

# Sites Included in the Inventory:

• Trees, planting sites and stumps

# **Data Fields**

Location (Address)	Risk Assessment
GPS X and Y	Risk Rating
Species	Further Inspection
Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)	Defects
Tree Condition	Stems
Primary Maintenance Need	Grow Space

# Data Collection: Summer of 2020



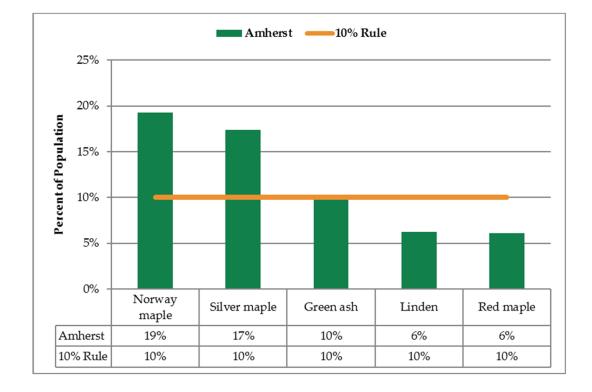








#### **Species and Genus Diversity**







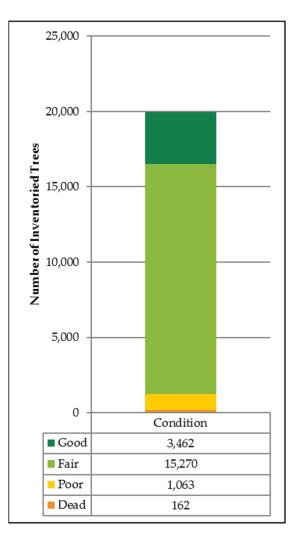
#### **Species and Genus Diversity**





#### **Tree Condition**

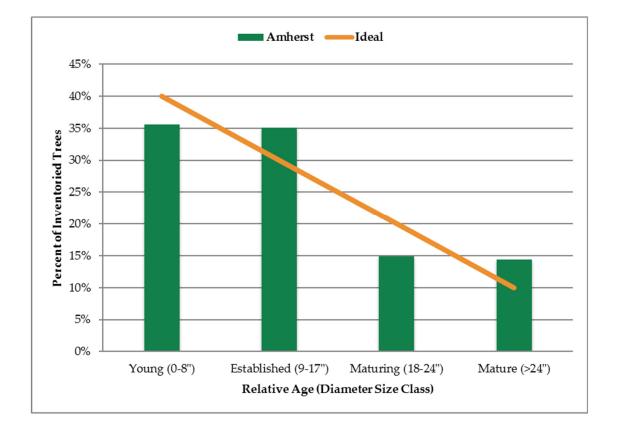
- Fair trees make up 77% of total inventory
- Poor to Dead make up 6%







