

Toledo, IA



2019 URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
Overview	1
Inventory and Results	1
Recommendations	1
Introduction	2
Inventory.....	2
Inventory Results	3
Annual Benefits.....	3
Annual Energy Benefits.....	3
Annual Stormwater Benefits.....	3
Annual Air Quality Benefits.....	3
Annual Carbon Benefits	3
Annual Aesthetics Benefits	3
Financial Summary of all Benefits.....	3
Forest Structure	4
Species Distribution	4
Age Class	4
Condition: Wood and Foliage	4
Management Needs.....	5
Land Use and Location.....	5
Recommendations.....	5
Risk Management	5
Pruning Cycle.....	6
Planting	6
Continual Monitoring.....	6
Emerald Ash Borer Plan	6
Ash Tree Removal	6
Treatment of Ash Trees	6
EAB Quarantines	7
Wood Disposal	7
Canopy Replacement	7
Postponed Work	7
Monitoring	7
Private Ash Trees	8
Proposed Work Schedule and Budget	8
Proposed Work Schedule with Increased Budget	9
Works Cited.....	11
Appendix A: i-Tree Data	12
Table 1: Annual Energy Benefits.....	12
Table 2: Annual Stormwater Benefits.....	13
Table 3: Annual Air Quality Benefits	14
Table 4: Annual Carbon Stored	15
Table 5: Annual Carbon Sequestered	16
Table 6: Annual Social and Aesthetic Benefits.....	17

Table 7: Summary of Benefits in Dollars.....	18
Figure 1: Species Distribution	19
Figure 2: Relative Age Class	20
Figure 3: Foliage Condition	21
Figure 4: Wood Condition.....	21
Figure 5: Canopy Cover in Acres	22
Figure 6: Land Use of city/park trees.....	23
Appendix B: ArcGIS Mapping	24
Figure 1: Location of Ash Trees.....	24
Figure 2: Location of EAB symptoms	25
Figure 3: Location of Poor Condition Trees	26
Figure 4: Location of Trees with Recommended Maintenance *City ownership of the trees recommended for removal should be verified prior to any removal*	27
Appendix C: Toledo Tree Ordinances	28

Executive Summary

Overview

This plan was developed to assist the City of Toledo in managing its urban forest, including budgeting and future planning. Trees bring numerous benefits to a community, and sound management helps leaders take advantage of these benefits. Management is especially important now considering the serious threats posed by forest pests like the emerald ash borer (EAB). EAB is an invasive insect imported from Eastern Asia on wood shipping crates that kills all species of ash trees except mountain ash. There is a strong possibility that 13% of Toledo's city-owned trees will die once EAB becomes established in the community, unless local leaders begin preventative treatment. With proper planning and management, the costs of removing dead and dying trees can be extended over years, mitigating public safety issues.

Inventory and Results

In 2019, JEO conducted a tree inventory using Global Positioning System (GPS) data collectors. The inventory was a complete inventory of street and park trees. Below are some key findings of the 347 trees inventoried.

- Toledo's trees provide \$85,217 of benefits annually, an average of \$245.58 per tree
- There are over 21 species of trees
- The top three genera are: Maple 50%, Ash 13%, and Oak 7.5%
- 14.5% of trees need some type of management
- 3 trees should be removed

Recommendations

We detail our core recommendations in the Recommendations Section. In the Emerald Ash Borer Plan, we include management recommendations. Below are some key recommendations.

- Out of the 3 trees needing removal, 1 tree is over 24 inches in diameter at 4.5 ft and must be addressed immediately. [*City ownership of the trees recommended for removal should be verified prior to any removal*](#)
- 6 of the 45 ash trees should be carefully examined, as they have one or more symptoms that could be related to an EAB infestation.
- All trees should be pruned on a routine schedule: one third of the city every other year.
- Plant a diverse mix of trees that do not include: ash, maple, cottonwood, poplar, box elder, Chinese elm, evergreen, willow or black walnut.
- Check ash trees yearly with a visual survey.
- With the current budget it could take 7 years to remove ash. We suggest that city officials request a budget increase to \$6,000 annually and apply for grants to plant replacement trees.

Introduction

This plan was developed to assist Toledo with managing, budgeting, and future planning of their urban forest. Across the state, forestry budgets continue to decrease as a higher percentage of the budgets are devoted to tree removal. With the anticipated arrival of Emerald Ash Borer (EAB), an invasive pest that kills native ash trees, it is time to prepare for the increased costs of tree removal, treatment, and replacement planting. With proper planning and management of the current canopy in Toledo, these costs can be spread out over the years and public safety issues from dead and dying ash trees can be mitigated.

Trees are an important part of Toledo's infrastructure and one of the city's greatest assets. The benefits of trees are immense. Trees improve air quality, intercept stormwater runoff, conserve energy, lower traffic speeds, increase property values, reduce crime, improve mental health, and create a desirable place to live, to name just a few. Good urban forestry management will maintain these important benefits for the people of Toledo and future generations.

Urban forestry management sets goals and develops management strategies to achieve them. To develop management strategies, a comprehensive public tree inventory must be conducted. The inventory informs maintenance, removal schedules, tree planting, and budgeting. Aligning management actions with the tree inventory results will help meet Toledo's urban forestry goals.

Inventory

In 2019, JEO conducted a tree inventory that included 100% of the city-owned trees on both streets and parks. The team collected tree data using a handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver. The data collector gives Geographic Information Systems (GIS) coordinates with an accuracy of 3 meters, which can be used in Arc GIS as an active GIS data layer. Because the inventory is a digital document the data can be updated with new information and become a working document.

The data collectors' programming was written to be compatible with a state-of-the-art software suite called i-Tree. i-Tree was developed by the USDA Forest Service to quantify the structure of community trees and the environmental services that trees provide. The i-Tree suite is a public domain which can be accessed for free.

To quantify the urban forest structure and benefits, specific data is collected for each tree. This data includes: location, land use, species, diameter at 4.5 ft, recommended maintenance, priority of that maintenance, leaf health, and wood condition. Additionally, for all ash trees, the team notes signs and symptoms associated with EAB including canopy dieback, epicormic shoots, bark splitting, D-shaped borer exit holes, and wood pecker damage.

Inventory Results

JEO entered the data collected for the 347 city trees into the USDA Forest service program Street Tree Resource Analysis Tool for Urban forestry Management as part of the i-Tree suite. Below are results from the i-Tree STREETS analysis.

Annual Benefits

Annual Energy Benefits

Trees conserve energy by shading buildings and blocking winds. Toledo's trees reduce energy-related costs by approximately \$23,437 annually (Appendix A, Table 1). These savings are both in electricity (110.4 MWh) and in natural gas (15,361.5 Therms).

Annual Stormwater Benefits

Toledo's trees intercept about 1,429,953 gallons of rainfall or snow melt per year (Appendix A, Table 2). This interception provides \$38,752 in benefit to the city.

Annual Air Quality Benefits

Air quality is a persistent public health issue in Iowa. The urban forest improves air quality by removing pollutants, lowering air temperature, and reducing energy consumption, which in turn reduces emissions from power plants, and lessens emissions of volatile organic matter (ozone). In Toledo, it is estimated that trees remove 1,557.4 lbs of air pollution (ozone (O₃), particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂)) per year with a net value of \$4,432 (Appendix A, Table 3).

Annual Carbon Benefits

Carbon sequestration and storage reduce the amount of carbon in the atmosphere, mitigating climate change. In Toledo, trees sequester about 204,384 lbs of carbon per year with an associated value of \$1,533 (Appendix A, Table 5). In addition, the trees store 6,009,539 lbs of carbon, with a yearly benefit of \$45,072 (Appendix A, Table 4).

Annual Aesthetics Benefits

The social benefits of trees are hard to capture. The i-Tree analysis does have a calculation for this area that includes aesthetic value, property values, lowered rates of mental illness and crime, city livability and much more. Toledo receives \$15,900 in annual social benefits from trees (Appendix A, Table 6).

Financial Summary of all Benefits

According to the USDA Forest Service i-Tree STREETS analysis, Toledo's trees provide \$85,217 of benefits annually. Benefits of individual trees vary based on size, species, health and location, but on average each of the 347 trees in Toledo provide approximately \$245.58 annually (Appendix A, Table 7).

Forest Structure

Species Distribution

Toledo has over 21 different tree species along city streets and parks (Appendix A, Figure 1). The distribution of trees by genera is as follows:

Maple	175	50%
Ash	45	13%
Oak	26	7.5%
Linden/Basswood	13	3.5%
Juniper	11	3%
Sycamore	11	3%
Walnut	11	3%
Hackberry	10	3%
Willow	9	2.5%
Locust	6	2%
Pear	6	2%
Spruce	6	2%
Elm	5	1.5%
Cottonwood	4	1%
Apple	2	<1%
Buckeye	2	<1%
Ginkgo	2	<1%
Alder	1	<1%
Magnolia	1	<1%
Pine	1	<1%

Age Class

Most of Toledo's trees (48.12%) are between 30 and 42 inches in diameter at 4.5 ft (Appendix A, Figure 2). To prepare for natural mortality and to maintain canopy cover, most trees should be in the smallest size category (a downward slope), indicating youth. Toledo's size curve is on the larger side, indicating an older than average stand.

Condition: Wood and Foliage

Both wood condition and leaf condition are good indicators of the urban forest's overall health. The foliage condition results for Toledo indicate that 80% of the trees are in good health, with only 1% of the foliage in poor health, dead, or dying (Appendix A, Figure 3 & Appendix B, Figure 3). Similarly, 74% of Toledo's trees are in good health for wood condition (Appendix A, Figure 4 & Appendix B, Figure 3). One percent of the tree population's wood condition is in poor health, dead, or dying. This 1% is an estimate of trees that need management follow up.

Management Needs

The following outlines the specific management needs of the street and park trees by number of trees and percent of canopy (Appendix B, Figure 3).

Crown Cleaning	1	<1%
Crown Raising	0	0%
Tree Staking	1	<1%
Tree Removal	3	<1%
Crown Reduction	4	1%

Land Use and Location

The majority of Toledo's city and park trees are in planting strips in single family residential neighborhoods (Appendix A, Figure 6 & Appendix A, Figure7). The following describes the land use and locations for the street and park trees.

