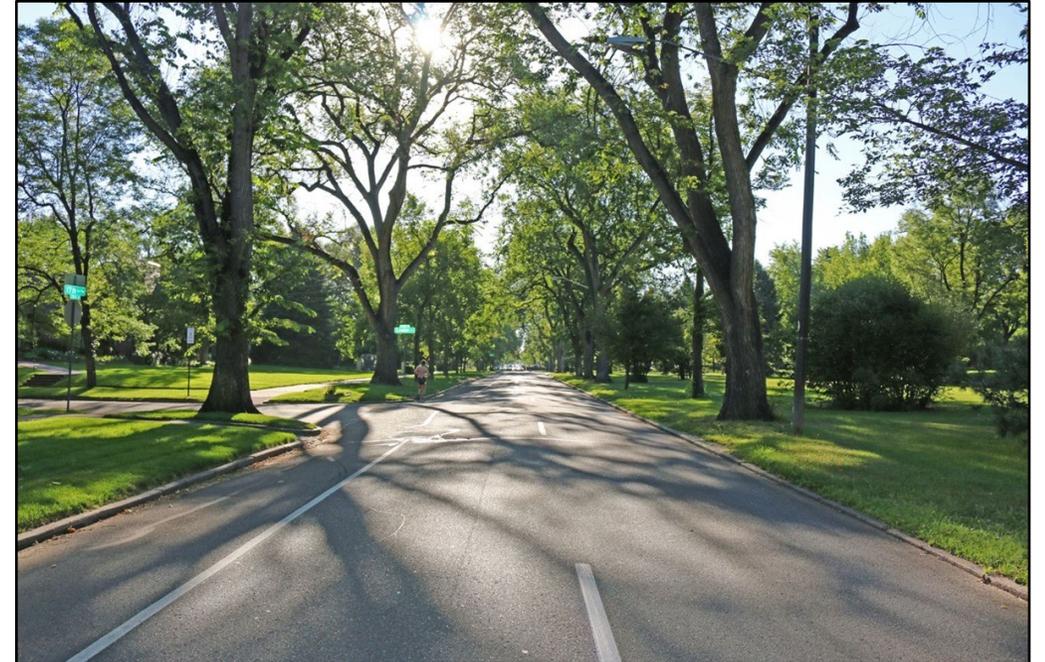


# Beyond Beauty: Establishing the Value of Urban and Suburban Trees

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David V. Bloniarz, USDA Forest Service  
bloniarz@umass.edu



# Powerpoint and Resources

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[www.unri.org/lexington/](http://www.unri.org/lexington/)



# Today's Presentation Focus

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Using science to establish the benefits and value of trees



Replacement value for an individual tree



# Today's Presentation Focus

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Using science to establish the benefits and value of trees



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Replacement value for an individual tree





## Placing a Value on Trees

TREE CITY USA  
BULLETIN

No. 28 Editor: Dr. James R. Fazio • \$3.00

*I* is easy to think of reasons why trees in the community are important, but it is more difficult trying to assign a dollar value. This is because trees appeal to emotions as well as having a practical, or functional, side. Through a better understanding of the many ways trees are valued, urban and community forests can be managed more effectively and with greater sensitivity.

When a logger and a poet view the same tree, it is no surprise that they are unlikely to describe its value in the same way. Less expected is what happened not too long ago when two foresters were asked about the worth of a street tree. The story goes that a landowner had two large oaks in the way of highway construction. During negotiations about the value, a forester was called in who placed the figure at \$300 per tree. This was based on the going price of firewood at \$75 per cord. Seeking a second opinion, the landowner found another forester who used an appraisal formula and arrived at a value of \$10,000 per tree! As is usually the case, the right tree in the right place had more value as a shade, or landscape, tree than for any products it might yield. A third side to this story is that the owner himself treasured the tree not in terms of dollars at all, but as part of a rich store of pleasant memories.



It is easy to place a value on trees that are grown solely for products. Foresters have done this for centuries. It is simply a matter of measuring wood volume (usually in terms of board feet of lumber or cords of pulpwood or fuelwood), and multiplying by the current market value. Similarly, trees in an orchard are valued based on the bushels of fruit they produce and the market price for that product.

The problems arise with non-commercial values. What is the value of a shady place for an afternoon barbecue? How much is the beauty of trees worth when you want to sell your house, or when a drunken driver destroys your flowering dogwood? How do you place a value on a tree that was planted by a departed parent, or that stood at the crossroads when Civil War soldiers marched past?

In the following pages, trees will be looked at in two ways. First is what trees mean to the heart. To foresters,

developers, utility workers, and business professionals, this is an aspect often ignored during the math and science of college courses or in the hard-nosed world of work. Yet it can explain why controversies arise over trees and why all workers need to use special care in working around trees. It can also help in building forestry programs that people will support.

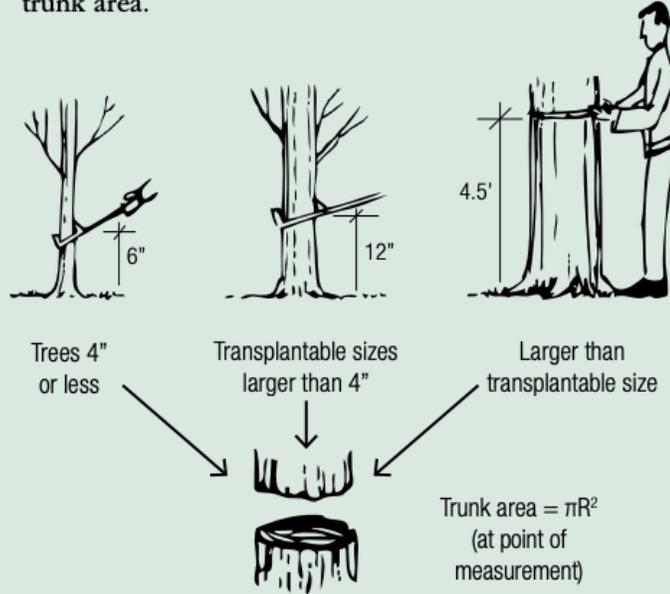
The second section explains how an attempt is made to place a dollar value on trees in a way that all parties consider fair.

Through the use of proper appraisal methods, it is often surprising to discover how much trees are worth in the landscape. This, in turn, is a powerful argument on behalf of protecting and providing care for street, park, and yard trees. It is also an important step toward putting community forestry on par with other public services.

Arbor Day Foundation  
100 Arbor Avenue • Hoboken City, NJ 07030

# Factors Considered in Determining a Tree's Value

**Size:** Trunks are measured for diameter. The point of measurement depends on the size of the tree. Diameter is then converted to square inches of trunk area.



**Location:** Location value is the average of the ratings for these three factors.

**Species:** A rating is assigned to every species within a geographical region. The rating is expressed as a percent of "ideal" (5-100 percent) for that area and is based on the tree's suitability to climate and soils and generally how well it grows there. Aesthetics and functional attributes are also considered. State foresters can usually supply this list.

**Condition:** A tree in good health is assigned a higher condition rating than one plagued by disease, insects, or physical damage. The range is:

0 percent	dead or dying
5-49 percent	poor
50-69 percent	fair
70-89 percent	good
90-100 percent	excellent

**Site:** (10-100 percent) This is a highly subjective rating of the general surroundings, with emphasis on quality and design. A well-kept industrial park may be rated 90, whereas a run-down residential area could be 30. But trees in areas of intensive tree care, such as along a residential street, are usually rated higher than trees in industrial zones or those that occur naturally in woods along a roadside.

**Contribution:** (10-100 percent) The tree's functional attributes (shade, privacy, safety barrier) and aesthetic attributes (flowers, shape, purposeful place in landscape design, wildlife value, etc.) are in this judgment. Historic values can be considered here, but personal sentimental values are not taken into account in any formula method.

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# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



