

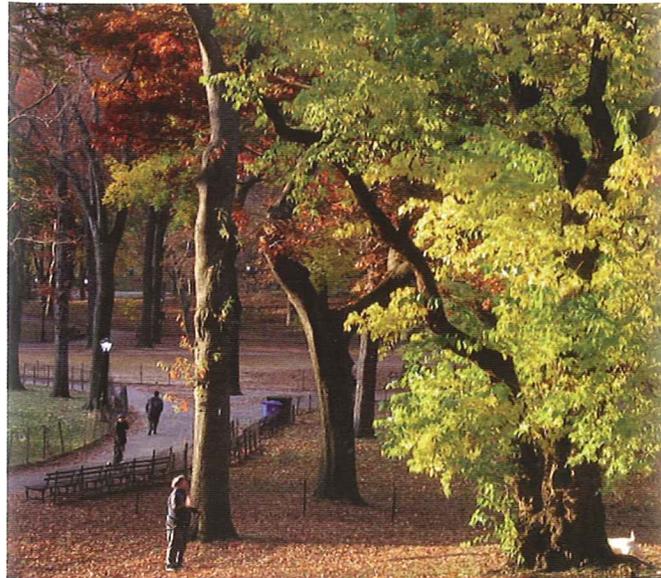
Many diseases and insect pests tend to choose trees by family. Furthermore, quasi-resistant species in the same family may continue to be sources for the pathogen and insects that could affect other trees in the same family. For example, Dutch elm disease and its vectoring insect the European elm bark beetle not only attack native American elm trees, but also will live in other family members of the elm species.

Boulevard tree planting

When boulevard trees are removed and replaced, the city forester surveys the existing boulevard tree inventory to determine what type of tree should be planted on the boulevard to diversify the neighborhood boulevard tree population.

What's being planted on the city's boulevards?

- White Oak
- Northern Red Oak
- Eastern Pin Oak
- Swamp White Oak
- Honeylocust
- Hackberry
- Kentucky Coffee Tree
- Ginkgo
- Littleleaf Linden
- Redmond Linden
- Hybrid Elm (Princeton, Valley Forge, Accolade, Cathedral, and New Horizon)
- Sugar Maple
- Red Maple
- Norway Maple



City of Cottage Grove Public Works



TREE CITY USA®

**City of Cottage Grove
Public Works**

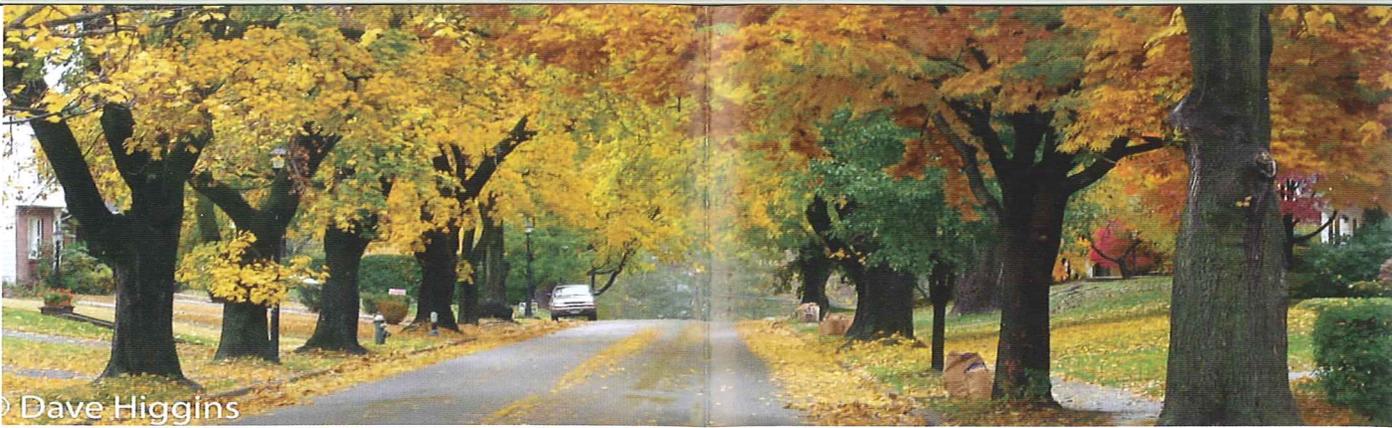
8635 West Point Douglas Rd. S.
Cottage Grove, MN 55016

www.cottage-grove.org/public_works_parks_forestery.htm

Phone: 651-458-2808
Fax: 651-458-6080
Email: sbowe@cottage-grove.org

Diversifying Cottage Grove's Urban Forest





changes to the street tree master list. They've started planting a wider variety of trees on the city's boulevards and in the parks in recent years. In order for this urban forestry diversity plan to become more successful, however, homeowners need to be willing to accept different varieties of tree species to be planted in the boulevards in front of their homes and also participate by planting more diverse trees on private property.

The City of Cottage Grove is taking an active role in diversifying its urban forest. It currently has a significantly high urban forest population of ash and maple boulevard trees, approximately 64%.

With implementation of city's Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) management plan, it will be removing approximately 1,200 boulevard ash trees in the next twelve years and replacing them with a wider variety of trees that will thrive on boulevards.

The City of Cottage Grove has also implemented an annual volunteer tree planting which has targets city parks that need more diversification. While providing more tree diversify within the city parks, volunteers plant trees in locations where park users would enjoy their shade when they mature. Approximately 200 trees are planted each spring to beautify the city's parks.

Why is diversity in Cottage Grove's Urban Forest important?

It is generally acknowledged that having more species that are different in the community forest will reduce maintenance costs and the impact of species diseases, and create a unique urban forest.

Cottage Grove wants to protect the community from the impact of another disease such as Dutch elm disease that destroyed a large percentage of the American elms that once lined city streets. The rapid devastation of this disease was due largely in part to the fact that the American elm was over planted, and the pathogen spread rapidly through the urban elm monoculture.

Another insect that is causing a wide spread loss of urban street trees is the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB). This beetle has caused mass destruction of city ash trees that replaced the elm trees.

The creation of the city's diverse urban street tree master plan is the first step in diversifying street trees. The city has looked at this step, has enlisted some

How diverse is diverse?

Cottage Grove's goal is to use the 10-20-30 rule as a guide. This rule states that no more than 10% of the urban forest should be of the same species. Further, no more than 20% should be of the same genera, and a single family should not make up more than 30% of the community's tree inventory. Following these guidelines will result in a more biologically diverse planting.

