



Community Development Department

221 Molalla Ave. Suite 200 | Oregon City OR 97045

Ph (503) 722-3789 | Fax (503) 722-3880

HERITAGE TREE NOMINATION FORM (PRIVATE PROPERTY)

(Use one form per tree or grove)

OCMC 17.04.1365 - Tree (or Grove), Heritage. "Heritage Tree" or "Grove" means a tree or group of trees that have been designated by the city as having unique importance, and subject to the Heritage Tree Regulations of Section 12.08.040. Where a grouping of two or more Heritage Trees is separated by no more than twenty feet on a property or properties, the term Heritage Grove may be used.

Site Address: 810 Jackson Street
Clackamas County Map and Tax Lot: 10300 62-02 7500

Nominator(s):

Nominator(s) Signature: [Signature]

Nominator(s) Name Printed: Dorothy Dahlsrud Date: 12-26-19

Mailing Address: 415 Dewey Street, O.C. OR 97045

Phone: 503-502-0610 Fax: _____ Email: dorothydahlsrud@gmail.com

Property Owner(s): (Property owner must sign this form if the tree is on private property.)

Property Owner(s) Signature: [Signature]

Property Owner(s) Name Printed: Gretchen Nation McKelip/Brian Carrier Date: 12-26-2019

Mailing Address: 810 Jackson St Oregon City 97045

Phone: 503-312-5845 Fax: _____ Email: gretchen.nation@yahoo.com
503-358-6045 BrianCarrier@aol.com
CARRIERLTD@AOL.COM

HERITAGE IMPORTANCE: Please explain why the tree(s) qualify for heritage tree or grove status pursuant to the heritage tree or grove definition in the city code above. Please add a separate attachment if needed.

Broadleaf tree species meets Tree Eligibility
based on size

TREE SPECIES, SIZE AND CONDITION

Tree	Species	DBH* (inches)	Height (ft)	Canopy Spread (ft)
1.	(American Sycamore)	16"	40'	60'
2.	(Plantanus occidentalis)			
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

*DBH = Diameter at Breast Height, which is the diameter of the trunk measured 4.5' above the ground.



OREGON CITY

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Tree	TREE CONDITION					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> POOR	<input type="checkbox"/> DISEASED	<input type="checkbox"/> DYING	<input type="checkbox"/> DEAD
1.	Tree was checked by an arborist a few years ago and he said it was					
2.	healthy.					
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						


APPROVAL CRITERIA

- Is the tree or grove is of landmark importance to the City of Oregon City due to age, size, species, horticultural quality or historic importance? **YES** / NO
- Is the tree listed as a State Heritage Tree, as designated by the State Division of Forest Resources? **YES** / **NO**
- Is the tree a rare species, or provides a habitat for rare species of plants, animals or birds? **YES** / NO
- Is the tree irreparably damaged, diseased, hazardous or unsafe? **YES** / **NO**
"Hazardous or diseased tree" means a tree that has a naturally occurring disease that is expected to kill the tree or that presents a significant risk to life or property as determined by a certified arborist. An otherwise healthy tree that may become a hazard to a proposed future development shall not be considered a hazardous tree. Hazardous trees may include, but are not limited to dead, diseased, broken, split, cracked, leaning, and uprooted trees. A tree harboring communicable diseases or insects of a type that could infest and cause the decline of adjacent or nearby trees may also be identified as a hazardous tree.
- Is the applicant willing to have the tree treated by an arborist to alleviate any damage, disease or hazard? **YES** / NO

☐ **SITE PLAN.** Please identify the location of the tree or grove on a site plan and attach.

☐ **PHOTOGRAPH.** Please provide a current photo of the tree or grove.

Your signature below indicates that you have read and understand the requirements for heritage tree designation and protection as described in section OCMC 12.08.040, and that a covenant is required in order to assure protection and replacement in the event of removal.