Queens, NY

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



Brooklyn, NY

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



Brookline, MA

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



Back Bay, Boston

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



Lexington, MA

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



Lexington, MA

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



Wellesley College. Wellesley

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



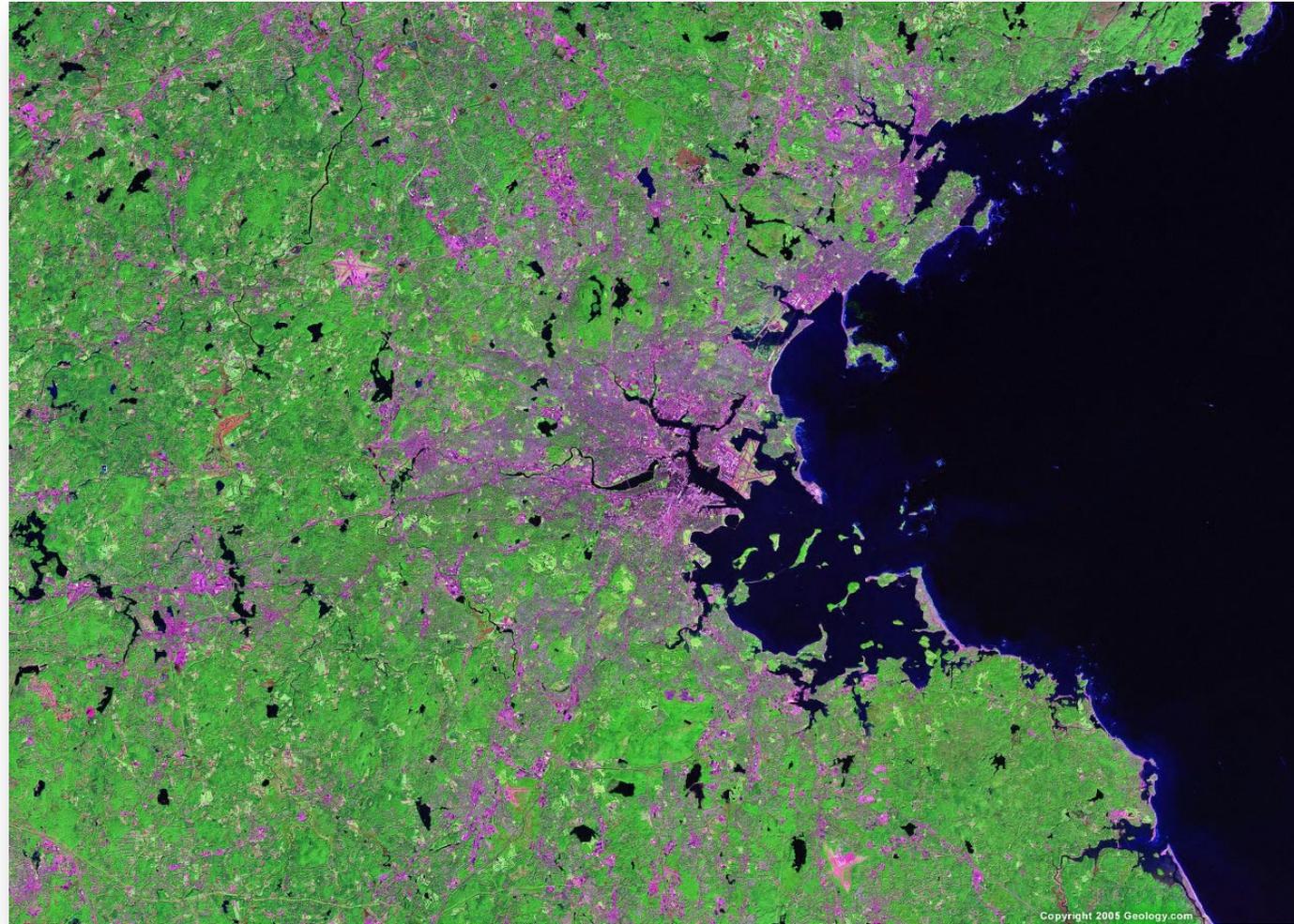
Wellesley College, Wellesley

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



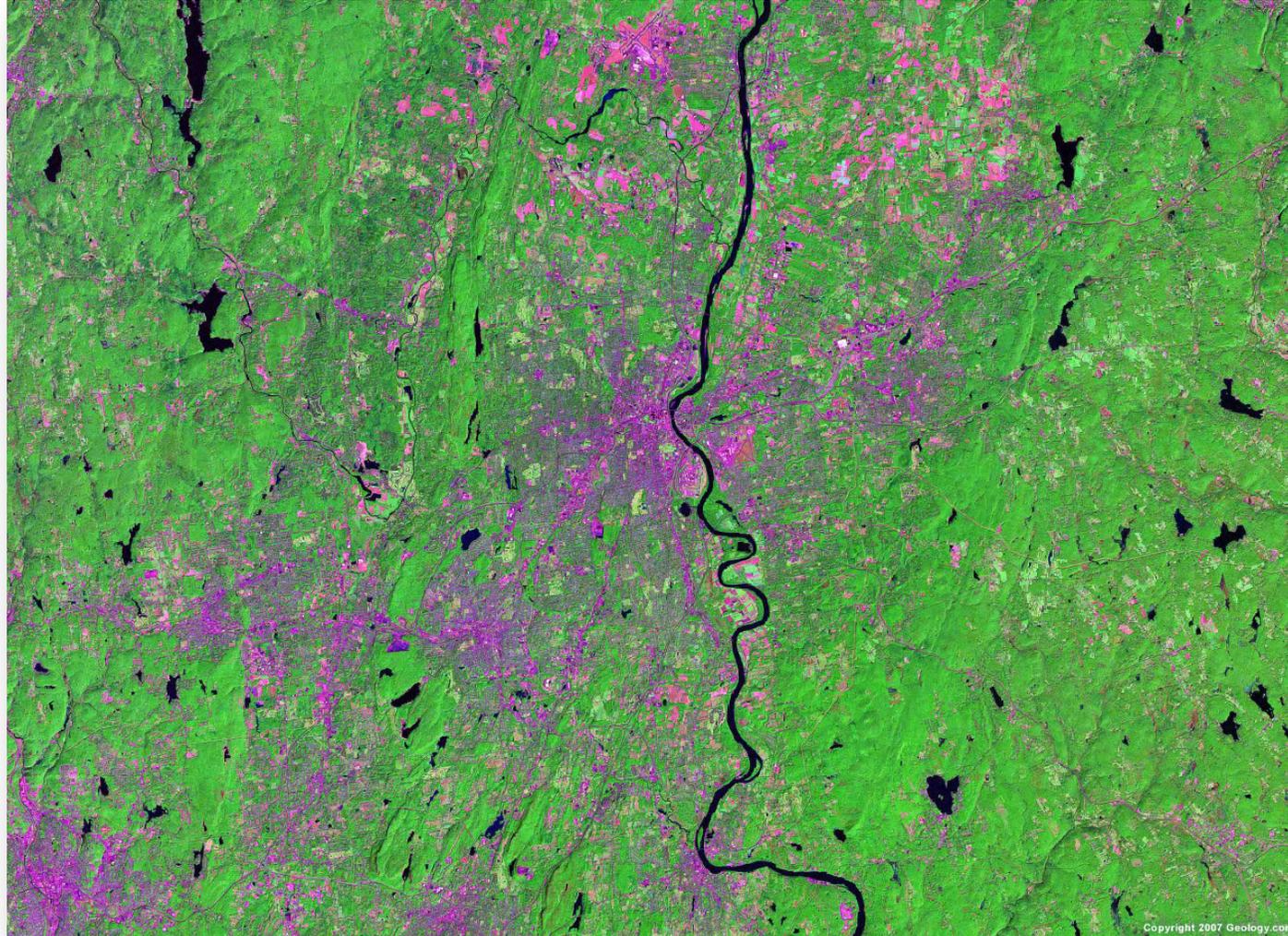
Bedford, MA

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



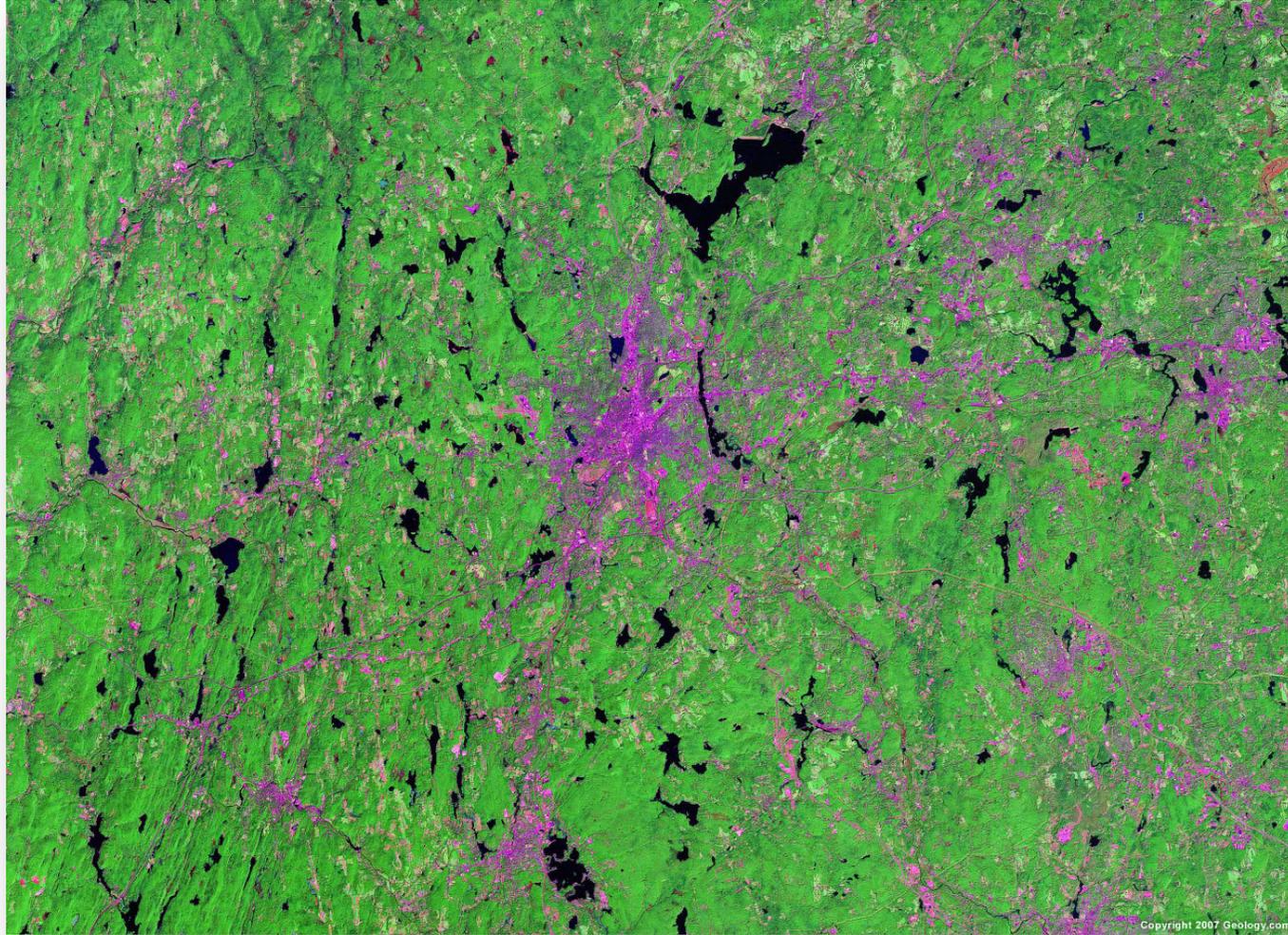
Boston, MA

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



Hartford, CT

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



Worcester, MA

# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



# Tree City Bulletin #28

## Placing a Value on Trees



## Placing a Value on Trees

TREE CITY USA  
BULLETIN

No. 28 Editor: Dr. James R. Fazio • \$3.00

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# How Much Is A Tree Worth

## The Formula Method

It sometimes is necessary to place a specific dollar value on a landscape tree. Typically, this helps settle legal claims for the damage or death of a tree, assists with insurance payments, contributes to real estate assessments, and proves loss for income tax purposes. Placing a dollar value on public trees can also be used to help justify city expenditures for tree care.

There are several ways to establish value, and a key point is to have it done by a professional. Only appraisals that reflect experience and good judgment will be able to stand up in court or before a claims examiner. To obtain the services of an appraiser, contact the American Society of Consulting Arborists referenced on page 8.

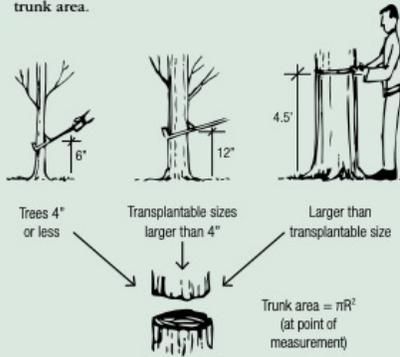
The most widely accepted formula method is one developed by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers in its manual *Guide for Plant Appraisal*, published by the International Society of Arboriculture. This guide is regularly updated &

available on the ISA's website at isa-arbor.com. Search the Store section for "appraisal." The following is not intended as a do-it-yourself guide, but it should serve to illustrate the components of landscape tree appraisal.



## Factors Considered in Determining a Tree's Value

**Size:** Trunks are measured for diameter. The point of measurement depends on the size of the tree. Diameter is then converted to square inches of trunk area.



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## Appraisal Method #1: Replacement Cost

Trees up to 8 inches in diameter (4 inches in some localities and higher in others) are usually considered transplantable. Value can then be determined by obtaining price quotes from three local nurseries for the same or comparable species of the same size. Transportation and planting costs at the same site should be added.

This formula is then used:

$$\text{Value} = \frac{\text{Installed Cost} \times \text{Species Rating} \times \text{Condition} \times \text{Site} + \text{Contribution} + \text{Placement}}{3}$$

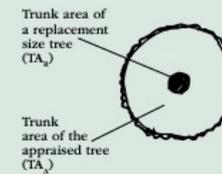
Note: Removal and cleanup cost may be added if appropriate.



## Appraisal Method #2: Trunk Formula Method

Trees too large for practical replacement by transplanting are appraised by determining a basic value, then adjusting by condition and location ratings. A two-step process is followed in making the determination.

Step 1. Basic Tree Cost =



Replacement and installation cost of largest normally available tree locally

+  
Unit tree cost (i.e., cost per square inch of trunk area of the replacement tree)  
x  
( $TA_r - TA_a$ ) The difference between the trunk area of the appraised tree and a replacement tree

$$\text{Step 2. Appraised Value} = \frac{\text{Basic Tree Cost}}{\text{Cost}} \times \text{Species Rating} \times \text{Condition Rating} \times \text{Location Rating}$$

Note: Increases in trunk diameter on large trees dramatically affect trunk cross sectional area, and therefore basic value. In fact, it becomes unrealistic to say, for example, that a 31-inch tree would be worth \$1,300 more than a 30-inch tree when most people could not even visually discern the difference. To account for this, adjusted trunk area values for trees more than 30 inches in diameter are presented in table form in the ninth edition of *Guide for Plant Appraisal* or they can be calculated using the formula:  $ATA = -.335d^2 + 69.3d - 1087$ .



Government officials in Monroe County, New York, were able to place tree loss at a staggering \$97.1 million when a disastrous ice storm struck. Estimating tree values during street and park tree inventories can be useful when trees are subsequently damaged or destroyed.

## The Bottom Line — An Example

Using the above Trunk Formula Method, a 15-inch diameter English oak was valued by the Council of Tree & Landscape Appraisers at \$4,400. This was based on a \$1,785 installed, replacement cost for a 4-inch balled and burlapped tree, and species and condition ratings of 75 percent and 80 percent, respectively. Site, contribution, and placement ratings for location were found to be 90, 80, and 70 percent, respectively.



# Urban Forests & Tree Canopy



# What is i-Tree?

🌳 A suite of tools to assess urban vegetation and their ecosystem services and values



# Public-Private Partnership

🌳 USDA Forest Service



🌳 Davey Tree Expert Co.



🌳 National Arbor Day Foundation



🌳 Society of Municipal Arborists



🌳 International Society of Arboriculture



🌳 Casey Trees



# What is i-Tree?

“Putting US Forest Service science into the hands of users.”

- Benefits-based approach
- Based on peer-reviewed research
- A 15-year collaborative effort
- Technical Support
- [www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org)



# Why i-Tree?

Opportunities for communities to...

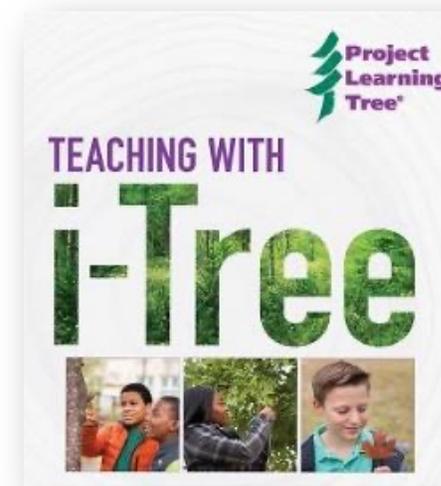
- Plan and manage urban forest resources more strategically to serve and protect citizens;
- Integrate urban forests in policies: sustainability, climate, resiliency, air quality, public health, stormwater, etc.;
- Support advocacy efforts with data;
- Improve preservation of trees and forests;
- Connect urban and rural forest importance.



# Why i-Tree?

Opportunities for communities to...

- Economic opportunities:  
attract & retain new businesses and residents;
- Promote green tourism and investment;
- Create green industry jobs;
- Sustainable development;
- Youth education & engagement;
- Develop new relationships & partnerships...



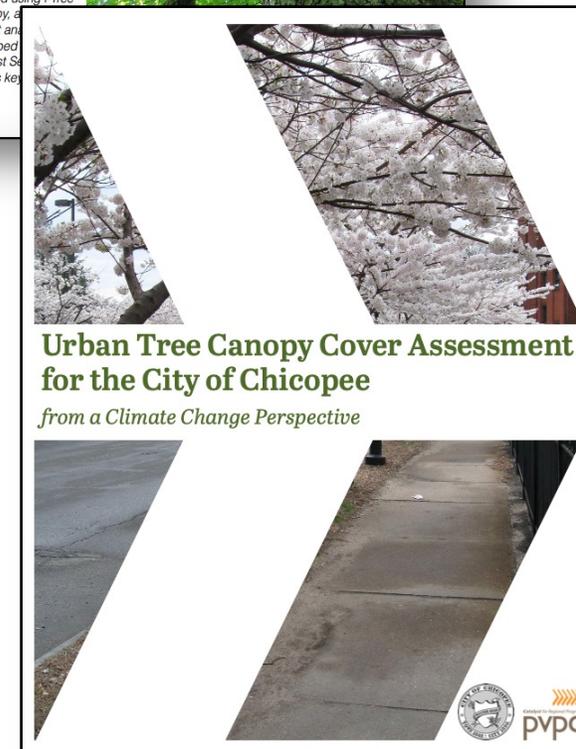
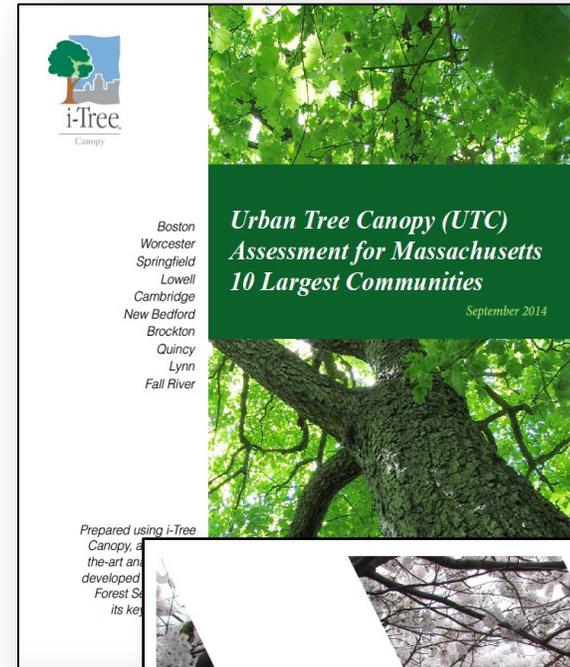
# i-Tree's Vision

