ca

WHAT IS MISSING?

Bellamy & Kingston Road 1958 photo compliments of Scarborough Historical Society.



The barn you see towards the middle of the photo is the current site of Bliss Carman Senior Public School. **It took more than 60 years for the tree canopy we enjoy today to grow.** We cannot afford to remove large numbers of mature trees and rely on the planting of new trees to adequately replace them. **With the effects of climate change increasing, we simply do not have the time.**