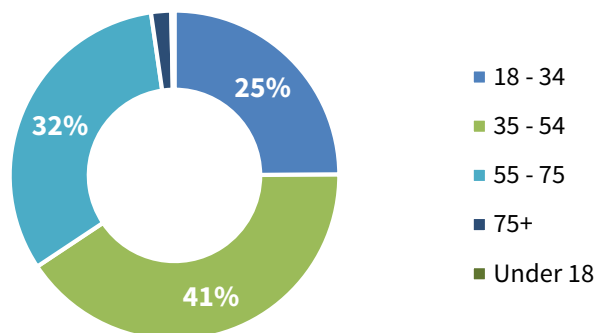


Appendix A – Survey Results

Appendix A – Survey Results

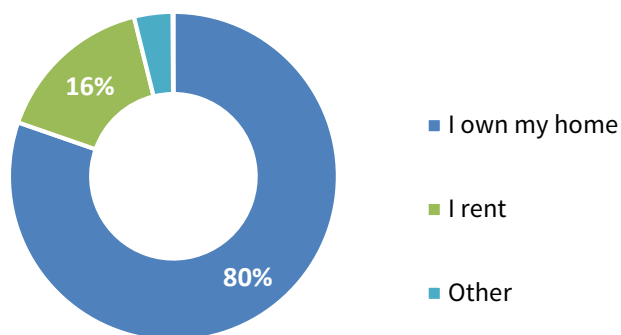
What is your age?

The most common answer is 35-54 years. The least common age is under 18.



Are you a homeowner or do you rent?

The majority (80%) of participants own their own home; only 16% of participants rent.

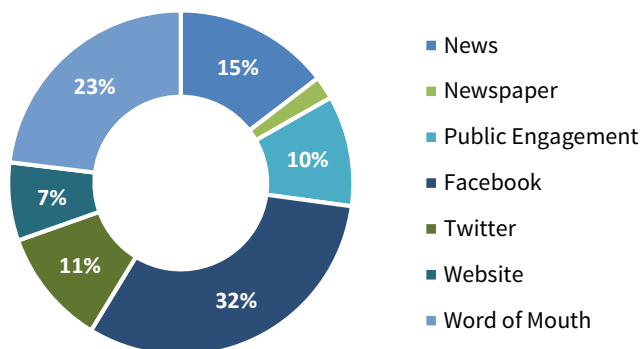


How did you hear about the survey?

The most common method was Facebook (32%) followed by word of mouth and In the News. The least common method was by newspaper (2%) followed by website, and public engagement.

Other Methods

Other methods include the city councillor office/forestry department, organizations and various non-profit groups, email, neighbours and residents, and printed public engagement materials.

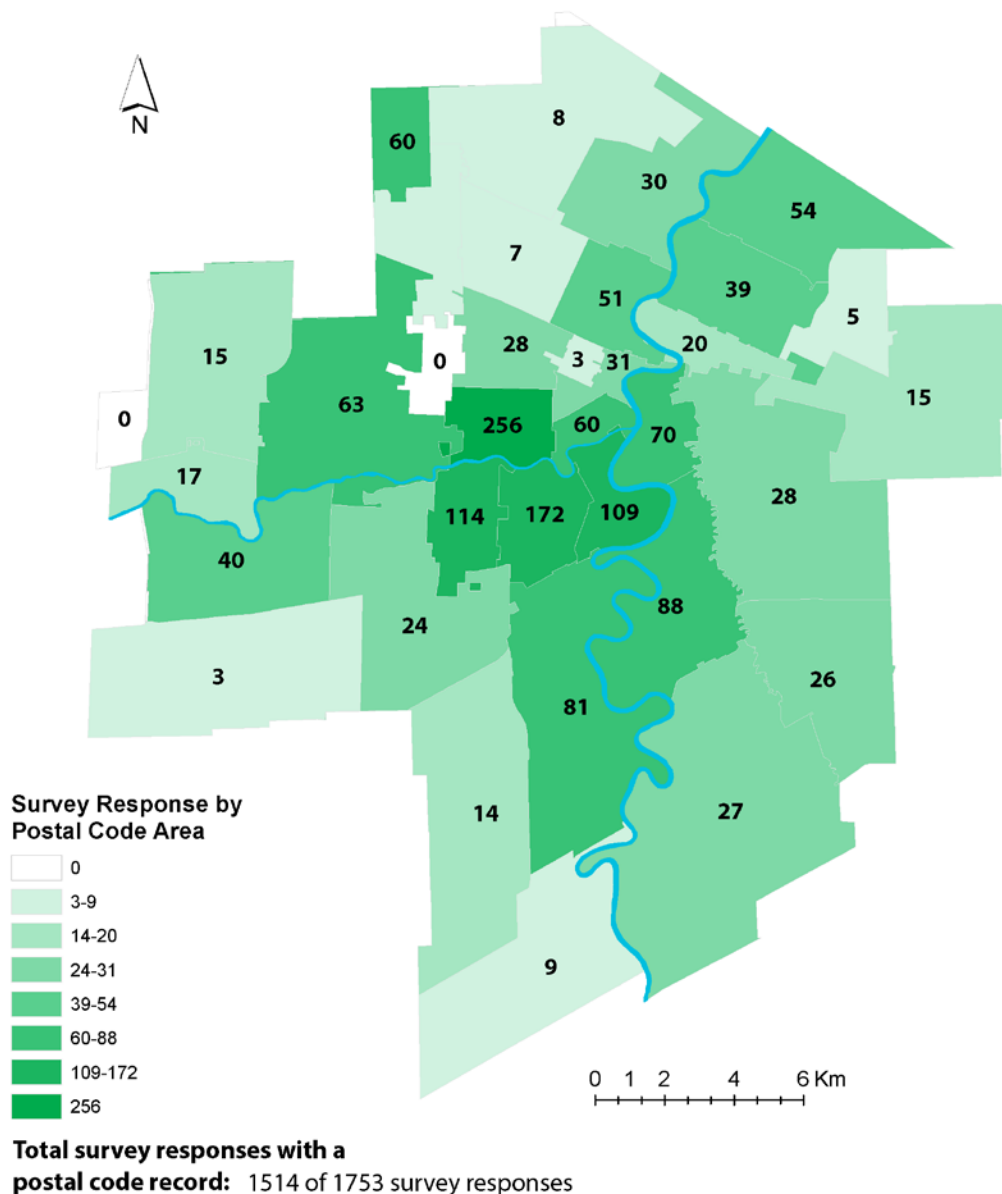


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What is your postal code?



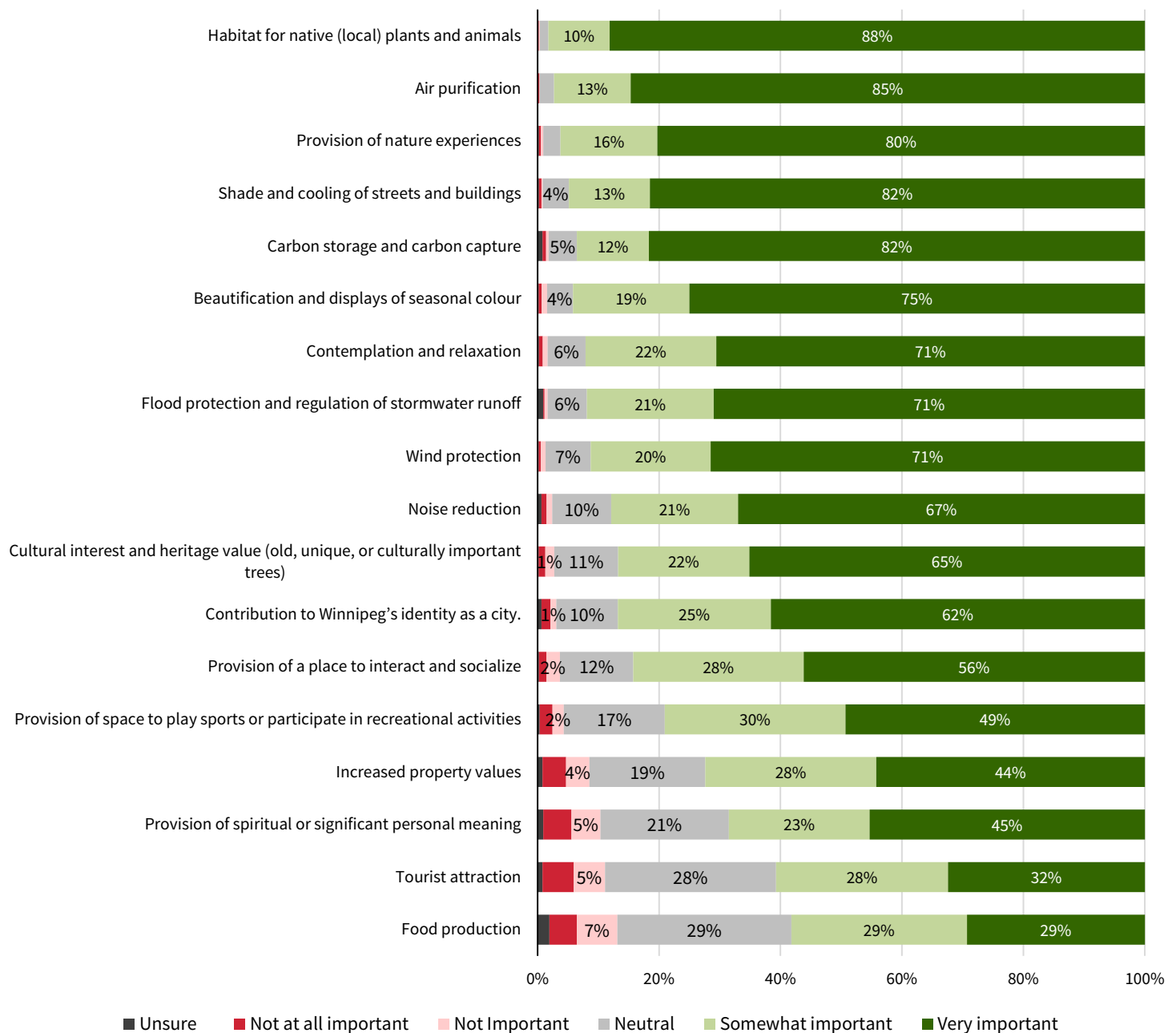
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How important are the benefits that the urban forest provides to you and your community?

Overall, habitat for native plants and animals was the most important listed benefit followed by air purification, provision of nature experiences, shade and cooling and carbon storage & carbon capture. Responses were more mixed for food production, tourist attraction, increased property values, provision of spiritual value, and provision of place to play sports.



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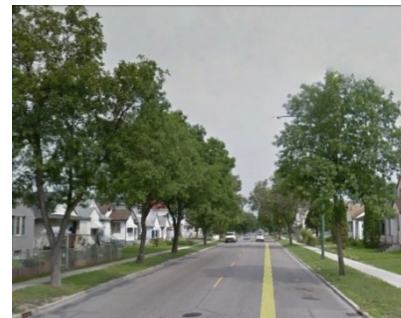
Looking at the photos above, my street looks most like:



A. Few or no trees



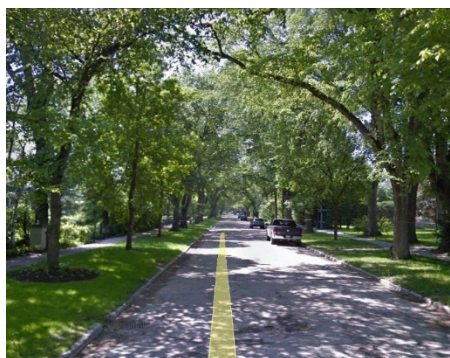
B. Regularly spaced small trees



C. Regularly spaced, medium-sized trees



D. Mixed spacing and species, medium-sized trees



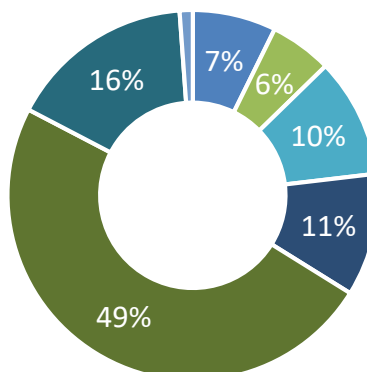
E. Regularly spaced, large trees



F. Mixed species and spacing, large-sized trees

Looking at the photos above, my street looks most like:

Looking at the photos above, the majority preferred regularly spaced, large trees (49%). The second two most common responses were “mixed spacing and species, large-sized trees” (16%) and “Mixed spacing and species, medium-sized trees” (11%). The least common answers were “unsure” and “regularly spaced trees.”



- A. Few or no trees
- B. Regularly spaced small trees
- C. Regularly spaced, medium-sized trees
- D. Mixed spacing and species, medium-sized trees
- E. Regularly spaced, large trees
- F. Mixed spacing and species, large-sized trees
- G. Unsure

Looking at the photos above, I would like to live on a street that looks like:

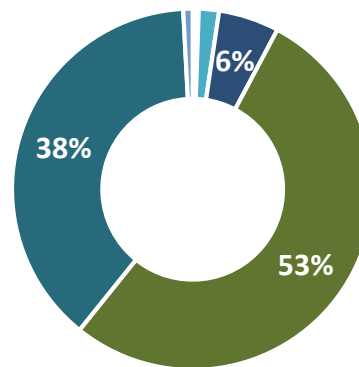
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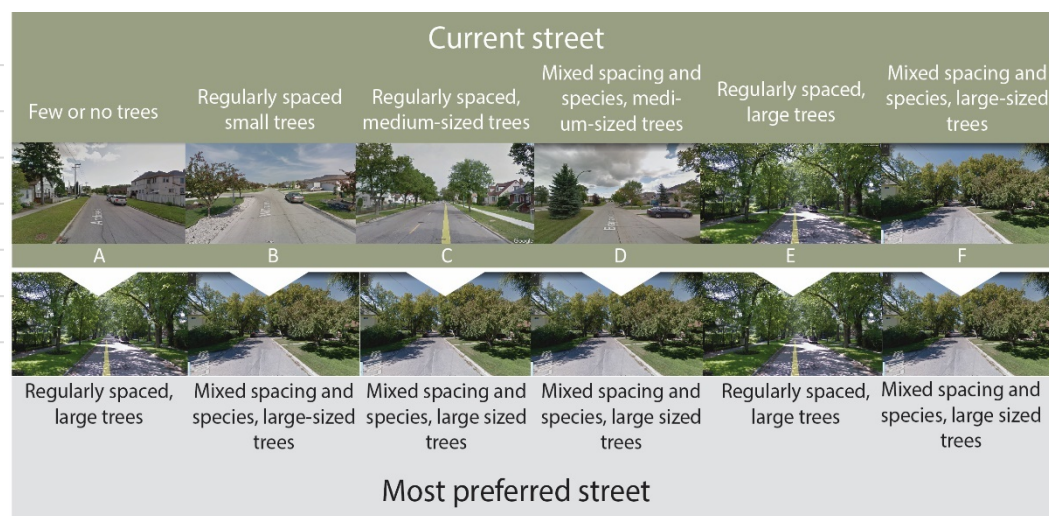
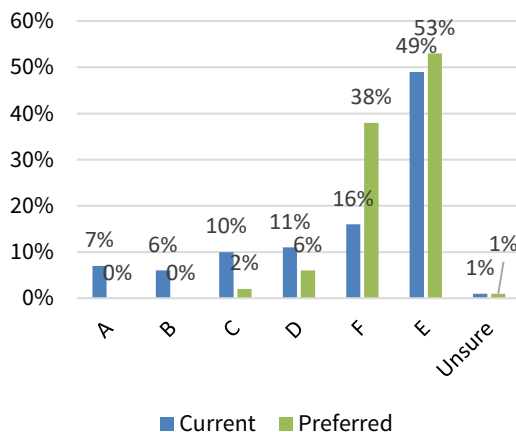
53% would prefer to live on a street with regularly spaced, large trees followed by mixed spacing and species, large sized trees (38%).



- A. Few or no trees
- B. Regularly spaced small trees
- C. Regularly spaced, medium-sized trees
- D. Mixed spacing and species, medium-sized trees
- E. Regularly spaced, large trees
- F. Mixed spacing and species, large-sized trees
- G. Unsure
- (blank)

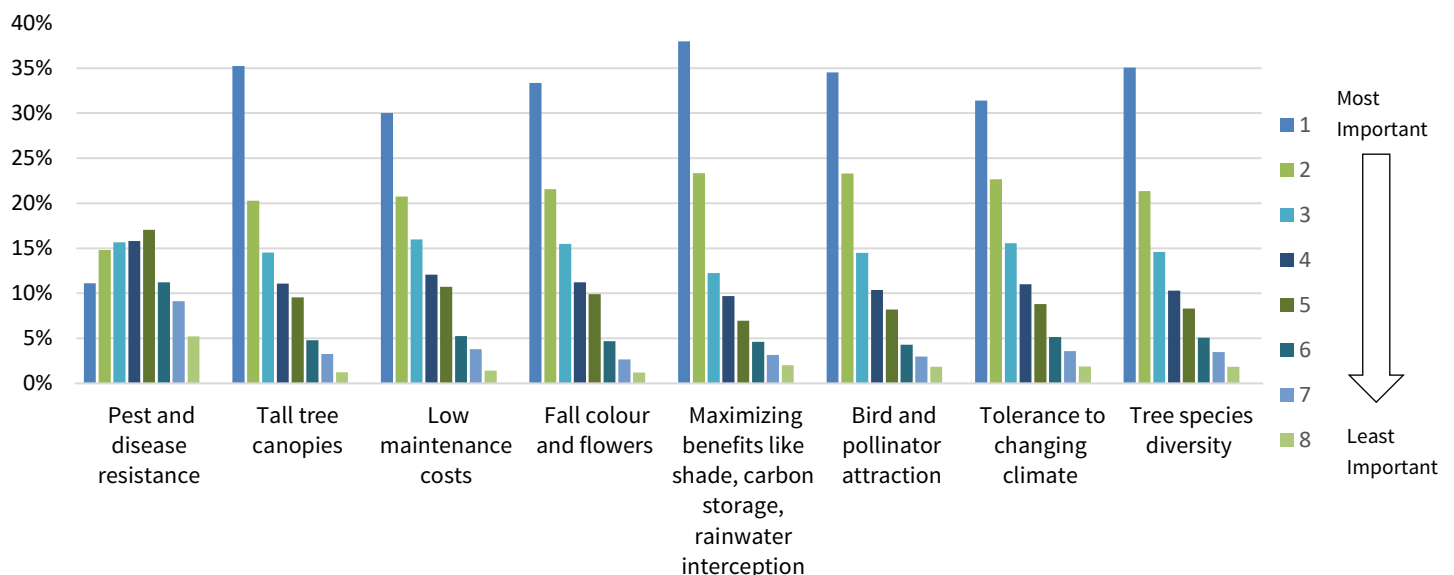
Current and Preferred Street Character Comparison

In Winnipeg, the most common street tree character participants listed matches their ideal street character: E “Regularly spaced, large trees”. The second more preferred street character however, F – “Mixed spacing and species, large sized trees”, is only the current street tree characteristic for 16% of respondents. The photo below shows the current street tree response versus the most preferred street tree response.



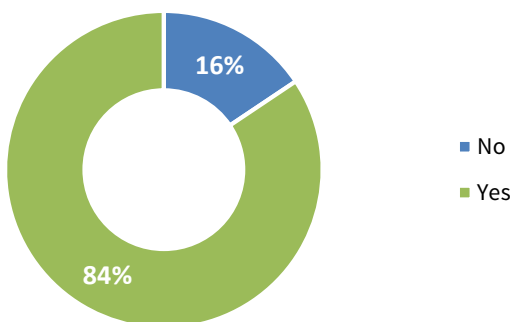
What are the most important characteristics that you would like the City to consider when choosing the type of trees to plant in streets?

Participants were asked to rank the following characteristics, where 1 indicates the most important characteristic and 8 indicates the least important characteristic. The most important identified characteristic is maximizing benefits (shade, carbon storage, and rainwater interception) where participants most ranked as their first or second choice. All the other characteristics were consistently ranked of equal importance except for pest and disease resistance which was consistently ranked as second to fifth choice.



Have you been impacted by tree loss on a personal level (for example: on your property, street, or a space that you use frequently)?

The majority of respondents (84%) have been impacted by tree loss on a personal level.



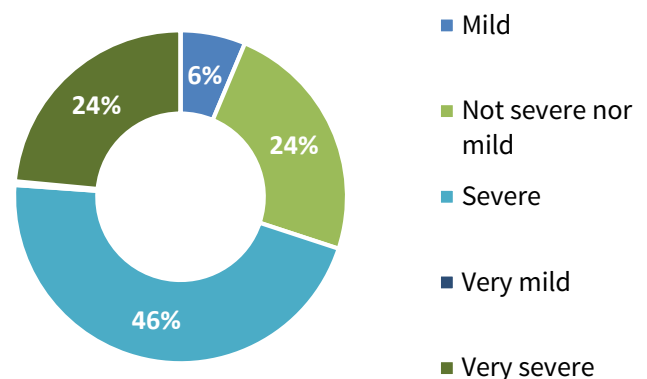
Please describe how you have been impacted by tree loss.

The greatest concern raised by most respondents was removals of large/old/mature trees (i.e., elm trees) near their houses due to tree diseases (i.e., Dutch elm disease) over the past years. The table below summarizes key themes.

Themes	Count	Description/Example
Loss of elm trees on streets/boulevard/near their property. Key words: • Elm trees • Dutch elm disease • Old/large/mature elm trees removed	406	Large/old/mature elm trees was removed due to Dutch elm disease in their neighbourhood overtime.
Tree Loss (General) Key words: • Removals of large/mature beautiful trees • Removals of boulevard trees • Increased heat/temperature	739	Large trees near their houses were removed which impacted nature view/scenic beauty ("left streets feeling incomplete"), decrease shade/canopy in the neighbourhood, and increase house heat/temperature inside their house during hot months. <i>"Increase in house heat in summer = more AC use, hotter side walks and roads: less pleasant to walk and spend time in no shade areas in summer, less water being absorbed by large trees when a large downpour occurs: water stands in the street longer, the street is not as pretty to look at and there are fewer birds around or singing."</i>

How would you rate the severity of the impact you described above?

Over 46% of respondents ranked the impact as severe followed by not severe nor mild and very severe.