*To improve forest and human health, and forest and city resiliency through easy-to-use technology that engages people globally in enhancing forest management.*

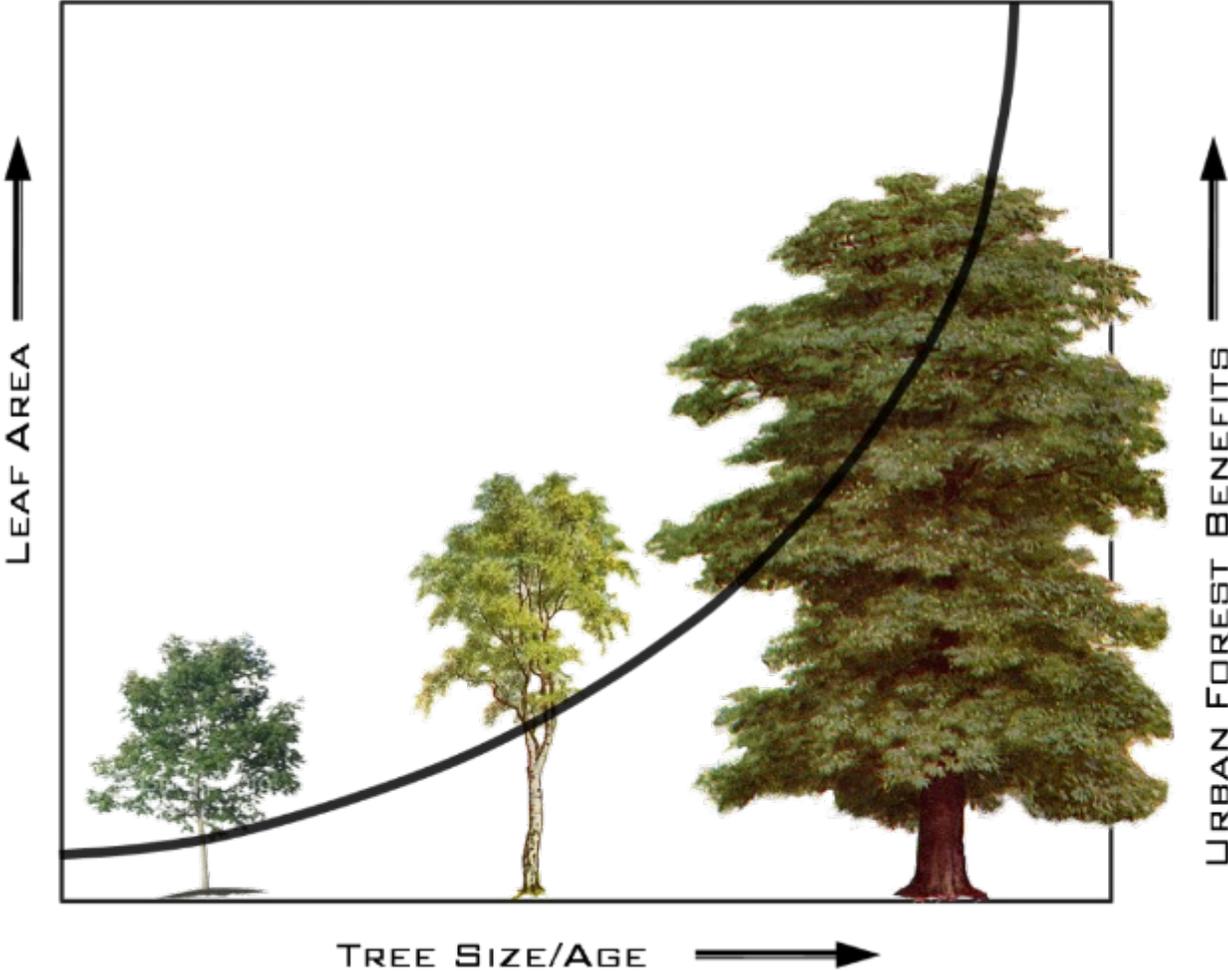


# Estimating Tree Benefits

- Air pollution removal
- Carbon storage and annual carbon sequestration
- Avoided stormwater run-off (*hydrology effects*)
- Energy effects (*home cooling & heating*)
- Structural assessment
- \$ Value for ecosystem services
- Public health impacts related to air quality



Tree species, size and leaf area area are key to calculating ecosystem services (benefits).



# Quantify Tree Benefits

with

# Research Science

Carbon dioxide storage and sequestration  
Air pollution removal  
Storm water reduction

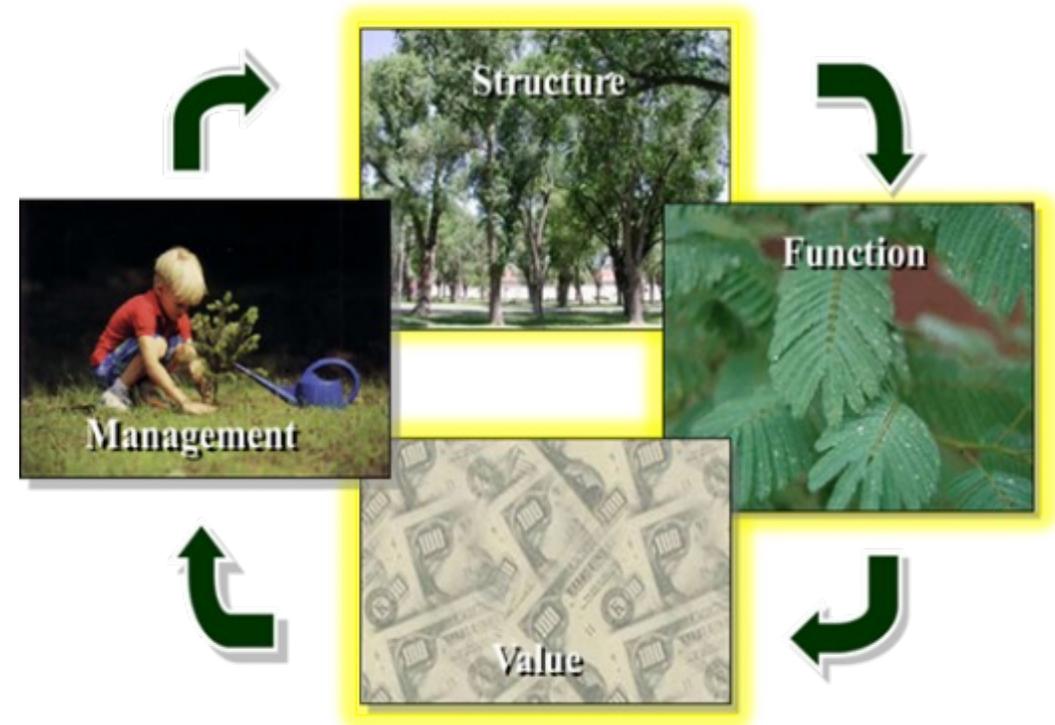
\$2.94 in benefits  
for every \$1.00 spent

## Benefit Summary for Pittsburgh's Street Trees

+ Benefits	Total (\$)
Energy	\$1,205,133
CO2	\$35,424
Air Quality	\$252,935
Stormwater	\$334,601
Aesthetic/Other	\$572,882
<b>Total Benefits</b>	<b>\$2,400,975</b>



The only infrastructure  
that increases in value  
over time.



# Research Science and Data Development



University Researchers



Planners, Engineers & Architects



Commercial Practitioners



Citizen Scientists

# What are your urban forestry challenges and opportunities?

*Executive Summary*

Pioneer Valley Planning Commission

## Pioneer Valley Climate Action and Clean Energy Plan

*Moving toward a carbon neutral future.  
Adapting to create resilient communities.*

Produced by the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission with the support of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Sustainable Communities Initiative Regional Planning Grant Program.

March / 2014



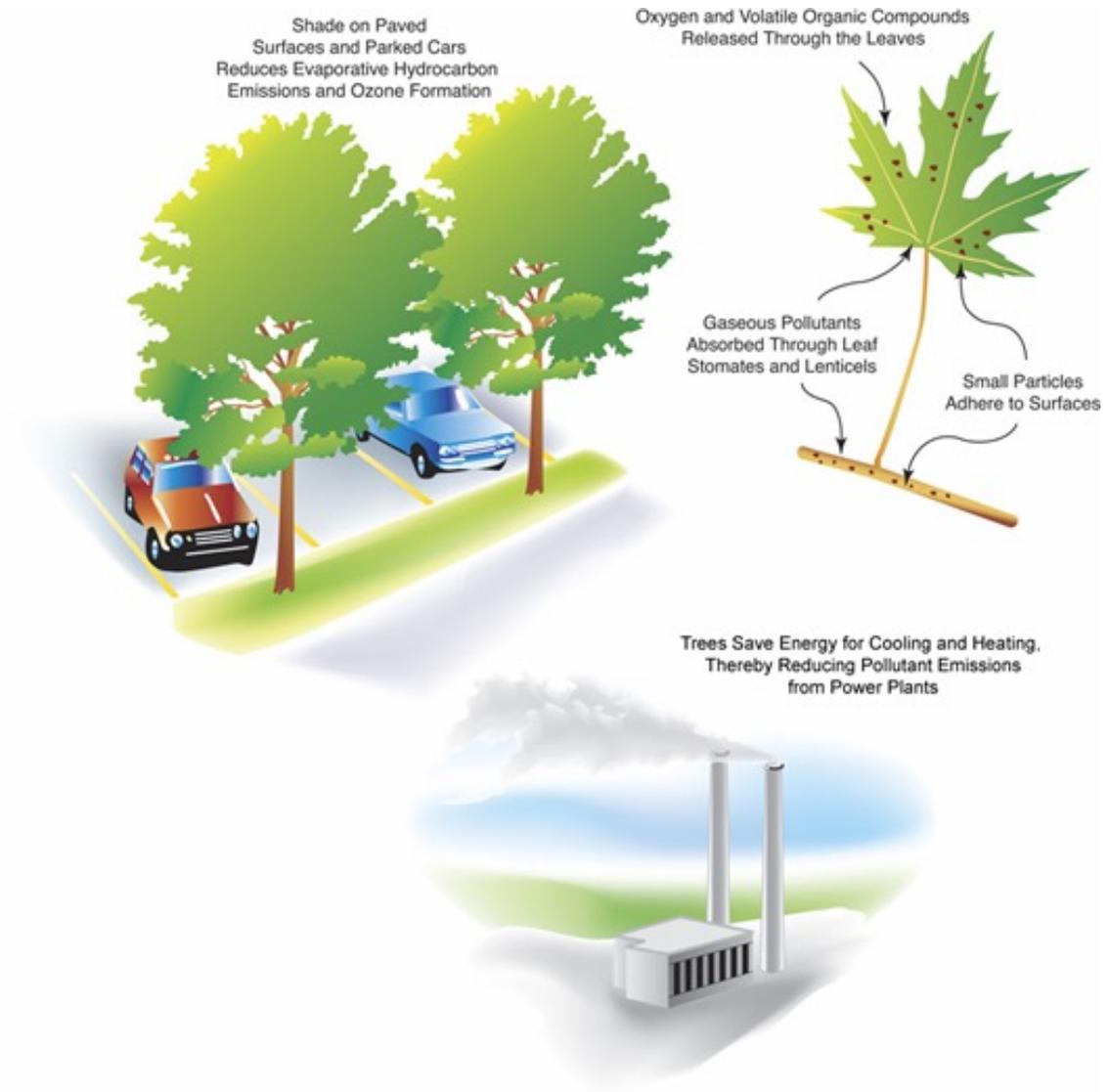
# The Foundation: Local Data

- Local Sample or Inventory
- Local information:
  - Weather
  - Pollution
  - Environmental Variables
- Hourly simulations



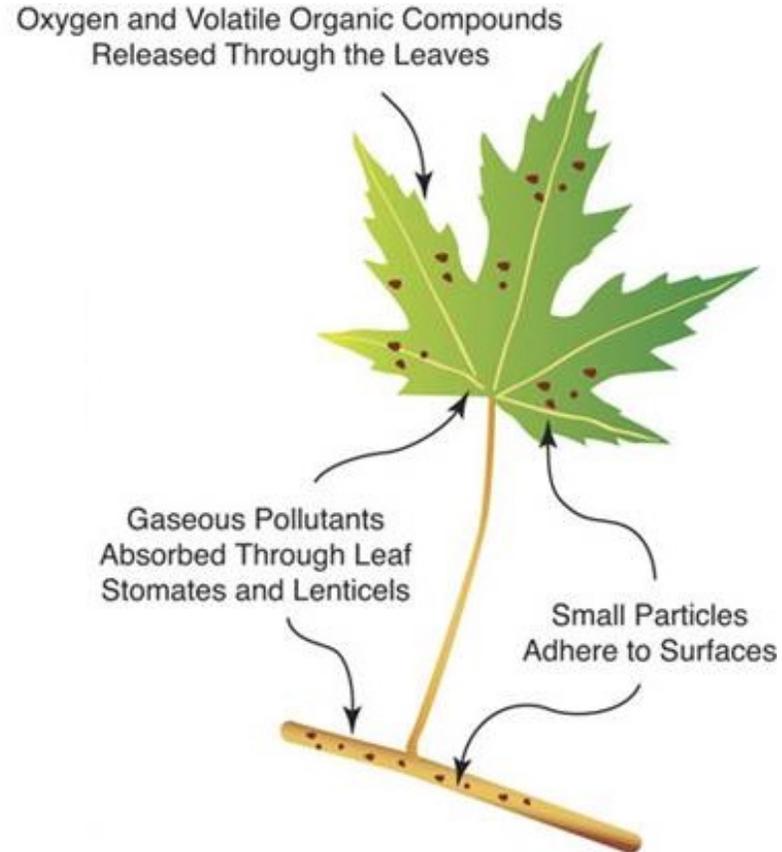
# Tree Benefit: Improve Air Quality

- Absorb pollutants through leaf surfaces
  - $O_3$  (ozone)
  - $NO_2$  (nitrogen dioxide)
  - $SO_2$  (sulfur dioxide)
- Intercept dust and/or particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)
- A reduction in energy production needs reduces creation of many air pollutants
- Release oxygen