Owner Signature(s)

STAFF USE ONLY:

12/26/2019

To Whom It May Concern,

Ten years ago, my girlfriend and I decided to relocate to Oregon City. We fell in love with the city, it's history, it's beautiful old homes and the variety of old trees scattered amongst the homes. Fortunately, we had the means to purchase any number of the historic homes on the market at the time and narrowed our choice down to two in particular. Even though we preferred another old home, the home at 810 Jackson Street was our final choice only because of the beautiful Sycamore tree in the front. Whether true or not, we were told that the tree was the largest Sycamore in Clackamas County and was older than the 100-year-old home.

Ever since we moved into our historic Name home, we have had a steady stream of random strangers stopping to look at the tree, take pictures of the tree, take pictures with and in the tree. There have been wedding parties and models photographed with the tree. I understand it was even in a few shots of some of the television and movies filmed in our area. Beyond its beauty and helping the climate it has an importance in our neighborhood and our city that can't be measured.

Oregon City has some of the richest and important history in America. These homes were built and these trees were planted by the immediate descendants of the pioneers who built Oregon City and deserve to be honored, maintained and respected. We have already lost many important trees in our area such as the trees on the property behind the swimming pool and we can't afford to lose any more. In these days of severe climate change, burning rain forest, severe weather and unchecked development it's our responsibility to protect and maintain as many of these beautiful old trees as possible.

We are asking that our Sycamore be designated as a Heritage tree so we can do our small part in helping the environment, maintaining the beauty and history of Oregon City and teaching our children and grandchildren to do the right thing. The additional application materials are attached.

Sincerely.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian Carrier". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Brian Carrier