<u>Land Use</u>	
Single family residential	100%
Park/vacant/other	0%
Industrial/Large commercial	0%
Small commercial	0%
Multifamily residential	0%

Recommendations

Risk Management

Hazardous trees can be a significant threat to both people and property. Trees that are dead, dying, or have large issues such as trunk cracks longer than 18 inches should be removed. Broken branches and branches that interfere with motorists' vision of pedestrians, vehicles, traffic signs and signals should be removed.

Hazardous trees

Toledo has 3 trees that need to be immediately removed. These trees along with other trees needing maintenance can be seen on the Location of Trees with Recommended Maintenance Map (Appendix B, Figure 4). We recommend starting with the large-diameter, critical concern trees first. There is 1 tree over 24 inches in diameter at 4.5 ft that should be addressed immediately. Please refer to the Proposed Work Schedule and Budget at the end of this section. After all the critical concern trees are addressed, there should be follow up on the trees marked as needing maintenance. There are a total of 51 trees with maintenance needs.

Poor tree species

After removing the critical concern trees, ash trees in poor health should be assessed for removal (Appendix B, Figure 3 & Appendix B, Figure 4). Of the 3 removals, 2 are ash trees. There are a total of 45 ash trees, and 6 of those have signs and symptoms that have been associated with EAB. In addition, there is 1 tree that is in poor health. [*City ownership of the trees recommended for removal should be verified prior to any removal*](#)

Pruning Cycle

Proper pruning can extend the life and good health of trees, as well as reduce public safety issues. In the Management Needs section of the Findings there are four main maintenance issues to be addressed: routine pruning, crown cleaning, crown raising, and crown reduction. Crown cleaning removes dead, diseased, and damaged limbs. Crown raising removes lower branches that are two inches in diameter or larger to provide clearance for pedestrians or vehicles. Crown reduction removes individual limbs from structures or utility wires. We recommend that all trees be pruned on a routine schedule every five to seven years. Please refer to the Proposed Work Schedule and Budget for further information.

Planting

Most of the planting over the next five years will replace the trees that are removed. We recommend planting 1.2 trees for every tree removed, since survival rates will not be 100%. It is not essential that the new trees be planted in the same location of the trees being removed. However, maintaining the same number of trees helps ensure continuation of the benefits of the existing forest in Toledo.

It is important to plant a diverse mix of species in the urban forest to maintain canopy health, since most insects and diseases target a genus (ash) or species (green ash) of trees. Current diversity recommendations advise that a genus (i.e. maple, oak) not make up more than 20% of the urban forest and a single species (i.e. silver maple, sugar maple, white oak, bur oak) not make up more than 10% of the total urban forest. Presently, the forest is heavily planted with maple (50%) (Appendix A, Figure 1). Maples should not be planted until this percentage can be lowered. Also, ash trees have not been recommended since 2002, due to the threat of EAB. Other species to avoid because they are public nuisances include: cottonwood, poplar, box elder, Chinese elm, evergreen, pine, willow or black walnut, as outlined in section 151.02 of the city ordinance (Appendix C). All trees planted must meet the restrictions in city ordinance 151.02 (Appendix C).

Continual Monitoring

Due to the threat of EAB, it is important to continuously check the health of ash trees. We recommend that ash trees be checked with a visual survey every year for tree decline and for the following signs and symptoms: canopy dieback, epicormic shoots, bark splitting, D-shaped borer exit holes, and wood pecker damage.

Emerald Ash Borer Plan

Ash Tree Removal

Tree removal will be prioritized by first removing dead, dying, hazardous trees (Appendix B, Figure 4). Next will be all ash in poor condition that display EAB signs and symptoms (Appendix B, Figure 2 & Appendix B, Figure 3). **City ownership of the tree recommended for removal should be verified prior to any removal**

Treatment of Ash Trees

Chemical treatment can be an effective tool for communities to spread removal costs out over several years while allowing trees to continue providing benefits. However, treatment is not recommended if EAB is more than 15 miles away from the community. For more information on the cost of treatment strategies visit <http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/treecomputer/>

EAB Quarantines

EAB is an extremely destructive plant pest and it is responsible for the death and decline of millions of ash trees. Ash in both forested and urban settings constitute a significant portion of the canopy cover in the United States. Current tools to detect, control, suppress and eradicate this pest are not as robust as the USDA would desire. In order to stay ahead of this hard to detect beetle, the USDA is attempting to contain the beetle before it spreads beyond its known positions by regulating articles.

A regulated article under the USDA's quarantine includes any of the following items:

- emerald ash borer
- firewood of all hardwood species (for example ash, oak, maple and hickory)
- nursery stock and green lumber of ash
- any other ash material, whether living, dead, cut or fallen, including logs, stumps, roots, branches, as well as composted and not composted chips of the genus ash (Mountain ash is not included)

In addition, any other article, product, or means of conveyance not listed above may be designated as a regulated article if a USDA inspector determines that it presents a risk of spreading EAB once a quarantine is in effect for your county.

Wood Disposal

A very important aspect of planning is determining how wood infested with EAB will be handled, keeping in mind that quarantines will restrict its movement. Consider who will cut and haul the dead and dying trees? Is there an accessible, secured site big enough to store and sort the hundreds of trees and the associated brush and chips? How will wood be disposed of or utilized? Do you have equipment capable of handling the amount and size of ash trees your tree inventory has identified? Once your county is under quarantine for EAB, contact USDA-APHIS-PPQ at 515-251-4083 or visit the website http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/emerald_ash_b/regulatory.shtml. Wood waste can be normally disposed of if your county is not part of a quarantine.

Canopy Replacement

As budget permits, all removed trees will be replaced. All trees will meet the restrictions in city ordinance 151.02 (Appendix C). The new plantings will be a diverse mix and will not include ash, maple, cottonwood, poplar, box elder, Chinese elm, evergreen, pine, willow or black walnut.

Postponed Work

While finances, staffing, and equipment are focused on the management of ash, usual services may be delayed. Tree removal requests on genera other than ash will be prioritized by hazardous or emergency situations only.

Monitoring

It is recommended that ash trees be checked with a visual survey every year for tree death and for EAB signs and symptoms including canopy dieback, epicormic shoots, bark splitting, D-shaped borer exit holes, and wood pecker damage.

Private Ash Trees

It is strongly recommended that private property owners start removing ash trees on their property upon arrival of EAB if preventative treatments are not being used. City Code 151.06 states “If it is determined with reasonable certainty that any such condition exists (trees or shrubs in the City reported or suspected to be infected with or damaged by any disease or insect or disease pests) on private property and that the danger to other trees or to adjoining property or passing motorists or pedestrians is imminent, the Council shall notify by certified mail the owner, occupant or person in charge of such property to correct such condition by treatment or removal within fourteen (14) days of said notification. If such owner, occupant or person in charge of said property fails to comply within 14 days of receipt of notice, the Council may cause the condition to be corrected and the cost assessed against the property.”

Proposed Work Schedule and Budget

Budget Allowance of \$4,682/Year – (Calculated at \$2/Capita, No Budget Provided)

YEAR 1

ESTIMATED COSTS

Remove 3 trees recommended for immediate removal	\$2,100
Remove 2 ash trees (prioritize largest diameter)	\$1,400
Plant 7 trees in open locations	\$1,050
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

YEAR 2

Remove 3 ash trees (prioritize largest diameter)	\$2,100
Plant 5 trees in open locations	\$750
Prune 1/3 of City Owned Trees	\$1,740
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

YEAR 3

Remove 5 ash trees (prioritize largest diameter)	\$3,500
Plant 7 trees in open locations	\$1,050
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

YEAR 4

Remove 3 ash trees (prioritize largest diameter)	\$2,100
Plant 5 trees in open locations	\$750
Prune 1/3 of City Owned Trees	\$1,740
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

YEAR 5

Remove 5 ash trees (prioritize largest diameter)	\$3,500
Plant 7 trees in open locations	\$1,050
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

YEAR 6

Remove 3 ash trees (prioritize largest diameter)	\$2,100
Plant 5 trees in open locations	\$750
Prune 1/3 of City Owned Trees	\$1,740
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

Estimated costs based on average costs of \$700/tree for removal, \$150/tree for planting and maintenance, and \$15/tree for pruning.

**To remove all ash trees within 6 years alone, the budget would need to be \$5,250 a year. If the budget were increased to \$6,000 a year all ash could be removed in 5 years.

Proposed Work Schedule with Increased Budget

Budget Allowance of \$6,000/Year – (Budget Increase Suggested to Best Manage City Trees)

YEAR 1

ESTIMATED COSTS

Remove 3 trees recommended for immediate removal	\$2,100
Remove 4 ash trees (prioritize largest diameter)	\$2,800
Plant 7 trees in open locations	\$1,050
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

YEAR 2

Remove 4 ash trees in poor condition	\$2,800
Plant 9 trees in open locations	\$1,350
Prune 1/3 of City Owned Trees	\$1,740
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

YEAR 3

Remove 7 ash trees (prioritize largest diameter)	\$4,900
Plant 7 trees in open locations	\$1,050
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

YEAR 4

Remove 4 ash trees in poor condition	\$2,800
Plant 9 trees in open locations	\$1,350
Prune 1/3 of City Owned Trees	\$1,740
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

YEAR 5

Remove 7 ash trees (prioritize largest diameter)	\$4,900
Plant 7 trees in open locations	\$1,050
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

YEAR 6

Remove 4 ash trees in poor condition	\$2,800
Plant 9 trees in open locations	\$1,350
Prune 1/3 of City Owned Trees	\$1,740
Visual Survey of EAB Signs/Symptoms	

Purposed Budget Increase

EAB could potentially kill all ash trees in Toledo within four years of its arrival. To remove all ash trees within six years, the budget would need to be increased to \$5,250 a year. If the budget were increased to \$6,000 per year all ash could be removed within 5 years. Additionally, we recommend that Toledo apply for grants to fund replacement trees. Utility Company grants are usually between \$500 and \$10,000 for community-based, tree-planting projects that include parks, gateways, cemeteries, nature trails, libraries, nursing homes, and schools.

Another option considered by many communities is treating selected trees, either to maintain those trees in the landscape or to delay their removal – to spread out the costs and number of trees needing removal all at once. Trunk injection is administered every two years for the life of the tree. If treatment is discontinued, the tree dies. For instance, in this treatment scenario, the average ash diameter is 20 inches and at \$15 per inch, about 4 trees could be treated per year (every other year treatment). Eight trees would be selected for treatment, and Toledo would still need to find \$25,900 for removal of the remaining ash. Alternatively, if there are 15 treatable trees, it would cost approximately \$4,500 a year for treatment and leave \$1,500 for removal under the proposed budget increase. These are alternatives to straight removal of ash trees. However, whether the treatment option is selected, there will be an increased cost of dealing with ash trees if EAB is found in Toledo. We suggest considering an increased budget to plan for this.