# Improving Air Quality

- 15" Oak at 20 years (lbs):
  - $\text{NO}_2 = 0.98$
  - $\text{SO}_2 = 2.72$
  - $\text{PM}_{10} = 0.52$
  - Ozone = 0.84
  - VOCs = 0.21



# Tree Benefit: Reduce Carbon Dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>

- Trees are largely made of carbon so they take carbon out of the air and turn it into tissue (bark, leaves, wood, etc.)
- Tree can help reduce home energy needs, which also reduces additional carbon emissions released from power plants in the first place (*Secondary benefit*)



Image courtesy of the Center for Urban Forest Research

# Reducing Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide

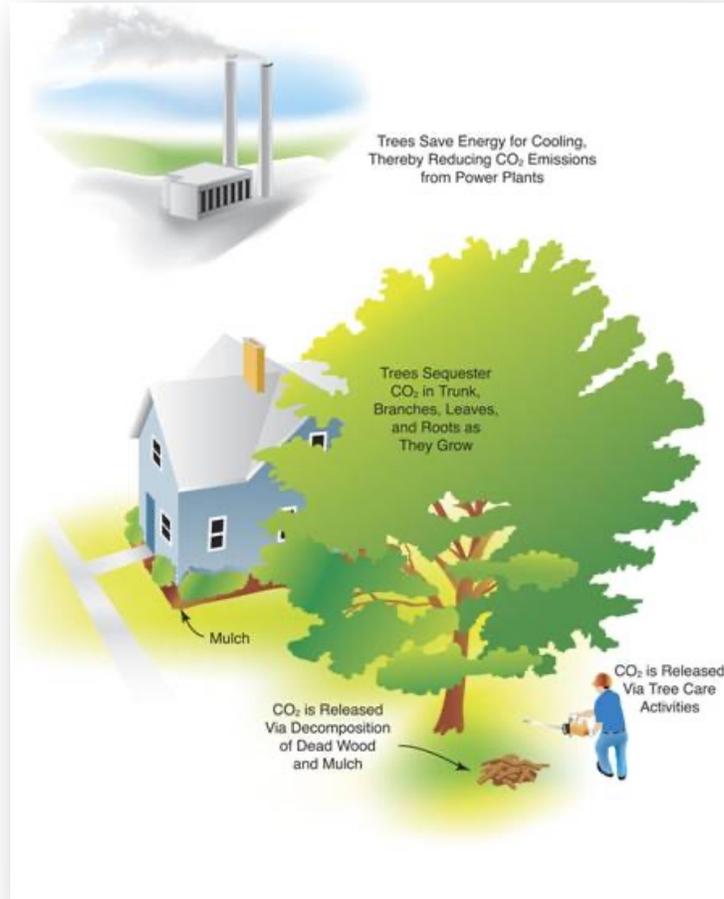
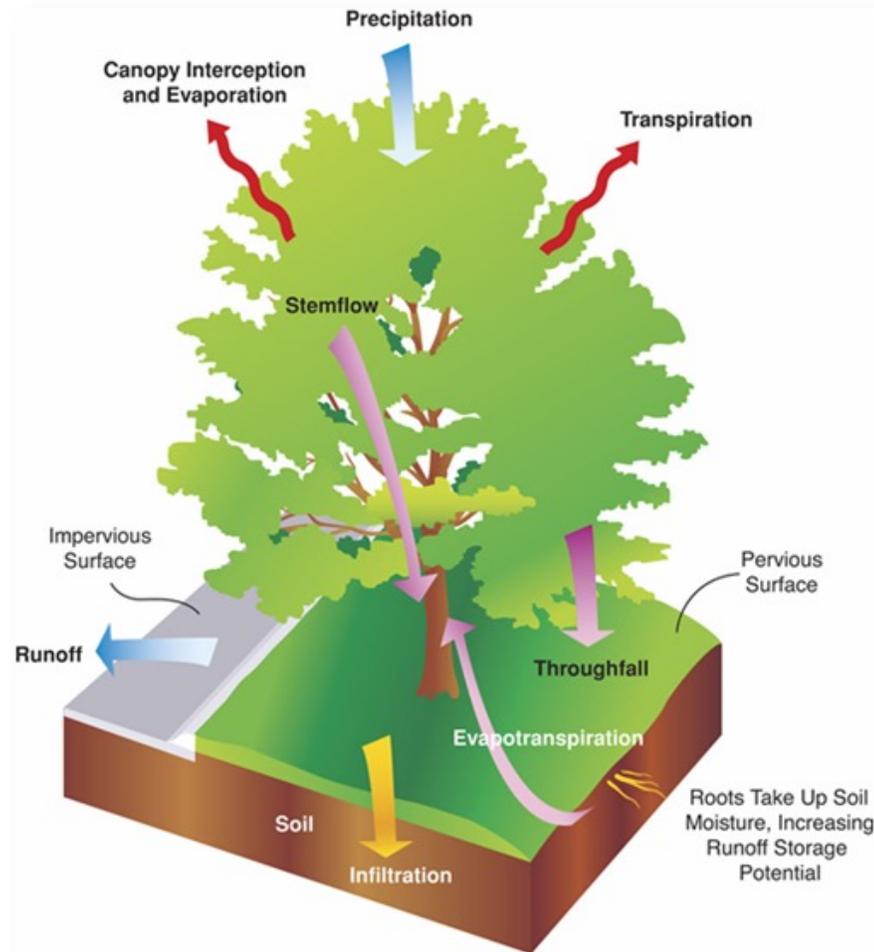


Image courtesy of the Center for Urban Forest Research

- 10" diameter deciduous shade trees*
- 🌳 100 trees remove five tons of CO<sub>2</sub>/year
  - 🌳 100 trees remove about 1000 lbs of pollutants per year, including:
    - 400 lbs of ozone
    - 300 lbs of particulates

# Tree Benefit: Hydrology Effects

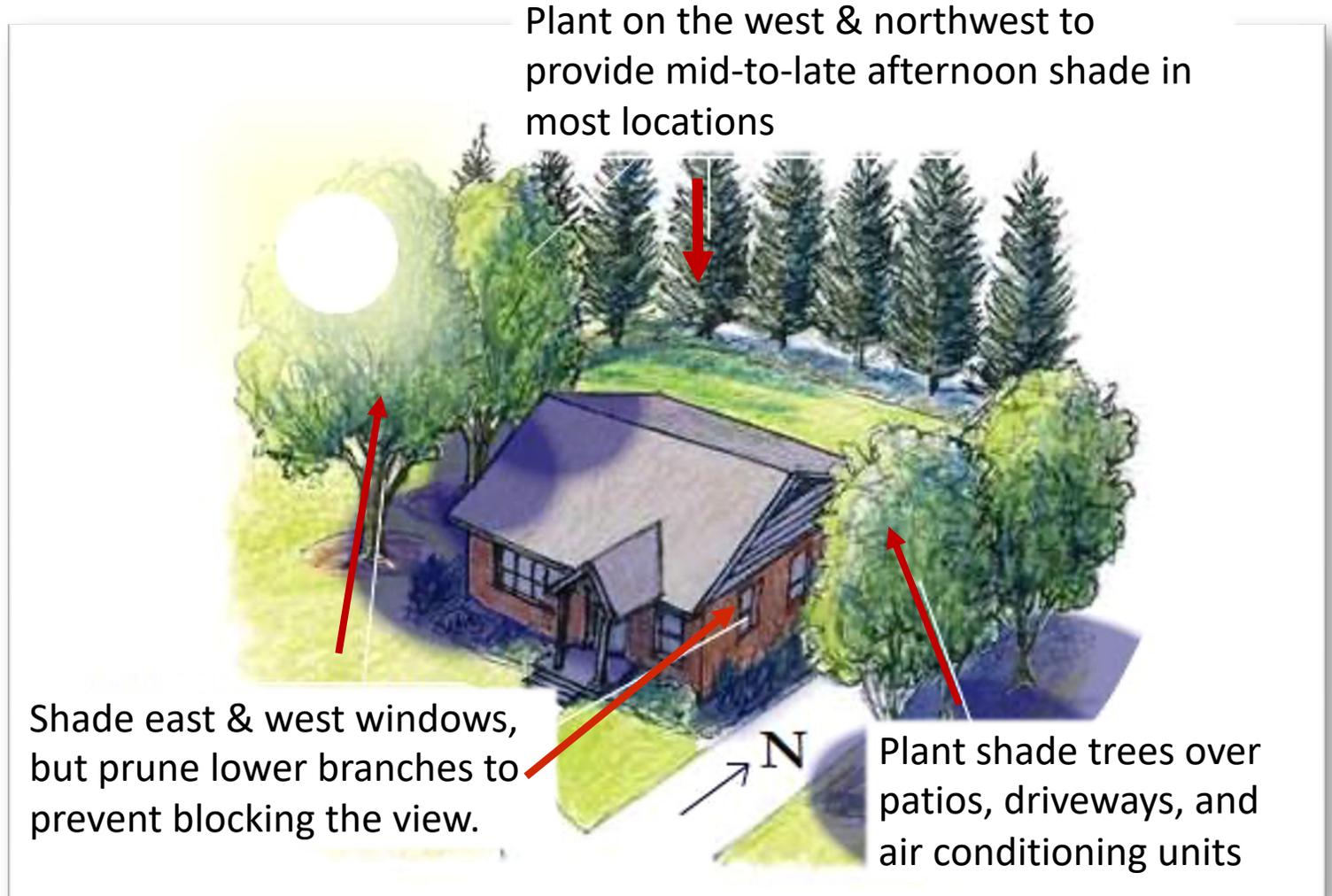
- Intercepts and holds rain on leaves, branches, and other surfaces
- Reduces stormwater runoff
- Increases water storage in soil
- Increase infiltration and helps recharge aquifers (underground water)
- Reduces erosion



# Trees & Energy – Summer Effects

## ***Northeast U.S. Average***

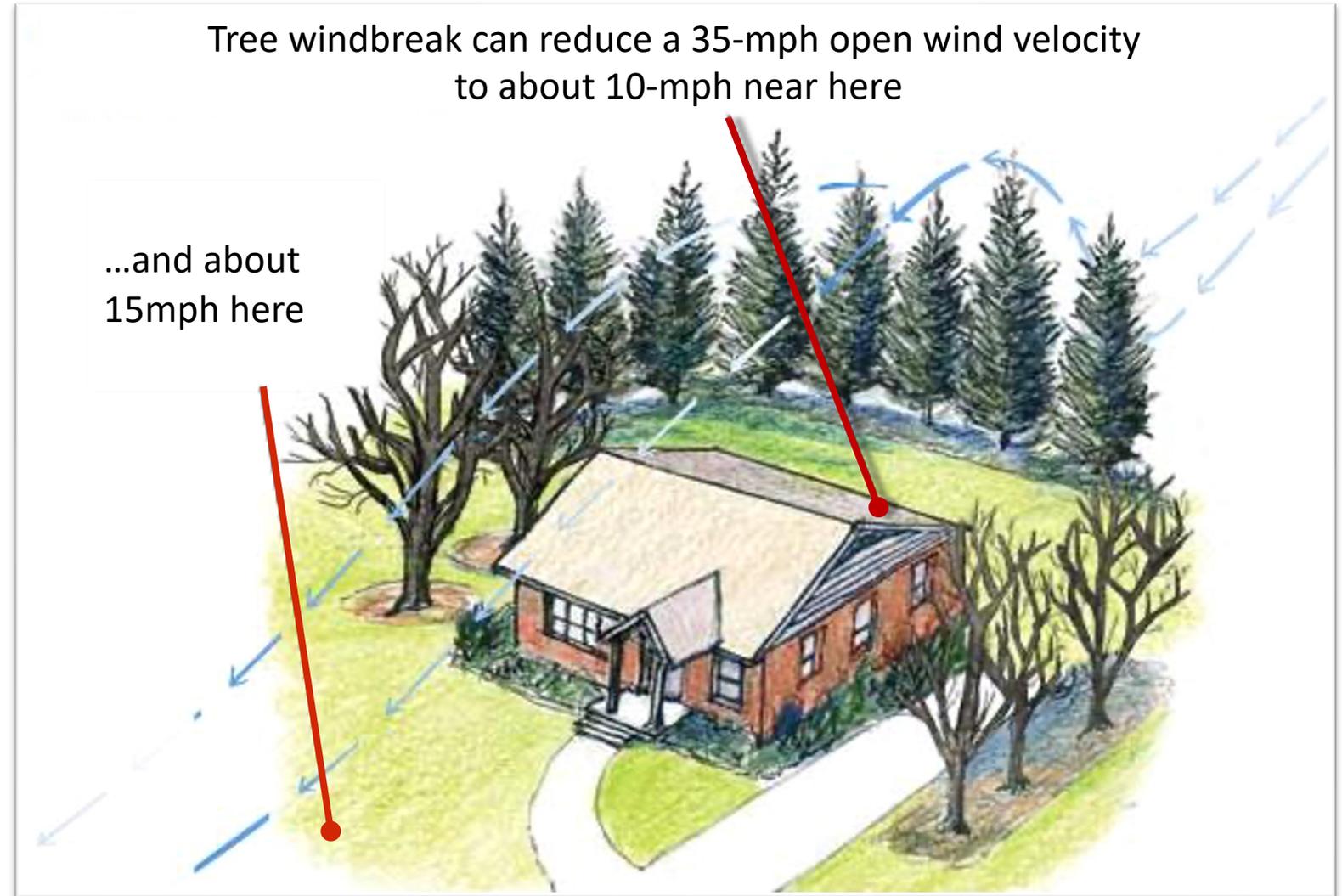
- Save up to 30% of annual air conditioning costs
- Save 10-25% of winter heating costs



# Trees & Energy – Winter Effects

## ***Northeast U.S. Average***

- Save 10-25% of winter heating costs



# Tree Benefit: Energy Effects Summary

- Trees shade buildings and built surfaces (summer)
- Act as a wind break reducing heat loss when cold (winter)



- 🌳 Trees cool the air – (climate effect)
- 🌳 Reduce energy demand at power generation source  
(*Secondary benefit*)

# Conserving Energy



## *Northeast U.S. Average*

- Save up to 30% of annual air conditioning costs
- Save 10-25% of winter heating costs

USDA Forest Service, i-Tree, 2021

# i-Tree

Tools for Assessing and Managing Community Trees & Forests

www.itreetools.org



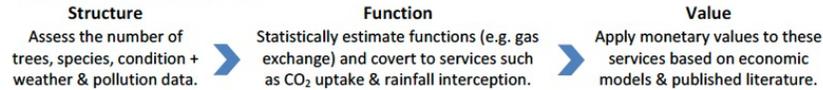
## What is i-Tree?

i-Tree is a suite of **free software tools for estimating and quantifying the benefits trees provide** to our communities. These benefits are typically expressed in dollars and amounts of carbon dioxide and air pollution removal (ozone, sulfur dioxide, etc.), as well as stormwater reduction. **Raising awareness** of these tree benefits increases the desire to nurture and protect trees.