Gretchen Nation McKillip



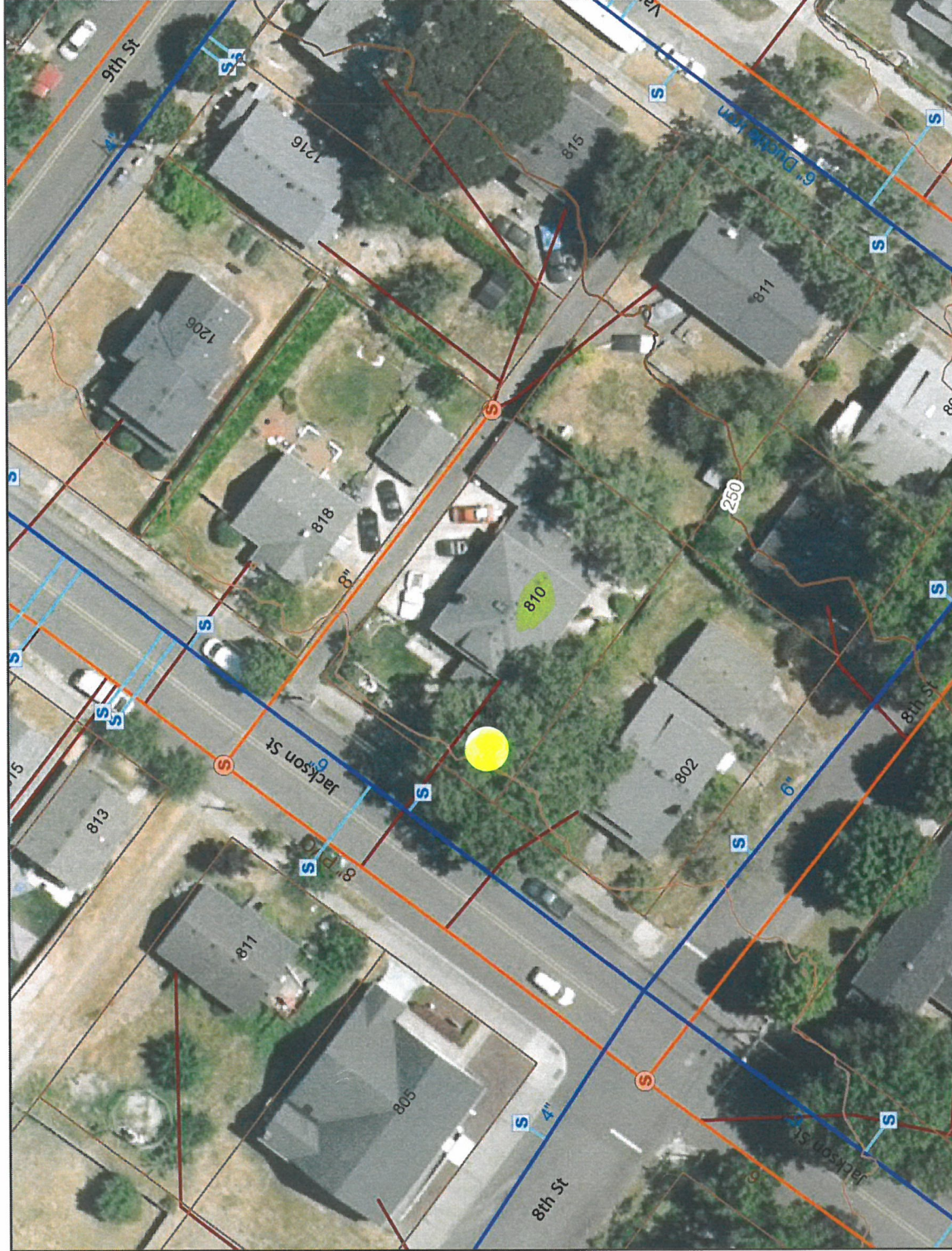






310 Jackson Street

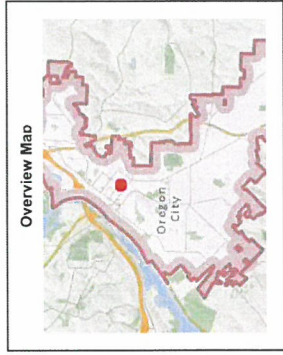
Oregon City GIS Map



Legend

- Street Names
- Streams
- Above Ground
- Below Ground
- Contours (10ft) - 1:3,600 and closer
- 50 foot
- 10 foot
- Taxlots
- Proposed Pumping Stations
- Priority 1 Project
- Priority 2 Project
- Concept Area
- Existing Pumping Station Improvement
- Proposed Force Mains
- Priority 1
- Priority 2
- Concept Area
- Proposed Sewer Extensions

Notes



City of Oregon City
 PO Box 3040
 625 Center St
 Oregon City
 OR 97045
 (503) 657-0891
www.oregoncity.org