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Appendix A: i-Tree Data

Table 1: Annual Energy Benefits

Annual Energy Benefits of Public Trees									
4/21/2020									
Species	Total Electricity (MWh)	Electricity (\$)	Total Natural Gas (Therms)	Natural Gas (\$)	Total (\$)	Standard Error	% of Total Trees	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
Norway maple	32.0	2,430	4,682.6	4,389	7,019	(N/A)	30.5	29.9	66.21
Silver maple	18.2	1,382	2,396.1	2,348	3,730	(N/A)	13.8	15.9	77.71
Green ash	12.6	954	1,740.3	1,705	2,659	(N/A)	9.8	11.3	78.21
American sycamore	4.3	325	588.5	577	901	(N/A)	3.2	3.8	81.95
Black walnut	4.0	303	550.1	539	842	(N/A)	3.2	3.6	76.56
White ash	4.9	375	610.8	599	973	(N/A)	3.2	4.2	88.47
Juniper	1.2	88	172.4	169	257	(N/A)	3.2	1.1	23.38
Northern hackberry	4.7	357	644.7	632	989	(N/A)	2.9	4.2	98.86
Red maple	2.8	214	389.2	381	595	(N/A)	2.9	2.5	59.51
Northern red oak	1.8	139	259.8	255	394	(N/A)	2.6	1.7	43.79
Willow	2.5	192	370.4	363	555	(N/A)	2.6	2.4	61.66
American basswood	2.5	192	364.5	357	549	(N/A)	2.3	2.3	68.66
Black maple	2.2	171	309.4	303	474	(N/A)	2.3	2.0	59.22
Northern pin oak	2.2	166	324.1	318	484	(N/A)	2.0	2.1	69.10
Bur oak	2.2	165	296.8	291	456	(N/A)	1.7	1.9	76.06
Pear	1.0	74	141.0	138	212	(N/A)	1.7	0.9	35.35
Honeylocust	2.2	167	284.4	279	446	(N/A)	1.7	1.9	74.28
Littleleaf linden	1.4	108	209.5	205	313	(N/A)	1.4	1.3	62.69
Blue spruce	0.7	55	96.4	94	150	(N/A)	1.4	0.6	29.92
Eastern cottonwood	1.8	140	243.0	238	378	(N/A)	1.2	1.6	94.48
Sugar maple	1.1	80	142.9	140	220	(N/A)	0.9	0.9	73.34
White oak	0.6	48	86.4	85	132	(N/A)	0.9	0.6	44.10
American elm	0.6	47	81.0	79	126	(N/A)	0.9	0.5	42.08
Ginkgo	0.5	36	64.0	63	99	(N/A)	0.6	0.4	49.28
Ohio buckeye	0.3	26	46.3	45	71	(N/A)	0.6	0.3	35.62
Apple	0.0	3	7.6	7	11	(N/A)	0.6	0.0	5.40
Southern magnolia	0.1	6	12.7	12	19	(N/A)	0.3	0.1	18.82
Alder	0.2	14	24.7	24	38	(N/A)	0.3	0.2	38.13
Swamp white oak	0.3	24	47.4	46	71	(N/A)	0.3	0.3	70.84
Siberian elm	0.5	38	62.2	61	98	(N/A)	0.3	0.4	98.48
Eastern white pine	0.2	14	24.6	24	38	(N/A)	0.3	0.2	38.17
Norway spruce	0.2	14	24.6	24	38	(N/A)	0.3	0.2	38.17
Chinese elm	0.5	37	63.1	62	99	(N/A)	0.3	0.4	98.63
Total	110.4	8,383	15,361.5	15,054	23,437	(N/A)	100.0	100.0	67.54

Table 2: Annual Stormwater Benefits

Annual Stormwater Benefits of Public Trees						
4/21/2020						
Species	Total rainfall interception (Gal)	Total (\$)	Standard Error	% of Total Trees	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
Norway maple	357,191	9,680	(N/A)	30.5	25.0	91.32
Silver maple	293,916	7,965	(N/A)	13.8	20.6	165.94
Green ash	177,873	4,820	(N/A)	9.8	12.4	141.78
American sycamore	61,199	1,658	(N/A)	3.2	4.3	150.77
Black walnut	56,116	1,521	(N/A)	3.2	3.9	138.25
White ash	67,570	1,831	(N/A)	3.2	4.7	166.47
Juniper	17,005	461	(N/A)	3.2	1.2	41.89
Northern hackberry	59,039	1,600	(N/A)	2.9	4.1	159.99
Red maple	27,407	743	(N/A)	2.9	1.9	74.27
Northern red oak	20,556	557	(N/A)	2.6	1.4	61.90
Willow	27,060	733	(N/A)	2.6	1.9	81.48
American basswood	34,540	936	(N/A)	2.3	2.4	117.00
Black maple	21,673	587	(N/A)	2.3	1.5	73.42
Northern pin oak	25,065	679	(N/A)	2.0	1.8	97.04
Bur oak	31,557	855	(N/A)	1.7	2.2	142.53
Pear	4,416	120	(N/A)	1.7	0.3	19.95
Honeylocust	28,109	762	(N/A)	1.7	2.0	126.96
Littleleaf linden	18,719	507	(N/A)	1.4	1.3	101.46
Blue spruce	11,250	305	(N/A)	1.4	0.8	60.98
Eastern cottonwood	27,207	737	(N/A)	1.2	1.9	184.33
Sugar maple	14,674	398	(N/A)	0.9	1.0	132.56
White oak	8,455	229	(N/A)	0.9	0.6	76.37
American elm	4,602	125	(N/A)	0.9	0.3	41.58
Ginkgo	3,715	101	(N/A)	0.6	0.3	50.33
Ohio buckeye	1,995	54	(N/A)	0.6	0.1	27.03
Apple	137	4	(N/A)	0.6	0.0	1.86
Southern magnolia	677	18	(N/A)	0.3	0.0	18.34
Alder	667	18	(N/A)	0.3	0.0	18.06
Swamp white oak	3,764	102	(N/A)	0.3	0.3	102.01
Siberian elm	7,351	199	(N/A)	0.3	0.5	199.22
Eastern white pine	4,605	125	(N/A)	0.3	0.3	124.79
Norway spruce	4,605	125	(N/A)	0.3	0.3	124.79
Chinese elm	7,239	196	(N/A)	0.3	0.5	196.17
Citywide total	1,429,953	38,752	(N/A)	100.0	100.0	111.68

Table 3: Annual Air Quality Benefits

Species	Deposition (lb)				Total Depos. (\$)	Avoided (lb)				Total Avoided (\$)	BVOC Emissions (lb)	BVOC Emissions (\$)	Total (lb)	Total (\$)	Standard Error	% of Total Trees	Avg. \$/tree
	O ₃	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	SO ₂		NO ₂	PM ₁₀	VOC	SO ₂								
Norway maple	80.4	13.9	38.5	3.6	431	155.8	22.5	21.4	145.2	963	-18.2	-68	4629	1,327 (N/A)		30.5	12.52
Silver maple	56.1	9.5	27.0	2.5	301	85.8	12.6	12.0	82.3	537	-29.1	-109	258.7	729 (N/A)		13.8	15.18
Green ash	25.8	4.1	11.7	1.2	136	60.2	8.7	8.3	56.9	374	0.0	0	177.0	510 (N/A)		9.8	15.00
American sycamore	9.4	1.5	4.2	0.4	49	20.5	3.0	2.8	19.4	127	0.0	0	61.2	177 (N/A)		3.2	16.06
Black walnut	8.6	1.4	3.9	0.4	45	19.1	2.8	2.6	18.1	119	0.0	0	56.8	164 (N/A)		3.2	14.90
White ash	14.5	2.3	6.4	0.7	76	22.9	3.4	3.2	22.3	144	0.0	0	75.8	220 (N/A)		3.2	20.02
Juniper	3.5	0.7	2.8	0.4	23	5.6	0.8	0.8	5.3	35	-9.4	-35	10.5	22 (N/A)		3.2	2.04
Northern hackberry	11.8	2.0	5.7	0.5	63	22.5	3.3	3.1	21.3	140	0.0	0	70.2	203 (N/A)		2.9	20.33
Red maple	7.1	1.2	3.2	0.3	37	13.5	2.0	1.9	12.8	84	-2.3	-9	39.6	113 (N/A)		2.9	11.26
Northern red oak	4.5	0.8	2.2	0.2	24	8.8	1.3	1.2	8.3	55	-6.5	-24	20.8	55 (N/A)		2.6	6.08
Willow	5.9	1.0	2.9	0.3	32	12.3	1.8	1.7	11.5	76	-1.4	-5	36.0	103 (N/A)		2.6	11.45
American basswood	5.3	0.9	2.5	0.2	28	12.3	1.8	1.7	11.5	76	-4.3	-16	31.8	88 (N/A)		2.3	10.99
Black maple	5.6	0.9	2.6	0.2	30	10.7	1.6	1.5	10.2	67	-1.8	-7	31.5	90 (N/A)		2.3	11.19
Northern pin oak	5.7	1.0	2.7	0.3	30	10.7	1.5	1.5	9.9	66	-1.3	-5	32.0	92 (N/A)		2.0	13.09
Bur oak	5.1	0.8	2.3	0.2	27	10.4	1.5	1.4	9.9	65	0.0	0	31.7	92 (N/A)		1.7	15.29
Pear	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	8	4.7	0.7	0.6	4.4	29	0.0	0	12.9	37 (N/A)		1.7	6.18
Honeylocust	5.6	0.9	2.5	0.3	30	10.3	1.5	1.4	9.9	65	-4.6	-17	28.0	77 (N/A)		1.7	12.87
Littleleaf linden	3.6	0.6	1.7	0.2	19	6.9	1.0	1.0	6.5	43	-1.7	-6	19.8	56 (N/A)		1.4	11.21
Blue spruce	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.2	12	3.4	0.5	0.5	3.3	21	-4.3	-16	7.3	17 (N/A)		1.4	3.44
Eastern cottonwood	5.6	0.9	2.4	0.2	29	8.7	1.3	1.2	8.3	54	0.0	0	28.7	83 (N/A)		1.2	20.84
Sugar maple	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	11	5.0	0.7	0.7	4.8	31	-1.6	-6	13.2	37 (N/A)		0.9	12.17
White oak	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	6	3.0	0.4	0.4	2.8	19	0.0	0	8.7	25 (N/A)		0.9	8.34
American elm	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	2	2.9	0.4	0.4	2.8	18	0.0	0	7.2	20 (N/A)		0.9	6.74
Ginkgo	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	6	2.2	0.3	0.3	2.1	14	-0.3	-1	6.5	19 (N/A)		0.6	9.29
Ohio buckeye	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.5	10	-0.1	0	4.0	11 (N/A)		0.6	5.69
Apple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.5	1 (N/A)		0.6	0.71
Southern magnolia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	3	-0.2	-1	0.8	2 (N/A)		0.3	2.10
Alder	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	5	0.0	0	2.3	7 (N/A)		0.3	6.56
Swamp white oak	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	5	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.5	10	-0.2	-1	4.7	14 (N/A)		0.3	13.58
Siberian elm	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	9	2.3	0.3	0.3	2.2	15	0.0	0	8.0	23 (N/A)		0.3	23.37
Eastern white pine	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	5	-2.9	-11	0.3	-2 (N/A)		0.3	-1.58
Norway spruce	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	5	-2.9	-11	0.3	-2 (N/A)		0.3	-1.58
Chinese elm	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	8	2.3	0.3	0.3	2.2	14	0.0	0	7.7	23 (N/A)		0.3	22.55
Citywide total	277.8	46.9	132.6	12.9	1,488	529.4	76.9	73.3	500.4	3,292	-92.9	-348	1,557.4	4,432 (N/A)		100.0	12.77