## Who is using i-Tree?

- **Teachers, students, & homeowners** *learning* about trees beyond their aesthetic benefits.
- **Companies** *investing* in natural capital as part of their sustainability efforts.
- **Governments & organizations** *improving* their community forest management.
- **Consultants & Innovators** *developing* urban forest management plans, climate action plans, and interactive tree maps for their clients and the public.

## How does i-Tree work?



## Where does i-Tree come from?

i-Tree was **established in 2006** and is now used around the world. Based on peer-reviewed, publicly accessible **USDA Forest Service** research, the mission of i-Tree is to disseminate this science to large numbers of diverse users in an easy to use format.



*i-Tree is a non-profit, cooperative effort among these partners:*



## How do I get i-Tree?

Learn about these free tools at [www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org). Links to them as well as references, project examples, and video learning segments are available. Want to ask a question? User support is provided: [info@itreetools.org](mailto:info@itreetools.org).



### Tree Benefits! Growing 20 years in Ohio, USA, one red maple can:

- Remove 3,000 pounds of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- Filter 15 pounds of pollution from the air we breathe.
- Save 500 kWh of electricity and 20 million BTU of fuel used for cooling & heating.
- Avoid 5,000 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> and 30 pounds of pollution in powerplant emissions.
- Intercept 25,000 gallons of rainfall and avoid 4,500 gallons of runoff.

# i-Tree

Tools for Assessing and Managing Community Trees & Forests

www.itreetools.org



## MyTree

Explore the benefits of trees near you.

- Got 2 minutes?
- Go to [mytree.itreetools.org](http://mytree.itreetools.org) on your phone, tablet or laptop!

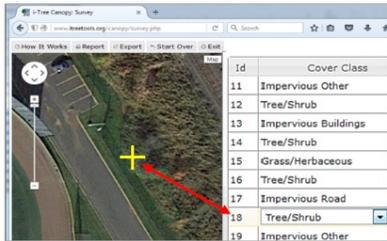
## i-Tree Canopy

Estimate tree & ground cover for a large project.

- A free web tool: [canopy.itreetools.org](http://canopy.itreetools.org)
- Simple, random sampling of a project area to estimate tree and ground cover.
- You also get total estimates of tree benefits: - CO<sub>2</sub> & air pollution removal - Stormwater reduction

4 easy steps & 30 minutes:

1. Draw project boundaries on a Google map.
2. Enter ground cover types to survey.
3. Select the ground cover you see on the map at random, auto-selected locations.
4. Click the Report button for results!



## i-Tree Eco

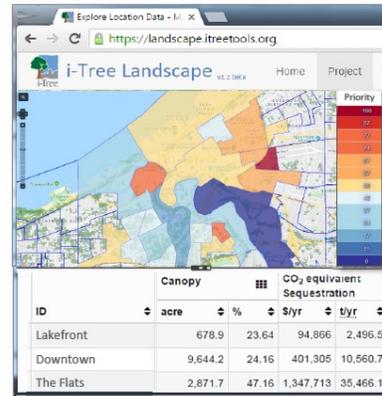
For community forestry managers.

- A free tool for Windows PCs.
- Supports street tree inventory imports.
- Includes mobile phone/tablet field data collection tools for complete or sample inventories.
- The best i-Tree estimates for tree benefits with comprehensive reports.
- Download Eco at [www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org)

## i-Tree Landscape

Learn about your entire community.

- A free web tool: [landscape.itreetools.org](http://landscape.itreetools.org)
- US watersheds, cities, census areas & more
- Get estimates of tree benefits in 10 minutes:
  - CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation
  - air pollution removal
  - stormwater reduction
  - health benefits
- Generate planting prioritization scenarios.



# i-Tree

Tools for Assessing and Managing Community Trees & Forests

www.itreetools.org



## OurTrees

Provides data on a community and it's tree cover.

- Quick tree canopy and related information for any city or town within the continental United States using your a browser or Android / Apple device
- With inputs of a city or town it will estimate the amount of carbon dioxide and air pollution a city's trees remove, as well as stormwater impacts.

It's quick and easy! Just a couple of simple steps to get results.

1. Enter your city or town's name and state
2. Get a complete report immediately on your smartphone or computer



## i-Tree Design

Estimate tree & ground cover for a large project.

- A free web tool: [design.itreetools.org](http://design.itreetools.org)
- Just input location, species, tree size, and condition
- Calculates greenhouse gas mitigation, air quality improvements, and stormwater interception.

4 simple steps in minutes:

1. 'Draw' a building footprint on a Google Map
2. Virtually "plant" or place an existing or proposed tree location
3. Select tree species and size
4. Repeat or click Report button for your results!



# www.itreetools.org Resources

i-Tree delivers current, peer-reviewed tree benefits estimation science from the USDA Forest Service to all types of users with free tools and support.



**The trees around you:**  
remove hazardous pollutants from the air you breathe,  
absorb carbon dioxide from the air to store as wood,  
and control storm water by intercepting and absorbing rainfall.

**Trees provide more than just beauty and shade.**

**They work hard for all of us, every day!**

[Click here to learn more.](#)

## Tools for assessing individual trees



easy

### MyTree

Are you new to i-Tree? Start with our EASIEST tool! MyTree helps you quickly assess **individual trees** with a minimum of fuss.  
*via your web browser or Android / Apple devices*



### i-Tree Design

A full-featured web tool with expanded building interactions and forecasting for estimating the benefits of **individual trees**.  
*via your web browser*



advanced

### i-Tree Eco

Eco is our flagship tool that accommodates tree inventory IMPORT or field data evaluation to derive **individual tree** benefit estimates.  
*requires installation on a Windows PC*

## Tree canopy area assessment tools



easy

### OurTrees

Beta release: Quick **tree canopy** and related information for your community within the continental US!  
*via your web browser or Android / Apple devices*



### i-Tree Landscape

US **tree canopy** and Census maps/data at your fingertips! Identify priority planting & protection areas for climate & social issues.  
*via your web browser*



office assessment

### i-Tree Canopy

From your chair, easily estimate land cover and **tree canopy** plus benefits using random point sampling on aerial imagery.  
*via your web browser*

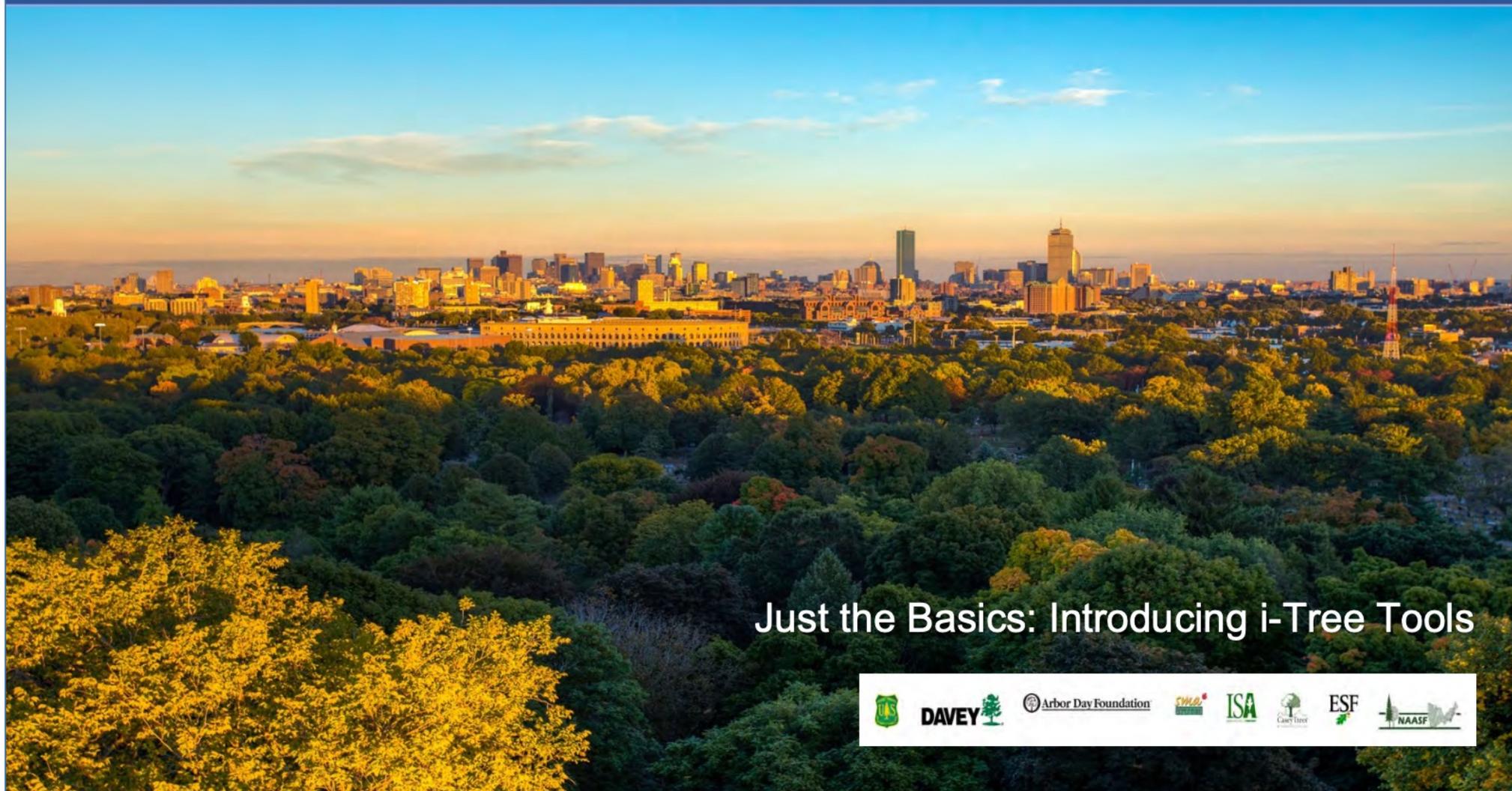
[More tools...](#)



[www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org)

# i-Tree Quick Guide

ver. 09012020



## Just the Basics: Introducing i-Tree Tools



DAVEY



Arbor Day Foundation



ISA



ESF



NAASF

OurTrees

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# i-Tree quick summary data for any community

The screenshot shows the i-Tree website interface. At the top left is the i-Tree logo. To its right is the text "OurTrees" in a large blue font, followed by "Home Project Menu" in a smaller grey font. Below "OurTrees" is the tagline "A tree canopy assessment tool." in a smaller grey font. The main heading is "Where is your community?" in a large black font. Below this is a search bar with a location pin icon on the left, the text "Boston ma" in the center, and a blue "Search" button on the right. To the far right of the search bar is a circular help icon with a question mark. Below the search bar is a map of the Boston area with a blue shaded region indicating the selected location. The map includes labels for various cities like Arlington, Medford, Revere, Waltham, Somerville, Cambridge, Winthrop, Newton, Boston, Dedham, Quincy, Hingham, and Weymouth. Below the map are two radio buttons: "Streets" (which is selected) and "Satellite". To the right of these buttons is a green "Get Results! →" button. At the bottom of the page is a disclaimer: "Some locations may fail to calculate if no matching location is found in our database — if your calculation fails please edit your location by spelling out any abbreviations or try using a nearby city." in a small grey font.



# i-Tree quick summary data Boston, MA

## OurTrees Benefits

### Trees in Boston, MA

#### Serving Size:

16.96% tree canopy on 5,240 acres

60.45% impervious surfaces over 18,677 acres

**Total benefits for this year: \$7,532,749**

#### Annual values:

**Carbon Dioxide Uptake \$896,712**

Carbon Sequestered 5,256 tn

CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent<sup>1</sup> 19,273 tn

**Storm Water Mitigation \$923,081**

Runoff Avoided 103 MG/yr

Rainfall Intercepted 307 MG/yr

**Air Pollution Removal \$5,712,957**

Carbon Monoxide 4,632 lb/yr.

Ozone 178,000 lb/yr.

Nitrogen Dioxide 61,033 lb/yr.

Sulfur Dioxide 17,627 lb/yr.

PM<sub>2.5</sub> 12,898 lb/yr.

#### Values are totals to date:

**Carbon Dioxide Uptake \$34,197,062**

Carbon Storage 200,453 tn

CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent<sup>1</sup> 734,994 tn

Benefits are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit [www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org) to learn more.

[+ Read the fine print.](#)

## OurTrees

### Community

Location! Location! Location! Context is important when it comes to the trees all around us. Here are some fast facts from the U.S. census:

#### Boston, MA

##### – Population

Total Population 617,594

Under 5 32,420

Under 18 103,710

Over 64 62,237

Median Age 31 years

Minority Percent 46.1%

##### – Income Overview

Median Income \$50,684

Per Capita Income \$31,856

Percent Impoverished 15.9%

##### – Homes

Total Housing Units 272,481

Median Year Built 0

Median Value \$395,200

##### + Household Types

##### + Home Tenure

Benefits are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit [www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org) to learn more.