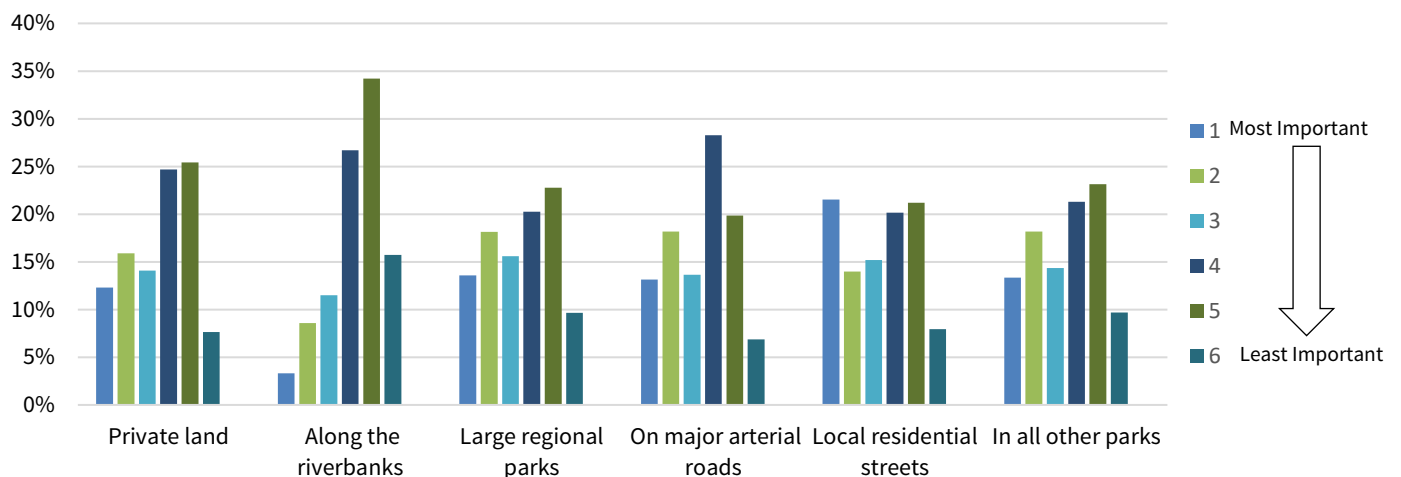
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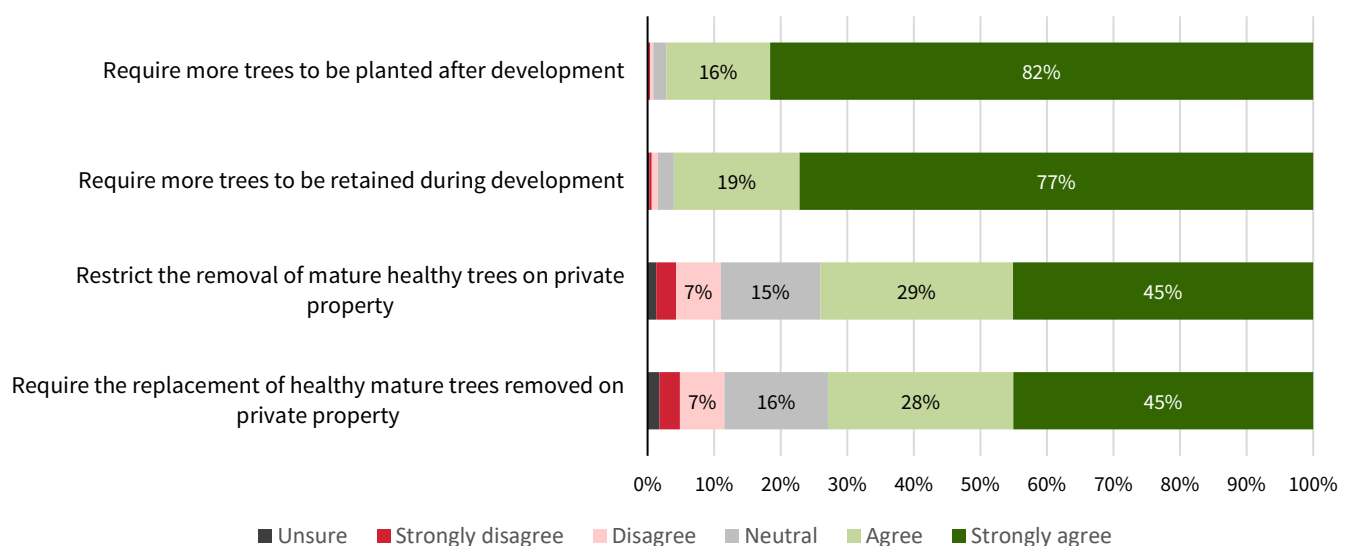
What are the most important location for the City to consider when replacing trees?

Respondents were asked to rank the options, where 1 indicates the most important location and 6 indicates the least important. The most important location was “Local residential streets” where 36% of respondents ranked as their top first or second choice followed by “Large regional parks” where 32% ranked as their first or second choice.



The city should introduce policy to:

The majority of survey respondents agree toward all proposed policies. The policy with the most support is to “require more trees to be retained during development” with over 82% strongly supporting. The policies with the least support are “restricting the removal of mature healthy trees (74% support with only 45% strongly supporting)” and requiring the replacement of healthy mature trees removed on private property (73% support with only 45% strongly supporting).



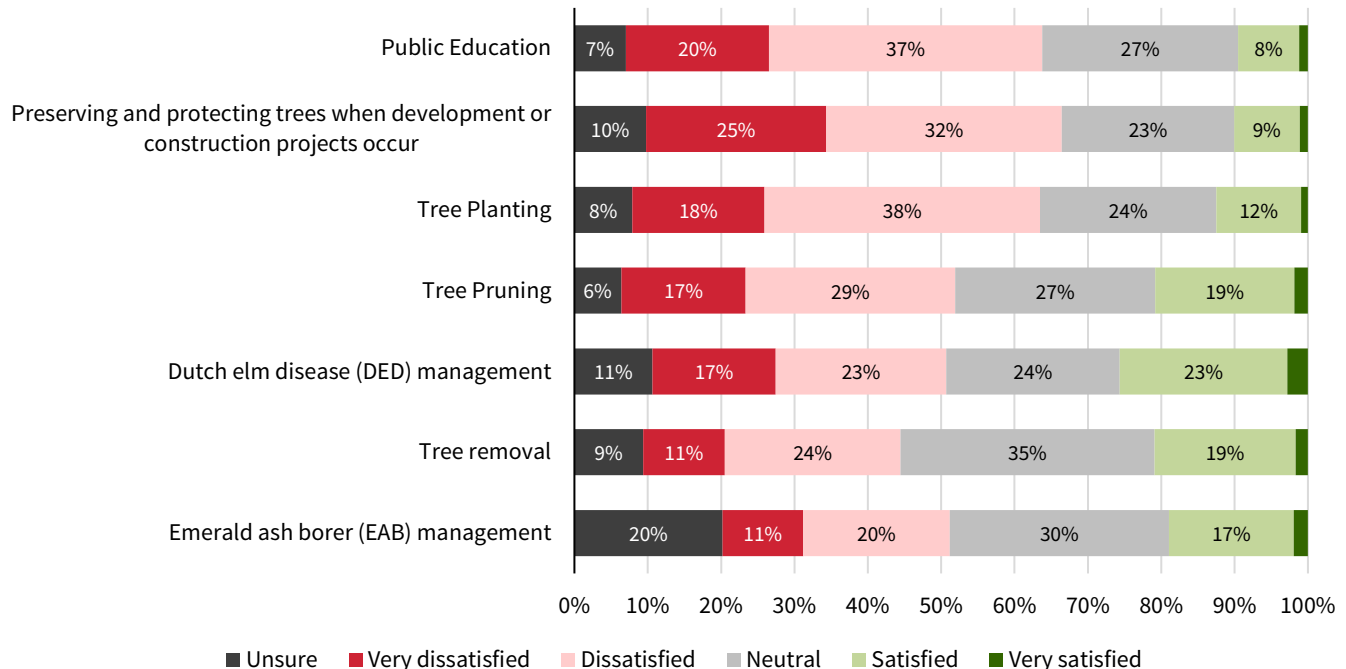
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How satisfied are you with the current level of service of the city?

Overall, respondents were neutral and dissatisfied on the level of service in the city. Specifically, respondents were most dissatisfied with public education, preserving and protecting trees when development or construction occurs, and tree planting. Respondents were mixed regarding other levels of service.



Please describe why you chose any of the rating(s) above:

Themes	Count	Description/Example
Diseased trees: - Tree removals - Tree pruning - Tree replacement	284	"Tree pruning and removal of diseased trees has not had an adequate budget to keep pace with requirements. I don't think the public has enough understanding of the value of trees. Our city council has neglected to provide appropriate budgets for an urban forest management strategy. Hopefully, this strategy document will help with budgeting." "Very difficult to get information from the forestry department about tree disease, replanting requests, now to care for newly planted trees, etc. Pruning services disastrously far behind."
Old trees: - Protect old/mature trees - Development projects - Tree protection	253	"I strongly think allowing development projects to disregard old mature trees is negatively affecting the city of Winnipeg. I would also like to see more trees planted in a variety of areas, including areas of recent development." "Dissatisfied with development/construction projects as it contradicts what the city's stated objective is in trying to save and maintain existing mature trees in neighbourhoods where lot splitting is occurring."
Tree planting:	230	"The city has improved at managing DED in the last couple of years but is way behind on

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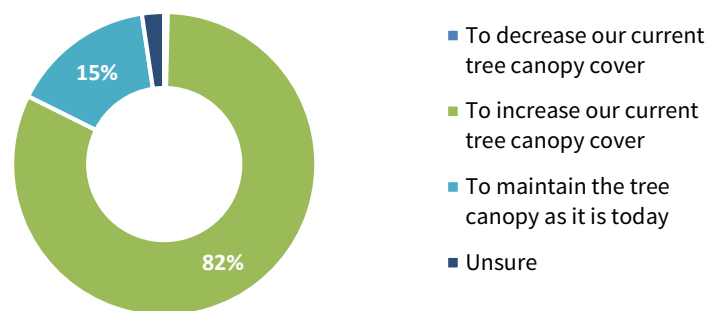
- Budget for tree planting
- Tree maintenance/pruning
- Tree replacement
- Maintain and increase the number of healthy trees

tree planting. On my street they planted a replacement oak for a diseased elm- but the oak was clearly dead by the time it was planted and will have to be replaced again. Almost all oaks that I've seen planted die soon after- oak shouldn't be planted unless requested by the resident."

"The city could do a better job at planting new healthy trees when old ones have been removed."

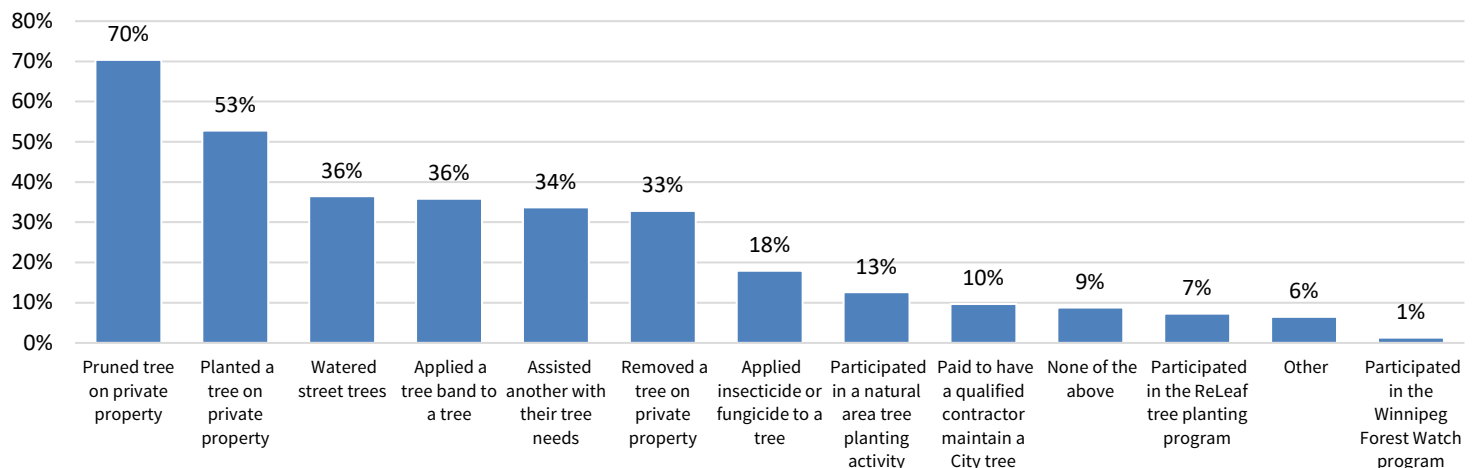
The City should set a tree canopy cover target:

The majority (82%) say the city should set a tree canopy cover target to increase our current tree canopy cover.



Which of the following stewardship activities have you participated in over the last five years?

Over 91% of respondents have participated in a stewardship activity. Of these, 70% pruned a tree on private property which was the most popular activity. Following pruning, planting a tree on private property and watering street trees were the next popular. The least popular activities include participating in the Winnipeg Forest Watch program and ReLeaf tree planting program.



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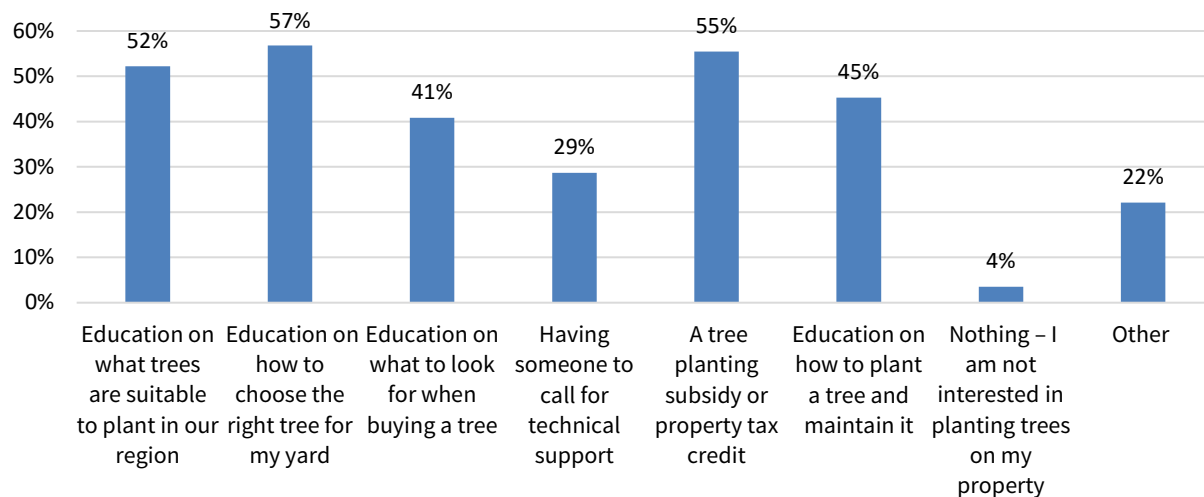
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Other – Please specify

Themes	Count	Description/Example
Tree pruning:		
- City boulevard trees - City trees from dead branches	72	<i>“Put chicken wire/plastic wrap around tree trunks to prevent damage from rabbits, deer and beaver.”</i>
Report to the city about any tree-related problems	13	<i>“Called Forestry Dept. to report diseased, damaged trees.”</i>
Engaged in community activities:		
- Attended community sessions about Winnipeg’s tree - Engaged residents/neighbours in their blocks to support city-wide maintenance and improvement of our tree canopy.	16	<i>“Engaged both sides of our block to donate\$, and banded trees for past 20 years.”</i> <i>“Planted park trees, coordinated a neighbourhood-wide tree banding campaign, used grant money to pay for fungicide injections on public boulevard trees.”</i>

What would encourage you to plant a tree or trees on your property?

The most common responses were Education on how to choose the right tree for my yard (57%), a tree planting subsidy or property tax credit (55%), and education on what trees are suitable to plant in our region (52%). The least common response was having someone to call in for technical support (29%) and nothing (4%).



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Other – Please Specify

Themes	Count	Description/Example
More space in their properties	53	"Our property has low overhead wires that pretty much make planting trees in our backyard impossible, and the front design makes it difficult to add a tree."
Interested more in community planting trees programs because they don't own a property	126	"I am not a property owner, but I would love to participate in a city run program that allows people who are not property owners to help plant city-run gardens and treed areas."

Imagine it is the year 2040 (20 years from now). What is your ideal image of Winnipeg's urban forest?

Themes	Count	Description/Example
More parks, mature/large and healthy trees across the City	712	"Lots of mature trees in neighbourhoods and parks."
Increased and healthy tree canopy overall	286	"Have a greater diversity of trees, Boulevard trees that are pruned regularly, new trees planted with care and taken care of, and have a bigger increase of tree canopy overall."
Diverse tree species across the City, with more native species	220	"More tree diversity to protect against pests and disease."
More trees on residential streets	152	"Much more trees in new developments better maintained old trees/new added trees in mature neighborhood diversification of tree species planted on the residential streets."

Do you have anything else you would like to add?

Respondents suggested the City spending more funds on tree planting and maintenance as well as creating incentives for locals to plant trees (i.e., tax credit, technical support). In addition, they also emphasized on the importance of protecting healthy mature/large trees from construction/development projects.

Themes	Count	Description/Example
More funding/support for planting and taking care of trees as well as other urban forest related programs, key words include: • Tree planting • Funding for tree planting • Mature trees • Protect healthy tree from constructions/development projects • Urban forest stewardship	323	"I strongly want our City Council to prioritize the forestry department when they decide city budgets. I personally would be ok with an increase in property taxes going to improve tree planting and maintenance." "We would pay extra taxes if they were dedicated to protecting and adding to our urban forest." "Most homeowners would help, but we need INFORMATION, and technical assistance. It would also help to get help to fund tree planting, as my property has none now, all removed prior to my buying this property. I would consider planting two."

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- Urban forest strategy Importance of diverse and healthy urban forest, key words include: - Urban forest canopy - Coping with climate change - The most beautiful aspect of the City - valuable large trees	108	<i>"It is costing us a lot of money every year to remove dead trees and plant new ones on our property. Then I see contractors cutting healthy trees down to build monster houses in our area. That really makes me mad! If people want to live in an area like ours that has a lot of trees, then don't cut them down!"</i> <i>"Thank you for doing this survey, I look forward to a progressing Urban Forest Strategy. It is VITAL, even in times of COVID-19. We do need to have more protection of our urban forest from developers and homeowners. We should be highlighting who is already doing it well and require that of our developers. The condo building going up on Osborne just north of the Transit garage is shameful the way they were allowed to cut down all of the trees on the property when they could easily have worked around them. We need to plant large canopy trees, not the short-lived "popsicle" trees. We need habitat and beauty. We also need fall street cleaning in areas with large trees to prevent the street drains from clogging. Thank you for all of your efforts, especially against Dutch Elm Disease and for creating a long-term strategy!! I fully support and am willing to help!"</i>
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Appendix B – Mapping Results

Appendix B – Mapping Results

What We Found

- Overall, participants chose locations they value because they had beautiful mature trees, were large, forested areas or provided ecosystem services (especially wildlife corridors).
- Participants chose locations they want to improve because they would like to see more trees, require regular maintenance, and need protection from development projects.

Heat Map of Locations

Areas of Value

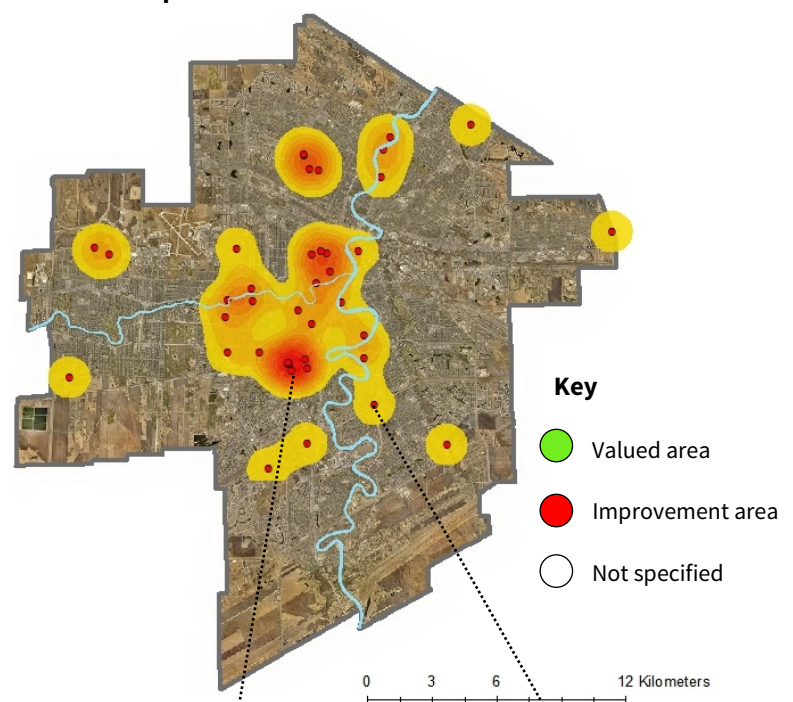


“Seine river forest is a great place, used by people from all over the city, it has become even more popular since spring, to the point of occasional congestion on the trails.”

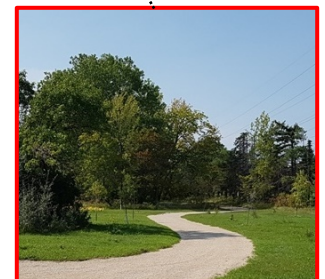


“It is very important to all the residents of this part of Lee to maintain the healthy trees that line the boulevard and are on private land.”

Areas of Improvement



Developer has destroyed an entire high quality forest. They should be required to replace every single tree they destroyed.



More tree coverage on Bishop Grandin Greenway, including at the location identified.

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Photo Collage

The photos below showcase the photos participants attached to identified locations along with an attached quote.



"Please recognize the entire peninsula of the Elm Park in Kingston Crescent as a heritage forest— many of the trees are older than 200 years."



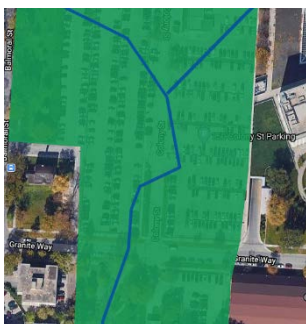
"It is my favourite natural area in Winnipeg. A place of beauty, nature, wildlife and serenity close to my home. I am rejuvenated when I go through Bois des Esprits."



"It helped us to survive the lockdown, walking there every day with children. Additionally, I also run in the forest two-three times a week."



"Very large and historic tree, along with the tree at the pump house, planted in front of row houses many years ago."



"The creek should be restored and the parking lot turned into a park with trees and naturalization features for the landscape."



"I would like to see more trees planted. Many were lost when an infill property was built and a green space with many trees has been replaced by an oversized austere house."



"I like the variety of native trees and wildflowers, and the fact that the forest along the creek still feels relatively wild, and messy in a good kind of way."



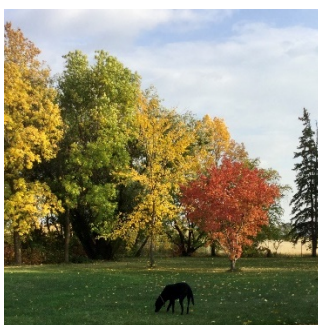
"It's a really nice walk / gateway into the east exchange lined with mature linden trees."



"I'm was very sad to see such a large urban forest destroyed in the name of development. We need to do better to protect our mature heritage urban forests."



"More tree coverage on Bishop Grandin Greenway, including at the location identified."



"We value these trees for protection from winter winds and for shade. Neighbouring areas have fewer trees; people walk on this road for its beauty!"