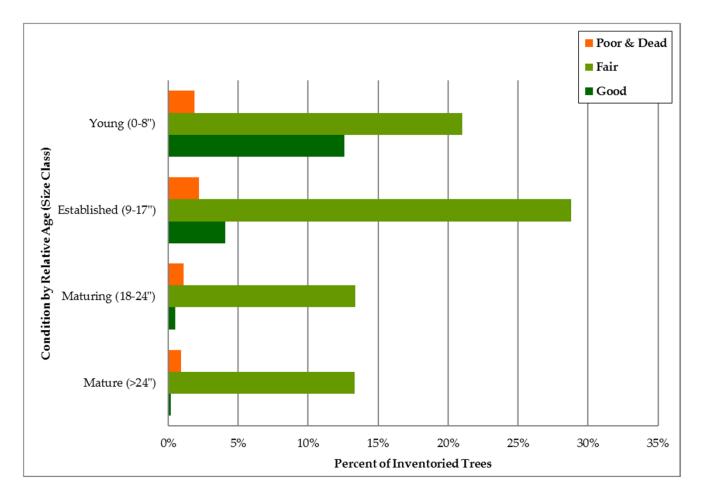
#### **Diameter Class Distribution**







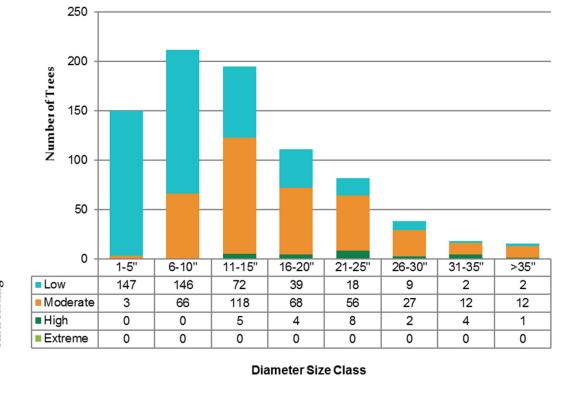
#### Tree condition by relative age







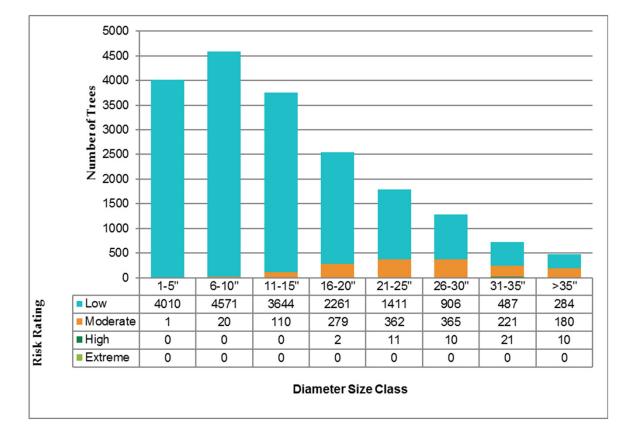
# **Tree Removals by Risk Rating**







# **Tree Pruning by Risk Ratings**







# Defects

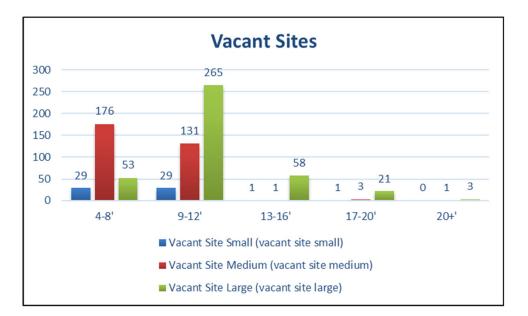
Observation	Number of Trees	Percent	
Cavity/Decay	6517	31.2%	
deadwood	3726	17.8%	
Codominant Leader	2317	11.1%	
None	2293	11.0%	
Other	2208	10.6%	
Mechanical Damage	1708	8.2%	
Included Bark	876	4.2%	



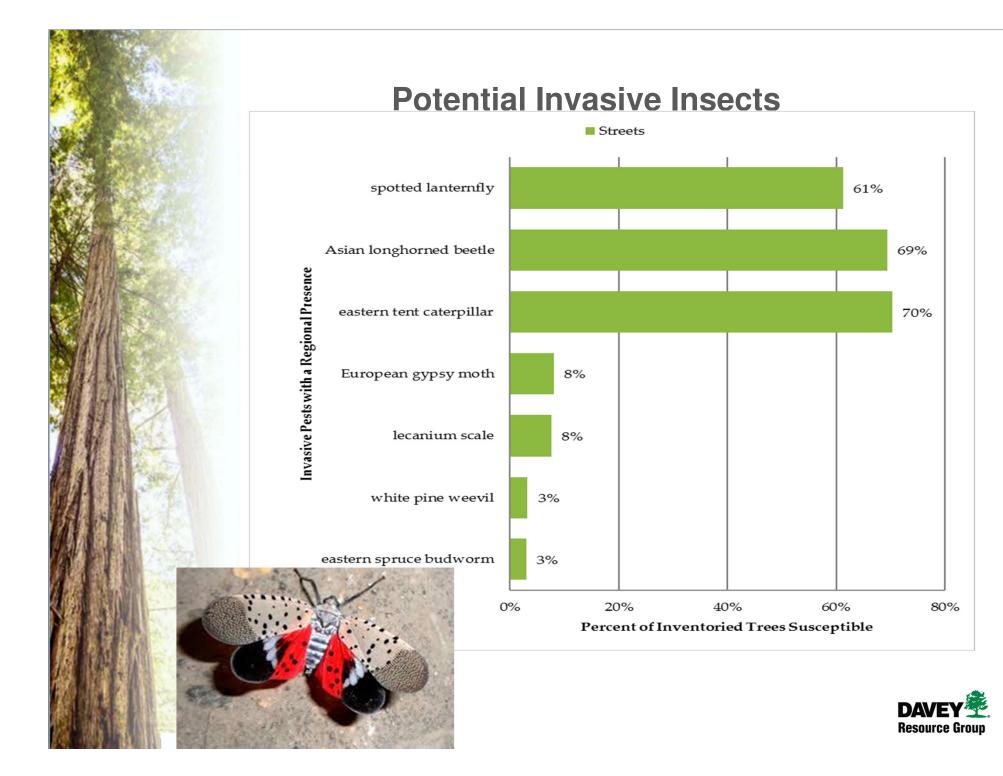
Conflict	Presence	Number of Trees	Percent
Overhead Utilities	Not Present	18819	90%
	Present	2063	10%
	0	0	0%
Hardscape Damage	Yes Both for Sidewalk	2151	14%
	No	12,953	86%
Total	Sites with at least one conflict	13,119	87%