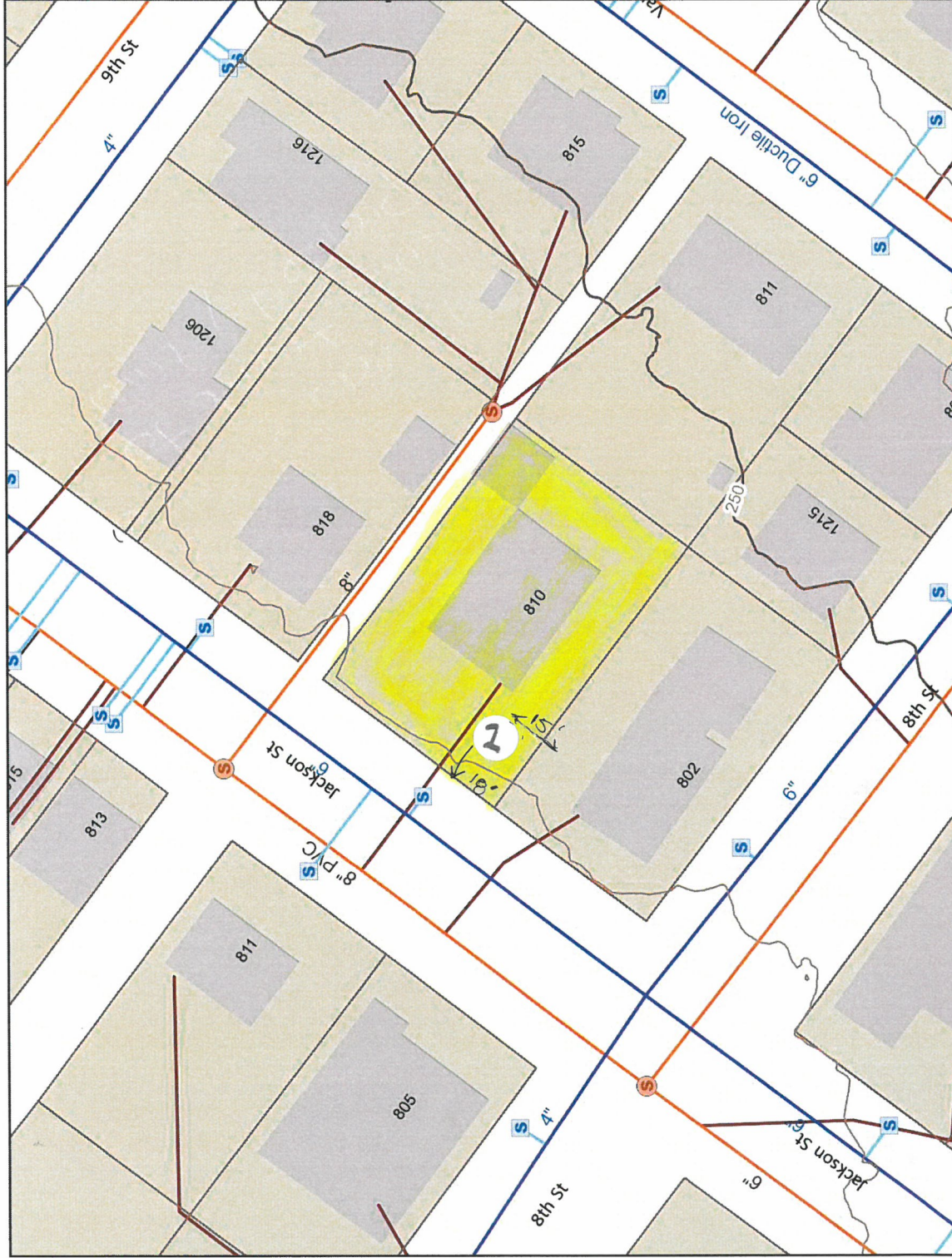
0 50 100 Feet

1:600

The City of Oregon City makes no representations, express or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness and timeliness of the information displayed. This map is not suitable for legal, engineering, surveying or navigation purposes. Notification of any errors is appreciated.

Map created 12/26/2019

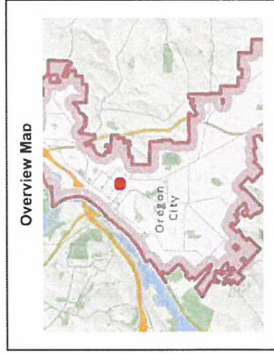
Oregon City GIS Map



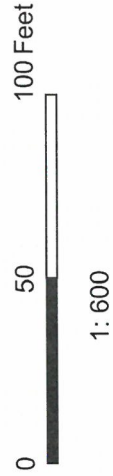
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Map created 12/26/2019

[Engineering Calculators](#)[Tax Calculators](#)[Volume Calculators](#)[2D Shape Calculators](#)[3D Shape Calculators](#)[Logistics Calculators](#)[HRM Calculators](#)[Sales & Investments Calculators](#)[Grade & GPA Calculators](#)[Conversion Calculators](#)[Ratio Calculators](#)[Sports & Health Calculators](#)[Other Calculators](#)

Calculate

Reset

Results

212
Estimated Age of Tree: ~~114.6~~ years old

Note: It is important to note that the data provided in the table is more precise for trees that are grown in a forest environment as these are typically thinner than those found in open conditions. Trees that are in urban environments tend to suffer from being exposed to stressors such as pollution, inhibited growing areas, and damage.