"Important to be able to appreciate a forest setting within a city; exercise; manage stress."

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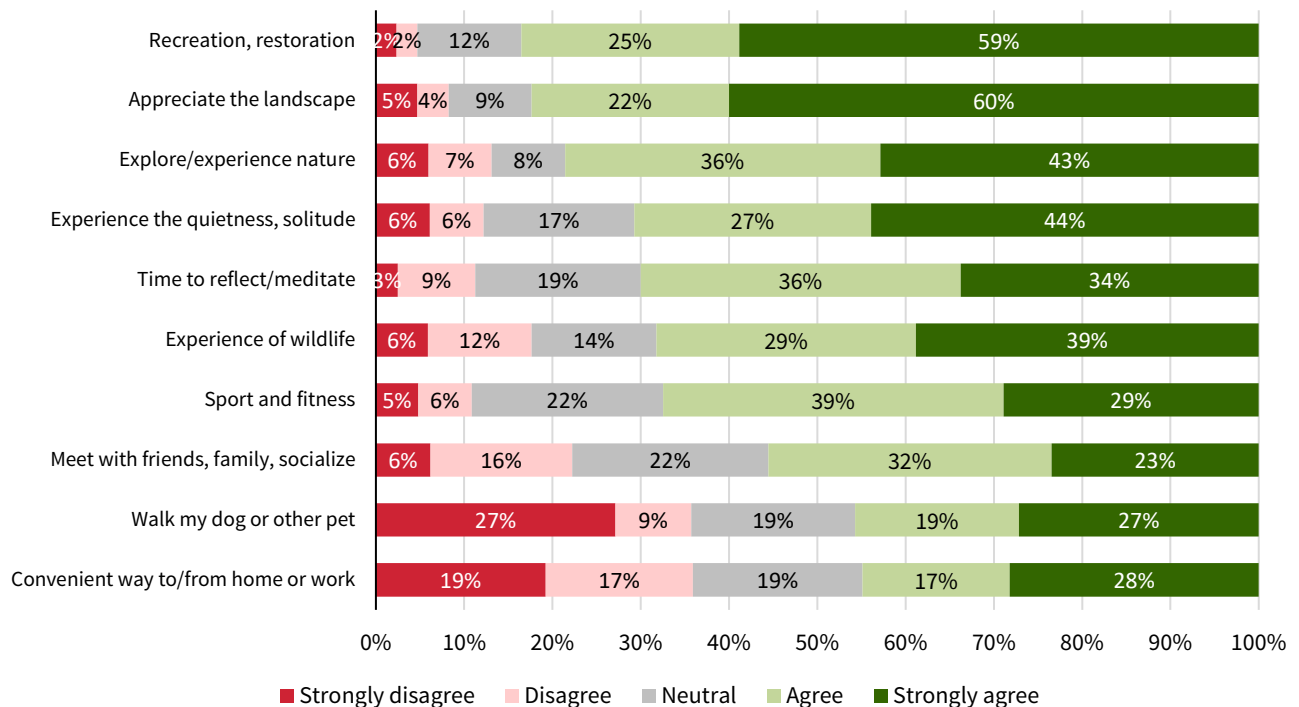
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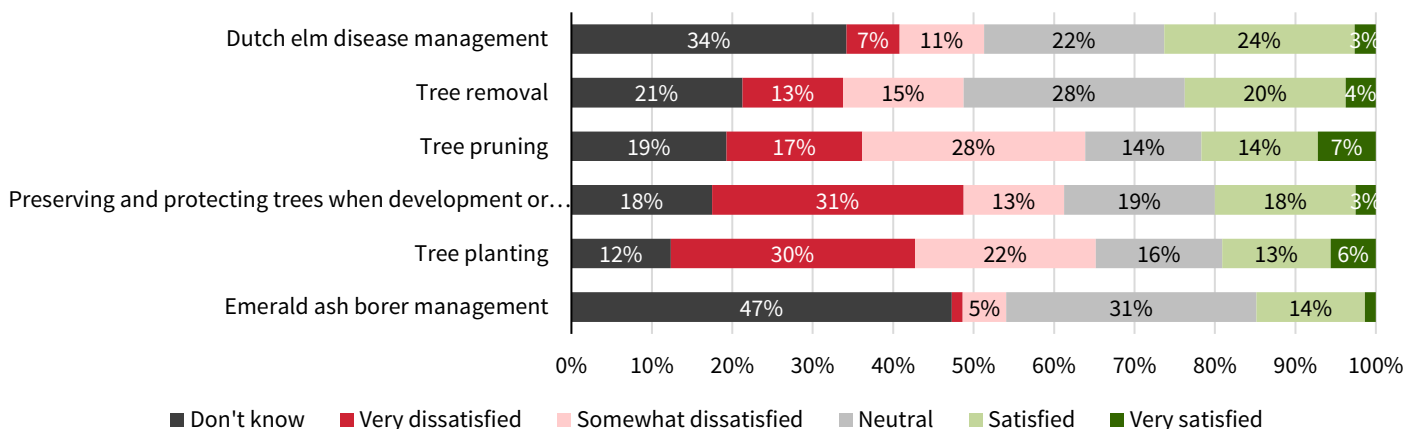
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Why do you visit the space?

The most common reasons for visiting the space include recreation/restoration (84%), to appreciate the landscape (82%), explore and experience nature (79%), and to experience the quietness/solitude (71%). The least common reasons for visiting the space are to meet with friends, family, socialize (55%), walk the dog or other pet (46%), and convenient way to/from work (45%).



How satisfied are you with the following?



Overall, most participants did not know how satisfied they were with pest management. Most participants were neutral with tree removals and dissatisfied with preserving and protecting trees when development or construction occurs. Most participants were somewhat dissatisfied with tree pruning and very dissatisfied with tree planting.

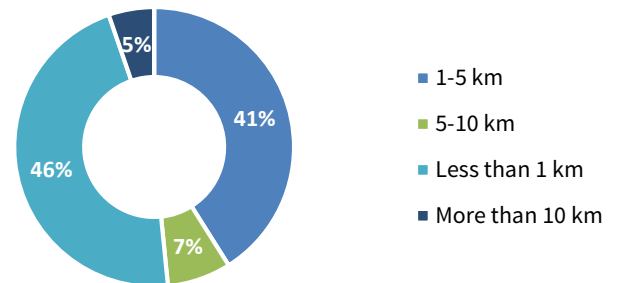
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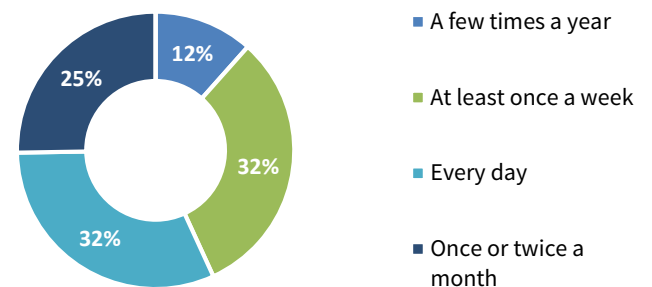
How far do you travel to get there?

Most respondents identified local places, which they access with one and five km of travel.



Approximately how often do you visit this area?

Most participants visit the location every day or at least once a week.



What do you like or want to improve at this location?

Themes	Count	Description/Example
What do you like? - Beautiful mature trees - Large, forested area within the city - Beautiful greenspace - Forested areas provide ecosystem services, especially wildlife corridor	34 33 9 7	<i>"It is a lovely, forested area, a peaceful bit of nature in the city."</i> <i>"This location is open to cross country skiers in the winter, and has wonderful birds, deer, owls, and wildlife. I love the natural stands of oaks, and of course it could be improved with EVEN MORE TREES!"</i>
What do you want to improve? - Plant more trees - Regular maintenance (pruning, removal, planting) - Protect current forested areas/old trees from constructions/development projects	26 13 8	<i>"One of Winnipeg's most underrated parks. Beautiful intact forest in riparian area, frisbee golf course, kayak launch (should be improved), hiking trails over bridge. Feel at one with nature a short drive from your house."</i>

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Why is this area important to you or important to improve?

Themes	Count	Description/Example
Why is this area important to you? - Recreational values of green spaces (i.e., walking) - Enjoyed beauty of forested areas, especially old trees (i.e., improve mental health).	40 33	<i>"It is my favourite natural area in Winnipeg. A place of beauty, nature, wildlife and serenity close to my home."</i> <i>"This beautiful park offers the opportunity for urban 'forest bathing', big green spaces to run and play, and wildlife habitat."</i>
Why is it important to improve? - Highly used green space - Increased residential/housing development projects in this area	9 5	<i>"This is an increasingly busy natural area with minimal infrastructure that will need additional budget to maintain as usage increases to ensure that it is healthy and available for continued appreciation into the future."</i>

Appendix C – Walking Tours

Appendix C – Walking Tours

Which stop on the tour was the most interesting to you and why?

Tour	Most Popular Responses
Kildonan Park	Natural Habitats and Native Tree Species, Rainbow Stage Parking Lot, Natural Playground and Splashpad
Why?	<i>Explained about the problem with Ash and why it is not being planted any more. I liked the diversity.</i> <i>The parking lot is made much more interesting compared with other large public lots (Assiniboine Park Zoo) or commercial (any suburban shopping mall, Assiniboine Downs).</i> <i>Tree canopy is important, but shrubbery undergrowth is also important. Parks Branch has eliminated much of this under canopy growth in Kildonan Park to where it is over-manicured. Not really good for song birds or other wildlife. Compare ground visual between Kildonan Park to St. Vital Park.</i>
St. James	Living Prairie Museum, Prairie View Road
Why?	<i>I have volunteered at some special events at LPM and really enjoy it all year round. I also bike and walk on that trail all the time, but have not waded on Prairie View Road before. It was nice to explore a different area.</i>
St. Vital Park	Ash Tree Grove, Soil Compaction near the Duck Pond, Duck Pond pavilion
Why?	<i>Didn't realize how much of an impact of just "using" the park could be.</i> <i>Concern about EAB</i> <i>EAB sounds very devastating - I hope the City can go ahead with its EAB prevention activities to preserve our ash trees for as long as possible.</i> <i>I am very interested to see how those trees react to their new environment.</i> <i>The Geese and Ducks</i>
Wolseley	Cathedral-like canopy, infill development, tree planting in commercial areas
Why?	<i>Commercial areas are firmly established. Planting of smaller ornamental trees will enhance the visual effect on potential customers. With limited open soil drainage areas a smaller tree should be able to take hold, as opposed to a larger tree requiring greater amounts of water.</i> <i>The canopy in this neighbourhood is so beautiful and should be valued above development. David Suzuki says, 'just because there is a demand does not mean you have to meet it.' (ie just because people want to drive bigger trucks does not mean we should drill for more oil.)</i> <i>It's a unique and valuable asset for our community.</i>

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It was a tie - infill/commercial. Interesting because it was new information about tree space and pruning/root growth. Infill is becoming a problem all over the city and there needs to be policy in place regarding size of house vs size of land - 20 years from now - gardens & land may be the factor.

I didn't realize that all of these new buildings were impacting the urban forest/canopy is such a fashion. As more buildings go up, the nature of the canopy would alter to something unrecognizable.

If you had money to spend to improve the urban forest, where would you spend it?

Other Choices:

Educate homeowners about their role in urban forest. Not cutting down healthy trees, hiring a City approved Arborist to prune and tell people we can water the plant!

Couldn't move the choices (above); so (high to low) here is where I'd spend the money: 2,7,1,3,6,4,5. An 8th choice (comment) is that life cycles of systems or habitat should not disrupt each other. For examples, tree roots under sidewalks, tree canopies at the same height as lane lighting.

Allow more shrubbery to be established in Kildonan Park - at least along the periphery trail that would give some connectivity from inland areas to the Red River. Replace removed trees quicker because those having picnics are choosing to be under trees than the hot, wide open spaces.

<maybe add a comment for users to drag and drop the items in order of preference, it is not immediately obvious>

Could not select choices above so putting answer here: #3-4 Planting replacement and new trees

Public education - how do we help - private homeowners being introduced to the new trees in their neighborhood. These walking tours could be used in all neighborhoods for school children to participate virtually or real.

Support public education programs in schools and churches. Some religions have a Tree Day, we have an Arborist Day- can there be events or suggestions to promote caring for you local tree?

What is your greatest concern for the future and why?

The tables below are the comments participants listed, separated by walking tour.

Kildonan Park

Our skies are more open and much hotter on the streets and in parks due to tree loss. Less pleasurable to walk, less pride in city with aesthetic loss. Like urban forest to be more diverse and more natural in special areas such as parks - way too much eliminating our natural shrubs/undergrowth. Unfortunately, this allows common burdock to take over that leads to crappy management of what was once natural dogwoods, etc. - very little effort to remove burdock though.

It wasn't my first choice among the 7 of the priority of monetary spending, but I think that it's important to talk about construction damage. As some examples, I just had the front boulevard dug up to change a water line (CoW service) which required the extrication of a tree stump and roots that had never been ground down when the tree was removed a half dozen years ago; and, even though they're supposed to, I see many times when tree trunks aren't banded with dimensional lumber for protection.

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don't want to be afraid of a branch falling on me. I live on a street with 2 blind residents and they often need to be warned of a low hanging branch.

Concern: Loss of mature canopy in older areas of City Would like to see diverse planting on major streets, increased naturalization in park areas.

St. James

It is a really really windy day today (Oct 31), I am glad the trees are bare. But all the broken and loose branches are a concern. Proper maintenance needs to occur now or in 20 years there will be no trees left, because people will be concerned about safety they will start cutting trees down, rather than wait for pruning. Many people in my neighborhood cut trees because of the amount of fall clean-up. Can this cost be covered so again trees do not get cut down by lazy homeowners? Evergreens?

St. Vital Park

Protect existing trees and plant more resilient trees!

I'm worried that we will lose all of our largest mature trees to invasive pests and diseases. I hope that in 20 years, we have been successful in slowing the spread of these pests and that we have planted more shade trees to replace the ones we have lost.

Diverse & colourful. Residential & commercial areas with vast amounts of urban forest. More spaces to sit under with which to enjoy the City. Concern: pests & climate change.

Wolseley

As I walk about the neighbourhood I would like to see an overarching canopy down feeder streets and side streets. The private property that is set back from the road should have a mix of large shade trees and smaller ornamental trees. The private property that is close to the roadway should have smaller trees. The public and private property along major roadways should have small to medium size trees. The trees should be a mix with hardiness to withstand the harsh climate

Concern: canopy will be decimated by pests & changing climate. I would want to urban forest to be more expansive across the city, full of a diverse group of trees. Commercial areas would also be green from plantings so that the City would keep its friendly vibe & wouldn't be a depressing brick & stone type of place. Our greenery gives Wpg a shine to its soul. The fresh growth of spring leads to the lush & literal urban forest of summer. Autumn brings colourful changes & winter, new views.

Greatest concern - the forest will be constantly shrinking due to unmanaged disease and to accommodate the city growth. That the diseases will decimate the urban forests, and the city will not give enough priority to maintaining them. It's not just the beauty, the trees will create more oxygen and reduce carbon.

I love fall colours, summer shade, seeing the fall birds eating the Mountain Ash Berries and sitting in my Spruce Tree and the sound of the wind through the trees. I like lying on the grass in my backyard and seeing the sky through leaves. I love all the pine trees in my neighborhood, because of the green all year round. Two have been cut down recently - Where in your survey addresses the pine population in Winnipeg on private property?

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That it will not exist. I want my neighbourhood to be as green, shaded and full of birds and wildlife as it is currently. The choices above are impossible choices. It's all important. Find a way for citizens/streets to directly fund immediate tree planting of well-established trees on their own streets to replace those lost. We lost two big elms on Lipton this summer. I would gladly have paid to have the same crew plant a new 6-8 foot sapling the same day.

Kildonan Park – Stop #2

How does the presence of tree affect your experience of the playground?

Part of the overall aesthetics of a tree canopy for a 360-degree view (minus the swimming pool view) while walking in this area
Less hot,
I think that the trees are an important part of the park. I'm mostly an active transportation user of the park. Something that the designers likely never anticipated in 1909 is the unwelcome "show & shine" car cruise shows that idle and clog the traffic flow, making the trees all the more important.
I enjoy the dappled look and this gives me a feeling of peace and tranquility.

Kildonan Park – Stop #4

Compare this parking lot to other areas you frequently park - downtown, shopping malls, along your own street, etc. Do you prefer treed parking spaces over open ones? Do you think that shaded parking options increase your interest in attending these places?

Treed space is much more inviting, have seen people come to the parking lot to picnic and play frisbee, badminton, etc. Treed parking areas are much preferred to open spaces.
Parking lots with treed meridians definitely enhance where one parks. Given choices for down time at lunch, etc., (especially if sitting in a car) treed lots would be a first choice. It doesn't matter what parking lot I've seen, people usually park where a tree will give shade in summer.
I think that the planning and placement of trees in this K.P. parking lot is superior to that of most retail lots, where the trees, if any, are at points along the periphery. As an A.T. user, being able to park a bicycle or congregate under tree cover is appreciated for the shade and cars disruption.
I park under a tree, so my car stays cool. Some people do not like because of tree sap or broken branches. However, I do park at Cindy Klassen Pool, I appreciate no trees, because when I come out at night I prefer that I can see the whole parking lot with no shadows and hiding people.
I love the treed parking lot. In the hot summer months, it's always a blessing to find a shady spot to park as it keeps the car cooler, and protected from the sun's hot rays. Having trees in parking lots also makes the area seem less industrial and sterile.
I love shade

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St. James – Stop #3

Do you like the look and feel of streets, such as this one, planted with a diversity of trees? Why/why not?

I like it now when I have heard that it stops the spread of disease and pests so that a whole street does not have to be replanted. It is also visually appealing to have these different levels, shapes and colours. I would like to be one of the homeowners that gets to watch these trees grow and which birds like which tree.

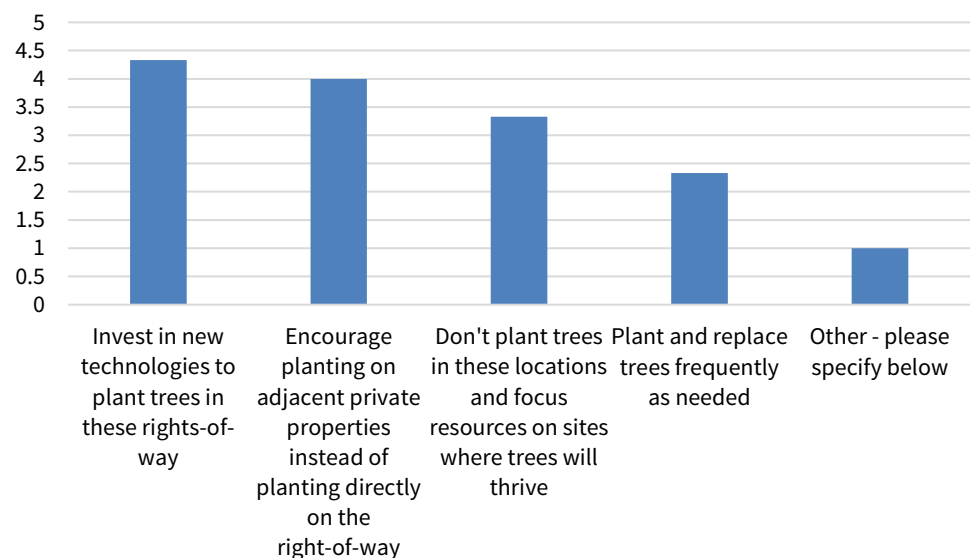
I like diversity of trees but need more of them

Are factors such as lighting, winds, and soil conditions evaluated when planting boulevard trees? Although a diversity of trees is necessary for resilience, a landscaping plan for boulevards similar to what is implemented in parks might also be beneficial from both an aesthetic and practical perspective

St. James – Stop #5

Participants were asked to rate by importance on a scale of 1 (least important) to 5 (most important) for what to do in the locations at Stop #5, which discussed the challenges of growing trees along arterial rights-of-way. The most highly ranked choice was to invest in new technologies to plant trees in these rights-of-way.

Understanding the challenges of growing trees along main rights-of-way, select what you think we should do in these locations:



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Other choices

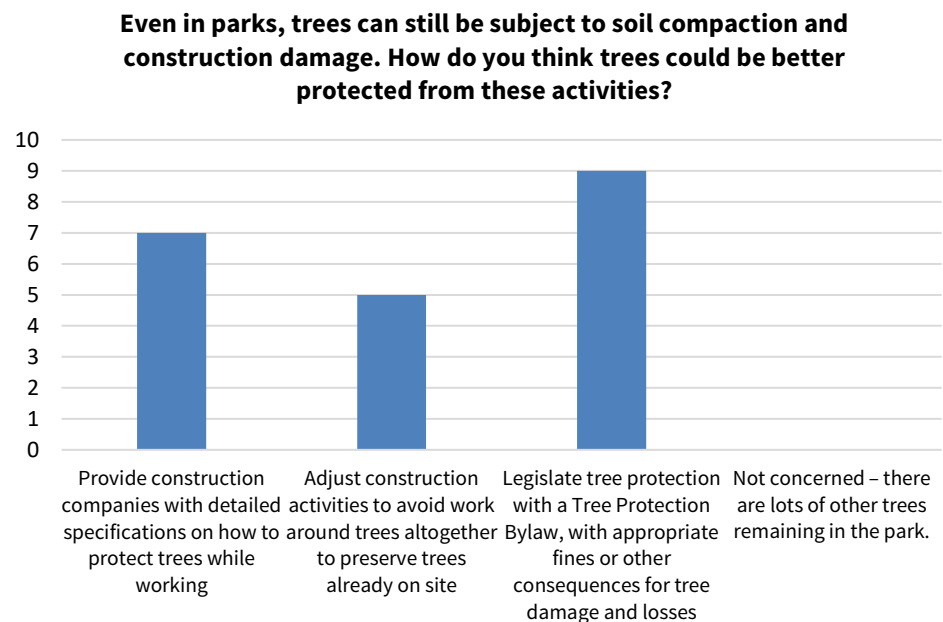
Get the local business involved and Sturgeon Heights involved to help plant and maintain trees. Can they sponsor a tree? Can the students at local grade schools also get involved?

What would encourage you or people you know to plant and maintain trees on your property?

"Help to dig in the correct place in my yard. Help with choosing the best tree for my yard."

St. Vital Park - Stop #4

Participants were asked to choose how trees could be better protected. The most common response was to legislate tree protection with a Protection Bylaw with appropriate fines or other consequences for tree damage and losses.