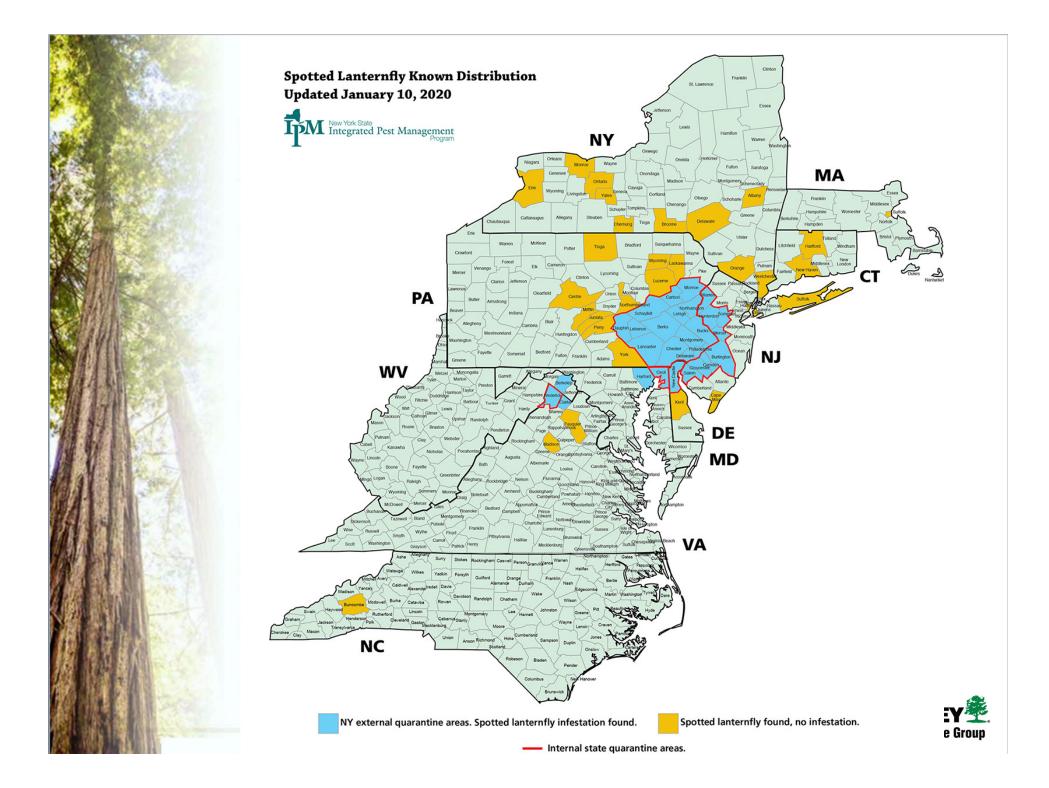


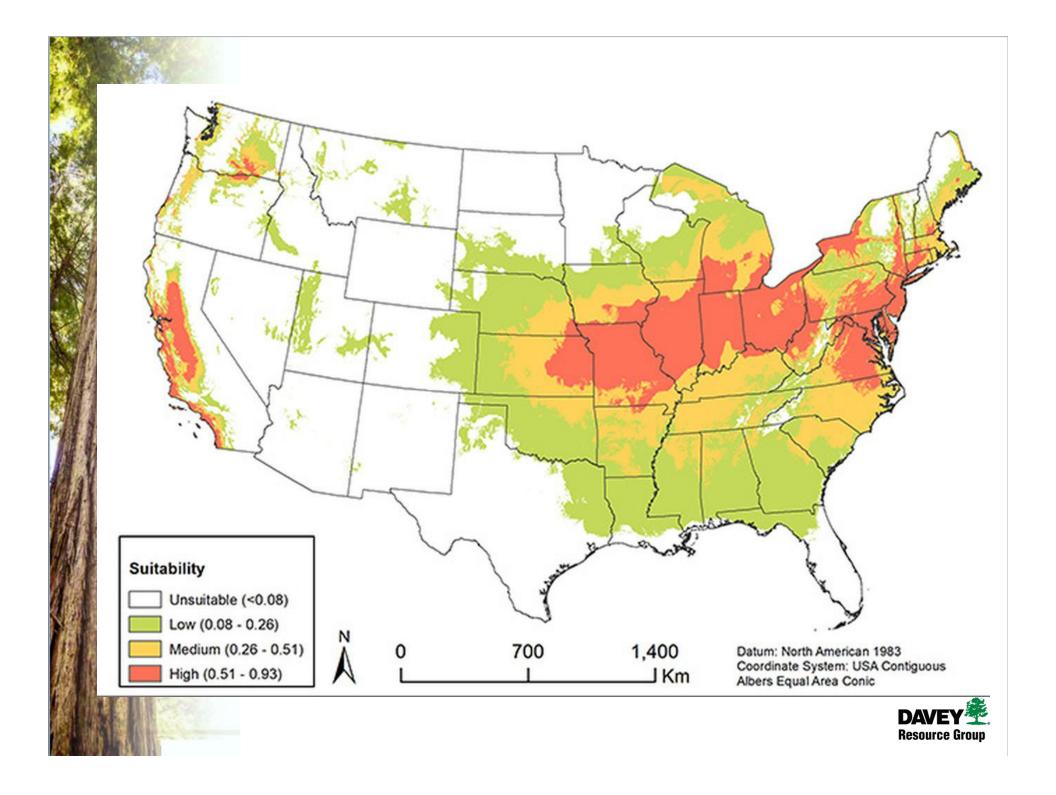












#### i-Tree Eco Analysis



#### Reduce Runoff + Erosion

Trees slow down and reduce stormwater runoff. 100 Mature trees can intercept 100,000 gallons of rainfall! Additionally, trees stabilize soil and provide habitat for wildlife (USFS, 2003a).



Irees reduce the stress of drivers. They also decrease traffic speeds creating safer streets. Also, psychosocial signs of stress, such as muscle tension and pulse rate decrease within 3 or 4 minutes when a person is surrounded by trees (Wolf 1998a, Kuo and Sullivan, 2001b).



#### Improve Health + Wellness

Employees who can see trees experience 23% less sick time and report higher satisfaction with their job (Wolf, 1998a). Recovering hospital patients who had a view of trees required fewer pain relievers, experienced fewer complications, and left sooner than other patients (Ulrich 1984, 1986).



Trees reduce noise levels, clean the air, produce oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide. They also can reduce air pollution by 60% (Coder, 1996) and reduce rates of asthma in children (Lovasi, 2008).



Chicago apartment buildings with high amounts of greenery compared to none saw a 52% reduction in crime (Kuo and Sullivan, 2001a). Areas that have 'medium' amounts of greenery experience a 42% reduction in crime (Kuo and Sullivan, 2001a).