Table 4: Annual Carbon Stored

Stored CO2 Benefits of Public Trees						
4/21/2020						
Species	Total Stored CO2 (lbs)	Total (\$)	Standard Error	% of Total Trees	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
Norway maple	1,328,196	9,961	(N/A)	30.5	22.1	93.98
Silver maple	1,359,645	10,197	(N/A)	13.8	22.6	212.44
Green ash	855,286	6,415	(N/A)	9.8	14.2	188.67
American sycamore	314,678	2,360	(N/A)	3.2	5.2	214.55
Black walnut	286,624	2,150	(N/A)	3.2	4.8	195.43
White ash	212,577	1,594	(N/A)	3.2	3.5	144.94
Juniper	11,298	85	(N/A)	3.2	0.2	7.70
Northern hackberry	195,489	1,466	(N/A)	2.9	3.3	146.62
Red maple	75,132	563	(N/A)	2.9	1.3	56.35
Northern red oak	100,025	750	(N/A)	2.6	1.7	83.35
Willow	98,351	738	(N/A)	2.6	1.6	81.96
American basswood	199,294	1,495	(N/A)	2.3	3.3	186.84
Black maple	59,241	444	(N/A)	2.3	1.0	55.54
Northern pin oak	93,626	702	(N/A)	2.0	1.6	100.31
Bur oak	174,104	1,306	(N/A)	1.7	2.9	217.63
Pear	22,775	171	(N/A)	1.7	0.4	28.47
Honeylocust	73,469	551	(N/A)	1.7	1.2	91.84
Littleleaf linden	76,195	571	(N/A)	1.4	1.3	114.29
Blue spruce	14,685	110	(N/A)	1.4	0.2	22.03
Eastern cottonwood	193,889	1,454	(N/A)	1.2	3.2	363.54
Sugar maple	62,235	467	(N/A)	0.9	1.0	155.59
White oak	41,328	310	(N/A)	0.9	0.7	103.32
American elm	10,688	80	(N/A)	0.9	0.2	26.72
Ginkgo	15,601	117	(N/A)	0.6	0.3	58.50
Ohio buckeye	4,725	35	(N/A)	0.6	0.1	17.72
Apple	356	3	(N/A)	0.6	0.0	1.33
Southern magnolia	484	4	(N/A)	0.3	0.0	3.63
Alder	3,037	23	(N/A)	0.3	0.1	22.78
Swamp white oak	14,280	107	(N/A)	0.3	0.2	107.10
Siberian elm	41,265	309	(N/A)	0.3	0.7	309.48
Eastern white pine	7,490	56	(N/A)	0.3	0.1	56.18
Norway spruce	7,490	56	(N/A)	0.3	0.1	56.18
Chinese elm	55,982	420	(N/A)	0.3	0.9	419.86
Citywide total	6,009,539	45,072	(N/A)	100.0	100.0	129.89

Table 5: Annual Carbon Sequestered

Annual CO ₂ Benefits of Public Trees													
4/21/2020													
Species	Sequestered (lb)	Sequestered (\$)	Decomposition Release (lb)	Maintenance Release (lb)	Total Released (\$)	Avoided (lb)	Avoided (\$)	Net Total (lb)	Total (\$)	Standard Error	% of Total Trees	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
Norway maple	15,758	118	-6,376	-393	-51	53,698	403	62,687	470	(N/A)	30.5	17.4	4.44
Silver maple	88,924	667	-6,526	-216	-51	30,537	229	112,718	845	(N/A)	13.8	31.4	17.61
Green ash	29,491	221	-4,105	-140	-32	21,079	158	46,325	347	(N/A)	9.8	12.9	10.22
American sycamore	9,521	71	-1,510	-48	-12	7,175	54	15,138	114	(N/A)	3.2	4.2	10.32
Black walnut	8,921	67	-1,376	-45	-11	6,697	50	14,197	106	(N/A)	3.2	3.9	9.68
White ash	12,855	96	-1,020	-43	-8	8,279	62	20,071	151	(N/A)	3.2	5.6	13.68
Juniper	40	0	-54	-21	-1	1,950	15	1,915	14	(N/A)	3.2	0.5	1.31
Northern hackberry	6,769	51	-938	-49	-7	7,884	59	13,666	102	(N/A)	2.9	3.8	10.25
Red maple	2,330	17	-361	-27	-3	4,724	35	6,666	50	(N/A)	2.9	1.9	5.00
Northern red oak	862	6	-480	-25	-4	3,082	23	3,439	26	(N/A)	2.6	1.0	2.87
Willow	1,080	8	-472	-32	-4	4,242	32	4,819	36	(N/A)	2.6	1.3	4.02
American basswood	10,604	80	-957	-31	-7	4,246	32	13,862	104	(N/A)	2.3	3.9	13.00
Black maple	483	4	-284	-21	-2	3,770	28	3,947	30	(N/A)	2.3	1.1	3.70
Northern pin oak	470	4	-449	-28	-4	3,672	28	3,664	27	(N/A)	2.0	1.0	3.93
Bur oak	4,479	34	-836	-25	-6	3,656	27	7,274	55	(N/A)	1.7	2.0	9.09
Pear	1,798	13	-109	-12	-1	1,632	12	3,309	25	(N/A)	1.7	0.9	4.14
Honeylocust	0	0	-353	-16	-3	3,689	28	3,319	25	(N/A)	1.7	0.9	4.15
Littleleaf linden	0	0	-366	-21	-3	2,389	18	2,002	15	(N/A)	1.4	0.6	3.00
Blue spruce	328	2	-70	-14	-1	1,218	9	1,462	11	(N/A)	1.4	0.4	2.19
Eastern cottonwood	2,396	18	-931	-22	-7	3,089	23	4,533	34	(N/A)	1.2	1.3	8.50
Sugar maple	2,799	21	-299	-12	-2	1,767	13	4,255	32	(N/A)	0.9	1.2	10.64
White oak	1,330	10	-198	-7	-2	1,052	8	2,176	16	(N/A)	0.9	0.6	5.44
American elm	674	5	-51	-6	0	1,036	8	1,653	12	(N/A)	0.9	0.5	4.13
Ginkgo	0	0	-75	-7	-1	792	6	710	5	(N/A)	0.6	0.2	2.66
Ohio buckeye	610	5	-23	-3	0	571	4	1,155	9	(N/A)	0.6	0.3	4.33
Apple	76	1	-2	-1	0	74	1	147	1	(N/A)	0.6	0.0	0.55
Southern magnolia	56	0	-2	-1	0	141	1	194	1	(N/A)	0.3	0.1	1.45
Alder	268	2	-15	-2	0	308	2	560	4	(N/A)	0.3	0.2	4.20
Swamp white oak	0	0	-69	-4	-1	539	4	466	3	(N/A)	0.3	0.1	3.49
Siberian elm	983	7	-198	-6	-2	829	6	1,608	12	(N/A)	0.3	0.4	12.06
Eastern white pine	0	0	-36	-5	0	311	2	270	2	(N/A)	0.3	0.1	2.02
Norway spruce	0	0	-36	-5	0	311	2	270	2	(N/A)	0.3	0.1	2.02
Chinese elm	479	4	-269	-6	-2	813	6	1,017	8	(N/A)	0.3	0.3	7.63
Citywide total	204,384	1,533	-28,846	-1,293	-226	185,252	1,389	359,495	2,696	(N/A)	100.0	100.0	7.77