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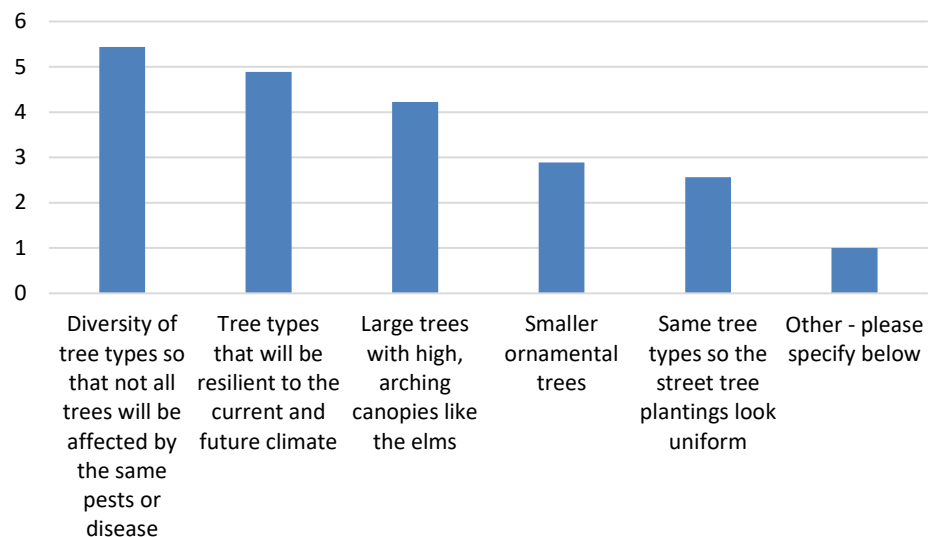
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Wolseley – Stop #2

Participants were asked to rate on a scale of 1 (least important) to 5 (most important), how important it is to prioritize replacement tree options. Participants ranked diversity of tree types and trees resilient to current and future climate are the most important priorities.

When the City is choosing replacement trees to plant in Wolseley's streets, how important is it to prioritize the following items?



Please explain why you selected those answers

Trees able to withstand more frequent extreme events will be important, as will a diversity of tree types. However, clusters of uniform tree types along boulevards or along well-used roads and sidewalks (i.e. basswood, linden, poplar, willows in riparian zones) would also be beneficial; whether trees of the same species or a diversity of trees are planted would depend on the location, streetscape and environmental conditions, and should be included as a consideration in urban planning projects.

They need to survive but I would also like to see the character of the neighbourhood maintained. Three storey houses need three storey trees!

Reality of climate change and need to think about the future. Shade is key in our summer time for us and our homes.

Planting a diversified tree type canopy with various resistance to diseases and invasive pests, will allow for a tree canopy that will only have small holes when removal is required. The larger trees have an obvious ability to provide a greater carbon sink and clean air.

Long term health of our canopy. Having trees is more important than having a uniform design. Smaller trees add variety but larger trees feel like Winnipeg.

Its always better to diversify. The once diverse forests in BC have been replanted with single species. Pine. Because it grows fast. Then when the pine beetle hit, huge swaths of forest were killed, and it made forest fires much worse.

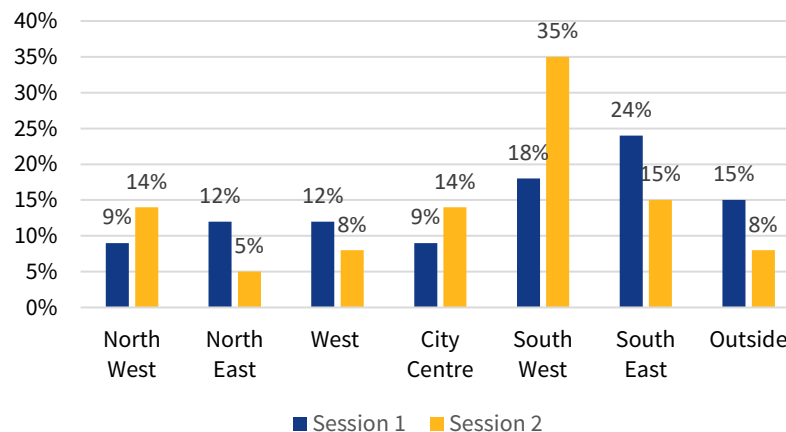
3,4,5 are most important.

Appendix D – Public Presentations

Appendix D – Public Presentations

Where are people from?

There were 35 participants in Session 1, and most were from the South East and West. In Session 2, there were 37 participants, and the majority were from the South West.



Session 1

Total number of participants (at max.): 35

Total number of participants (at Q&A): 25

Q&A Summary

- (1) Pollinator Gardens - How can The David Suzuki butterflyway Rangers who plant native plant gardens to create pollinator highways help with this urban forestry strategy? Rangers are new to the city. They started last year, 2019.
 - naturalist services
 - linkages but something we won't address through strategy
- (2) What is being done to manage public tree cottony ash psyllid?
 - Found in 2017, since 2018 working to remove the ash affected
 - some chemical treatments in Canada but difficult to apply at city scale
 - Removed 2,000 ash trees alone and continuing
 - Remove + work towards replanting.
- (3) What is being done to address the soil health of our trees, both in parks and on blvds? Grass, and the associated costs (financial/labour/environmental) has negative affects to the overall health of our trees, and without addressing the soil health, our trees will likely struggle to grow to replace what is being removed currently."
 - Boulevards in residential areas, the standard is mature boulevards
 - The greatest challenge is growing trees around the hardscape (commercial/industrial).
 - Opportunities to invest in soil systems underground to provide better root environments for trees to thrive.
 - Network of infrastructure for good quality soil, moisture, and oxygen.
 - Costly \$\$ 10,000-20,000 per tree dependent on application.
 - Costs are coming down = more used.

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- Work with landscape architects to design which has added advantage – stormwater management (invest in cost sharing).
- (4) Does the strategy involve only planting native trees, or are there non-native species that are being introduced / fruit trees / new varieties being developed?
 - majority are cultivated varieties
 - More native in naturalization projects
 - Blvd. trees typically have cultivated varieties of shade trees developed to withstand challenges.
 - Looking at injecting more native species into plantings for specific areas.
 - Overall goal, increasing overall species.
 - Working with suppliers.
 - Testing and planting new varieties.
 - Western Nursery Growers group with plant trials in various prairie regions to test hardiness – engaged in this to test in the urban environment.
 - Challenges with propagation on the nursery side. Difficult to propagate so difficult for city to obtain – focusing on expanding diversity and getting good quality nursery stock
- (5) Is the understory considered part of the urban forest. Cranberry and dogwood and saskatoons?
 - part of the ecology and system
 - Look toward riparian and natural areas, general overall habitat.
 - Urban forestry specifically only manages trees but work with naturalisation teams.
- (6) I wonder if three weeks is long enough for the survey to be live?
 - survey open for 25 days, a balance to allow enough time for it to get out while considering project times – need enough time to analyze public feedback.
 - City standards have everything open 2 weeks open prior to events and leaving them open for a week after the in-person event.
 - Second phase of public engagement 2021, not the last chance to get involved, still other opportunities and you can subscribe to project milestones.
- (7) Hand raised– Soil issue focusing downtown with strategies. Is the focus on the boulevards and proper planting (depth, stability, water)? Trees aren't sunken deep enough, not enough water, no follow up. Basic care with contractors? Tons of money and trees drop every year (20-30 trees gone in two seasons).
 - planting methodology has great focus, trees in the past were planted too deep, should be only planted to first layer of roots.
 - The contractors often have removed the soil.
 - Trees tipping over
 - problem with root stock. Not an adequate root system and stabilization put in place. Dependent on tree species; some with full canopy and big winds – some of the staking may not be enough.
 - Water and aftercare – the contractor and in-house, staff goes out with watering cycle. The contractor has monitoring app to ensure the watering is completed.
 - Never once seen a water truck in the past 15 years. Over saw the trees in the past. Run out with pails of water. Should someone be calling 311?
 - please call 311 and the city follows up. It might just be a matter of timing.
- (8) What are the plans for educated the public on the importance of watering newly planted trees? I see so many newly planted boulevard trees die within the first year because nobody waters them.
 - there is a door hanger dropped off at residence to invite the property owner to provide supplemental water.
 - Trees Winnipeg has a video for tree planting and after care of trees.
- (9) Hand up– Concerns about the park under canopy – boulevard trees are important but Kildonan Park – the under canopy is poor. What is in the strategy for increasing the under canopy and increasing the health?
 - something we will look at in integrating the natural areas as part of the urban strategy, different parts.
 - River corridors, the under canopy is not too bad but more removal of elms. Better light in canopy. Common burdock overtaking – allow more dogwood to grow but the burdock is enveloping the dogwood. Concern is we are losing a lot

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in natural areas and parks. Completed survey, ground level views of different parks with Kildonan Park (very little under canopy) vs. a park with a dense understory. Management differs between park.

- the parks are different – the landscapes are different (St. Mattel Park). Some concerns are addressed in parks strategy and naturalist services strategy, they need to be elevated.
- Integrated with the UFS in sense of how riparian and urban areas contribute to that strategy.

(10) Tree Protection – as part of construction updates, storage equipment on blvd. trees? Toronto wonderful policy – are we looking into something similar.

- Yes, part of strategy to look into other policies. We have means to protect public trees in various areas – where is the info and what is the info?
- Review of similar cities across Canada with recommendations to bylaw.
- Update tree protection specification (tree root zones during construction from heavy equipment). This will be identified in construction plans – only having planks up is futile if the entire root system is being damaged.

(11) Pruning and planting on city land – how can I get an arborist to prune? Are residents allowed to plant on city boulevards?

- Yes the activity is permitted but has to be done by qualified arborist.
- Process and agreement between property owner and city (technicians oversee) with pre-approved contractor where people can choose.
- People can do that on their own.
- Risk management department – doesn't make it easy but a number of people have been taking advantage of the opportunity. Coordinating projects in cooperation with ward councillor for funding.

(12) Hand up– planting, cultivating is important – in my neighborhood I see so many trees dying through landscaping. Canadian salt on top of root system. Naturalized area (Dave's q) – Christmas is soon, and we like to see deer. Maybe the population may start to get too strong. Are there any management plans with having healthy population and having trees rejuvenate naturally.

- natural plans. Can't speak to that I don't know what is happening.
- are there any management plans.
- Send in request to natural services branch.

(13) Does city have green roof plan to increase carbon sequestration?

- Possibly something in climate adaptation plan.

Questions List from Chat

How can The David Suzuki butterflyway Rangers who plant native plant gardens to create pollinator highways help with this urban forestry strategy? Rangers are new to the city. They started last year, 2019.

Hi! What is being done to manage public tree cottony ash psyllid?

Will a link of this presentation be made available for viewing later?

What is being done to address the soil health of our trees, both in parks and on blvds? Grass, and the associated costs (financial/labour/environmental) has negative affects to the overall health of our trees, and without addressing the soil health, our trees will likely struggle to grow to replace what is being removed currently.

Does the strategy involve only planting native trees, or are there non-native species that are being introduced / fruit trees / new varieties being developed?

Is the understory considered part of the urban forest. Cranberry and dogwood and saskatoons?

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Is there any plans to invest in long-term empty land by planting trees on it? If trees benefits increase with time, why are we not turning derelict spaces into "urban tree stands" to increase tree density, and all the associated benefits of having more wild areas growing among us? Trees, plus native shrubs and grasses can grow in these areas, increasing urban biodiversity while becoming massive carbon sinks and other environmental bonuses that come with

How can I get an arborist to prune the City tree in front of my house? I was told he could not touch the tree.

I wonder if three weeks is long enough for the survey to be live?

One of my boulevard trees will be removed sometime and I wonder what I can do to improve the soil where my only remaining tree lives - can I plant fruit trees on the boulevard?

Where do the river corridors fit in as a priority. Many trees have been lost, are diseased and the corridors are in poor shape. Many of largest trees are gone or are falling into the river.

Does this strategy include areas like Beaudry Park? or just outside of Perimeter?

Are residents allowed to plant trees on city boulevards? What trees are recommended? I'm in the Elm Park neighbourhood in St Vital?

Does the City have a 'green roof' program or incentive to plant vegetation on new and existing building rooftops in order to further reduce runoff and increase carbon sequestering?

What are the plans for educated the public on the importance of watering newly planted trees? I see so many newly planted boulevard trees die within the first year because nobody waters them.

As part of the updates to construction guidelines, will there be any regulations banning vehicles and the storage of heavy equipment on the sensitive rootzones of our blvd and median trees?

I have heard that Toronto has a wonderful tree protection policy whereby approval is required from the city before it is chopped down by a homeowner or developer. Are we looking at something similar?

Will you please increase the timeframe beyond Nov 1. The attendance at this presentation (only about 35 people) tells you how poorly people are hearing about this. You're also catching us in the height of pandemic panic. and only 3 weeks to respond. Please extend the engagement period and reach out to groups individually. What do we need to do to get an extension?

Brett: What can we do to get an extension to that? We are in the middle of the pandemic, we had time in the summer to do this - but our groups don't have time to get together

We are in the middle of the pandemic, we had time in the summer to do this - but our groups don't have time to get together

Comment on playing in the mud's verbal question: this is a harsh assessment of contractor planting, there's much improvements to 10 years ago

If each new house is to have at least one tree planted, how much space would have to been allotted to this. Would it be a shade tree or a dwarf tree? What is requied for one tree?

Have you thought to engage Janet Stewart of cbc to tell about this work?

Notes – Session 2. October 23rd, 2020 2-3:30 PM

Total number of participants (at max.): 37

Total number of participants (at Q&A): 32

To learn more about the Winnipeg Urban Forest Strategy, please visit
winnipeg.ca/urbanforest



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Q&A Summary

- (1) Canadian plum
 - a. Part of naturalization branch
- (2) DED
 - a. Surveillance numbers are completed – 8,000 tagged this year
 - b. Reduction this year, still significant
 - c. Started removing this summer (approx. 800)
 - d. Complete removals Spring 2021
- (3) Threats to Burr Oak trees
 - a. Decline for decades
 - b. Primarily due to development and urbanization – drainage and soil activities in forest have changed.
 - c. Oak's sensitive, over time decline
 - d. Chestnut borer attracted to declining trees = mortality contribution
- (4) Is there an injection for black knot and choke cherries?
 - a. No injection
 - b. Difficult to control with pesticides (we don't recommend) and pruning (not effective)
- (5) UFS – Lack of funding, how can a strategy be implemented? Without major increases, how can city have an effective strategy? Can strategy help improve rate of removal and replanting (community engagement)?
 - a. Complicated to manage UF (various locations and challenges)
 - b. Collect all info and public feedback = identify strategic actions + recommendations
 - i. Helps prioritize these recommendations
 - ii. Presented to council and second round of public engagement with draft strategy
- (6) Will presentation be saved and chat?
 - a. Yes, part of the engagement assessment for everyone to access.
- (7) Raised hand – Part of the strategy is to present to city council the reasons to increase the budget, or is just to set priorities within the limit
 - a. Presenting all recommendations, what is required to manage the UF + canopy over 20 years
 - b. Opportunity to prioritize the recommendations based on budget or what council decides is appropriate to fund
 - c. Puzzles me where we are looking at natural capital assets and carbon reduction, why is the city not classifying UF as essential infrastructure?
 - i. – hoping this is what UF does!
- (8) Tree planting – what would you recommend to plant to replace what is lost? Is mountain ash hardy species? Wondering if city is planting a tree for every tree cut down? Is a tree planted elsewhere to make up for it?
 - a. Recommended species info is on website
 - i. Listing of different resources with boulevard trees recommendations
 - b. No we don't replace 1 for 1 – just trying to replace with budget
 - i. In 2019 – only 27% replacement rate; far away from replacing 1 for 1
- (9) Manitoba maples on Blvd?
 - a. We do, we are using it as reforestation program
- (10) Tree Protection – If only 10% of 3 mil trees are in public inventory – what is being done on private property – building lots with 12-20 mature trees which are removed. Mayor issued a response, is there progress? New property on New Westminster – what are the current rules with infill?
 - a. looking at in UFS, identified in infill public engagement strategy
 - i. Something we can address comprehensively, part of this document and work
 - b. Developers and requirements for protecting – this is the reason we are reviewing bylaw
 - i. The damage – we have some authority to enforce damage to trees under existing bylaws and guidelines, but we aren't able to actively go out and enforce proactively.

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1. Most often this is reactionary; at the same time there is 2-way communication with planning and property development and engineers where this is flagged. Improvements with communication.
 2. We hold those who damage accountable, but we don't have anything in one place to enforce consistently on a regular basis. Looking for this in the strategy development.
- (11) Education and public involvement – In general, how can we engage community and whether this is part of strategy to improve and work around urban forest? Can city do more to enlist in watering from neighbors (ex. Dying in the summer, people willing to water if engaged?) Cost of planting and maintenance by providing incentives – are the guideline cost prohibitive? Hard to understand why I could plant for over \$700 on blvd when I could do for \$50 on my property.
- a. Public involvement – partnership with trees Winnipeg for engagement and awareness
 - i. Over past 5 years, significant increase in partnering with neighborhood associations and residence groups
 - ii. Biggest impact in immediate communities – so much work and time it entails!
 - iii. We appreciate and you are making a difference
 - iv. We can broaden this network; some are networking together
 - v. Community engagement is evolving – encourage to continue
 - vi. Looking at over winter how we can provide more support to community groups
 - b. Cost on private vs. public
 - i. Requirements very different and needs different
 - ii. On blvd. winter road management program and other impacts on the right of way – exposed to different things that private tree isn't exposed to.
 - iii. Smaller container stock on front yard – the large stock with B&B that are the best on the blvd to withstand the challenges.
 1. Requires extra equipment, underground, parking control
 2. Quite complicated – at the same time, these trees are maintained for 2 years
 3. Then they are on their own
 - c. something homeowners can do there is a door brochure to help watering trees.
 - i. Significant periods of drought – extra watering can really help
- (12) Engagement – are tours needing to be complete by end of October?
- a. Available until November 1st
- (13) Engagement – is the process making good use of community advocacy in creating strategies – how can we ensure communication between stakeholders? Availability of the presentation?
- a. Slides will be made available on the project page
 - b. stakeholder engagement is very important, email directly sent to stakeholder list to let them know phase 1 has launched and different opportunities
 - i. Asked for help circulating among networks
 - ii. Stakeholder conversation guide to help guide conversation around organizations
 - iii. Looks at hearing priorities and interests in the urban forest to help draft the UFS – once the draft is finished, we will come back out with phase two
 1. Are we heading in the right direction? Did we miss anything?
 - c. Reality of current Covid-19 – things were planned in-person, but we had to switch gears and regroup a number of times (with storm as well)
 - i. What has been developed has various opportunities to participate and engage
 - ii. Comments from survey – people have appreciated the ability to provide comments at the end of the survey
- (14) Raised hand– Wanting to talk about the reality of the strategy and the essential services proposal – will trees be considered an essential service? Chair of Finance committee – proposing an essential services document; concerned that we are developing strategy but no considered essential service.
- a. not involved in essential service proposal

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- i. As this strategy is being done formally and officially – this would be council approved which we have not had in the past
 - ii. Important step to identify the UF as important asset in city
- (15) Riparian and natural forest – scope to address challenges in riparian areas? Concern from member groups about clear cutting on private property – these trees important for erosion – are their provisions on these properties with lines right to the river?
 - a. integrating the UF with natural areas
 - b. Private property – something we will look at with tree protection
 - c. when it comes to detail around connectivity and natural areas management – they often need own strategy. UFS will shine a light on these resources and include some quantification of these resources + broad support to enhance connectivity
 - i. When it comes to tree protection – policy mechanisms to look at these mechanisms – not just about tree protection; focused on ecosystem as a whole.
- (16) Raise hand – Point of info – a number of community groups have accessed buying trees to replace in boulevards and parks; if you are interested it is a way to offset costs. Public engagement – really essential as it's coming down the pipe for a while. Groups weren't engaged well in advance as we could have had more individuals participating.
 - a. Phase 2 – project updates on webpage and you will get an email so you will be aware right at the beginning
 - b. really appreciate. Advance notice – engaging community groups before the launch so they have everything in place. Help people get ready that this is coming down the pipe.
 - c. something we can look at doing. standard is to notify 2 weeks in advance. We can look at increasing the time for City of Winnipeg projects
- (17) Asset management – whether current practices and trends are going to be evaluated? Natural assets weren't well understood. Health understanding to better understand around the UFS.
 - a. yes the document (discussion paper) current strategy and trends will be discussed with metrics. Adopted into strategy. Document will be ready soon.
 - b. Health benefits – number of methodologies emerging to assess benefits in an economic way. Not within scope to implement but a consideration that could become a recommendation.

Question List from Chat

I wonder... is the city staying away from planting Canadian Plum due to our black knot problem?

How bad is DED right now and what are the projections? Between ash and elm are we now looking at a 50% loss over the next 5-10 years?

Are there threats to our bur oak trees?

what do you recommend we plant to replace the trees we have lost on our street;
is mountain ash a hardy species

is there an injection available to help protect chokecherry trees against black knot (it's a fungal infection too, right?)

With UFD's current budget cuts which will hold for the next 4 years how can a substantive strategy be implemented? Is part of the strategy to provide evidence for a budget increase to address the looming problems facing our canopy? Will the urban forest be considered as an essential part of the city's infrastructure and carbon offset and reduction planning?

Does the city plant a tree for everyone it cuts down? I know sometimes trees are not replaced for various reasons, but does that mean the city plants one elsewhere to make up for it?

How can we get beyond this Q and A and work together to create the policy and funding framework to ensure the trees are not losing in these land use and development conflicts because their value does not show up on the budget sheet?

WINNIPEG URBAN FOREST STRATEGY

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Without major increases in funding how is the city going to be able to implement any strategy that is going to be effective? The city is not meeting the current needs of the existing tree canopy. Pruning of trees does not meet the industry standard, more trees are being cut down than are planted, and there is no longer a timely removal of trees with

Really hope we can create an innovative strategy to improve the rate of removal and replanting. How can this be part of this community engagement?

If only 10% of our 3 million trees are in public inventory, what is happening in terms of protecting trees on private property? Deeply concerned that the proposed infill guidelines appear to say that if a builder keeps 1 or 2 mature trees, they are satisfying the requirements, but many of these lots contain 12-20 mature trees which are removed. The Mayor initiated a motion in October 2019 to establish a Tree Protection Policy on Private Property. Has there been any progress on that policy?

WRA is advocating that trees qualify for infrastructure funding and are required as carbon off sets for road construction which increase carbon emissions. Will this be part of the strategy for Winnipeg's Urban Forest Strategy?

Is this being recorded so we can post on FB and other social media so more people can acquire this information?

Is there no alternative to the road salt that's currently used? that has a large impact on tree health and longevity

Speaking of high costs to plant trees, it is very expensive for the average person to pay an approved arborist to plant a tree on public property. To hit the million tree target I believe we will have to figure out a way for citizens to take this on themselves - any comments on how this could work?

The goal of this strategy then is to achieve the standard of 7 year pruning cycle rather than 31 year pruning cycle?

Will the asset management framework take physiological and psychological health into consideration ?

The preliminary multi-year balanced budgets have made the protection and enhancement of our trees a priority by increasing the operating budget for tree planting, pruning and Dutch Elm Disease Control from \$11.8 million in 2019 to \$12.5 million in 2023, an increase of 6 percent. This is likely going to be less than the rate of inflation. A significant increase in budget is required to deal with the massive elm loss. What is the city's plan on tackling elm loss considering the already lacking budget is not increasing?