Tree Species & Growth Factors

Species	Growth Factor
American Beech	6
American Elm	4
American Sycamore	4
Austrian Pine	4.5
Basswood	3
Black Cherry	5
Black Maple	5
Black Walnut	4.5
Black Willow	2
Box Elder	3
Common Horsechestnut	8
Colorado Blue Spruce	4.5
Cottonwood	2
Dogwood	7
Douglas Fir	5
European Beech	4
European White Birch	5
Green Ash	4
Honeylocust	3
Ironwood	7
Kentucky Coffee Tree	3
Littleleaf Linden	3
Northern Red Oak	4
Norway Maple	4.5
Norway Spruce	5
Pin Oak	3
Quaking Aspen	2
Redbud	7
Red Maple	4.5
Red Pine (Norway Pine)	5.5
River Birch	3.5
Scarlet Oak	4
Scotch Pine	3.5
Shagbark Hickory	7.5
Shingle Oak	6
Shumard Oak	3
Silver Maple	3
Sugar Maple	5.5
Sweetgum	4
Tulip Tree	3
White Ash	5
White Birch	5
White Fir	7.5
White Oak	5
White Pine	5
Yellow Buckeye	5

ezoic

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WANTED!

LOOKING FOR

NOMINATE THIS TREE **American Sycamore**

HERITAGE TREES OF OREGON CITY

www.orcity.org/planning/heritage-tree

TYPE **plantanus occidentalis**

Height/Spread **40' x 60'**

D.B.H* **14' or 53"**

Est. Age **70 years**

*If you wish to honor this tree in your or a loved ones Name,
Inquire at time of Nomination. Fee may be required for Name.*

American sycamore *Platanus occidentalis*

They grow rapidly and under ideal conditions of moist soil and full sun, a sycamore can grow more than 24 inches a year. A seedling can reach 10 feet tall in one year and begin flowering in six to seven years.

Average size:

Sycamore is a massive tree reaching 75 to 90 feet in height, has a rapid growth rate, and tolerates wet and compacted soil (Fig. 1). The white bark peels off in patches and is the most ornamental trait.

Root Depth;

Studies conducted by the Forestry Commission have found that, in most soils, the tree's roots extend no more than 6 feet below the ground – and often no more than 3 to 4 feet. Sycamores often have aggressive surface roots that can crack sidewalks or interfere with mowing.

How long will it grow:

Sycamore trees (*Platanus occidentalis*), also called American sycamore trees, typically grow from 75 to 90 feet high with a spread of 50 to 70 feet. Sycamores are noted for their longevity. They live more than 200 years, **with many specimens living more than 250 years.**

Name derives from:

Sycamore is a name which has been applied to several types of trees, but with somewhat similar leaf forms. The name derives from the ancient Greek συκόμορος (*sūkomoros*) meaning "fig-mulberry".

The dark-colored bark is the part of the old **tree** and the light color is the fresh bark. It is believed that the tree has got its name "Sycamore" because of the peeling flakes of its bark which make it look 'sick' all the time.

The good news is that although your sycamore tree may appear to be dying, it will most likely be able to get better on its own.

Current Uses:

It is used to make boxes, crates, yokes, furniture, butcher's blocks, and woodenware. Baskets may also be fashioned from the bark or thin strips of wood. Some trees are grown for timber that may be used for interior trim work, veneer, or pulpwood.