# **Overall Benefits**

							ition	Structural	
Species	Trees	Carbo	n Storage	Avoided	Avoided Runoff		oval	Value	
	Number	(ton)	()	\$) (ft³/yr)	(\$/yr)	(ton/yr)	(\$/yr)	(\$)	
Silver									
maple	3470	6220.77	\$1,060,958.7	6 134203.91	\$8,970.97	1.65	13414.21	\$ 9,281,381.13	
Norway									
maple	3857	1681.54	\$ 286,788.2	87495.20	\$5,848.69	1.08	8745.49	\$ 4,986,173.64	
Green									
ash	2042	698.69	\$ 119,163.0 <sup>-</sup>	7 35810.54	\$2,393.79	0.44	3579.40	\$ 3,146,124.01	
Littleleaf									
linden	1243	221.77	\$ 37,823.03	3 14101.95	\$ 942.66	0.17	1409.55	\$ 1,529,759.22	
Red									
maple	1219	374.94	\$ 63,946.5	3 13608.30	\$ 909.66	0.17	1360.20	\$ 1,233,487.23	
Crimson									
king									
norway									
maple	1177	336.30	\$ 57,356.6	2 19385.34	\$1,295.83	0.24	1937.64	\$ 1,053,933.37	
Freeman									
maple	688	478.42	\$ 81,594.2	3 13597.58	\$ 908.94	0.17	1359.13	\$ 1,049,750.74	





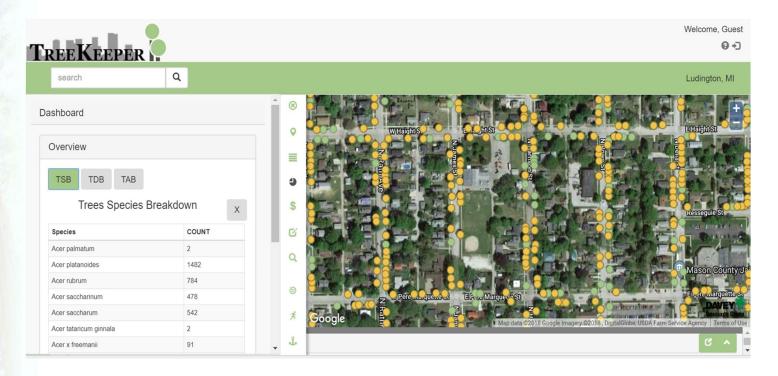
#### **Stormwater and Trees**

Species	Number of		Potential Evapotrans		Transpiratio	Water	Avoided	Avoided Runoff
Name	Trees	Leaf Area	piration	Evaporation	n	Intercepted	Runoff	Value
		(ac)	(ft³/yr)	(ft³/yr)	(ft³/yr)	(ft³/yr)	(ft³/yr)	(\$/yr)
Silver maple	3470	327.49	3798363.43	657797.13	1434053.57	660402.84	373653.38	8970.97
Norway maple	3857	213.51	2476370.20	428855.54	934941.48	430554.35	134203.91	5848.69
Green ash	2042	87.39	1013543.02	175524.46	382658.22	176219.76	87495.20	2393.79
Crimson king norway maple	1177	47.30	548661.84	95016.76	207144.60	95393.15	35810.54	1295.83
Littleleaf linden	1243	34.41	399126.56	69120.38	150688.28	69394.18	19385.34	942.66
Red maple	1219	33.21	385154.75	66700.75	145413.30	66964.97	14101.95	909.66
Freeman maple	688	33.18	384851.23	66648.19	145298.70	66912.20	13608.30	908.94
Norway spruce	167	11.27	130696.21	22633.85	49343.72	22723.51	13597.58	308.68



# **TreeKeeper® Software**

Data were delivered in TreeKeeper<sup>®</sup>, ESRI<sup>®</sup>, Excel<sup>™</sup>, Access and Google Earth, and Davey's TreeKeeper<sup>®</sup> software (during promotional period).



https://amherstny.treekeepersoftware.com/index.cfm



# **Summary and Next Steps**

- Diversify distributions of genus and species when planting.
- Prioritize managing established and mature tree population.
- Prune young trees now to improve structure encouraging better form as they age. Theoretically, this is a cost saver down the road.
- Use TreeKeeper<sup>®</sup> to keep the inventory up-to-date as work is performed.
- Consider performing an annual ANSI Level 1 inventory to identify new maintenance priorities that popped up since the inventory.
- Perform a complete re-inventory in 5 years or update 1/7 of the population every year.



#### Thank you for working with DRG!

# **QUESTIONS?**

Lori Brockelbank, Area Manager Lori.brockelbank@davey.com 716-450-0884