[+ Read the fine print.](#)



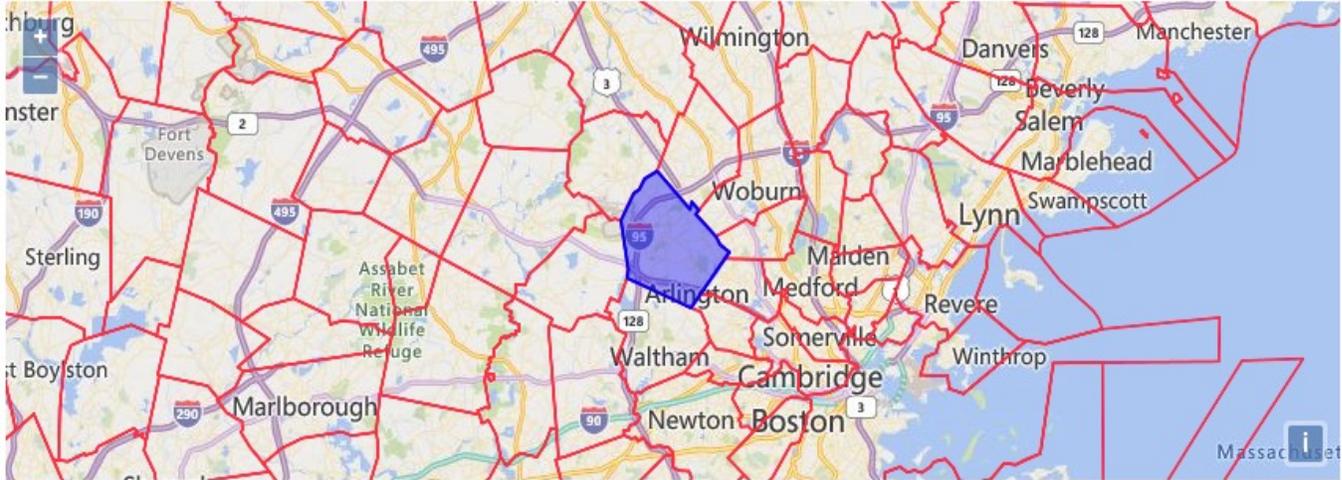
# i-Tree quick summary data for any community

 **OurTrees** Home Project ▾ Menu ▾  
i-Tree. A tree canopy assessment tool.

Where is your community?

 lexington, ma **Search** ?

*For the CONTINENTAL U.S., enter a city and state above and/or use the map below.*



Streets  Satellite **Get Results!** →

*Some locations may fail to calculate if no matching location is found in our database — if your calculation fails please edit your location by spelling out any abbreviations or try using a nearby city.*



# i-Tree quick summary data Lexington, MA

## OurTrees Benefits

Trees in Lexington, MA

**Serving Size:**  
 50.79% tree canopy on 5,342 acres  
 26.13% impervious surfaces over 2,748 acres

**Total benefits for this year: \$3,101,662**

**Annual values:**

<b>Carbon Dioxide Uptake</b>	<b>\$873,331</b>
Carbon Sequestered	5,119 <small>tn</small>
CO <sub>2</sub> Equivalent <sup>1</sup>	18,770 <small>tn</small>
<b>Storm Water Mitigation</b>	<b>\$943,651</b>
Runoff Avoided	106 <small>MG/yr</small>
Rainfall Intercepted	454 <small>MG/yr</small>
<b>Air Pollution Removal</b>	<b>\$1,284,680</b>
Carbon Monoxide	3,343 <small>lb/yr</small>
Ozone	244,649 <small>lb/yr</small>
Nitrogen Dioxide	86,230 <small>lb/yr</small>
Sulfur Dioxide	17,792 <small>lb/yr</small>
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	13,199 <small>lb/yr</small>

**Values are totals to date:**

<b>Carbon Dioxide Uptake</b>	<b>\$39,239,488</b>
Carbon Storage	230,010 <small>tn</small>
CO <sub>2</sub> Equivalent <sup>1</sup>	843,371 <small>tn</small>

Benefits are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit [www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org) to learn more.

[+ Read the fine print.](#)

## OurTrees Community

Location! Location! Location! Context is important when it comes to the trees all around us. Here are some fast facts from the U.S. census:

Lexington, MA

– Population

Total Population	31,394
Under 5	1,438
Under 18	8,207
Over 64	5,851
Median Age	46 years
Minority Percent	24.5%

+ Income Overview

– Homes

Total Housing Units	12,019
Median Year Built	1958
Median Value	\$682,600

+ Household Types

+ Home Tenure

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Benefits are based on USDA Forest Service research and are meant for guidance only. Visit [www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org) to learn more.

[+ Read the fine print.](#)

MyTree

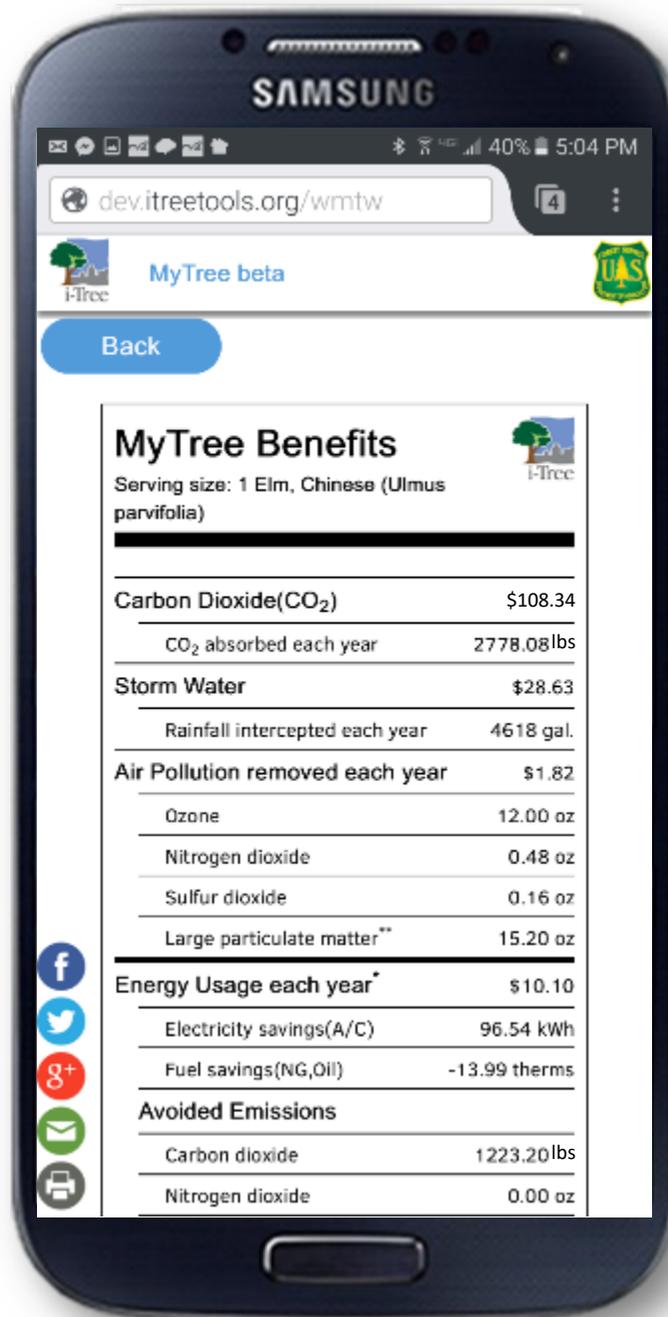
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i-Tree™

MyTree



i-Tree on the go...  
for individual or multiple trees!



i-Tree Design

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## i-Tree Benefit Calculator

1500 N Mantua St, Kent, OH 44240, USA

[Home](#)

### Get started with three easy steps:

#### 1. Draw your house or building and locate your tree:

Use the drawing tool  to outline your house or building. Be sure to outline "conditioned" living area only; garages and other unheated or cooled spaces should not be included. Use the tree tool  to locate your tree; place the marker as close to the base (or center) of the tree as possible. Planting on the East and West sides of your house will save you money on your summer cooling bills.



You may find it easier to outline the building and place your tree by zooming in.

#### 2. Indicate when your house or building was built:

1950-1980

#### 3. Enter your tree's information:

Oak, Northern pin

If you're looking for a Willow Oak it's listed as "Oak, Willow". If your tree isn't listed, use the general "Other" listings.

21 Enter the diameter of the tree; how wide is the trunk of your tree at about 4.5 feet above the ground?

Good Finally, enter what type of condition best describes your tree.

Calculate Benefits

Map Satellite Hybrid

Imagery ©2010 GeoEye, State of Ohio / OSIP - Terms of Use

Lat:41.1713839 Long:-81.3589928 Bearing:104.3,Distance:6.1m (20.0ft) Vertices:12; Area:961.2 m<sup>2</sup> (10346.5 ft<sup>2</sup>)

## i- Tree Design Tree Benefit Report

Glenwood and Lincoln Elementary  
Schools

Springfield, MA

### ReGreenSpringfield

In partnership with



Prepared August 2014  
David Bloniarz, US Forest Service  
Daniel Strom, University of Massachusetts  
Benjamin George, Regreen Springfield, Inc.

# i-Tree Canopy

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# i-Tree Canopy

The screenshot shows the i-Tree Canopy web application interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows 'localhost:8001/map#'. The application header includes the i-Tree logo, the text 'i-Tree Canopy v6.1', and navigation links for 'Home', 'Project', 'Menu', and 'i-Tree'. A 'Feedback' link is also present.

Below the header, a configuration instruction reads: "Configuration step 1 of 3: Use the map and tools provided to define the area you want to survey. The easiest option is to select a pre-existing boundary, but you can draw your own areas right on the map, or load in one or more shapefiles."

The main area features a satellite map of the world. The United States is highlighted with a purple grid pattern. A search bar is located in the top-left corner of the map area. On the right side, there is a control panel with the following sections:

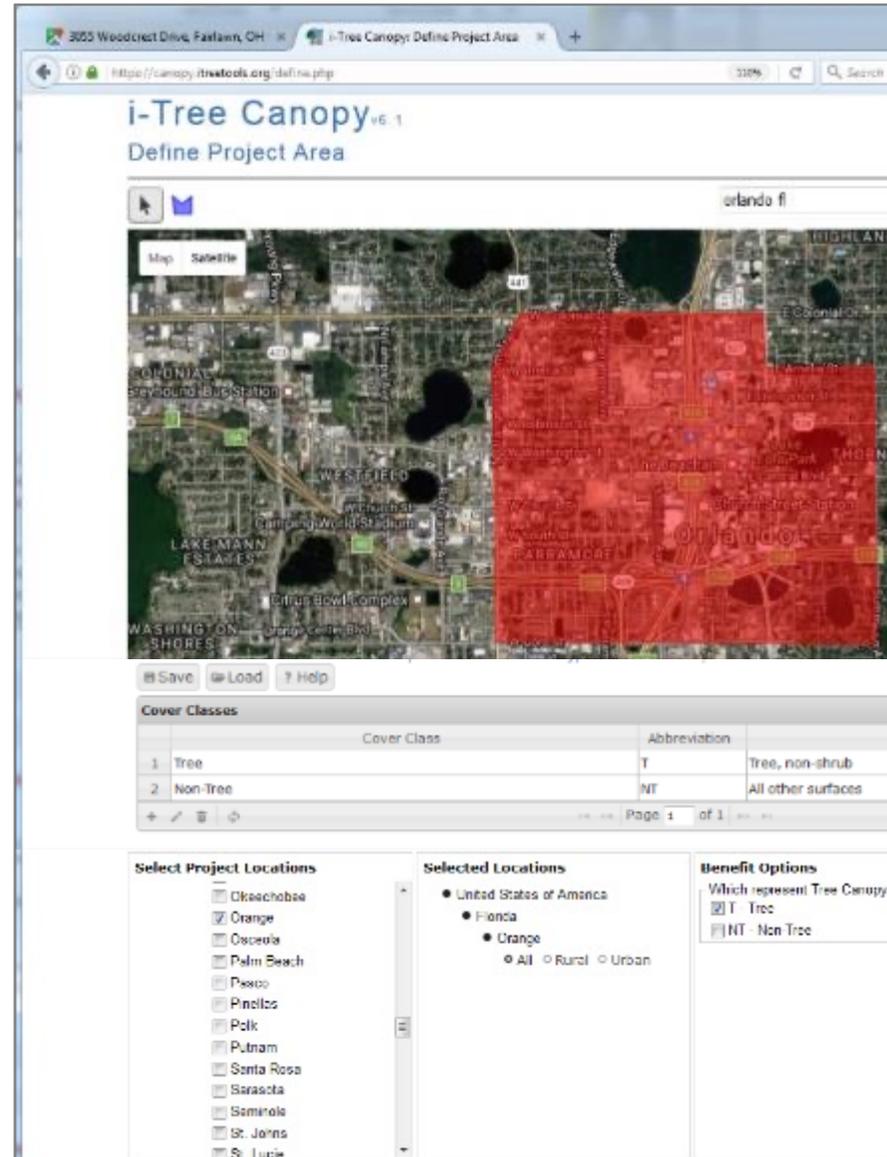
- Just curious? Dive right into survey mode with an existing project.**
  - Launch Our Example Project
- Ready to survey your own area? Use these functions to define map areas.**
- US Boundaries**
  - Administrative
    - US Census Block Groups
    - US Census Places
    - County Subdivisions
    - US Counties
    - US 115<sup>th</sup> Congressional Districts
    - US States
- Load ESRI Shapefile
- Draw or Add Areas**
  - Use one of these tools to work with the map.
  - Select
  - Draw
  - Delete

A red arrow points from the 'US States' option in the 'US Boundaries' section to the purple grid on the map. At the bottom right of the map area, there is a 'Next' button. The Google logo is visible in the bottom left corner of the map, and map data copyright information is at the bottom right.

# i-Tree Canopy

Quick, statistical estimate of Canopy cover and associated benefits.