Participant answer: there is supposed to be money attached to the mayor's 1 million tree venture but nothing has been made public. Not sure it ever will be the way things are going

Will the plan consider a system to track all the trees that are removed and/or killed by people and businesses in the city, such as requiring a permit to remove any tree on public or private property

Do the tours and responses need to be done by the end of October?

Construction companies here seem to have no training on how to properly protect trees; Can the city consider a requirement for any heavy equipment operator to be trained and certified on how to work around trees without damaging them or their roots?

If anyone wants to save the points made in this chat - there is a box next to the word 'file' in the chat window with three dots - click on that and it offers you the option to 'save chat'. So many good points here in the chat.

WINNIPEG URBAN FOREST STRATEGY

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When will the current practices+ performance and Status + trends be completed? It would be a valuable document and information to use for phase 1 of community engagement.

This engagement process is not using community advocates to actually engage us in creating the strategy. I working through the challenges with stakeholders. How can we ensure this happens?

Agree with the comment above, on sl 39 indicated that natural assets are not well understood - considering the health impacts of our urban forest should be well supported under the auspices of social determinants of health

Another low cost preventative measure; would the city consider a program like the Considerate Constructors Scheme in the UK (ccscheme.org.uk) which calls on contractors(from architects to builders) to adopt principles which include environmental principles. Initially, only those who commit are eligible to work on government contracts, and ultimately they need qualification to work within the jurisdiction...

Can you explain why we don't plant Manitoba maple on boulevards

That photo of the new luxury apartment on Westminster and Maryland cutting off the tree was shocking. What are the current requirements for developers to plant trees especially with infill like this?

That sounds like the right kind of approach, we need to make developers share our values - it can't just come out of tax dollars

It was recently announced in the news that there is some money that has been sitting unused (provided by developers). Was any of this money intended for the landscaping/tree planting?

Can the City do more to enlist neighbours of new trees to help water them; For instance, I bike by the trees planted next to the Hart Trail near the perimeter, and it hurts to see those trees drying up during the hot summer days; presumably there are some people living adjacent who would be willing to water those trees if they were engaged by the city to do so.

Why are the root grates for downtown trees so small? Can they be made larger? Can permeable pavement be used instead to enhance infiltration?

So, is the urban forest in net decline? what would be needed in order to preserve / enhance it?

I echo comments re: encouraging citizen engagement in actual planting/maintenance of public trees; also reducing costs/increasing incentives for homeowners to do this. The guidelines for maintaining/planting city trees actually make this almost cost-prohibitive. Hard to understand why I could have planted a tree on my yard through Trees Winnipeg for \$~50, while planting that on my boulevard with an approved contractor would be over \$700.

Is it within the scope of the strategy to address the challenges being faced by riparian forests and natural forest such as Assiniboine forest and Bois-des-Esprits.

Homeowners have planted trees on public boulevards in the cover of night. There is willingness to assist the city in planting trees. Let's engage them. Business Improvement Zones could also be engaged.

We would love to have a program to work with residents groups.

Zoning bylaw prohibits removal of vegetation on private land without a permit since it is defined as development. It defines penalties (fines or jail time). Has the city ever enforced this aspect of the zoning bylaw? Can this be included in the review?

We need an agreement for how the City works with community organizations as partners. Can that be part of the strategy?

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Building on the comment above. There is concern from some of our member groups about some clearcutting of trees in the riparian zone, taking place on private property. These trees are very important to avoid erosion. Will the strategy include provisions to protect riparian zone trees, and especially those on private property, because unfortunately some property lines extend right to the river

How can we spread the word in 3 weeks? Really we were already working on things when this got dropped. We need more time to do this well. Please?

Wolseley Residents Association would organize walking tours and meetings and promotion if we had more time.

Agree with the comment above - stakeholder groups need more time to gather and arrange our feedback

Appendix E – Forum

Appendix E – Forum

Are there things and places that you would like to see improved?

It would be great to see a more comprehensive ecosystem services evaluation of Winnipeg's urban forest. It seems like the urban forest contributes a lot to Winnipeggers' place attachment and appreciation for the city, but providing residents with a better understanding of the value of Winnipeg's trees would likely increase public engagement and stewardship making the urban forest easier to manage. Additionally, biodiversity needs to be improved. Although our elm forest is beautiful, the monoculture urban forest has proven to have detrimental impacts. Diversifying our canopies would have a huge amount of benefits in the long run. It would also be great to see an emphasis on plants and trees native to southern Manitoba in order to maximize the supporting and regulating ecosystem services from the urban forest. These native species should also include native prairie grasses. The benefits native grasses have on soil and carbon sequestration are unmatched, but a lot of folks seem to view them as ugly or weedy. Enhancing and restoring urban grasslands would help Winnipeg kids grow up with an appreciation for these beautiful ecosystems!

Where there are boulevards with grass, I would suggest planting trees as well. Biodiversity in our landscape is key.

greater diversity of trees planted. Also more significant green spaces in centre winnipeg where these are few and far between.

Gathering a meaningful activity from residents is important. Develop ways the public can help preserve and enhance our boulevard trees.

Planting on major arterial dividers that may be six or 10 feet wide seems to be faulty because the trees quickly die out. Instead concentrate on residential blvd. , parkland and community spaces.

Winnipeg's Urban forest is one of the few things that sets this city apart from others in Canada. We need to invest more in caring for and maintaining our canopy.

Raise my property taxes and increase funding to our urban forest.

Prune more.

remove diseased trees more quickly to prevent spread of insects / disease

replant on city boulevards more quickly.

Many trees are lost because people cut them down; for development, for power lines, for reasons of personal taste... I think the city needs to start by at least tracking the trees that are cut down. At least make people report their intention to cut down a tree before they can proceed, so you get data on when, where and why trees are cut down on private land. I imagine the number of trees cut down on private land will be significant...

Unless and until the city sees the urban forest as a key part of the city's infrastructure and funds it accordingly, we will continue to experience a steady decline in our forest, one of North America's great urban canopies. Trees are not about city "beautification." Our urban forest is one of the few city assets that actually appreciates over time. For every dollar invested in it, it pays the city back in key services - from flood prevention and carbon absorption to increased property values and storm sewer protection. Tree planting, replanting and maintenance like pruning should be viewed as a vital service to the community as important as the construction of roads. Had the city had in place a more aggressive and properly funded tree pruning program, for example, we would never have experienced the devastation and damage we saw during last October's storm. It's time for the city to get serious about climate change and environmental issues and properly funding the urban forestry department could be an essential first step in that process. You have the community support to do it. Now you just need the political will to make it happen.

What do you value about Winnipeg's urban forest?

To learn more about the Winnipeg Urban Forest Strategy, please visit
winnipeg.ca/urbanforest

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It's contribution to cleaner air, better mental health and habitat and source of food for animals, particularly migratory birds.

I value its contribution to the liveability and aesthetics of living in Winnipeg. The Urban Forest provides shelter from the heat in summer, marks the passing of the seasons through spring renewal and fall foliage turning colour.

I value its contribution to the ecosystem of the rivers running through Winnipeg, the stabilization of river banks and the countless birds, insects and mammals that count it as home.

Appendix F – Email a Tree

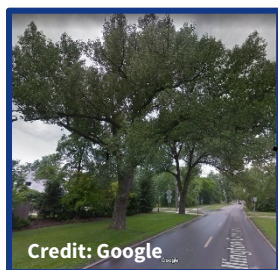
WINNIPEG URBAN FOREST STRATEGY

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Appendix F – Email a Tree

Map of Locations



“Very large cottonwood, should be preserved!”

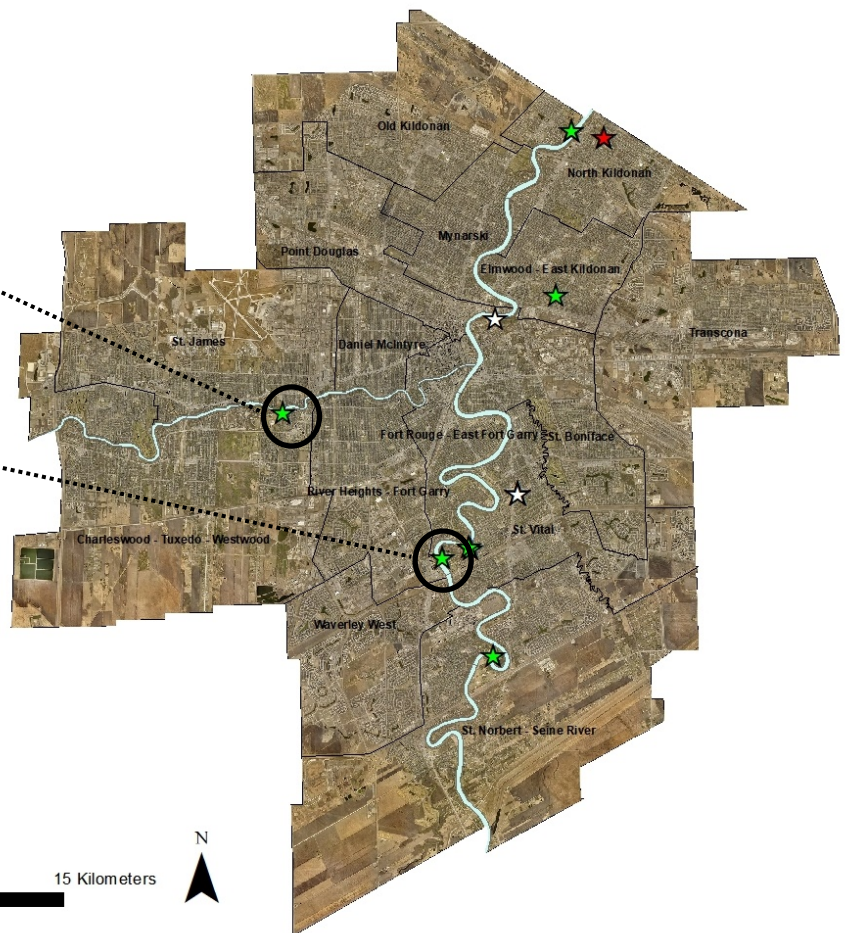


“Beautiful stand of pines near the riverbank”

Key

- ★ Negative
- ☆ Neutral
- ★ Positive

0 2.5 5 10 15 Kilometers



WINNIPEG URBAN FOREST STRATEGY

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Tree Mail Responses

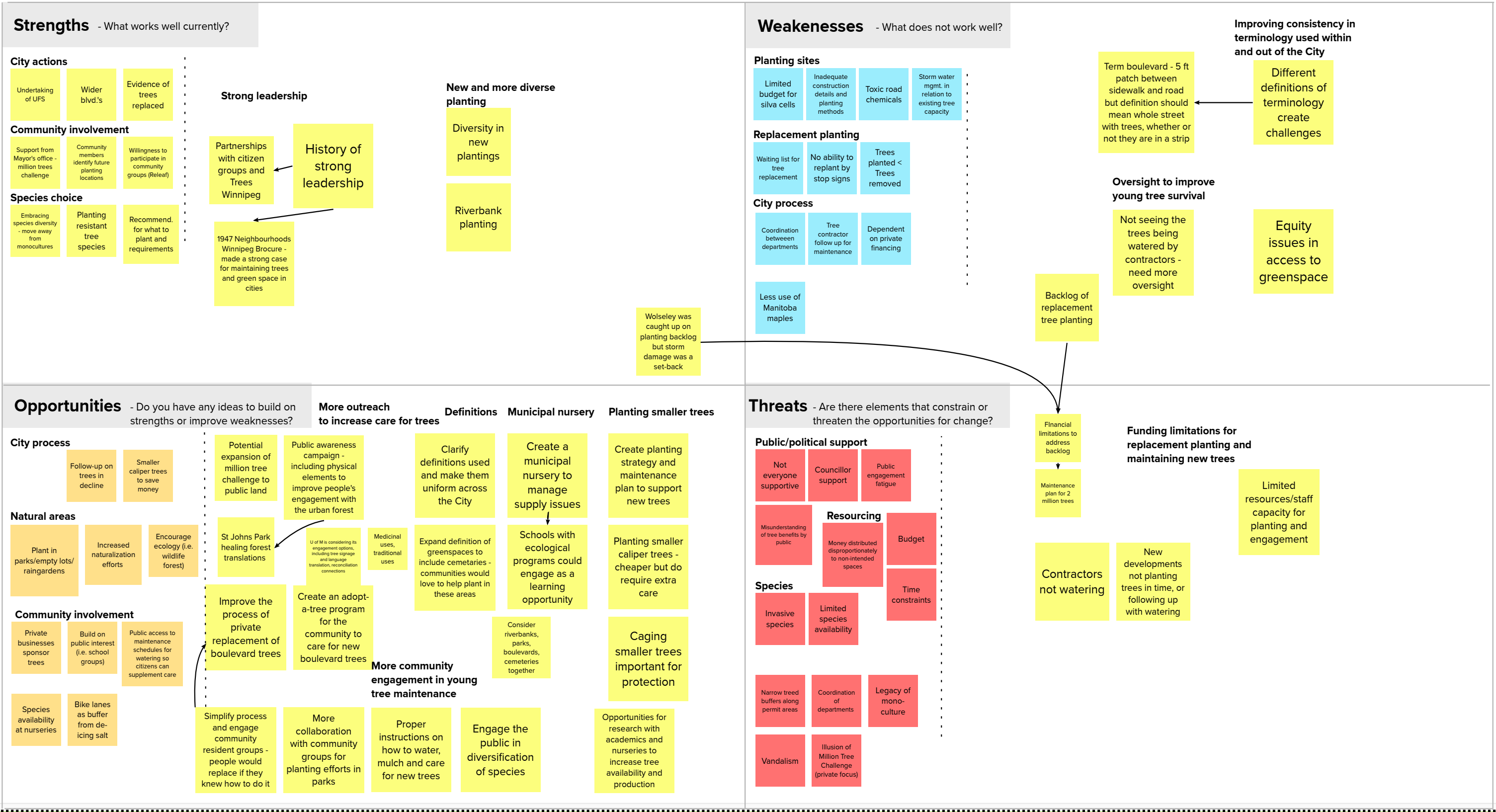
Tree ID	Description
40382	Hello elm trees in King Edward Park, Thank you for providing homes for local birds! It is a pleasure to watch birds like nuthatches and sharp-shinnedhawks raise their young here.
135633	One of the only Kentucky coffee trees I know about in the city!
136838	Beautiful stand of pines near the riverbank
142884	I love this Russian olive, it has unique form and instead of the shaggy bark usually seen on this species, it is smooth from kids climbing it. At a prominent intersection at the park.
170649	Unfortunately, this mature, multi-trunk Oak was killed by poor pathway construction planning. Should have been removed prior to the path construction, and charged to the project.
235195	Beautiful willow that makes the pond so picture perfect!
304839	Very large cottonwood, should be preserved!
345306	Not sure if this is the exact tree ID, but burned cottonwoods you can go inside
355150	This tree which is id'd as a birch was a conifer but it was removed when the city had to do repairs to the water or sewage lines.
355153	believe the tree id'd here is our native birch tree. There is an Amur maple next to it (just to the south)
355156	This tree is not a crabapple; it is a regular apple tree although we don't know the variety.
355159	This tree is not a crab apple; it is a September Ruby apple tree.

Appendix G – Stakeholder Workshop

Appendix G – Stakeholder Workshop

To obtain further feedback from stakeholders, an additional online Stakeholder Workshop was held on December 3rd, 2020. The Workshop was attended by 40 participants and after providing a brief presentation on the Urban Forest Strategy, allowed stakeholders to participate in a SWOT analysis using the Mural program, modeled after the Stakeholder Conversation Guides in Appendix H to provide feedback on planting, management preservation, and stewardship of Winnipeg's urban forest. Below are the white boards that participants completed in three groups together during the discussion portion of the workshop:

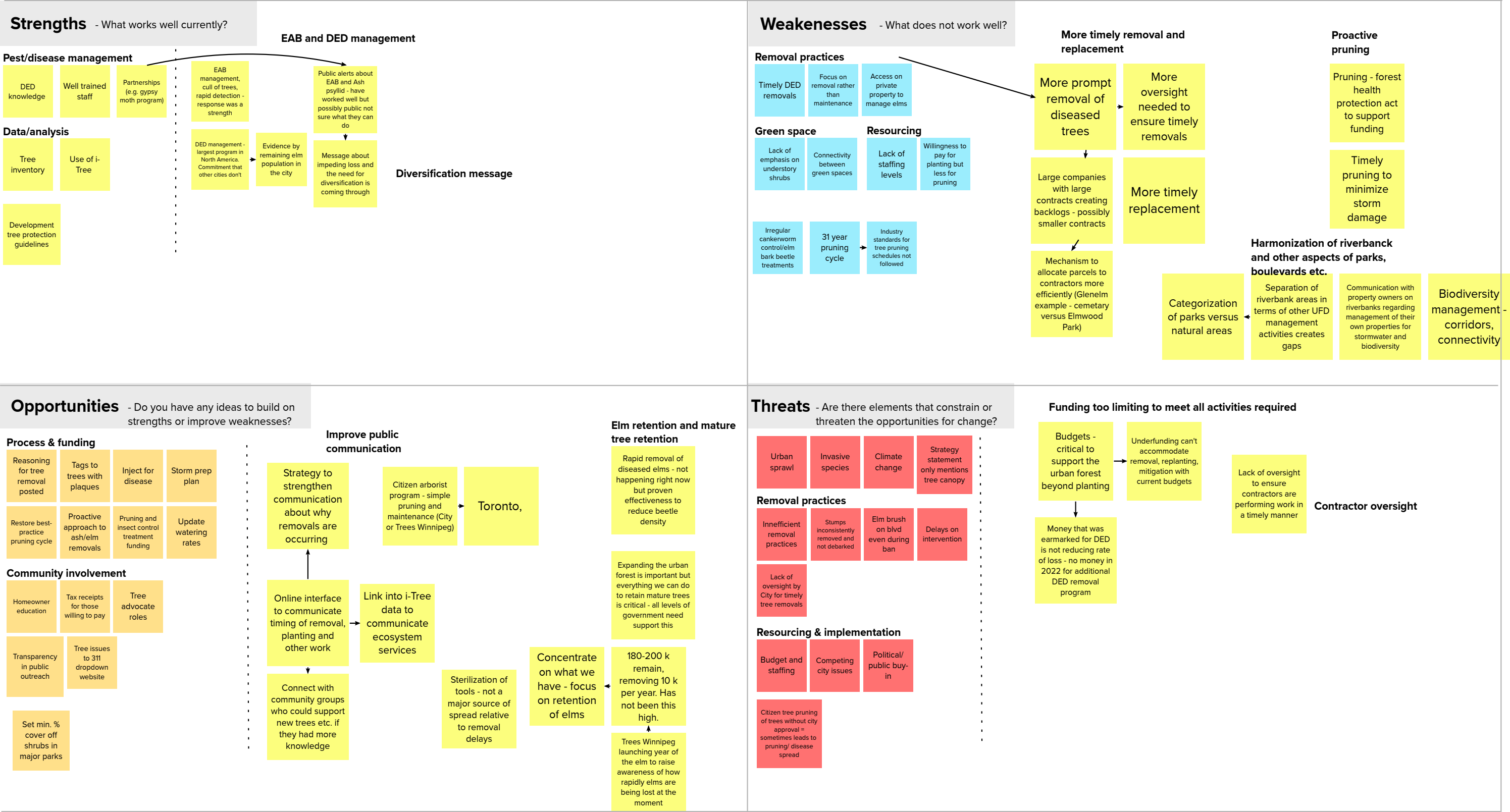
The participants represented the following organizations: Tree Winnipeg, Friends of Peanut Park, University of Manitoba, WSP, Wolseley Residents Association, Aubin Nurseries, OURS-Winnipeg, Green Drop Ltd, Manitoba Hydro, Dillon Consulting, Forestry Branch – Manitoba Ag and Resource Dev., TNT Tree Service Ltd, Jeffries Nurseries Ltd., Glenelm Neighbourhood Association – Tree committee, Scatliff+Miller+Murray, Wolseley Residents Assoc, Pine to Palm Tree Service, Pegasus Publications Inc, University of Winnipeg, Dept of Landscape Architecture – University of Manitoba, Landscape Architect with U of Manitoba Dev. And Planning, Green Committee Chair Wolseley Residents Assoc, CFIA, Aubin Nurseries Ltd, Cow – Planning, KGS Group, Winnipeg Trails Association, Downtown Winnipeg BIZ, MB Nursery, Manitoba Eco-network.