Table 6: Annual Social and Aesthetic Benefits

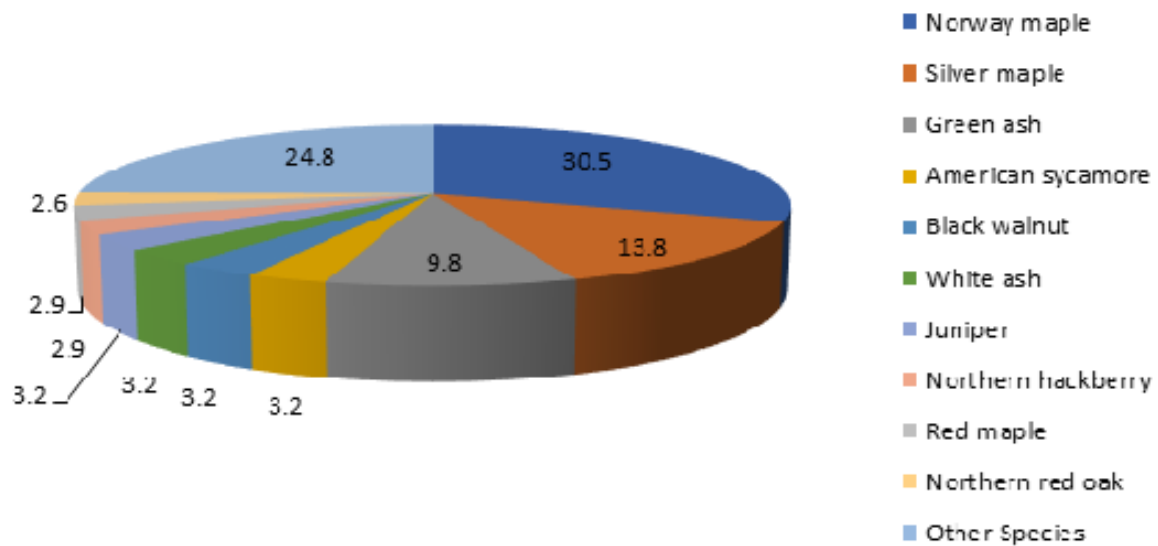
Annual Aesthetic/Other Benefits of Public Trees					
4/21/2020					
Species	Total (\$)	Standard Error	% of Total Trees	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
Norway maple	1,442	(N/A)	30.5	9.1	13.60
Silver maple	6,376	(N/A)	13.8	40.1	132.82
Green ash	2,106	(N/A)	9.8	13.2	61.94
American sycamore	666	(N/A)	3.2	4.2	60.52
Black walnut	637	(N/A)	3.2	4.0	57.91
White ash	1,295	(N/A)	3.2	8.1	117.74
Juniper	21	(N/A)	3.2	0.1	1.94
Northern hackberry	763	(N/A)	2.9	4.8	76.34
Red maple	284	(N/A)	2.9	1.8	28.41
Northern red oak	66	(N/A)	2.6	0.4	7.30
Willow	108	(N/A)	2.6	0.7	12.05
American basswood	701	(N/A)	2.3	4.4	87.63
Black maple	66	(N/A)	2.3	0.4	8.24
Northern pin oak	43	(N/A)	2.0	0.3	6.15
Bur oak	315	(N/A)	1.7	2.0	52.54
Pear	106	(N/A)	1.7	0.7	17.68
Honeylocust	0	(N/A)	1.7	0.0	0.00
Littleleaf linden	0	(N/A)	1.4	0.0	0.00
Blue spruce	70	(N/A)	1.4	0.4	14.09
Eastern cottonwood	152	(N/A)	1.2	1.0	38.08
Sugar maple	269	(N/A)	0.9	1.7	89.72
White oak	115	(N/A)	0.9	0.7	38.48
American elm	108	(N/A)	0.9	0.7	35.89
Ginkgo	0	(N/A)	0.6	0.0	0.00
Ohio buckeye	65	(N/A)	0.6	0.4	32.69
Apple	4	(N/A)	0.6	0.0	2.06
Southern magnolia	22	(N/A)	0.3	0.1	21.93
Alder	15	(N/A)	0.3	0.1	15.48
Swamp white oak	0	(N/A)	0.3	0.0	0.00
Siberian elm	54	(N/A)	0.3	0.3	54.03
Eastern white pine	0	(N/A)	0.3	0.0	0.00
Norway spruce	0	(N/A)	0.3	0.0	0.00
Chinese elm	29	(N/A)	0.3	0.2	28.57
Citywide total	15,900	(N/A)	100.0	100.0	45.82

Table 7: Summary of Benefits in Dollars

Annual Benefits of Public Trees by Species (\$/tree)							
Species	Energy	CO ₂	Air Quality	Stormwater	Aesthetic/Other	Total (\$)	Standard Error
Norway maple	66.21	4.44	12.52	91.32	13.60	188.09	(N/A)
Silver maple	77.71	17.61	15.18	165.94	132.82	409.26	(N/A)
Green ash	78.21	10.22	15.00	141.78	61.94	307.15	(N/A)
American sycamore	81.95	10.32	16.06	150.77	60.52	319.63	(N/A)
Black walnut	76.56	9.68	14.90	138.25	57.91	297.29	(N/A)
White ash	88.47	13.68	20.02	166.47	117.74	406.39	(N/A)
Juniper	23.38	1.31	2.04	41.89	1.94	70.56	(N/A)
Northern hackberry	98.86	10.25	20.33	159.99	76.34	365.77	(N/A)
Red maple	59.51	5.00	11.26	74.27	28.41	178.45	(N/A)
Northern red oak	43.79	2.87	6.08	61.90	7.30	121.93	(N/A)
Willow	61.66	4.02	11.45	81.48	12.05	170.66	(N/A)
American basswood	68.66	13.00	10.99	117.00	87.63	297.28	(N/A)
Black maple	59.22	3.70	11.19	73.42	8.24	155.76	(N/A)
Northern pin oak	69.10	3.93	13.09	97.04	6.15	189.31	(N/A)
Bur oak	76.06	9.09	15.29	142.53	52.54	295.51	(N/A)
Pear	35.35	4.14	6.18	19.95	17.68	83.29	(N/A)
Honeylocust	74.28	4.15	12.87	126.96	0.00	218.26	(N/A)
Littleleaf linden	62.69	3.00	11.21	101.46	0.00	178.36	(N/A)
Blue spruce	29.92	2.19	3.44	60.98	14.09	110.62	(N/A)
Eastern cottonwood	94.48	8.50	20.84	184.33	38.08	346.22	(N/A)
Sugar maple	73.34	10.64	12.17	132.56	89.72	318.43	(N/A)
White oak	44.10	5.44	8.34	76.37	38.48	172.74	(N/A)
American elm	42.08	4.13	6.74	41.58	35.89	130.42	(N/A)
Ginkgo	49.28	2.66	9.29	50.33	0.00	111.57	(N/A)
Ohio buckeye	35.62	4.33	5.69	27.03	32.69	105.37	(N/A)
Apple	5.40	0.55	0.71	1.86	2.06	10.58	(N/A)
Southern magnolia	18.82	1.45	2.10	18.34	21.93	62.64	(N/A)
Alder	38.13	4.20	6.56	18.06	15.48	82.43	(N/A)
Swamp white oak	70.84	3.49	13.58	102.01	0.00	189.93	(N/A)
Siberian elm	98.48	12.06	23.37	199.22	54.03	387.15	(N/A)
Eastern white pine	38.17	2.02	-1.58	124.79	0.00	163.41	(N/A)
Norway spruce	38.17	2.02	-1.58	124.79	0.00	163.41	(N/A)
Chinese elm	98.63	7.63	22.55	196.17	28.57	353.55	(N/A)
Citywide Total	67.54	7.77	12.77	111.68	45.82	245.58	(N/A)

Species Distribution of Public Trees

4/21/2020

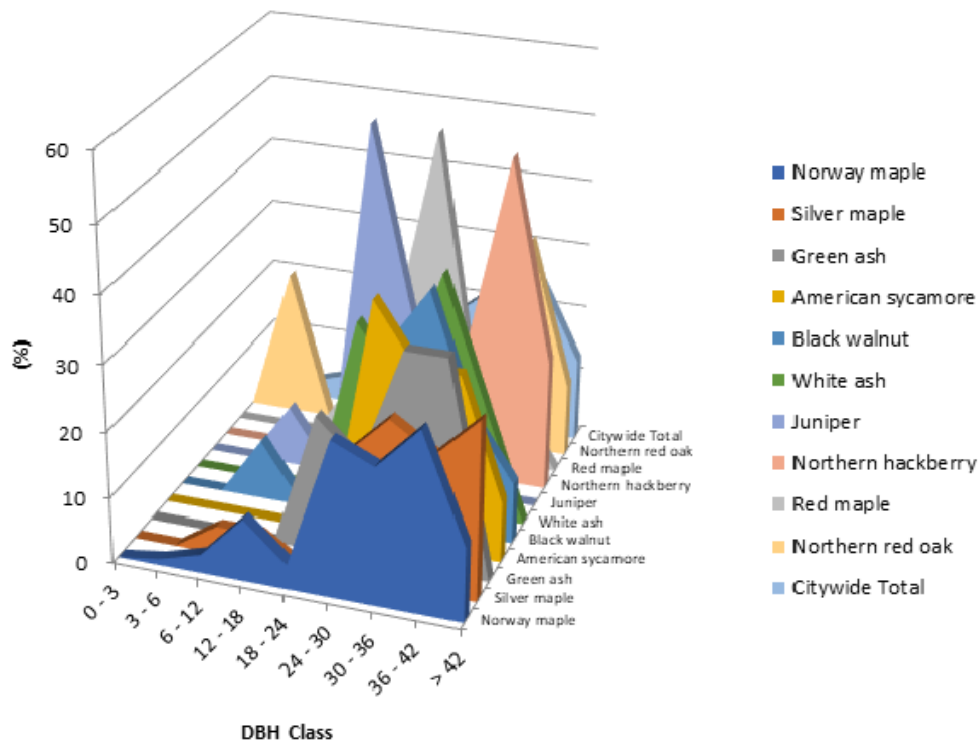


Species	Percent
Norway maple	30.5
Silver maple	13.8
Green ash	9.8
American sycamore	3.2
Black walnut	3.2
White ash	3.2
Juniper	3.2
Northern hackberry	2.9
Red maple	2.9
Northern red oak	2.6
Other Species	24.8
Total	100.0

Figure 1: Species Distribution

Relative Age Distribution of Top 10 Public Tree Species for All Zones (%)

4/21/2020



Species	DBH class (in)								
	0-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	30-36	36-42	> 42
Norway maple	0.00	0.94	2.83	9.43	3.77	23.58	20.75	27.36	11.32
Silver maple	0.00	0.00	4.17	4.17	0.00	18.75	25.00	20.83	27.08
Green ash	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.59	14.71	32.35	32.35	0.00
American sycamore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.36	27.27	27.27	9.09
Black walnut	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	27.27	36.36	18.18	9.09
White ash	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.27	18.18	36.36	18.18	0.00
Juniper	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	54.55	27.27	9.09	0.00	0.00
Northern hackberry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	50.00	20.00
Red maple	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	20.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
Northern red oak	0.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	11.11	11.11	11.11	33.33	11.11
Citywide Total	0.00	2.02	4.03	6.63	8.65	17.87	23.05	25.07	12.68