- Create custom cover classes
- Random point locations
- Does not automatically assign cover class at point



Cover Class	Description	Abbr.	Points	% Cover
Tree	Tree, non-shrub	T	11	10.3 ±5.0
Non-Tree	All other surfaces	NT	49	81.7 ±5.0

Abbr.	Benefit Description	Value	±SE	Amount
CO	Carbon Monoxide removed annually	\$174.40	±47.52	656.72 lb
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually	\$156.26	±42.58	1,511.65 lb
O3	Ozone removed annually	\$9,249.84	±2,520.35	9.48 T
PM2.5	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually	\$17,942.75	±4,888.94	848.77 lb
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide removed annually	\$6.22	±1.69	133.89 lb
PM10*	Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually	\$6,763.14	±1,842.78	2.48 T
CO2seq	Carbon Dioxide sequestered annually in trees	\$81,603.57	±22,234.90	2,314.64 T
CO2stor	Carbon Dioxide stored in trees (Note: this benefit is not an annual rate)	\$1,321,118.93	±359,971.39	37,472.84 T ±1

# i-Tree Canopy

i-Tree Canopy

localhost:8001/map#

Canopy  
A free canopy assessment tool

Home Project Menu

Feedback

Configuration step 1 of 3: Use the map and tools provided to define the area you want to survey. The easiest option is to select a pre-existing boundary, but you can draw your own areas right on the map, or load in one or more shapefiles.

Map Satellite

lexington ma

Just curious? Dive right into survey mode with an existing project.

Launch Our Example Project

Ready to survey your own area? Use these functions to map your project boundaries.

US Boundaries

Administrative

- US Census Block Groups
- US Census Places
- County Subdivisions
- US Counties
- US 115<sup>th</sup> Congressional Districts
- US States

Watersheds

- Hydrologic Unit Code 12

Community Grounds

- Cemeteries
- Colleges & Universities
- Companies
- Golf Courses
- Hospitals

UK Boundaries

Load Shapefile Boundary

Draw Boundary

Work with map boundaries

Select Delete

You can combine multiple boundaries!

Next

# i-Tree Canopy

The screenshot displays the i-Tree Canopy web application interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows the URL `localhost:8001/survey`. The application header includes the i-Tree logo, the text "i-Tree Canopy v6.1", and navigation links for "Home", "Project", "Menu", and "i-Tree". A "Feedback" link is also present.

Below the header, a text block provides instructions: "Conduct your survey: With each point you add, the map will shift to a new, random location where you assess the land cover at the yellow crosshairs in the center of the map. The more points you survey, the lower your standard error, and the more precise your sampling will be. More points provide a better estimation of Land Cover across your study area."

The main content area is split into two parts. On the left is a satellite map from Google Maps showing a residential area with streets labeled "Murphy Rd". A yellow crosshair is positioned in the center of the map, indicating the current survey location. On the right is a data table with 10 rows of survey data.

ID	Cover Class	Latitude	Longitude
1	Impervious Other	41.74094	-72.65320
2	Impervious Road	41.74315	-72.66277
3	Tree/Shrub	41.76941	-72.68937
4	Grass/Herbaceous	41.78738	-72.69409
5	Tree/Shrub	41.73479	-72.67216
6	Impervious Other	41.78946	-72.66989
7	Tree/Shrub	41.79791	-72.71115
8	Tree/Shrub	41.74369	-72.66156
9	Grass/Herbaceous	41.80402	-72.71483
10	Grass/Herbaceous	41.79908	-72.65136

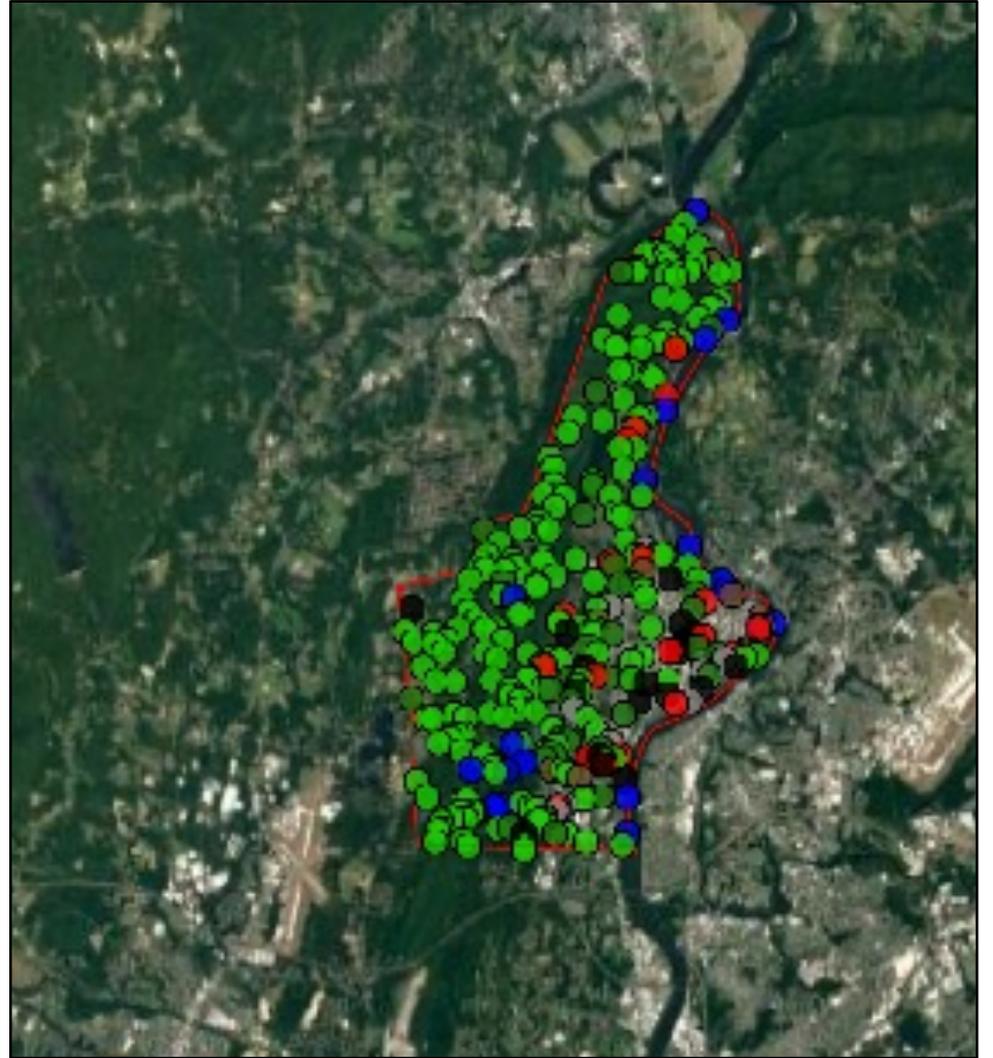
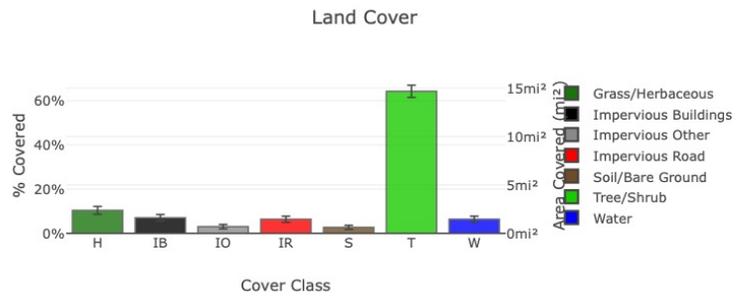
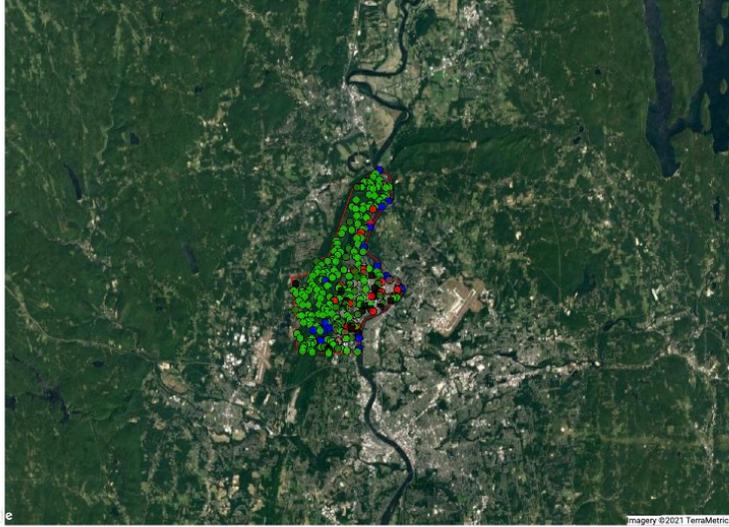
At the bottom of the table, there are navigation controls including a plus sign, a share icon, and a page indicator "Page 1 of 50".

# i-Tree Canopy

## i-Tree Canopy v7.1

Cover Assessment and Tree Benefits Report

Estimated using random sampling statistics on 10/15/2021

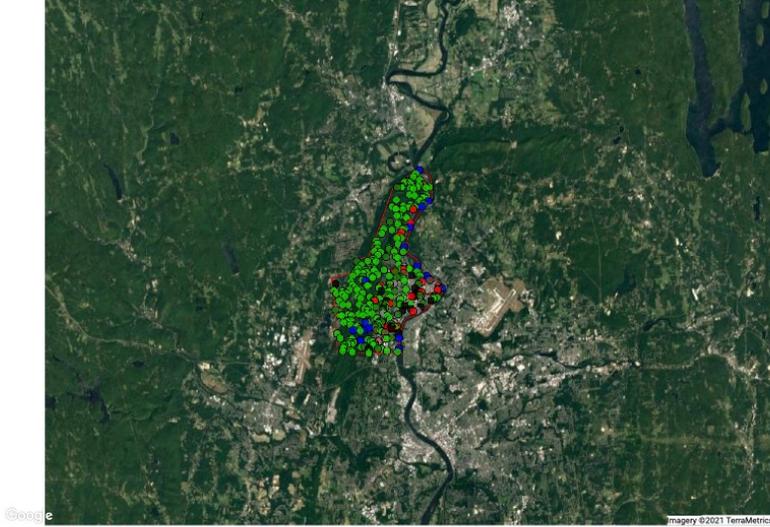


# i-Tree Canopy

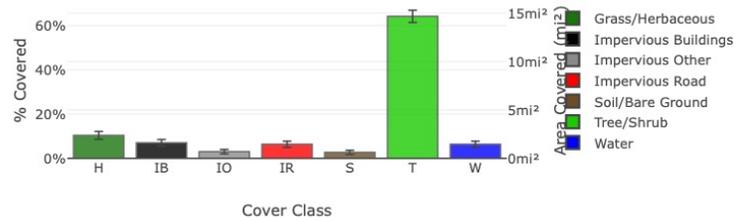
## i-Tree Canopy v7.1

Cover Assessment and Tree Benefits Report

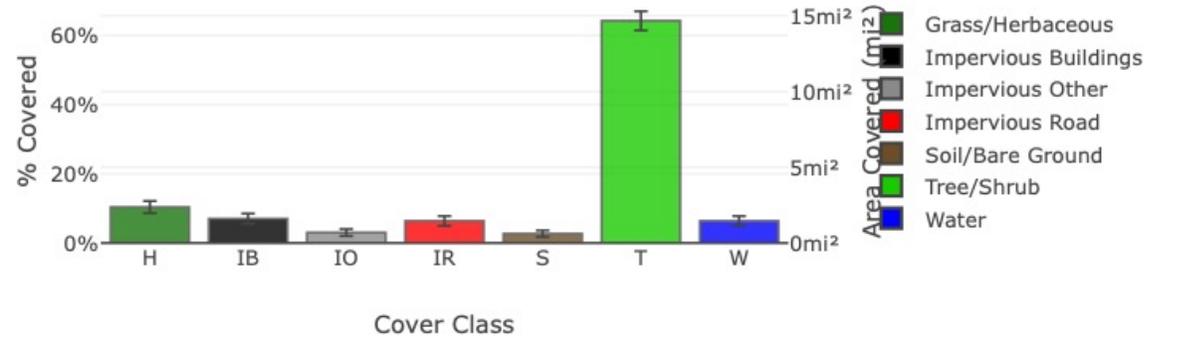
Estimated using random sampling statistics on 10/15/2021



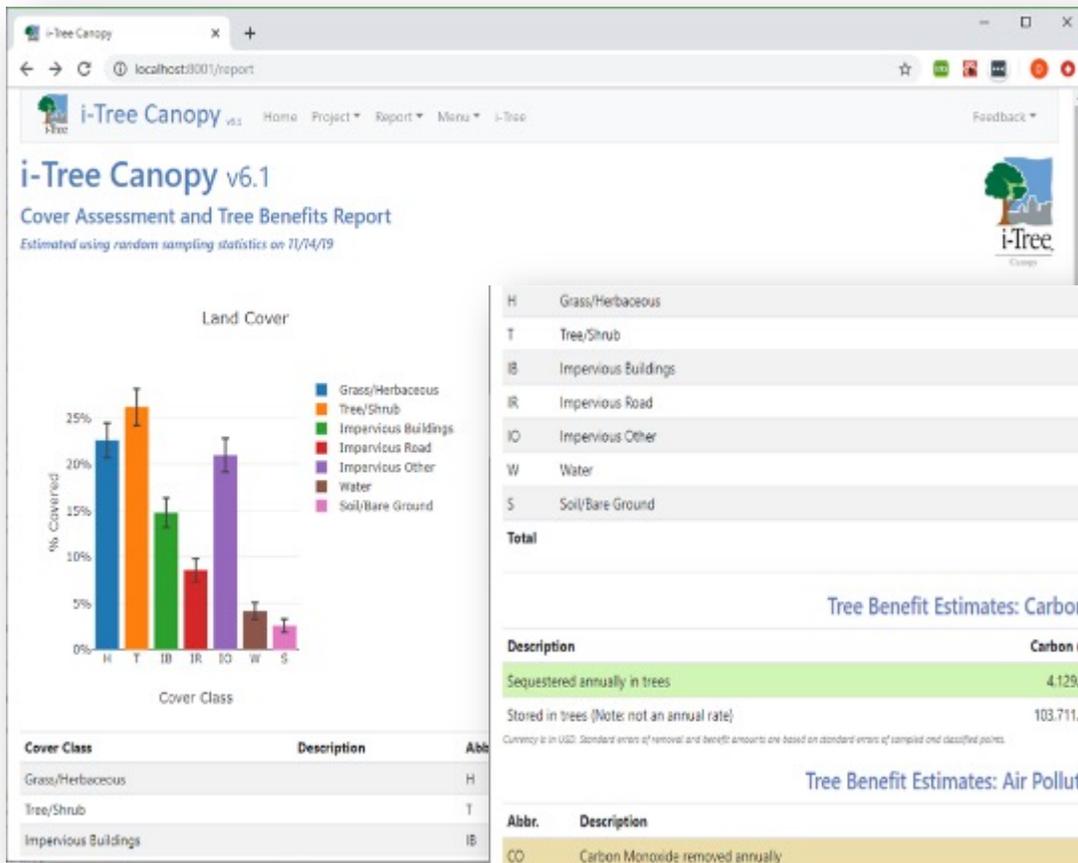
### Land Cover



### Land Cover



# i-Tree Canopy



H	Grass/Herbaceous	113	22.6 ± 1.87	4.06 ± 0.34
T	Tree/Shrub	131	26.2 ± 1.97	4.71 ± 0.35
IB	Impervious Buildings	74	14.8 ± 1.59	2.66 ± 0.29
IR	Impervious Road	43	8.60 ± 1.25	1.55 ± 0.23
IO	Impervious Other	105	21.0 ± 1.82	3.76 ± 0.33
W	Water	21	4.20 ± 0.90	0.76 ± 0.16
S	Soil/Bare Ground	13	2.60 ± 0.71	0.47 ± 0.13

### Tree Benefit Estimates: Carbon (English units)

Description	Carbon (T)	±SE
Sequestered annually in trees	4,129.69	±309.81
Stored in trees (Note: not an annual rate)	103,711.91	±7,784.81

Currency is in USD. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points.