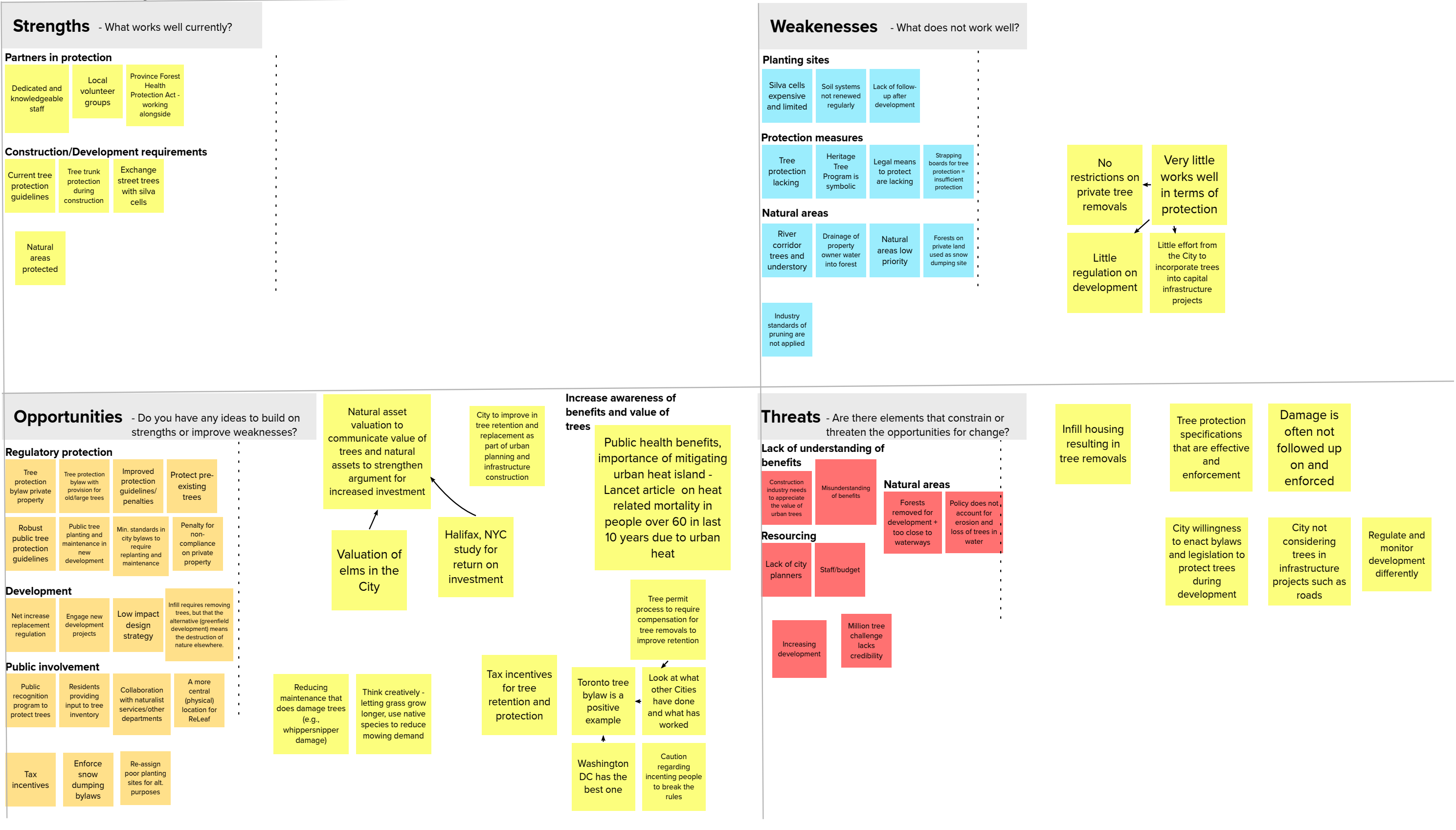


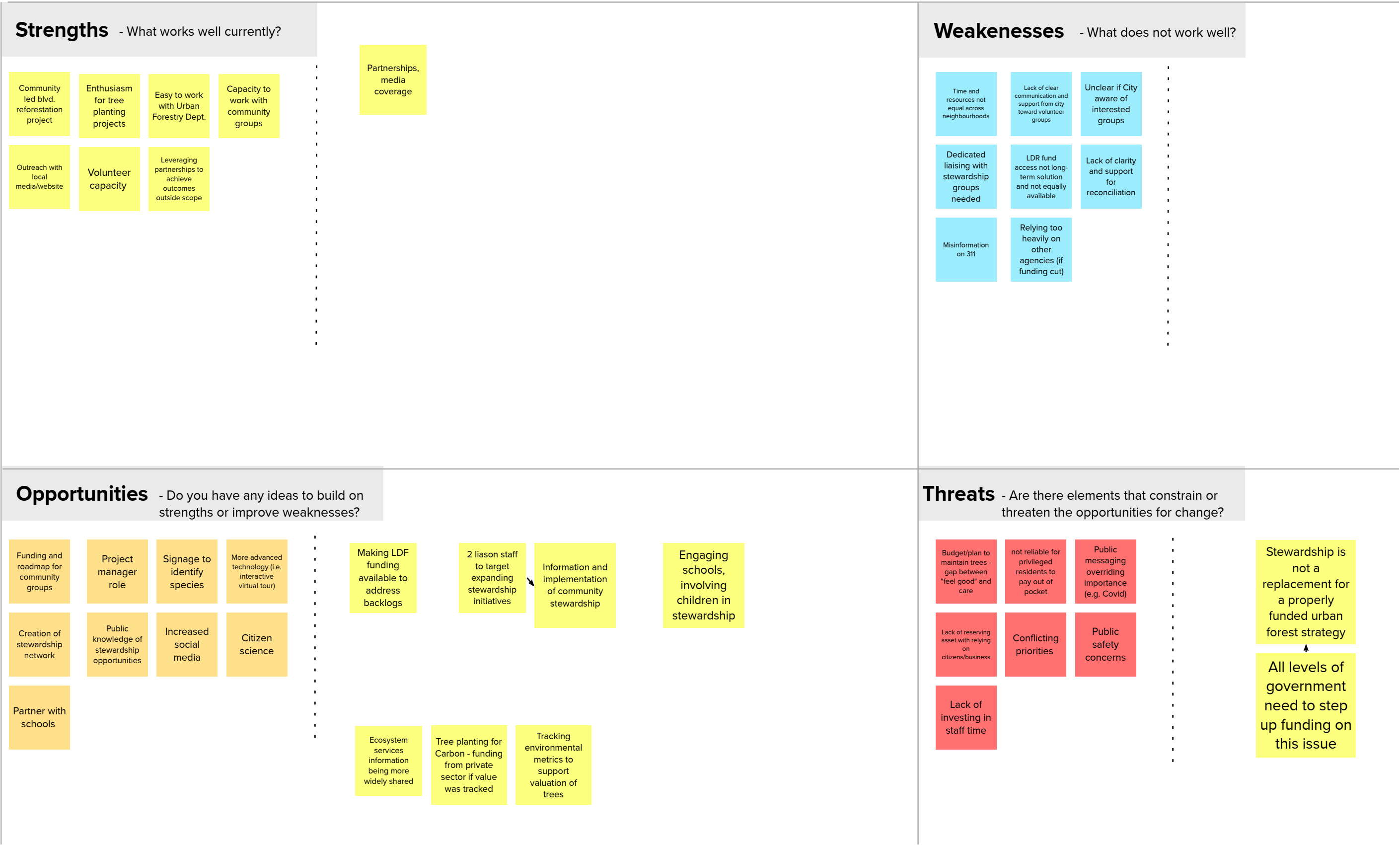
Group #1

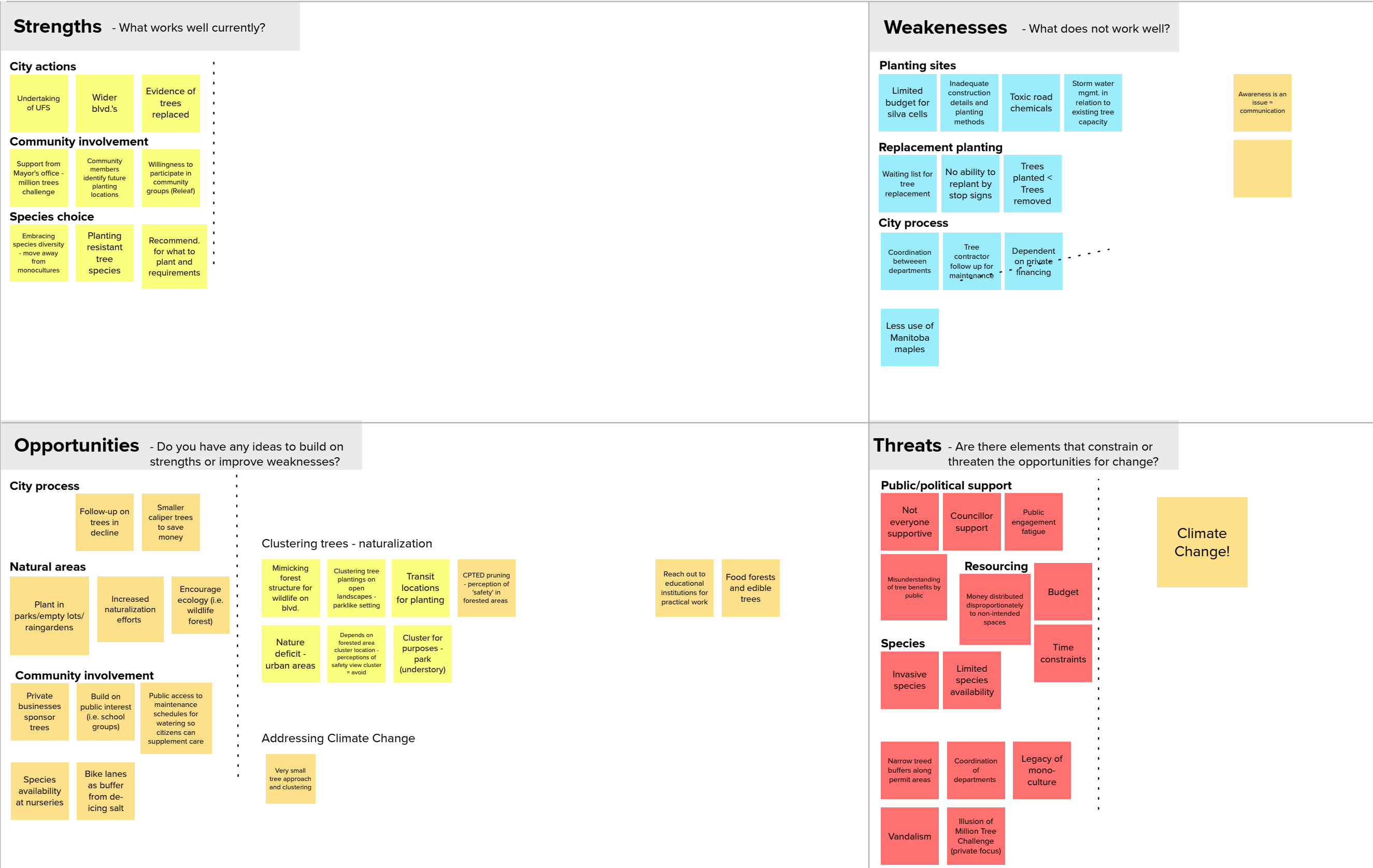
December 3rd, 2020

Theme #2 - Management SWOT Analysis

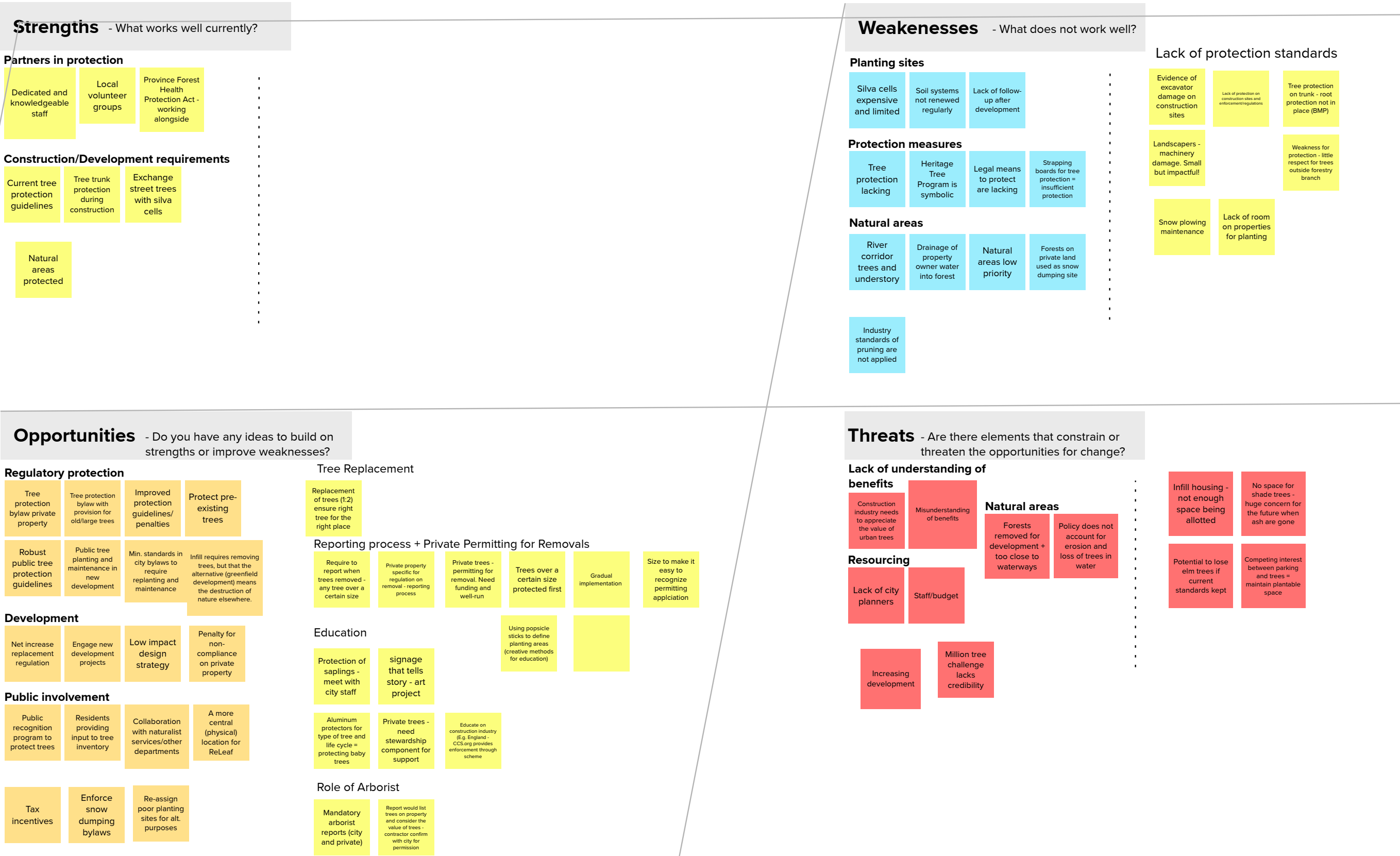






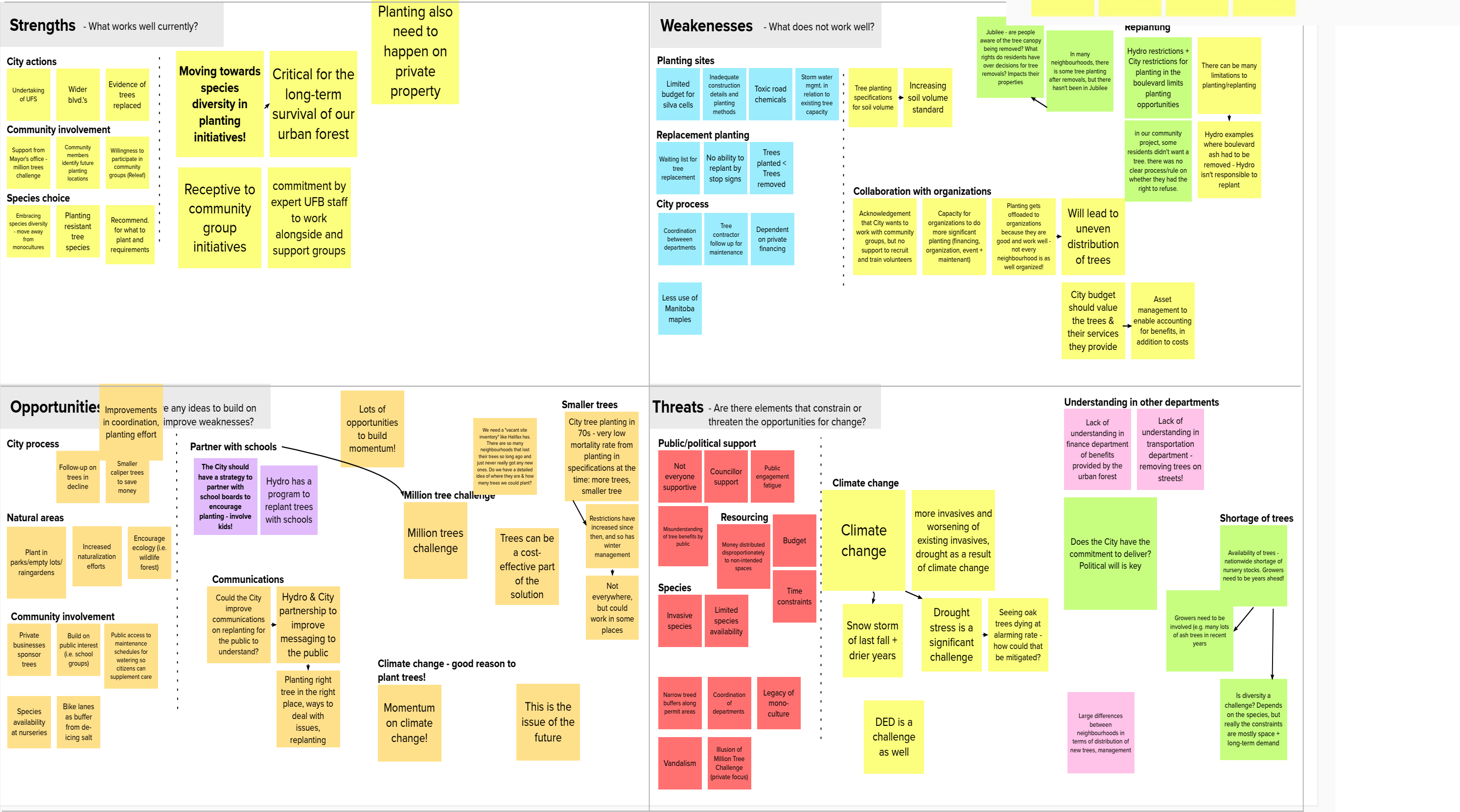


Strengths - What works well currently? Pest/disease management DED knowledge Well trained staff Partnerships (e.g. gypsy moth program) Good city management on invasive species Partnerships with city and other groups Data/analysis Tree inventory Use of i-Tree Open data portal Tree inventory strong compared to other cities Development tree protection guidelines New species available that are adaptive and diverse	Weaknesses - What does not work well? Removal practices Timely DED removals Focus on removal rather than maintenance Access on private property to manage elms Green space Lack of emphasis on understory shrubs Connectivity between green spaces Resourcing Lack of staffing levels Willingness to pay for planting but less for pruning Use of terminology pest/disease Lack of awareness of pest nuisance Missing link of tree stories - shaping ideas of pests and trees Artificial environment - additional intervention Monocultures Irregular cankerworm control/elm bark beetle treatments 31 year pruning cycle Industry standards for tree pruning schedules not followed
Opportunities - Do you have any ideas to build on strengths or improve weaknesses? Process & funding Reasoning for tree removal posted Tags to trees with plaques Inject for disease Storm prep plan Restore best-practice pruning cycle Proactive approach to ash/elm removals Pruning and insect control treatment funding Update watering rates Community involvement Homeowner education Tax receipts for those willing to pay Tree advocate roles Transparency in public outreach Tree issues to 311 dropdown website Set min. % cover off shrubs in major parks Ecosystem Based Approach An ecosystem based approach to management Indigenous ways of knowing - lack of current knowledge Reduce salt usage (like many cities already do); slow speed limits (like many cities do); have cleaner more usable Climate Change Management Perspective Salting and urbanization - roots with access to water Rethink trees on the blvd. = drought stressed (e.g. black ash) Losing ash in storms = extended pruning cycle Adaptive trees for climate change - tree diversity Choosing species that are drought tolerant/salt tolerant Community group involvement Neighborhood groups - ownership of trees encouraged protection Enthusiasm for removal - more for replanting Pruning Opportunities Unpruned trees on blvd and whole neighbourhood Paid for trees on city property pruning Young tree pruning - hard to fix when mature Species dependent for canopy success - nursery education	Threats - Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change? Urban sprawl Invasive species Climate change Strategy statement only mentions tree canopy Climate variability and extremes are challenging Drier summers and colder winters/extreme weather events Removal practices Inefficient removal practices Stumps inconsistently removed and not debarked Elm brush on blvd even during ban Delays on intervention Lack of oversight by City for timely tree removals Resourcing & implementation Budget and staffing Competing city issues Political/ public buy-in Citizen tree pruning of trees without city approval = sometimes leads to pruning/ disease spread Storm preparation = \$\$\$ Lack of regular pruning



Strengths - What works well currently?	Weaknesses - What does not work well?
Community led blvd. reforestation project Enthusiasm for tree planting projects Easy to work with Urban Forestry Dept. Capacity to work with community groups Outreach with local media/website Volunteer capacity Leveraging partnerships to achieve outcomes outside scope	Time and resources not equal across neighbourhoods Lack of clear communication and support from city toward volunteer groups Unclear if City aware of interested groups Confront colonialism Dedicated liaising with stewardship groups needed LDR fund access not long-term solution and not equally available Lack of clarity and support for reconciliation Misinformation on 311 Relying too heavily on other agencies (if funding cut)
Opportunities - Do you have any ideas to build on strengths or improve weaknesses?	Threats - Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?
Funding and roadmap for community groups Project manager role Signage to identify species More advanced technology (i.e. interactive virtual tour) Creation of stewardship network Public knowledge of stewardship opportunities Increased social media Citizen science Partner with schools Introducing multi-life cycles for community education pandemic outreach for education opportunities (school groups) Involving whole community in engagement Community development branch that facilitates communities Reach out to communities through media Great response for tree plantings Tree races for school classrooms Evidence of school groups in action for engagement of u. forest Staffing specific for planting engagements Successful Examples For city plantings, citizens able to water Citizen arborist watering program Eg. Grant from councillor and work with forester to engage residents in watering Email to remind citizens to water trees - success! Tech. and Tools Inventory on open access Virtual walks/interactive inventories Map of zones - temporary zones. Send people out to plant mass trees (education for youth) Funding community engagement to achieve targets Create tools for mass tree planting strategies (e.g. air pruning beds)	Budget/plan to maintain trees - gap between "feel good" and care not reliable for privileged residents to pay out of pocket Public messaging overriding importance (e.g. Covid) Concern of cost and ability - stewardship can come at price People overwatered trees (Green Drop unclear with watering schedules) Lack of reserving asset with relying on citizens/business Conflicting priorities Public safety concerns Equity for all neighborhoods for planting Lack of investing in staff time

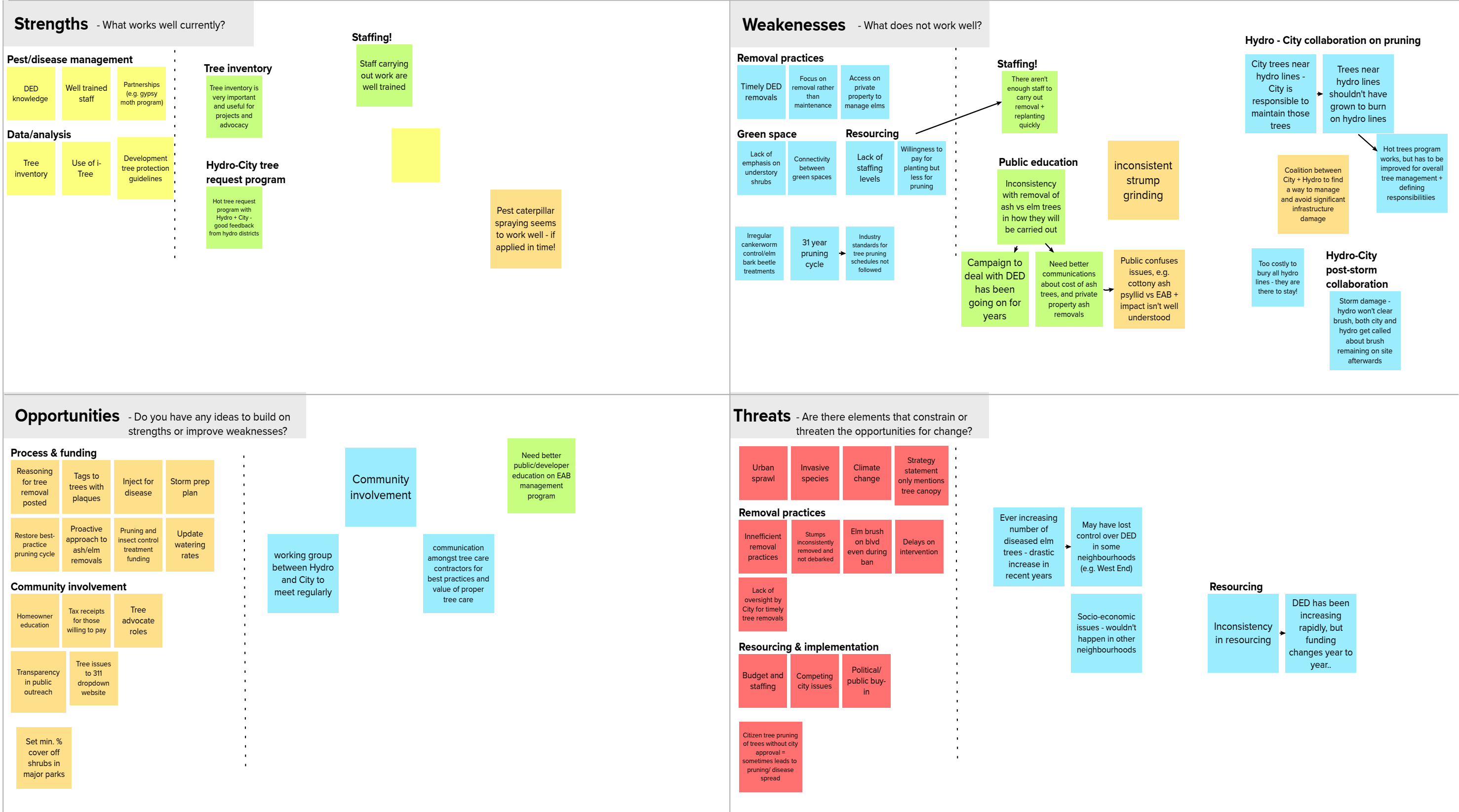
Theme #1 - Planting on Public Land SWOT Analysis