Figure 2: Relative Age Class

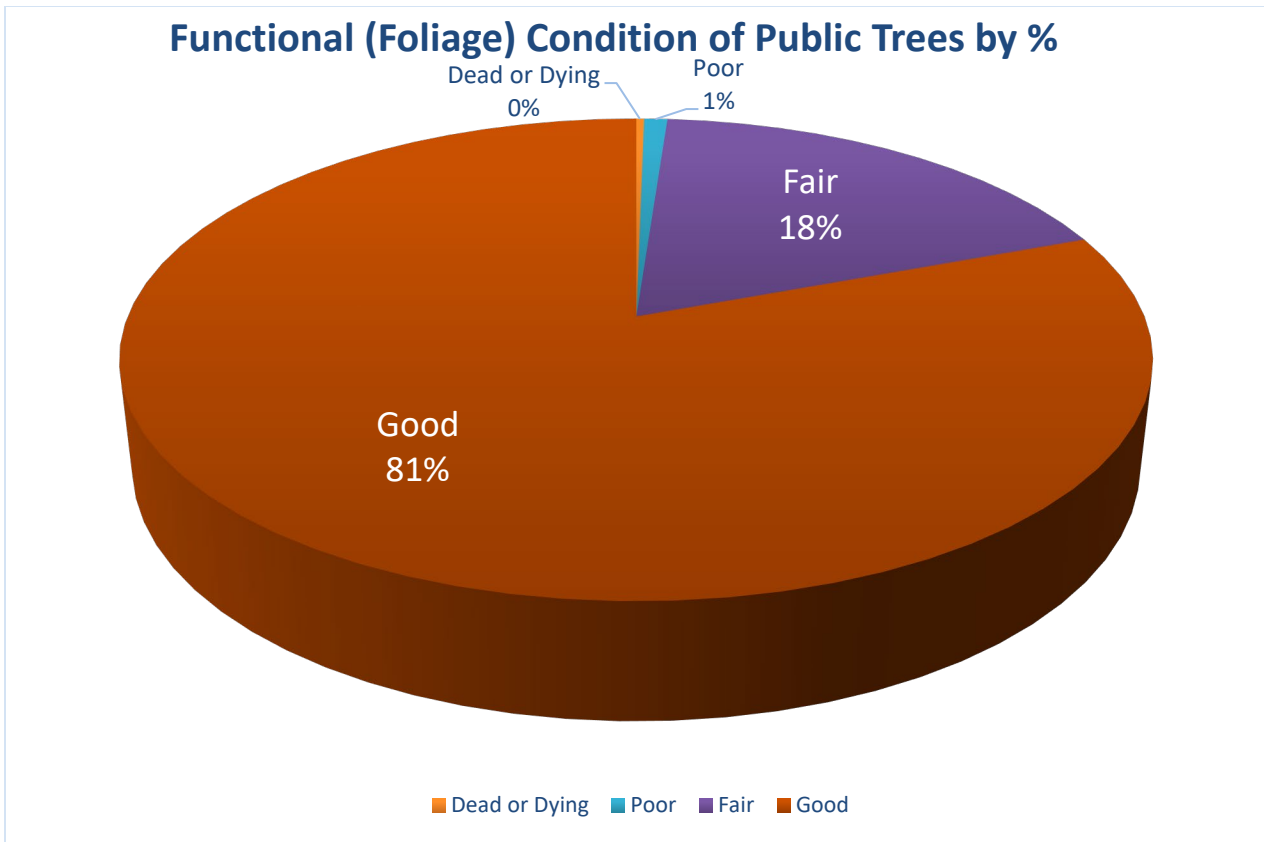


Figure 3: Foliage Condition

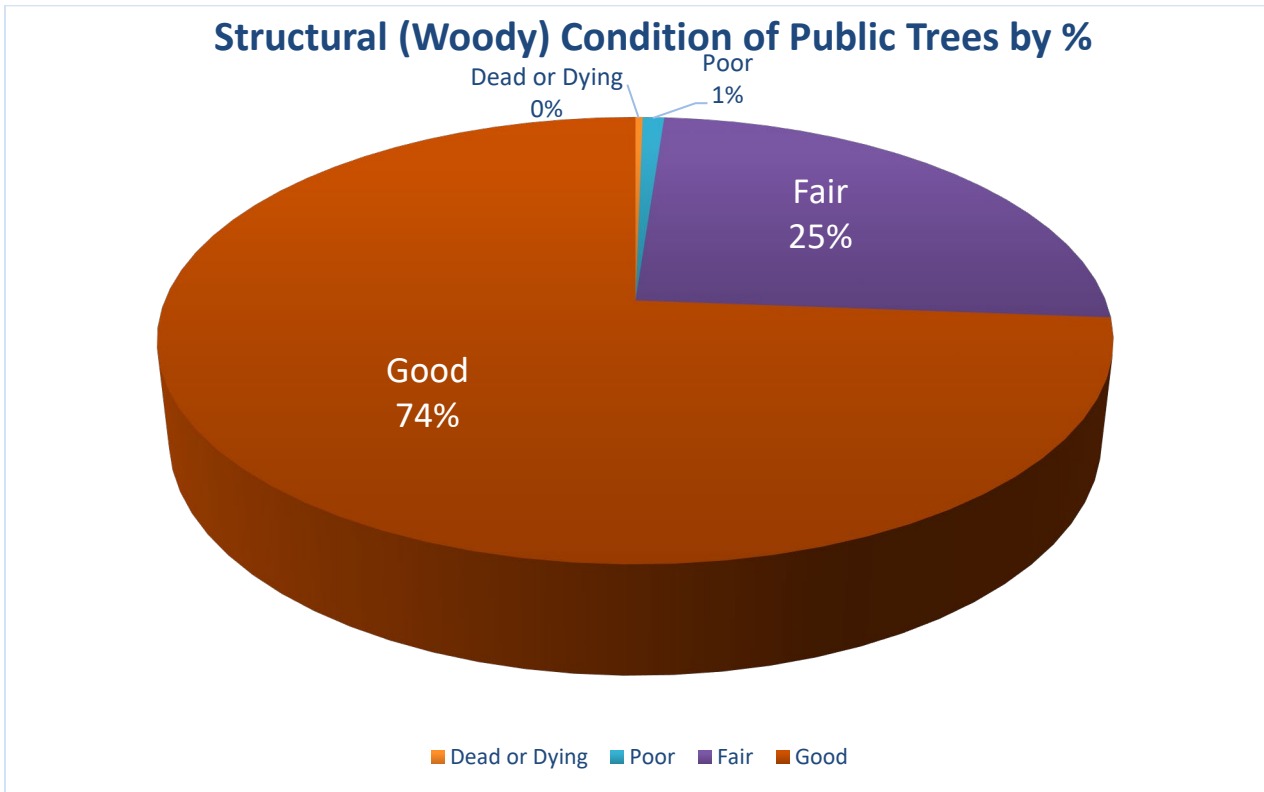
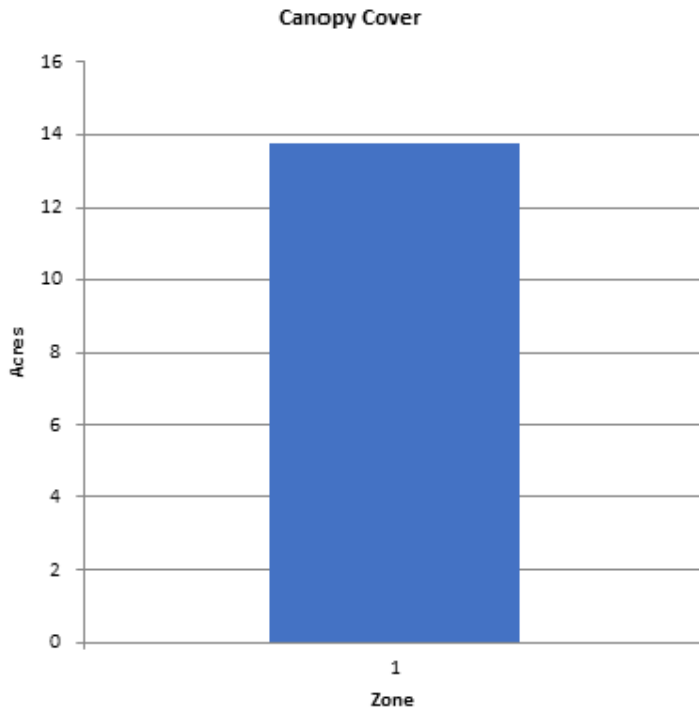


Figure 4: Wood Condition

Canopy Cover of Public Trees (Acres)

4/21/2020



Zone	Acres	% of Total Canopy Cover
1	14	100.0
Citywide total	14	100.0

	Total Land Area	Total Street and Sidewalk Area	Total Canopy Cover	Canopy Cover as % of Total Land Area	Canopy Cover as % of Total Streets and Sidewalks
Citywide Total	0	0	14	0.00	0.00