[Home](#)**ThoughtCo.**

Identifying the Common American Sycamore

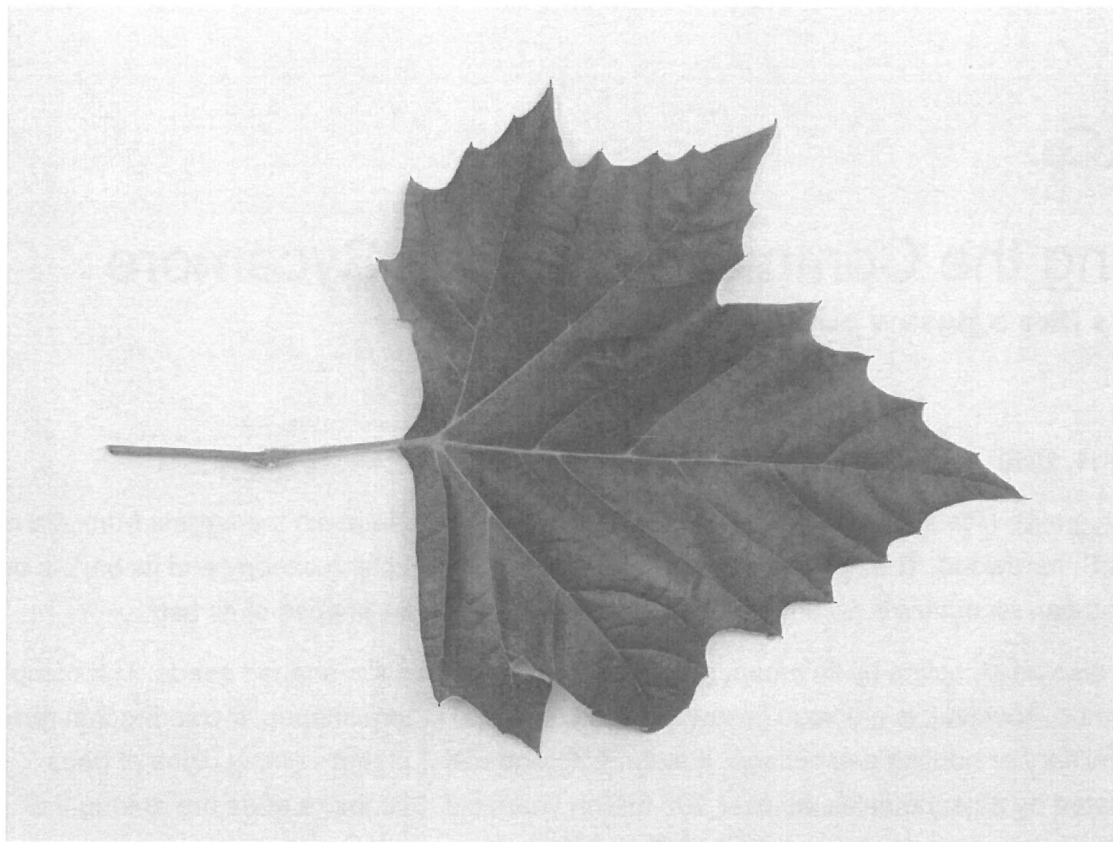
Its bark looks like a jigsaw puzzleby **Steve Nix****Updated August 11, 2019**

The American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) is a massive tree that can attain the largest trunk diameter of any eastern U.S. hardwood. The native sycamore has a broad, outreaching canopy and its bark is unique among trees—you can recognize a sycamore just by looking at the jigsaw shapes of its bark.

A sycamore can also be identified by its broad, maple-like leaves and button-shaped seeds. The complexion of its trunk and limbs, however, is a unique jigsaw of green, tan, and cream shapes, a coloring that reminds some people of military or hunting camouflage. It belongs to one of the planet's oldest clans of trees (Platanaceae), dated by paleobotanists as over 100 million years old. Sycamore trees are among the longest-lived trees in the world, reaching ages of 500 to 600 years.

The American sycamore, or western planetree, is North America's largest native broadleaf tree and is often planted in yards and parks. Its hybridized cousin, the London planetree, adapts well to urban living. The "improved" sycamore is New York City's tallest street tree and is the most common tree growing in Brooklyn, New York.