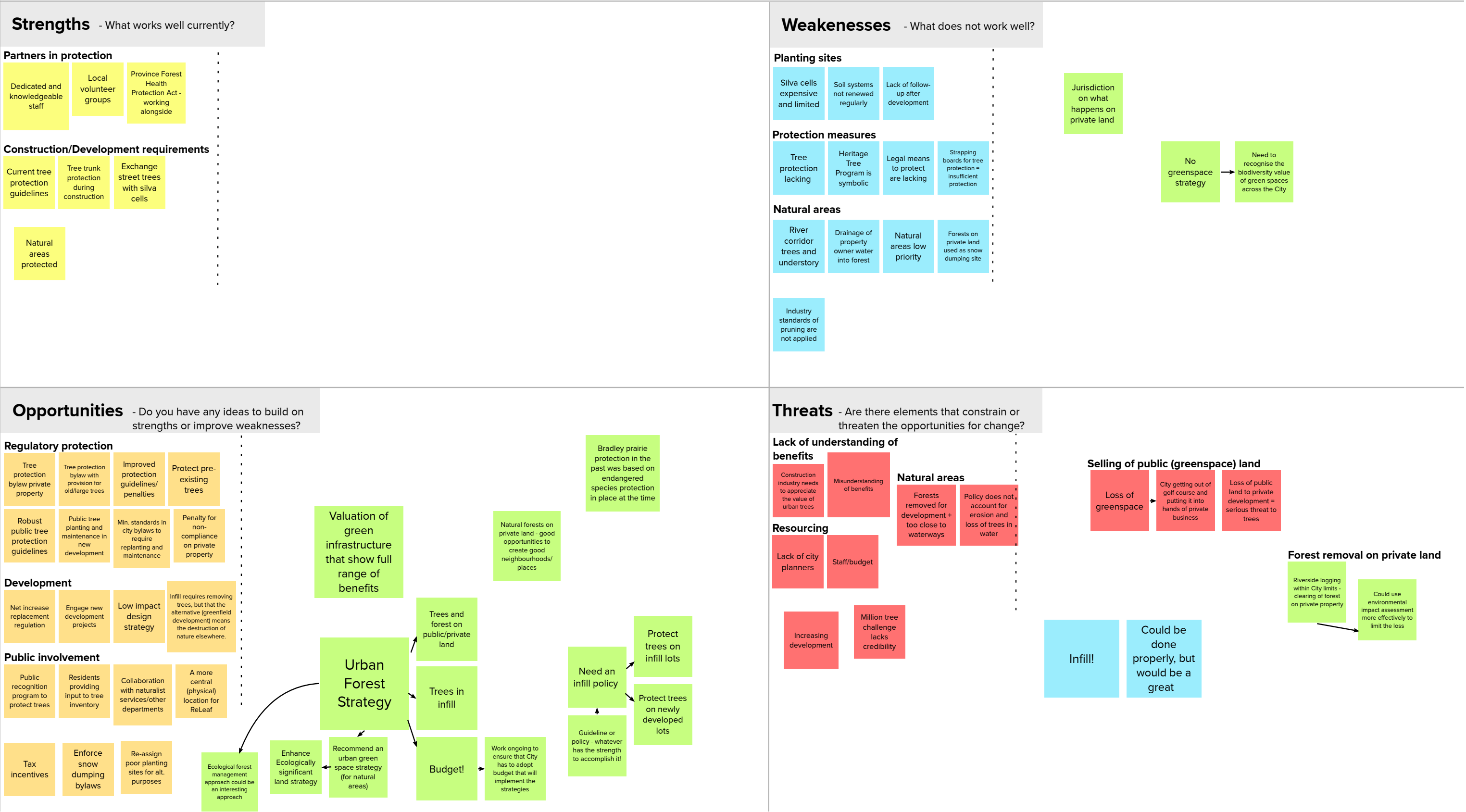


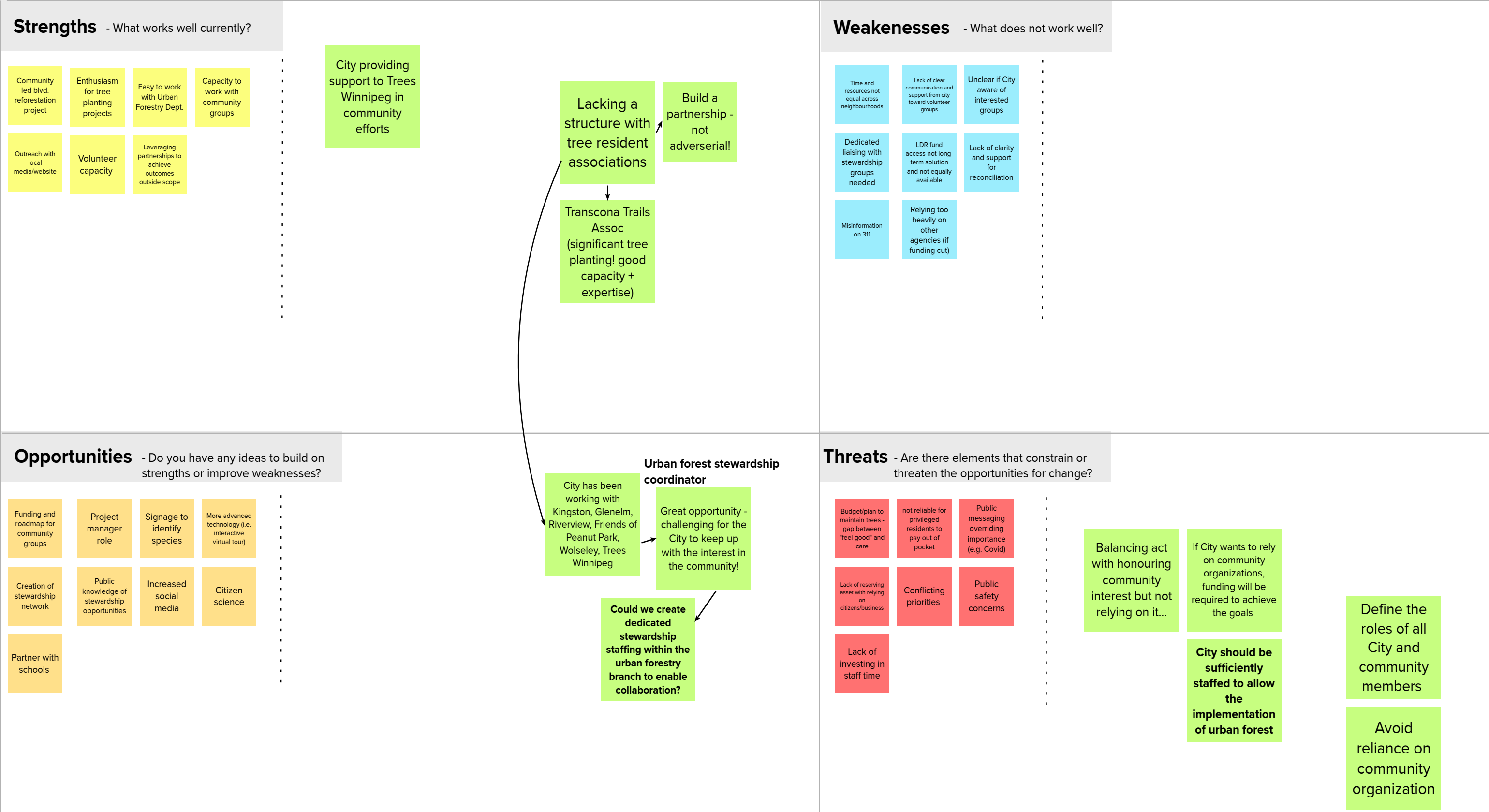
Group #3

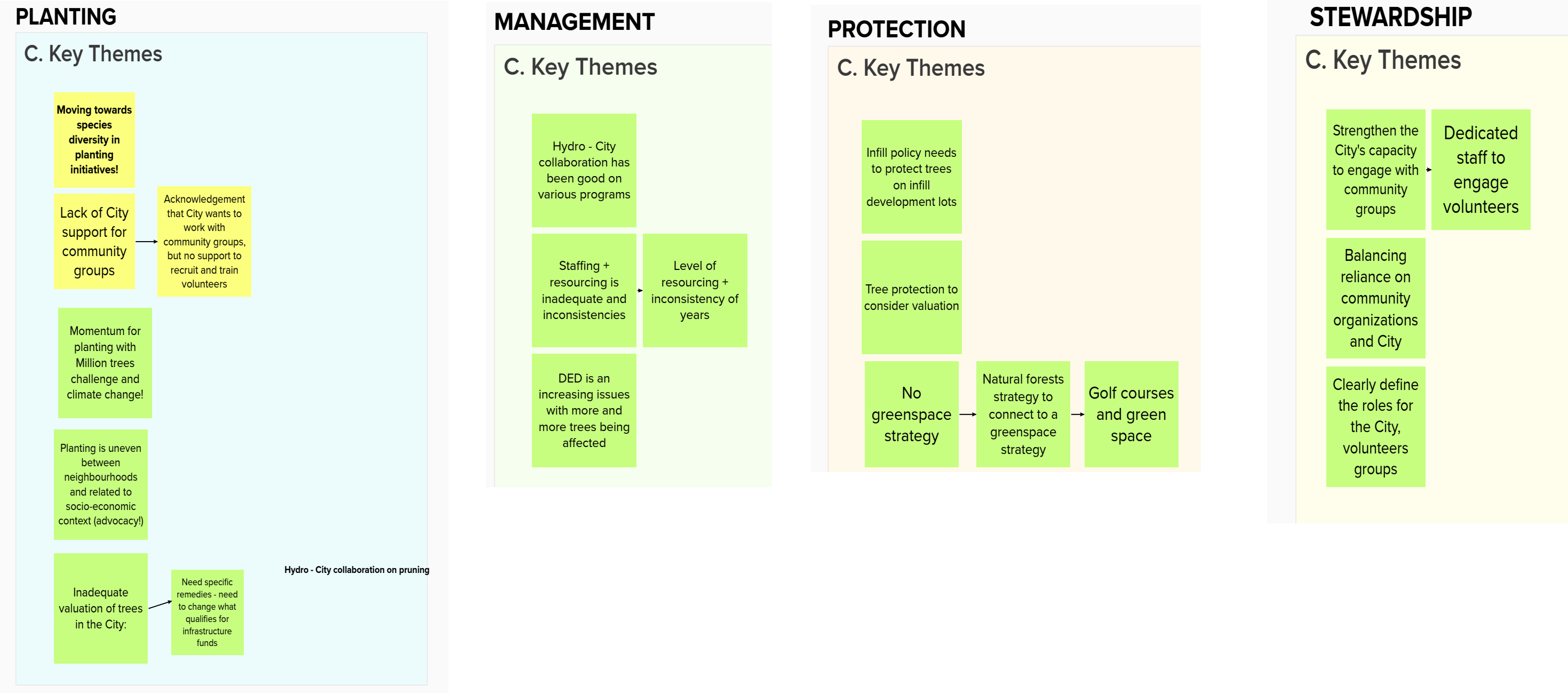
December 3rd, 2020

Theme #2 - Management SWOT Analysis









Appendix H – Conversation Guides

Appendix H – Conversation Guides

Top Identified Ideas from Conversation Guides

1. Advocacy and engagement of the public
2. More planting in new developments and enforcement of planting bylaws
3. Partnerships with Trees Winnipeg (ReLeaf) and other active citizen groups
4. Coordination of tree removals to ensure DED does not spread
5. There are conflicting interests due to increased development
6. Restore a best practice pruning cycle using industry practices
7. Insufficient DED removal
8. Reforestation is becoming more reliant private funding

Summary of Planting Themes

Strengths	Community members identify future planting locations
	Embracing species diversity – move away from monocultures
	Willingness to participate in community groups (partnership with Releaf)
	Support from Mayor's office – million trees challenge
	Wider boulevards
	Recommendations for what to plant and requirements
	Undertaking of UFS
	Planting resistant tree species
	Evidence of trees replaced
Weaknesses	Limited budget for silva cells and not widely available, site constraints
	Inadequate construction details and planting methods
	Stormwater management in relation to existing tree capacity
	Waiting list for tree replacement
	Coordination between departments
	No ability to replant by stop signs
	Dependent on private financing
	Toxic chemicals on roadways
	Fewer trees planted than removed + limited space for shade trees
	Less use of Manitoba maples
	Tree planting contractor follow up for maintenance
	More protected bike lanes as buffer from de-icing salt
Opportunities	Work alongside nurseries to improve species availability
	Encourage private businesses to sponsor trees
	Plant trees on turf areas in parks and empty lots, raingardens
	Expand efforts to naturalize trees on riverbanks + forested areas

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Threats	Provide public access to watering/maintenance schedules online
	Encourage wildlife corridors, food forests, and consider ecology
	Capitalize on public interest – engage school groups
	Smaller caliper trees do better than bigger caliper trees and save money
	Establish net increase replacement regulation
	Follow-up on trees in decline
	Engage in new developments with the urban forestry department
	Low impact design strategy
	Improved protection guidelines and penalties
	Budget doesn't ensure long-term maintenance
	Not everyone wants a tree on "their" blvd.
	Vandalism
	Invasive species
	Legacy of past mono-culture
	Misunderstanding of tree benefits by the public
	Time constraints to planting
	Lack of support from councillors and openness to change
	Variety of approaches - Loss of public engagement due to fatigue/frustration
	Need wider treed buffers along permit areas adjacent to rivers
	Coordination of departments around planting retention ponds
	Limited available tree species in Manitoba
	Money distributed disproportionately to spaces not intended
	Illusion of Million Tree Challenge as solution (focuses on private, not public)

Summary of Management Themes

Strengths	Long term DED knowledge + local academic expertise – research/experienced staff
	Well trained staff + dedicated urban forestry group (evident doing more)
	Tree inventory
	Development tree protection guidelines
	Partnerships (e.g. gypsy moth program)
	Use of i-Tree to provide metrics
Weaknesses	Timely DED removals + industry standards
	Focus on removal rather than maintenance
	Lack of staffing levels
	Lack of emphasis on understory shrubs in riparian areas
	No mention of connectivity between urban forests and park areas in UFS
	Trees in poor shape after 31 year pruning cycle
	Issues with access on private property
	Willingness to pay for planting but less willing for pruning
Opportunities	Irregular cankerworm control and elm bark beetle insecticide treatments
	Funded pruning and insect control/fungicidal treatment for all city trees
	Homeowner education
	Tax receipts for individuals willing to pay
	Provide reasoning for tree removal
	Tags to tree with plaques

To learn more about the Winnipeg Urban Forest Strategy, please visit
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WINNIPEG URBAN FOREST STRATEGY

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	Injects for disease
	Restoring best-practice pruning cycle
	Citizen arborist program/neighborhood tree advocate
	Storm prep plan
	Transparency in public outreach
	Proactive approach to ash/elm removals
	Tree issues to 311 dropdown website – AGOL interface online
	Increase tree pruning intervals
	Set minimum percentage coverage off shrubs in major parks
	Update watering rates
Threats	Inefficient removal practices (lack of sanitization allows for DED spread)
	Lack of oversight for timely removals
	Delays on intervention
	Stumps inconsistently removed
	Stumps not debarked
	Elm brush on boulevards even during elm pruning ban
	Citizens prune trees on their own
	Urban sprawl
	Budget and staffing
	Climate change
	Invasive species
	Political/public buy-in
	Competing city issues
	Strategy statement only mentions tree canopy
	No clear statement toward other aspects of urban forest factored in with regards to canopy

Summary of Protection Themes

Strengths	Exchange street trees with silva cells
	Local volunteer groups (Save our Seine)
	Commemorative tree program
	Working alongside province forest health protection act
	Current tree protection guidelines
	Dedicated and knowledgeable staff
	Some natural areas set aside and protected
	Tree trunk protection during construction
Weaknesses	Silva cells expensive and limited
	Soil systems not renewed regularly
	Tree protection lacking (on p.p.)
	Industry standards of tree pruning
	Lack of follow-up after development
	Legal means to protect
	Heritage tree program more symbolic than protective
	Forests on private land used as snow dumping site – salt buildup
	Strapping boards not enough protection
	River corridor trees and understory in poor shape

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WINNIPEG URBAN FOREST STRATEGY

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	Drainage of property owner water onto surrounding forests
	Natural areas a low priority
Opportunities	Tree protection bylaw for private property
	Public recognition program to protect trees
	Collaboration between urban forestry and naturalist services + other departments
	Re-assign poor planting sites for alternative purposes in exchange for additional planting sites
	Infill sometimes requires removing trees
	Public tree planting and corresponding maintenance in new development
	Central location for ReLeaf
	Tree protection bylaw with provisions for very old/large trees
	Minimum standards in city bylaws to require replanting and maintenance at various levels
	Tax incentives
	Enforce snow dumping bylaws along river corridors
	Protect pre-existing trees
	More robust public tree protection guidelines
	Penalty for non-compliance on private property
	Residents providing input to tree inventory
Threats	Construction industry appreciate value of urban trees
	Increasing development
	Staff/budget
	Misunderstanding of benefits
	Forests removed for development + too close to waterway
	Policy leaves does not account for erosion and loss of trees into water
	Million trees challenge credibility
	Lack of city planners

Summary of Stewardship Themes

Strengths	Community led boulevard reforestation project – positive experience
	Enthusiasm for tree planting projects
	Easy to work with Urban Forestry Department
	Capacity to work with community groups (Trees Winnipeg, Releaf Program, universities)
	Outreach with local media + website
	Volunteer capacity (used to identify EAB)
	Leveraging partnerships to achieve outcomes outside scope
Weaknesses	Time and resources not all neighbourhoods have
	Lack of clarity of communication and support from city toward volunteer groups
	Unclear if city is aware of interested groups
	Dedicated liaising with stewardship groups needed
	LDR fund access is not long-term solution and not available equally
	Lack of clarity and support for Reconciliation
	Misinformation on 311 service
	Relying too heavily on other agencies (if funding cut)
Opportunities	Funding and roadmap for community groups to undertake community reforestation projects
	Project manager role
	Signage to identify species

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	Creation of stewardship network
	Public knowledge of stewardship and how to get involved
	Increased social media
	More advanced technology (interactive virtual tours)
	Citizen science
	Partner with schools (adopt-a-tree program)
Threats	No budget/plan to maintain trees into future – gap between “feel good” and proper care
	Not reliable for privileged residents to pay out of pocket
	Lack of preserving asset when relying on citizens/businesses
	Conflicting priorities and interest
	Public messaging overriding importance (e.g. covid)
	Public safety concerns
	Lack of investing in staffing time

Completed Stakeholder Conversation Guides

A total of five stakeholder conversation guides were submitted.

Stakeholder Conversation Guide | Winnipeg Urban Forest



Discussion Theme #1 – Planting

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for current tree planting in Winnipeg. Have one group member record your answers below.

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> Having community members identify where there need to be more trees. They know their neighbourhoods best. ***Embracing species diversification - many people understand that we can't continue with monocultures, and care more about ANY tree being replanted than having a tree that looks the same as what used to be there. Willingness to work with community groups	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i> ***reforestation limited by budget, replacing only 27% in 2019 Limited by site constraints in many places: narrow boulevards, too close to major roadways with compacted soil/de-icing salt Inadequate watering or perceived inadequate watering/confusion over who is responsible for watering Not being allowed to replant by stop signs (where a tree stood for a hundred years, but now can't be replaced). silvacoell systems are expensive depending on private (individual/corporate) financing Silvacoell systems not widely available and don't adequately protect young trees from damage (Main Street) toxic chemicals being used on our roadways - there has to be a better way to provide traction on an icy road
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i> Build more protected bicycle lanes to act as a buffer between street trees and de-icing salt ***we've been hearing that if properly protected and cared for while they're being established, smaller caliper trees do better than bigger caliper trees and cost a lot less (more bang for buck) establish a "net increase" replacement regulation like Morden has (e.g., for every 1 tree that gets removed, city must replant 2)	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i> ***Planting new trees without a budget to ensure proper long-term maintenance some people don't want a new tree on "their" boulevard When LDR funds are used for boulevard trees, that money doesn't go into parks and other spaces it was intended for Illusion that Million Tree Challenge is the solution to our urban forest challenges (i.e., focuses on private, not public, trees)



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories listed above? Draw a star next to that idea.

Stakeholder Conversation Guide | Winnipeg Urban Forest



Discussion Theme #1 – Planting

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for current tree planting in Winnipeg. Have one group member record your answers below.

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> wider boulevards, caliper/height size requirement and recommendations of what types to plant, silva cell inclusion in urban situations, that the City is undertaking this study!!	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i> requirement for adequate soil volume as it relates to the mature size of the tree, planting method (improperly planted, inconsistent), inadequate resources within the Urban Forestry dpt, inadequate construction details/options for existing challenging conditions or when working near a mature tree, consider an existing tree's capacity to address stormwater management to a certain extent (within the required calculation, impact), Planting bylaws are a start but not robust enough
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i> to engage the urban forestry dpt's involvement in new dvlpmts (and have some teeth in the decision-making), low impact design strategy, improved tree protection guidelines and penalties for ignoring, opportunity for rain gardens, etc.	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i> open to change for specific approach, available budget, different approach for a particular project (conversations to consider alternative approach beyond the min reqt or bylaws)



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories listed above? Draw a star next to that idea.

Stakeholder Conversation Guide | Winnipeg Urban Forest



Discussion Theme #1 – Planting

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for current tree planting in Winnipeg. Have one group member record your answers below.