Figure 5: Canopy Cover in Acres

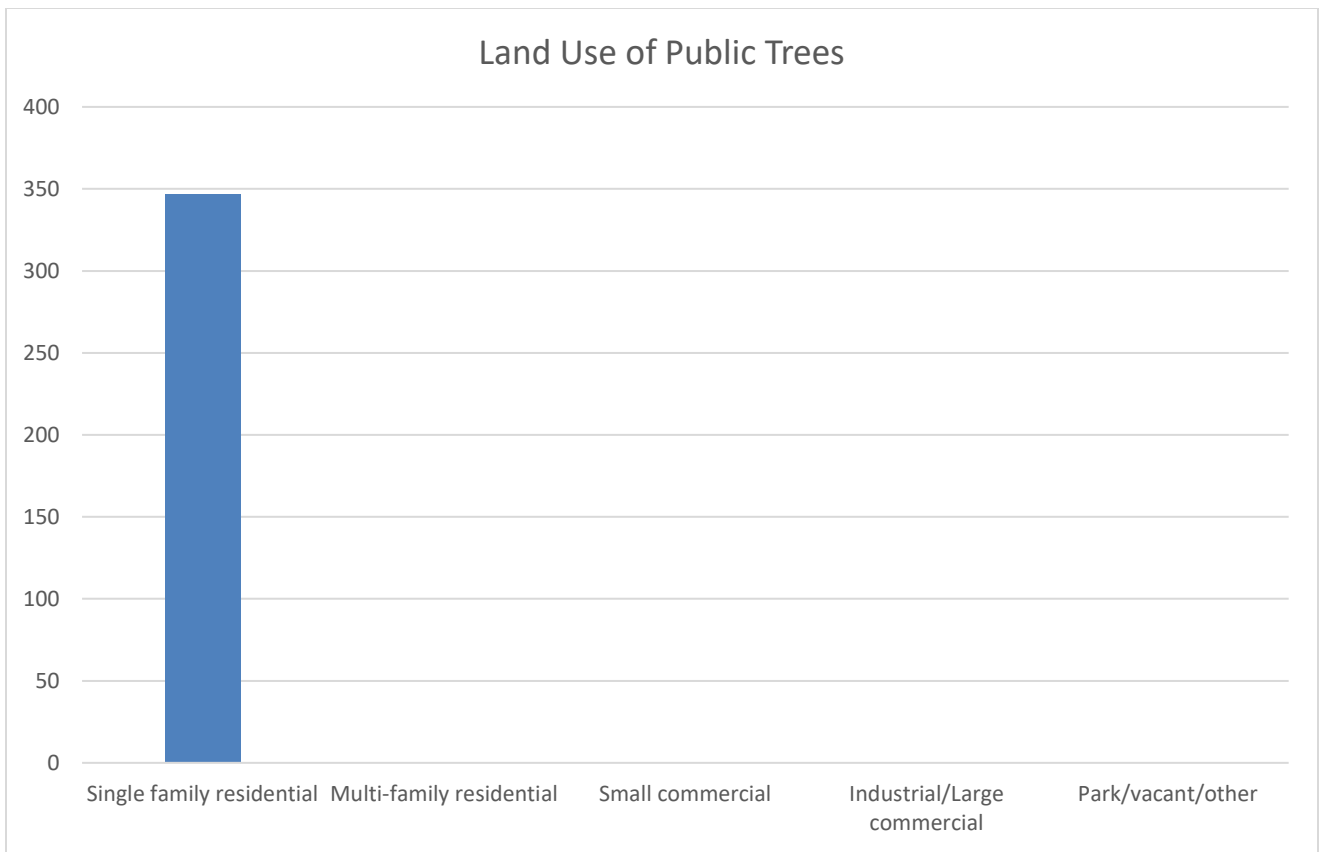


Figure 6: Land Use of city/park trees

Appendix B: ArcGIS Mapping

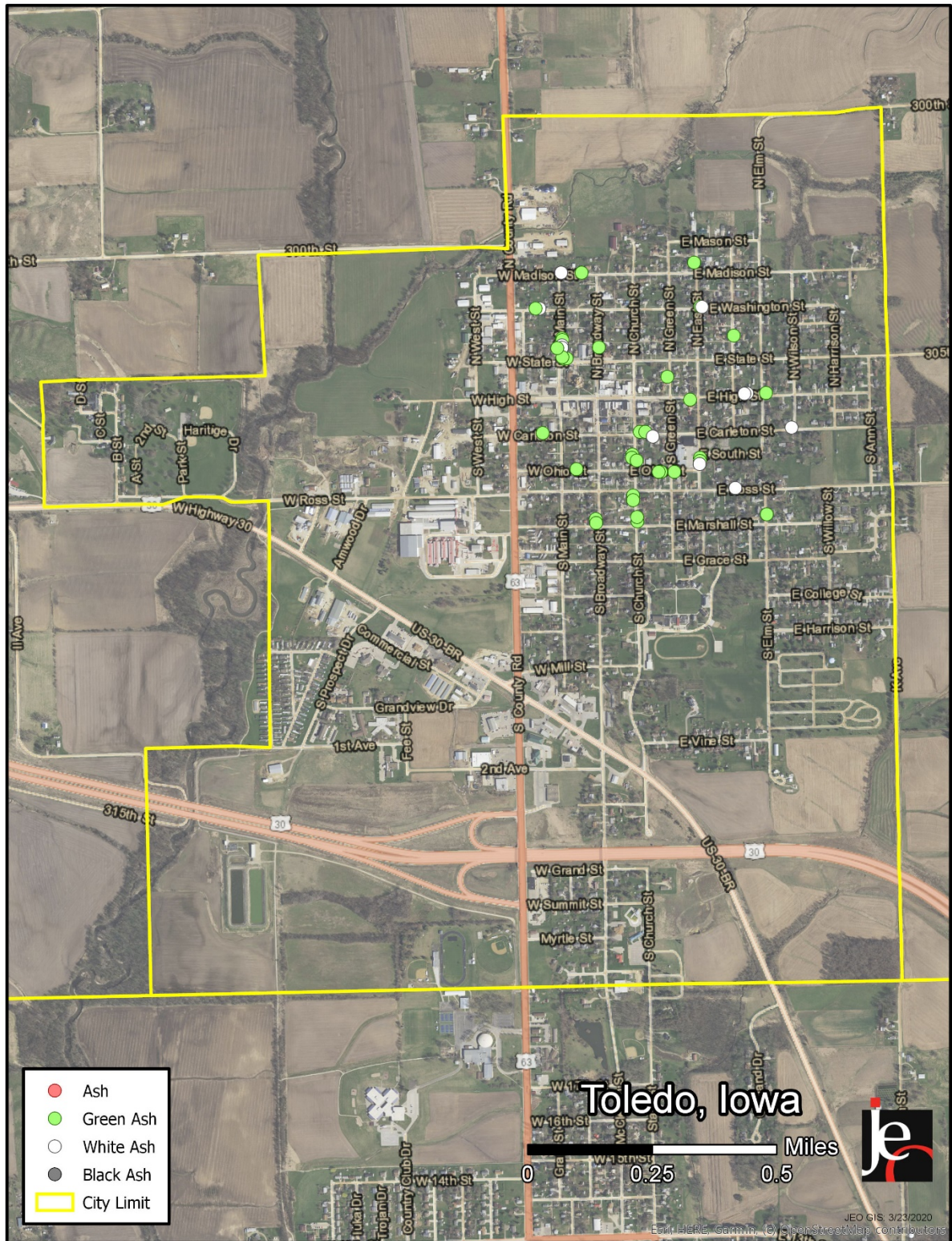


Figure 1: Location of Ash Trees

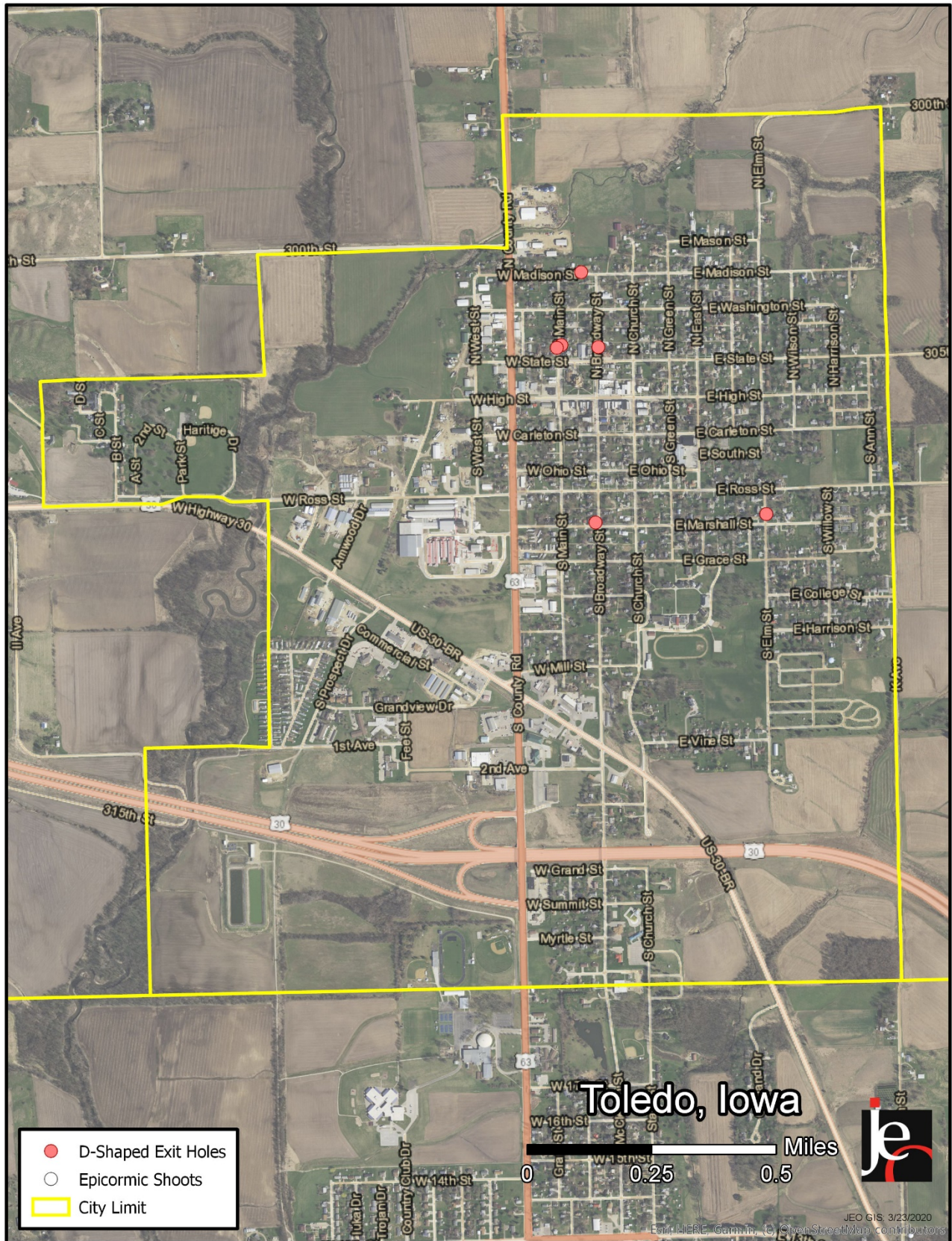


Figure 2: Location of EAB symptoms

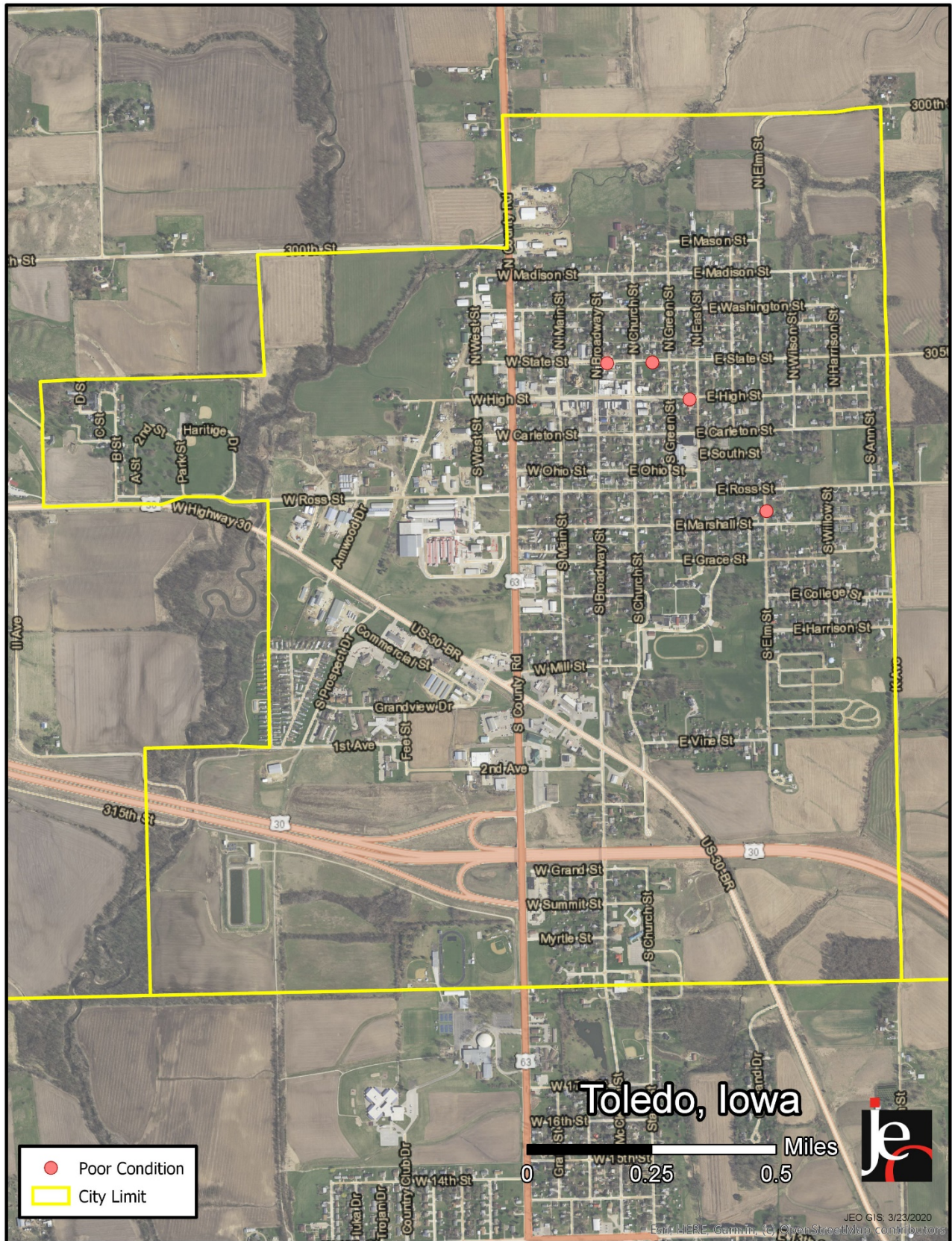


Figure 3: Location of Poor Condition Trees

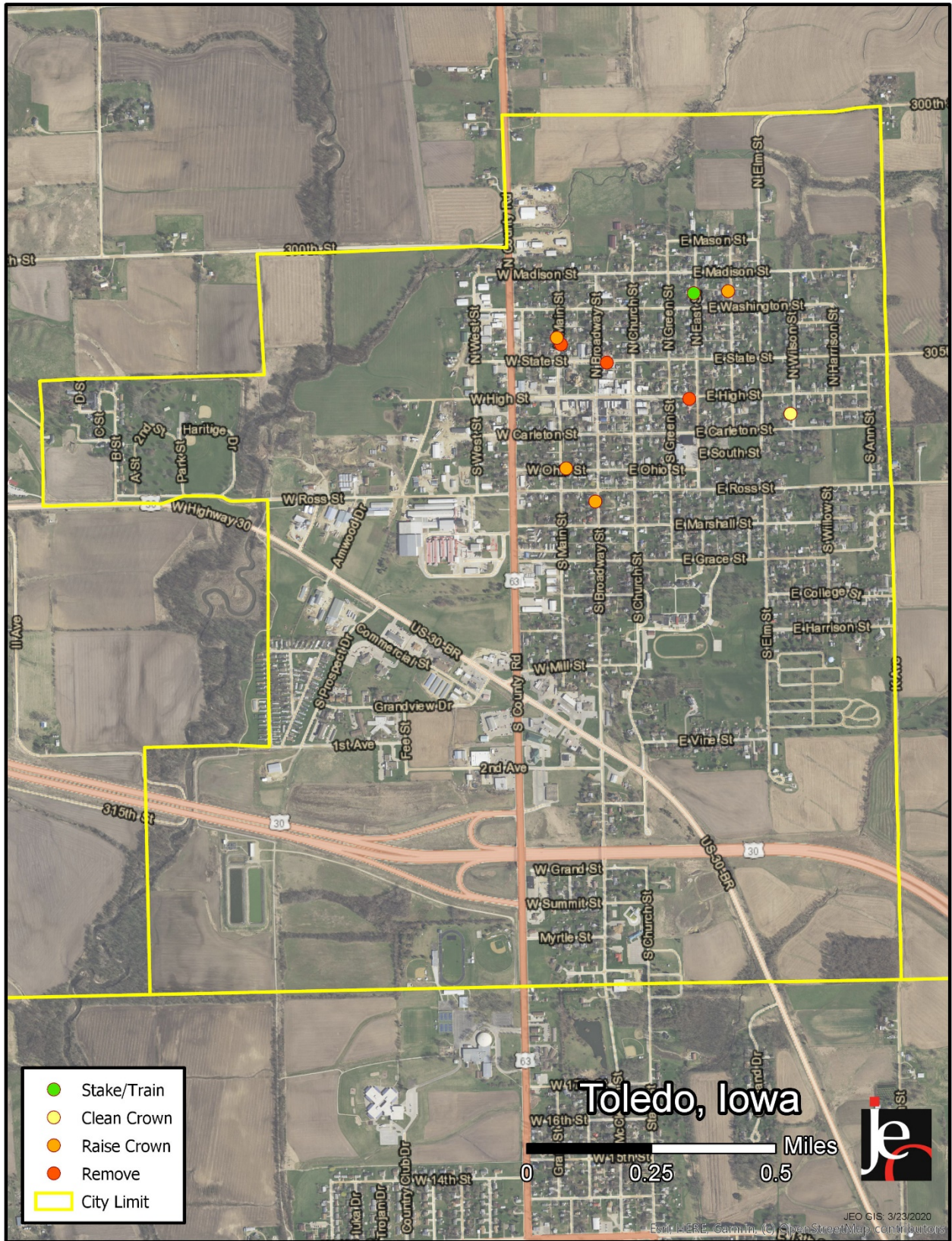


Figure 4: Location of Trees with Recommended Maintenance *City ownership of the trees recommended for removal should be verified prior to any removal*

Appendix C: Toledo Tree Ordinances

CHAPTER 151 TREES

151.01 DEFINITION

For use in this chapter, “parking” means that part of the street, avenue or highway in the City not covered by sidewalk and lying between the lot line and the curb line; or, on unpaved streets, that part of the street, avenue or highway lying between the lot line and that portion of the street usually traveled by vehicular traffic.

151.02 PLANTING RESTRICTIONS

No tree shall be planted in any parking or street except in accordance with the following:

1. Alignment. All trees planted in any street shall be planted in the parking midway between the outer line of the sidewalk and the curb. In the event a curb line is not established, trees shall be planted on a line ten (10) feet from the property line.
2. Spacing. Trees shall not be planted on any parking which is less than nine (9) feet in width, or contains less than eighty-one (81) square feet of exposed soil surface per tree. Trees shall not be planted closer than twenty (20) feet from street intersections (property lines extended) and ten (10) feet from driveways. If it is at all possible trees should be planted inside the property lines and not between the sidewalk and the curb.
3. Prohibited Trees. No person shall plant in any street any fruit bearing tree or any tree of the kinds commonly known as cottonwood, poplar, box elder, Chinese elm, evergreen, pine, willow or black walnut.

151.03 DUTY TO TRIM TREES

The owner or agent of the abutting property shall keep the trees on, or overhanging the street, trimmed so that all branches will be at least fifteen (15) feet above the surface of the street and eight (8) feet above the sidewalks. If the abutting property owner fails to trim the trees, the City may serve notice on the abutting property owner requiring that such action be taken within five (5) days. If such action is not taken within that time, the City may perform the required action and assess the costs against the abutting property for collection in the same manner as a property tax.

151.04 TRIMMING TREES TO BE SUPERVISED

