



TREE TRIMMING REGULATIONS

Trees shall be pruned in the following manner:

- All cuts shall be clean and made at junctions, laterals or crotches. All cuts shall be made as close as possible to the trunk or parent limb, without cutting into the branch collar or leaving a protruding stub. Use of wound sealants on cuts is highly discouraged.
- Removal of dead wood, crossing branches, weak or insignificant branches, and suckers shall be accomplished simultaneously with any reduction in crown.
- Cutting of lateral branches that results in the removal of more than one-third (1/3) of all branches on one (1) side of a tree shall only be allowed if required for hazard reduction or clearance pruning.
- Lifting of branches or tree thinning shall be designed to distribute over half of the tree mass in the lower two-thirds (2/3) of the tree.
- No more than one-third (1/3) of a tree's living canopy shall be removed within a one-year period.
- Trees shall be pruned according to the current ANSI A300 Standards and the Landscape Manual.
- All trees shall be aerial pruned as needed to minimize potential hazards from wind and storms

Tree abuse shall mean:

- Damage inflicted upon any part of a tree, including but not limited to the root system [or] cambium layer penetration, by any means.
- Hat-racking.
- Flush cuts that cut into the branch collar.
- Driving any item into tree limbs or trunks.
- Girdling or bark removal of more than one-third (1/3) of the tree diameter.
- Tearing or splitting of limb ends or peeling or stripping of bark.

Definitions:

Hat-rack shall mean to flat-cut the top of a tree, severing the leader or leaders, or the removal of any branch three (3) inches or greater in diameter at any point other than the branch collar.

Tree canopy cover shall mean the aerial extent of the branches and foliage of a tree.