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> planting more diversely, so as not to repeat the mono cultures of the past partnerships with Trees Winnipeg (Releaf) and other active citizen groups * Conceptual support from the Mayor 's office - Million tree challenge	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i> wait lists for boulevard and other public tree replacement * watering schedule limitations coordination between municipal departments (infrastructure encroaching on tree roots and soil, sidewalk/road repairs resulting in tree removals, etc.) lack of budget for Million tree challenge
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i> engage school groups/neighbourhood groups etc. to help with watering (adopt-a-tree program)* encourage private businesses to get involved with planting/caring for trees - sponsorship work with nursery industry to improve spp availability continue to explore research opportunities with Industry, universities, governments provide public access to watering/maintenance schedules online so that the public may supplement in between scheduled watering/maintenance encourage the planting of public food forests planting on empty lots encourage maintaining/providing wildlife corridors capitalizing on public interest in tree-planting and the relationship to public health/climate mitigation	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i> further reductions to tree replacement budgets* invasive species* vandalism potential loss of public engagement/fatigue if frustrated legacy of past mono cultures limited tree species available in Manitoba *



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories listed above? Draw a star next to that idea.



Stakeholder Conversation Guide | Winnipeg Urban Forest



Discussion Theme #2 - Management

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for urban forest management. Have one group member record your answers below.

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> ***long-term knowledge of DED situation here local academic expertise & research	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i> lack of timely DED removals ***31 year pruning cycle means trees are in poor shape to deal with disease, storms, etc. issues getting onto private property to deal with elms; this causes delays people are sometimes willing to pay out of their pockets to plant boulevard trees, but less willing to pay for pruning and other maintenance. they shouldn't have to do either. irregular cankerworm control and elm bark beetle insecticide treatments -- presumably limited by budget?
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i> In the long-term, properly fund pruning and insect control/fungicidal treatments for all public trees. In the short-term, given the dire situation we're in, provide tax receipts for individuals who are willing to pay for these services on public trees. Temporarily use "all hands on deck" to catch up. ***restoring a best-practice pruning cycle will reduce the amount of damage trees sustain in weather events (and therefore reduce personal and property damage) create a citizen arborist program that shows neighbourhood residents how and when to properly and safely prune low-hanging branches add tree issues to the report drop-down for on 311 so that people can quickly & easily submit reports	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i> ***inefficient removal practices (ie, neighbourhoods not completely sanitized, allows for DED spread), lack of oversight about timely removals Stumps are inconsistently removed. This ties up spots where new trees COULD go. Stumps sometimes sit there for years; other times they are partially ground out, other times fully ground out stumps not completely de-barked We have witnessed piles of elm brush left on boulevards by hydro/city/contractor crews days, even during elm pruning ban citizens get tired of waiting for the city to come and prune trees that are way overdue, and take matters into their own hands. this can result in harm to trees from incorrect pruning and potentially spread disease if tools aren't sterilized and wood isn't disposed of properly. Urban sprawl means an ever-increasing geographic area the city must manage and service, without corresponding increase in budget. Spreads resources ever thinner.



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories above? Draw a star next to that idea.



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Stakeholder Conversation Guide | Winnipeg Urban Forest



Discussion Theme #2 - Management

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for urban forest management. Have one group member record your answers below.

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> the department is doing more, can see this (removals, selective pruning)	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i> inadequate resources, delays on intervention, focus on removal to prevent spread of disease rather than maintaining prior to getting sick
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i> reason why tree needs to be removed (informative, educational) - tagged to tree, better understanding of our rich tree canopy to the public or to highlight a particular tree with a plaque/tour, homeowners being educated on their particular tree (in the median) and health, how to take care of it, subsidy for pruning on private and possible median trees, injections for disease, what about a neighborhood tree advocate (contact person for questions, educate, resources)	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i> delays on intervention



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories above? Draw a star next to that idea.

Stakeholder Conversation Guide | Winnipeg Urban Forest



Discussion Theme #2 - Management

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for urban forest management. Have one group member record your answers below.

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> excellent, well-trained staff/dedicated urban forestry group * involved in research re: integrated pest management development excellent tree protection guidelines tree inventory partnerships - province/federal government, non-profits/community groups/universities eg: Gypsy moth spray program, hanging traps for CFIA largest DED management program in North America with experienced DED removal staff *	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i> coordination of tree removals so as to ensure that all Dutch elm disease affected trees are removed in a timely manner and industry standards for tree pruning schedules are maintained. * staffing levels should be increased to match the demands that are placed on them (especially with regards to invasive species, Dutch elm disease, future weather events due to climate change).
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i> storm preparedness plan in anticipation of future major weather events more transparency/outreach with public to inform them of the Forestry Branch's activities AGOL interface that people can access online * More proactive invasive pest management/aggressive early ash removals/rapid elm removals for DED	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i> budget * staffing climate change invasive species political/public buy-in competing city issues



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories above? Draw a star next to that idea.



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Discussion Theme #3 - Protection

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for the protection of trees and natural areas. Have one group member record your answers below.

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> local volunteer groups (save our seine) who undertake clean ups, replanting, etc., partnerships with these groups, tree inventory software and rating system (that it exists and can be referenced) commemorative tree program (does it link to the tree inventory program?)	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i> poor protection mngt methods not being done, maintained, consistency and no enforcement proper implementation of pruning methods during construction (is it being done, by whom?) tree protection often limited to trunk protection and no consideration to roots, compaction, erosion control removal of tree stakes, trunk guard - lack of follow-up once the tree has been planted and is thriving
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i> penalty fee for infraction, non-compliance for trees on public and PRIVATE properties residents could provide input for the tree inventory software regarding trees near their property (i.e. tree mail in Australia), eyes on the street	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i>



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories above? Draw a star next to that idea.



Stakeholder Conversation Guide | Winnipeg Urban Forest



Discussion Theme #3 - Protection

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for the protection of trees and natural areas. Have one group member record your answers below.

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> LOVE LOVE LOVE the street trees in the Exchange made possible by silva cells. They make such a huge difference to how it feels to move through that neighbourhood.	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i> ***Silva cell systems are expensive, and that limits how many trees we can plant in those hostile sites like along major roadways. Soil systems are not renewed regularly and contribute to early tree death Tree protection during construction doesn't go far enough to actually protect the tree as heavy equipment runs over root systems, etc.
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i> Pass a tree protection bylaw so that there's a disincentive to removing healthy trees on private property Recognize that sometimes infill requires removing trees, but that the alternative (greenfield development) means the destruction of nature elsewhere. ***Require ample PUBLIC tree planting and corresponding maintenance (or financial contribution in lieu) in areas of new developments ReLeaf is a great program but nobody wants to drive out to Waverley West to pick up their baby trees. Isn't there a more central location that would work? Tree protection bylaw with provisions for very old/target trees Public trees are the only part of the urban forest that the city can have any substantial, meaningful control over. To ensure we can retain control over this valuable municipal asset, we could write minimum standards into our city by-laws to require that replanting, maintenance and disease control are funded to necessary levels. Otherwise it's too easy for urban forestry to be dismissed as a "nice to have" that gets kicked down the road a little further every year.	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i> don't really know enough to say. ***The construction industry needs to appreciate the value of urban trees so they take appropriate action to protect them during construction.



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories above? Draw a star next to that idea.

Stakeholder Conversation Guide | Winnipeg Urban Forest



Discussion Theme #3 - Protection

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for the protection of trees and natural areas. Have one group member record your answers below.

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> working within the province's forest health protection act current public tree protection guidelines dedicated, knowledgeable urban forestry branch/staff *	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i> lack of tree protection on private property *
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i> tax incentives for protecting trees or soils public recognition/adoption program to protect trees * collaboration between urban forestry and naturalist services - parks and open spaces to coordinate the planning of riparian and other natural urban forest areas prioritizing/dedicating tree planting sites. perhaps re-assigning poor planting sites for alternate purposes (eg: public art development) and designating alternate, better suited tree planting sites in exchange. more robust public tree protection guidelines	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i> increasing development * staff/budget



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories above? Draw a star next to that idea.



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Discussion Theme #4 – Stewardship

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for the stewardship of the urban forest. Have one group member record your answers below:

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> see last category answers/discussions urban forestry is easy to work with and helpful to improve development opportunities and accessible to meeting/discussing - advocates	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i>
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i>	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i>



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories above? Draw a star next to that idea.



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Discussion Theme #4 – Stewardship

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for the stewardship of the urban forest. Have one group member record your answers below:

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> We had a very positive experience in doing a community-led boulevard reforestation project. UF was very supportive and enthusiastic. Lots of enthusiasm and interest in tree planting projects generally speaking ***Excellent capacity to work with community groups on planting/renewal/education activities	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i> Requires time and resources that many neighbourhoods do not have. All parts of the city need trees but not all parts of the city have the groups or support to bring reforestation projects to fruition. ***Accessing LDR funds is not a long-term solution (robbing Peter to pay Paul) nor is it available equally to all wards. Citizens keep telling the city to fund Urban Forestry better, and when that doesn't happen, they find ways to access other municipal money that is actually intended for other uses. really not clear how UF has supported Reconciliation? What specific projects?
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i> ***For us, our reforestation project (approx 70 blvd trees) was a fantastic community builder, but it required an enormous amount of time and resources. The city could provide funding and a roadmap for how groups can undertake a project manager role for projects of this nature. Many schools are in dire need of more shade in their yards. Potential for a great partnership with the city here.	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i> Among citizens, there is no shortage of enthusiasm and appetite for planting, but no budget/plan to maintain those trees into the future. Planting "feels good" but creates future maintenance obligations that there's currently no political will to pay for. Some privileged residents may be willing/happy to pay out of pocket for planting, pruning, fungicide, and even watering trees as they are establishing, but that's an unrealistic, unreliable expectation for most and certainly not a reliable long-term plan for public tree maintenance. ***Reforestation is becoming more reliant on LDR/private/corporate funding. If we value our public trees, we should fund their planting and maintenance properly. If we shift the onus on citizens/businesses, we lose the ability to preserve this asset.



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories above? Draw a star next to that idea.



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Discussion Theme #4 – Stewardship

Group Discussion: As a group, discuss the overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats for the stewardship of the urban forest. Have one group member record your answers below:

Strengths <i>What works well currently?</i> strong relationships/partnerships - Trees Winnipeg, other community groups, provincial/federal governments, universities outreach/communications with local media - interviews, newspaper articles, etc. * leveraging partnerships to achieve outcomes outside of the scope of the city's Forestry Branch. website - good information tool for the public good public buy-in and support of the value of Winnipeg's urban forests	Weaknesses <i>What does not work well?</i> Misinformation from the city's 311 service * relying too heavily on other agencies may pose challenges if funding is cut or priorities change
Opportunities <i>Do you have ideas to improve on the weaknesses or build on strengths?</i> increased social media more advanced use of technology to engage public (virtual tours, interactive inventory, etc.) * citizen science increased engagement with schools/community groups (adopt a street of trees, etc.)	Threats <i>Are there elements that constrain or threaten the opportunities for change?</i> conflicting priorities/interests (property development/construction) * public messaging overriding the importance of urban forestry (eg: COVID-19, other emergency or health issues) public safety concerns - falling branches, mature/large trees



As a group, can you identify the most important idea in each of the categories above? Draw a star next to that idea.



Winnipeg Urban Forest Stakeholder Conversation Guide 2020

Theme	Strengths (current)	Weakness (current)	Opportunities	Threats
Planting	Some trees are planted to replace removed ones. City using trees cultured to be more resistant to urban environmental pressures.	Fewer trees planted than removed. Not enough species diversity along the same streets. Less use of Manitoba maples. Narrow boulevards, some neighbourhoods don't have room for shade trees. This should be taken into account when deciding the size of development on the lot to ensure space is available for a tree. Stricter guidance and follow up of tree planting contractors. Too many trees are still dying and too many are left for days or a week or more with their root balls drying out before being planted.	Get more citizen groups/individuals involved willing to care for newly planted trees until well established. Plant trees on large turf areas around retention ponds and public parks particularly along walking/biking paths. Plant poplar, Manitoba maples and cottonwoods along the river. Expand efforts to let trees naturalize along the top of the riverbanks instead of mowing to the edge. Same for most forested areas Consider ecology and prioritize trees for planting that are beneficial for wildlife and birds. Follow up on warranties of trees that don't survive or were damaged and survived in poor condition.	Civic budget constraints and perception by many that trees and natural areas are low priority for governments. Misunderstanding by the population what and how many benefits trees/vegetation do for society. Not planting enough trees and not quickly enough. Councillors not as supportive as they could be. Permitting development too close to the rivers, need wider treed buffers Need coordination between departments for tree planting around retention ponds

			Now is the time to plant trees as they take a long time to mature.	
	Strengths (current)	Weakness (current)	Opportunities	Threats
Management	Trees posing a safety risk will be removed quickly. City has high experience at detecting disease such as DED that helps with new threats such as EAB. City using tools such as i-tree program to provide science based metrics on value of trees monetarily as well as environmentally.	Diseased trees cannot be removed as quick as should be to reduce opportunity for further spread. Okay to focus on trees and tree canopy as a high priority, but more emphasis also needs to be placed on understory/shrubbery vegetation in parks and riparian areas along rivers. This urban forest strategy appears to be an Urban Tree Canopy strategy and lacks attention to the overall urban forest that occurs along the river banks and last remaining few forested areas within city limits. No mention of working toward connectivity between urban forested/park areas.	Increase tree pruning intervals to keep mature trees healthier longer. Set minimum percentage coverage area goals in major parks for shrubbery and understory growth to prevent over manicuring such as in Kildonan Park – major parks are only areas where urbanites can access nature. Watering must be responsive to needs of plant and environmental conditions, beyond a pre-established schedule, especially with changing climatic conditions. Review minimum amount of water required per plant.. Supporting new trees is an investment opportunity that must not be squandered.	Civic budget constraints and low priority on urban forests/trees. Differing priorities and poor communication between city departments that can impact trees such as Urban forestry and planning department approvals. The definition of urban forest looks good but the strategy statement only mentions the tree canopy. There is not a clear statement as to how other aspects of the urban forest are factored in with work on the tree canopy, <i>i.e.</i>, communication/cooperation between city administrative sections that deal with tree canopy and river riparian areas, and pocket urban forested areas.
	Strengths (current)	Weakness (current)	Opportunities	Threats

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Protection	Attempts are reasonably successful to protect tree trunks when construction machinery operating close by. A few natural areas have been set aside to remain natural.	Weak legal means to protect natural areas and trees that is left to whim and manipulation of presiding council members Current heritage tree program more symbolic than protection. Forests on private land are used for snow dumping sites for example St. Vital Centre and along roadways such as strip mall at Fermor and Lakewood. Trees weaken or die from the salt. Some building owners dump snow on riparian areas. Strapping boards around trees is a very minimal way to protect trees in a construction area. Other cities have policy where land is cordoned off around the tree protecting the space above its roots. River corridor trees and understory are in poor shape. Forests that are preserved in new development are at a lower elevation than surrounding new development and get flooded when it rains. Surrounding property owners can drain their excess water into the forests	Develop a Tree by-law that will require protect first of healthy trees on both public and private lands with required second order valid rationale to remove healthy trees. Bylaw to protect trees in infill and new developments and those trees removed for convenience Enforce snow dumping bylaws along river corridors and other areas where snow is being dumped on vegetation. It is best to protect trees that already exist. . Collaborate with other departments. Example: Connect tree protection and planting to stormwater retention benefits by having a rebate on utility bill for planting or protecting a tree(s). Use trees for sound barriers around neighbourhoods.	Civic budget constraints and low priority on urban forests/trees. Misunderstanding by the population what and how many benefits trees/vegetation do for society. Forests are still being cut down for development when much more could have been saved. Development continues to occur too close to the waterways. Policy leaves too little room for trees when banks collapse and trees are damaged or fall in the water due to erosion. Million tree challenge will not be met if forests are being removed and will impact credibility. Persistent lack of city planners needed for planning and coordination.
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		The wild forests and river corridors are given a low priority. They are important for future health of the waterway, for biodiversity, riverbanks stabilization and natural areas for the public to enjoy	City needs a Biodiversity Strategy that includes the urban canopy.	
	Strengths (current)	Weakness (current)	Opportunities	Threats
Stewardship	City has a good idea to foster and support volunteer capacity to conjure ideas and assist in management of the urban forest. Save Our Seine is a good partnership example. The dollars invested go a long way toward stewarding the urban forest. Winnipeg Releaf Program. Provides education, offers trees suitable for our climate. Need more groups like the above or more support to these ones. Volunteers used to identify EAB disease	Not clear how well communication and support from the city to volunteer groups is working. Unclear if City has a section that knows all the groups in the city interested in this topic and how well they can communicate with these groups. Would require staff hours dedicated to liaising with and nurturing stewardship groups. .	Parks and natural areas should be used as an educational tool for all citizens, young and old, so using signage to identify and describe different species would potentially increase public appreciation of the urban forest. Creation of a stewardship program/network. The city used to provide a list of stewardship groups on their webpage. Was motivational to others. People need to know what stewardship is and how to get involved and organize themselves.	Civic budget constraints and low priority on urban forests/trees. Not investing in additional staffing time to focus on stewardship.

			Supporting stewardship groups would reap major investment in urban forest.	
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Wrap-up Discussion

Group share – List the starred ideas from the previous four group exercises in the table below (there will probably be 16 ideas). As a group, identify the top three ideas overall and explain why:

Starred Ideas	Reason for choosing this idea (only complete for the top three)
	public involvement to help in educate citizens, participate in urban forest management, advocacy for retain this irreplaceable infrastructure
	we NEED more planting of trees in NEW developments/renovations, infills - have the client pay for more trees, and removal penalties (on private property) could go towards planting trees in
	enforced and more robust planting bylaws re: existing tree condition, to remove or to maintain or to plant new.

Wrap-up Discussion

Group share – List the starred ideas from the previous four group exercises in the table below (there will probably be 16 ideas). As a group, identify the top three ideas overall and explain why:

Starred Ideas	Reason for choosing this idea (only complete for the top three)
Partnerships with Trees Winnipeg (Releaf) and other active citizen group	Citizens are a valuable resource that can be leveraged to assist/augment with the city's urban forest management
coordination of tree removals so as to ensure that all Dutch elm disease	Maintaining the mature, urban forest resource and protecting it from Invasive species/DED is paramount. Mature trees are an asset that provide services well beyond the financial investment
Conflicting priorities/interests (increased property development/construction)	Cities must balance competing ideas about land usage. Maintaining forested/treed spaces must be identified as a priority before development occurs.
more advanced use of technology to engage public (virtual tours, interactive maps)	
engage school groups/neighbourhood groups etc. to help with watering	

Misinformation from the city's 311 service	
outreach/communications with local media - interviews, newspaper article	
public recognition/adoption program to protect trees	
wait lists for boulevard and other public tree replacement	
lack of tree protection on private property	
dedicated, knowledgeable urban forestry branch/staff	
AGOL interface that people can access online	
budget	
limited tree species available in Manitoba	
Invasive Species	
largest DED management program in North America with experienced staff	

Thank you for completing this stakeholder conversation guide! Please submit your completed guide to urbanforest@winnipeg.ca or call 1-604-733-4886 to make alternate arrangements.

Wrap-up Discussion

Group share – List the starred ideas from the previous four group exercises in the table below (there will probably be 16 ideas). As a group, identify the top three ideas overall and explain why:

Starred Ideas	Reason for choosing this idea (only complete for the top three)
restoring a best-practice pruning cycle	trees will be healthier and better able to withstand extreme weather events (therefore reducing personal and property damage)
inefficient DED removal practices	slow, uncoordinated removal allows for disease spread. Losing huge trees at an alarming rate.
Reforestation is becoming more reliant on LDR/private/corporate funding	If we value our public trees, we should fund their planting and maintenance properly. If we shift the onus on citizens/businesses, we lose the ability to preserve this as a municipal asset.
Embracing species diversification - many people understand why we can't have all the same trees	
we've been hearing that if properly protected and cared for while they're young	
long-term knowledge of DED situation here	
Silva cell systems are expensive, and that limits how many trees we can plant	
Require ample public tree planting and corresponding maintenance (or more)	
The construction industry needs to appreciate the value of urban trees and not just see them as obstacles	
Excellent capacity to work with community groups on planting/renewal/management	
The city could provide funding and a roadmap for how groups can undertake projects	
31 year pruning cycle means trees are in poor shape to deal with disease	
reforestation limited by budget, replacing only 27% in 2019	
Accessing LDR funds is not a long-term solution (robbing Peter to pay Paul)	

***Planting new trees without a budget to ensure proper long-term maintenance	

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Appendix I – Promotional Material

Appendix I – Promotional Material



Facebook Advertisement



Twitter Advertisement

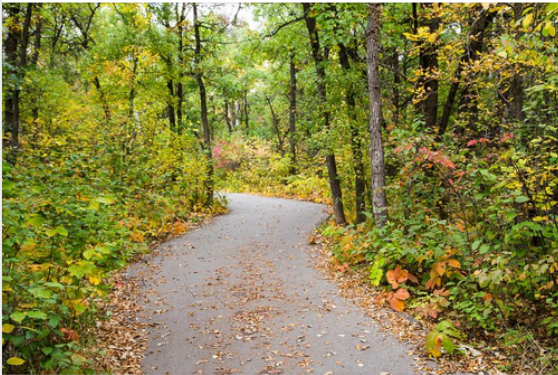
 **City of Winnipeg – Municipal Government** October 12, 2020 · 🌐

We're developing a long-term strategy to help shape the future of our tree canopy and want to hear from you.

Join us on a walking tour, fill out an online survey, or participate in a discussion forum or use our interactive mapping tool to provide your input on the Winnipeg Urban Forest Strategy. For more information, see: winnipeg.ca/urbanforest.

Nous élaborons une stratégie à long terme visant à façonner l'avenir de la canopée de notre ville, et nous voulons connaître... See More

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We're developing the [#Winnipeg](https://winnipeg.ca/urbanforest) Urban Forest Strategy and want to hear from you to help shape the next 20 years of tree protection and growth. For more details and to get involved, see: winnipeg.ca/urbanforest. [#wpengage](https://winnipeg.ca/urbanforest)



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Winnipeg Urban Forest Strategy

Winnipeggers enjoy and value the city's trees. Now is the time to plan to ensure we continue to enjoy our urban trees for years to come.

The Winnipeg Urban Forest Strategy will provide a 20-year vision to help protect and manage Winnipeg's valuable urban forest. Join us for an online presentation to learn more about the current state of our urban forest and discuss a vision for the future.



Presentation #1

Date: Thursday, October 22, 2020

Time: 6 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.

Format: Zoom presentation

Presentation #2

Date: Friday, October 23, 2020

Time: 2 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Format: Zoom presentation

A survey, mapping tool, discussion forum, self-guided walking tours and virtual tours are also available on the project webpage.

To register for a presentation or for inquiries or for those who require alternate formats or interpretation in order to participate, please contact **1-604-733-4886** or **urbanforest@winnipeg.ca** by October 19, 2020.

For more information, visit us online at:
winnipeg.ca/urbanforest.