Except as allowed in 151.03, it is unlawful for any person to trim or cut any tree in a street or public place unless the work is done under the supervision of the City.

151.05 DISEASE CONTROL

Any dead, diseased or damaged tree or shrub which may harbor serious insect or disease pests or disease injurious to other trees is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

151.06 INSPECTION AND REMOVAL

The Council shall inspect or cause to be inspected any trees or shrubs in the City reported or suspected to be infected with or damaged by any disease or insect or disease pests, and such trees and shrubs shall be subject to removal as follows:

1. Removal from City Property. If it is determined that any such condition exists on any public property, including the strip between the curb and the lot line of private property, and that danger to other trees within the City is imminent, the authorized designee shall immediately cause such condition to be corrected by treatment or removal so as to destroy or prevent as fully as possible the spread of the disease or the insect or disease pests. The Council or authorized designee may also order the removal of any trees on the streets of the City which interfere with the making of improvements or with travel thereon.

2. Removal from Private Property. If it is determined with reasonable certainty that any such condition exists on private property and that the danger to other trees within the City is imminent, the authorized designee shall immediately notify by certified mail the owner, occupant or person in charge of such property to correct such condition by treatment or removal within fourteen (14) days of said notification. If such owner, occupant or person in charge of said property fails to comply within fourteen (14) days of receipt of notice, the Council may cause the nuisance to be removed and the cost assessed against the property.

The State of Iowa is an Equal Opportunity Employer and provider of ADA services.

Federal law prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, age, religion, national origin, sex or disability. State law prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, pregnancy, or disability. State law also prohibits public accommodation (such as access to services or physical facilities) discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, national origin, or disability. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please contact the Iowa Civil Rights Commission, 1-800-457-4416, or write to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Wallace State Office Bldg., 502 E 9th St, Des Moines IA 50319.

If you need accommodations because of disability to access the services of this Agency, please contact the Director at 515-725-8200.