Description and Identification



Gary Ombler / Getty Images

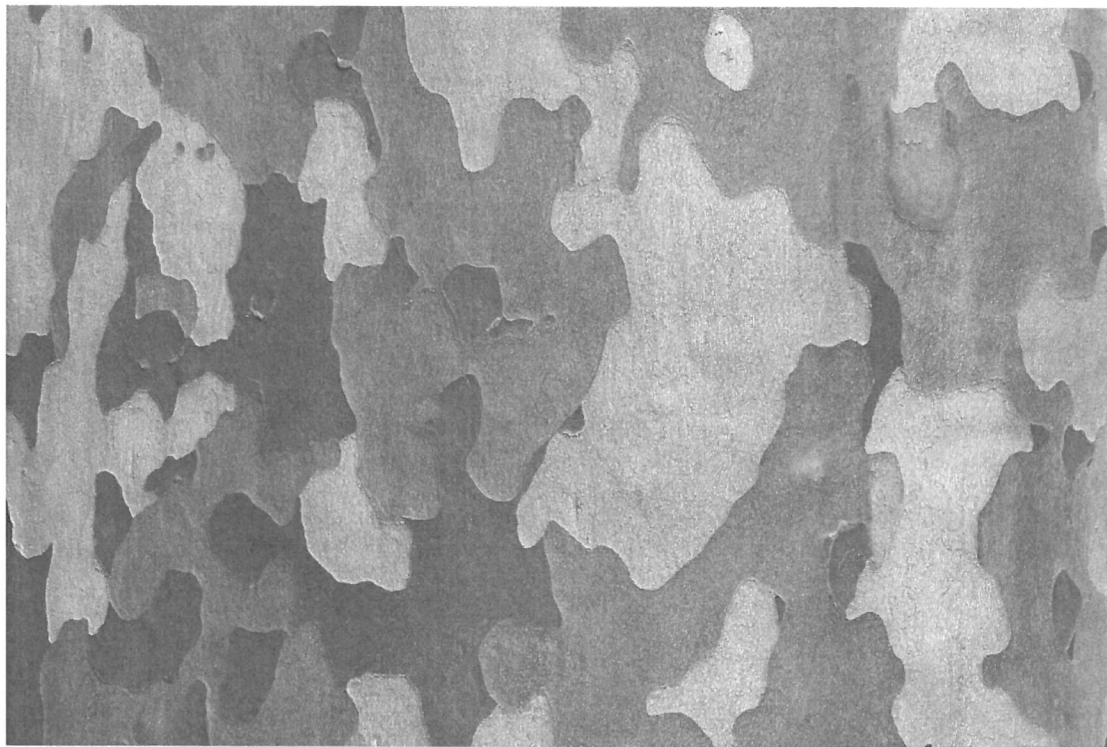
Common Names: American planetree, buttonwood, American sycamore, buttonball, buttonball-tree.

Habitat: America's largest broadleaf tree is a fast-growing, long-lived tree of lowlands and old fields in the eastern deciduous forest.

Description: The sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), a tall, grand-canopied tree with broad, maple-like leaves and multicolored, patchy bark, is often one of the largest in its forests.

Uses: Sycamores are valued for timber and widely planted as shade trees.

Natural Range



Meinrad Riedo / Getty Images

Sycamores are best suited for moist soils that don't dry out; dry soils can shorten the life of this moisture-tolerant tree. Sycamores have been cursed by horticulturists and others for being messy, dropping leaves and twigs throughout the year, particularly in dry weather. However, the tree grows in places unsuitable for most plant growth, such as small cutout planting pits along urban sidewalks and other areas with low soil oxygen and high pH.

Unfortunately, aggressive roots often raise and destroy sidewalks. The dense shade created by the tree's canopy might interfere with the growth of lawns. In addition, leaves that fall to the ground in autumn reportedly release a substance that can kill newly planted grass. Because of its messy habits, sycamores are best not planted in yards; save them for the toughest sites and supply irrigation during droughts. Allow at least 12 feet (preferably more) of soil between the sidewalk and curb when planting as a street tree.

Insects and Diseases



Halava / Wikimedia Commons / CC BY-SA 3.0

Sycamores grow in all the American states east of the Great Plains except for Minnesota. The native range extends from southwestern Maine west to New York and into extreme southern Ontario, central Michigan, and southern Wisconsin. It grows in southern Iowa and eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, Oklahoma, and south-central Texas and extends as far south as northwestern Florida and southeastern Georgia. Some stands are found in the mountains of northeastern Mexico.

Silviculture and Management