### Tree Benefit Estimates: Air Pollution (English units)

Abbr.	Description	Value (USD)	±SE	Amount (T)	±SE
CO	Carbon Monoxide removed annually	\$2,042.42	±153.30	3.29	±0.25
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually	\$1,955.81	±146.80	8.15	±0.61
O3	Ozone removed annually	\$77,039.58	±5,782.38	57.57	±4.32
PM2.5	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually	\$156,116.15	±11,717.65	2.86	±0.21
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide removed annually	\$120.28	±9.03	1.54	±0.12
PM10*	Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually	\$26,900.62	±2,019.09	7.99	±0.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$264,174.87</b>	<b>±19,828.23</b>	<b>81.41</b>	<b>±6.11</b>

Air Pollution Estimates are based on these values in lbs/ton/yr: CO 5.0/yr @ \$522.27 | NO2 5.308 @ \$240.89 | O3 30.860 @ \$1,342.89 | PM2.5 1.688 @ \$54,670.16 | SO2 1.020 @ \$70.22 | PM10\* 2.284 @ \$2,377.10. Currency is in USD. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points.

### Tree Benefit Estimates: Hydrological (English units)

Abbr.	Benefit	Value (USD)	±SE	Amount (Mgal)	±SE
AVRO	Avoided Runoff	\$191,147.69	±14,347.02	21.39	±1.61
E	Evaporation	N/A	N/A	223.52	±16.78
I	Interception	N/A	N/A	224.07	±16.82
T	Transpiration	N/A	N/A	370.12	±27.78
PE	Potential Evaporation	N/A	N/A	1,864.93	±139.98
PET	Potential Evapotranspiration	N/A	N/A	1,369.84	±102.82

Hydrological Estimates are based on these values in Mgal/yr: AVRO 4.04 | E 47.2 | I 47.6 | T 78.6 | PE 205.9 | PET 290.8. Hydrological Value is based on amount of Avoided Runoff @ \$2,390.92/Mgal/yr. Currency is in USD. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points.

**Abbr. Description Value (USD) ±SE Amount (T) ±SE**

**Tree Benefit Estimates: Hydrological (English units)**

**Abbr. Benefit Value (USD) ±SE Amount (Mgal) ±SE**

**AVRO Avoided Runoff \$191,147.69 ±14,347.02 21.39 ±1.61**

**E Evaporation N/A N/A 223.52 ±16.78**

**I Interception N/A N/A 224.07 ±16.82**

**T Transpiration N/A N/A 370.12 ±27.78**

**PE Potential Evaporation N/A N/A 1,864.93 ±139.98**

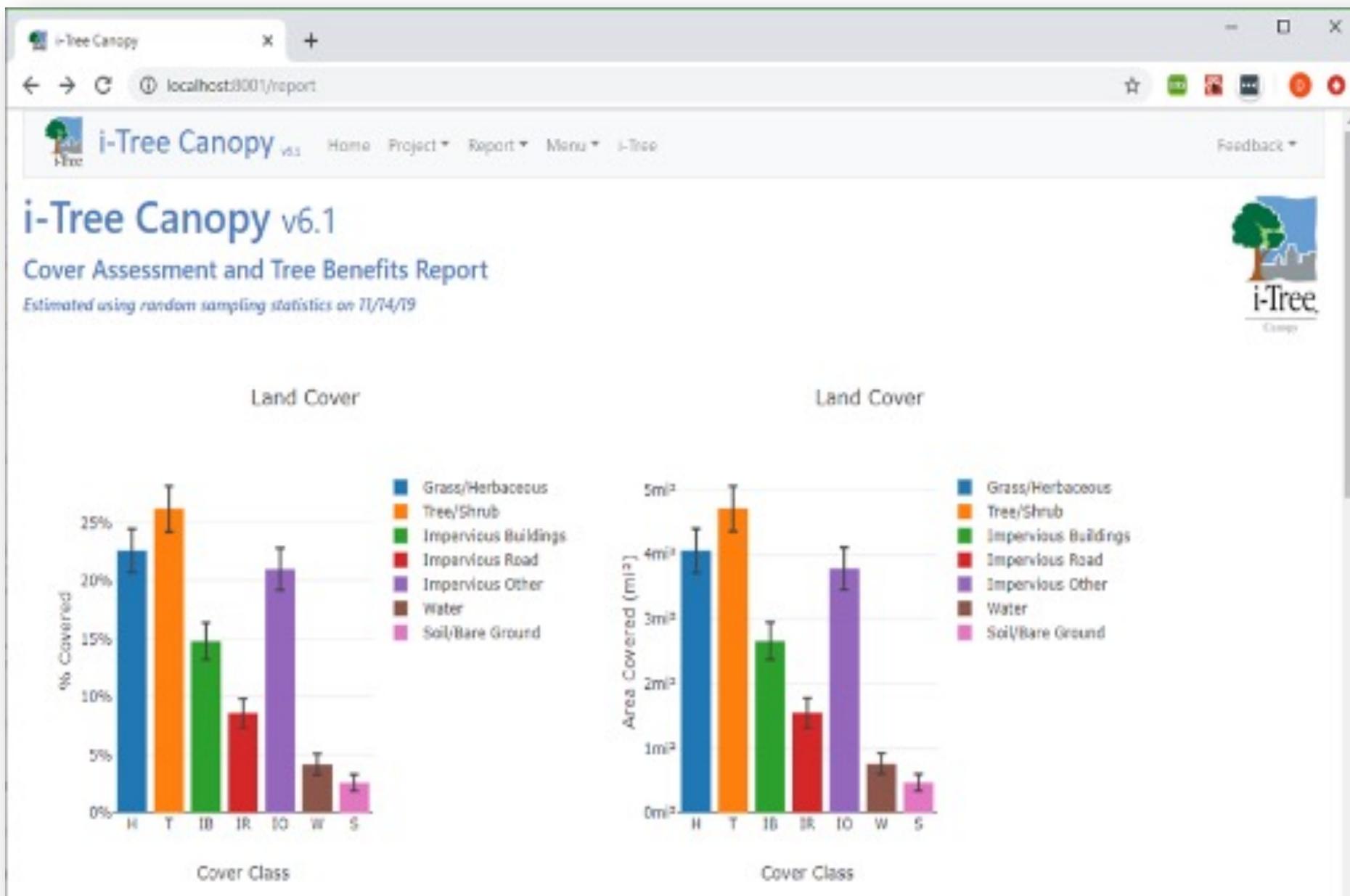
**PET Potential Evapotranspiration N/A N/A 1,369.84 ±102.82**

Abbr: i-Tree Canopy  
The concept and prototype of this program were developed by David I. Nowak, Jeffrey T. Walton, and Eric J. Greenfield (USDA Forest Service). The current version of this program was developed and adapted to i-Tree by David Gillesworth, Mike Benley, and Scott Maco (The Davey Tree Expert Company).  
Limitations of i-Tree Canopy  
The accuracy of the analysis depends upon the ability of the user to correctly classify each point into its correct class. As the number of points increases, the precision of the estimate will increase as the standard error of the estimate will decrease. If too few points are classified, the standard error will be too high to have any real certainty of the estimate.

Use of this tool indicates acceptance of the EULA.



# i-Tree Canopy



# i-Tree Canopy

H	Grass/Herbaceous	113	22.6 ± 1.87	4.06 ± 0.34
T	Tree/Shrub	131	26.2 ± 1.97	4.71 ± 0.35
IB	Impervious Buildings	74	14.8 ± 1.59	2.66 ± 0.29
IR	Impervious Road	43	8.60 ± 1.25	1.55 ± 0.23
IO	Impervious Other	105	21.0 ± 1.82	3.76 ± 0.33
W	Water	21	4.20 ± 0.90	0.76 ± 0.16
S	Soil/Bare Ground	13	2.60 ± 0.71	0.47 ± 0.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>	<b>100.0 ± 0.00</b>	<b>18.0 ± 0.00</b>

## Tree Benefit Estimates: Carbon (English units)

Description	Carbon (T)	±SE	CO <sub>2</sub> Equiv. (T)	±SE	Value (USD)	±SE
Sequestered annually in trees	4,129.69	±309.96	15,142.18	±1,136.53	\$701,798.67	±52,675.06
Stored in trees (Note: not an annual rate)	103,711.91	±7,784.33	380,277.02	±28,542.54	\$17,624,797.79	±1,322,868.50

Currency is in USD. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points.

## Tree Benefit Estimates: Air Pollution (English units)

Abbr.	Description	Value (USD)	±SE	Amount (T)	±SE
CO	Carbon Monoxide removed annually	\$2,042.42	±153.30	3.29	±0.25
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually	\$1,955.81	±146.80	8.15	±0.61
O3	Ozone removed annually	\$77,039.58	±5,782.38	57.57	±4.32
PM2.5	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually	\$156,116.15	±11,717.65	2.86	±0.21
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide removed annually	\$120.28	±9.03	1.54	±0.12
PM10*	Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually	\$26,900.62	±2,019.09	7.99	±0.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$264,174.87</b>	<b>±19,828.23</b>	<b>81.41</b>	<b>±6.11</b>

Air Pollution Estimates are based on these values in lbs/ben/yr @ 5/11/yr CO 2.178 @ \$632.27 | NO2 5.689 @ \$240.89 | O3 20.960 @ \$1,342.89 | PM2.5 1.688 @ \$4,670.18 | SO2 1.000 @ \$78.22 | PM10\* 3.204 @ \$2,077.50. Currency is in USD. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points.

## Tree Benefit Estimates: Hydrological (English units)

Abbr.	Description	Value (USD)	±SE	Amount (T)	±SE
CO	Carbon Monoxide removed annually	\$2,042.42	±153.30	3.29	±0.25
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually	\$1,955.81	±146.80	8.15	±0.61
O3	Ozone removed annually	\$77,039.58	±5,782.38	57.57	±4.32
PM2.5	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually	\$156,116.15	±11,717.65	2.86	±0.21
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide removed annually	\$120.28	±9.03	1.54	±0.12
PM10*	Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually	\$26,900.62	±2,019.09	7.99	±0.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$264,174.87</b>	<b>±19,828.23</b>	<b>81.41</b>	<b>±6.11</b>

Air Pollution Estimates are based on these values in lbs/acre/yr @ 5/yr: CO 2.178 @ \$922.27 | NO2 5.388 @ \$340.86 | O3 38.969 @ \$1,342.88 | PM2.5 1.688 @ \$54,670.16 | SO2 1.020 @ \$78.22 | PM10\* 5.284 @ \$2,377.10. Currency is in USD. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points.

### Tree Benefit Estimates: Hydrological (English units)

Abbr.	Benefit	Value (USD)	±SE	Amount (Mgal)	±SE
AVRD	Avoided Runoff	\$191,147.69	±14,347.02	21.39	±1.61
E	Evaporation	N/A	N/A	223.52	±16.78
I	Interception	N/A	N/A	224.07	±16.82
T	Transpiration	N/A	N/A	370.12	±27.78
PE	Potential Evaporation	N/A	N/A	1,864.93	±139.98
PET	Potential Evapotranspiration	N/A	N/A	1,369.84	±102.82

Hydrological Estimates are based on these values in Mgal/in<sup>2</sup>/yr: AVRD 4.34 | E 47.4 | I 47.6 | T 78.4 | PE 205.9 | PET 290.8. Hydrological Value is based on amount of Avoided Runoff at \$9,396.80/Mgal/yr. Currency is in USD. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points.

#### About i-Tree Canopy

The concept and prototype of this program were developed by David L. Nowak, Jeffrey T. Walton, and Eric J. Greenfield (USDA Forest Service). The current version of this program was developed and adapted to i-Tree by David Gillingsworth, Mike Binkley, and Scott Macz (The Davey Tree Expert Company).

#### Limitations of i-Tree Canopy

The accuracy of the analysis depends upon the ability of the user to correctly classify each point into its correct class. As the number of points increases, the precision of the estimate will increase as the standard error of the estimate will decrease. If too few points are classified, the standard error will be too high to have any real certainty of the estimate.



Use of this tool indicates acceptance of the EULA.

i-Tree Eco

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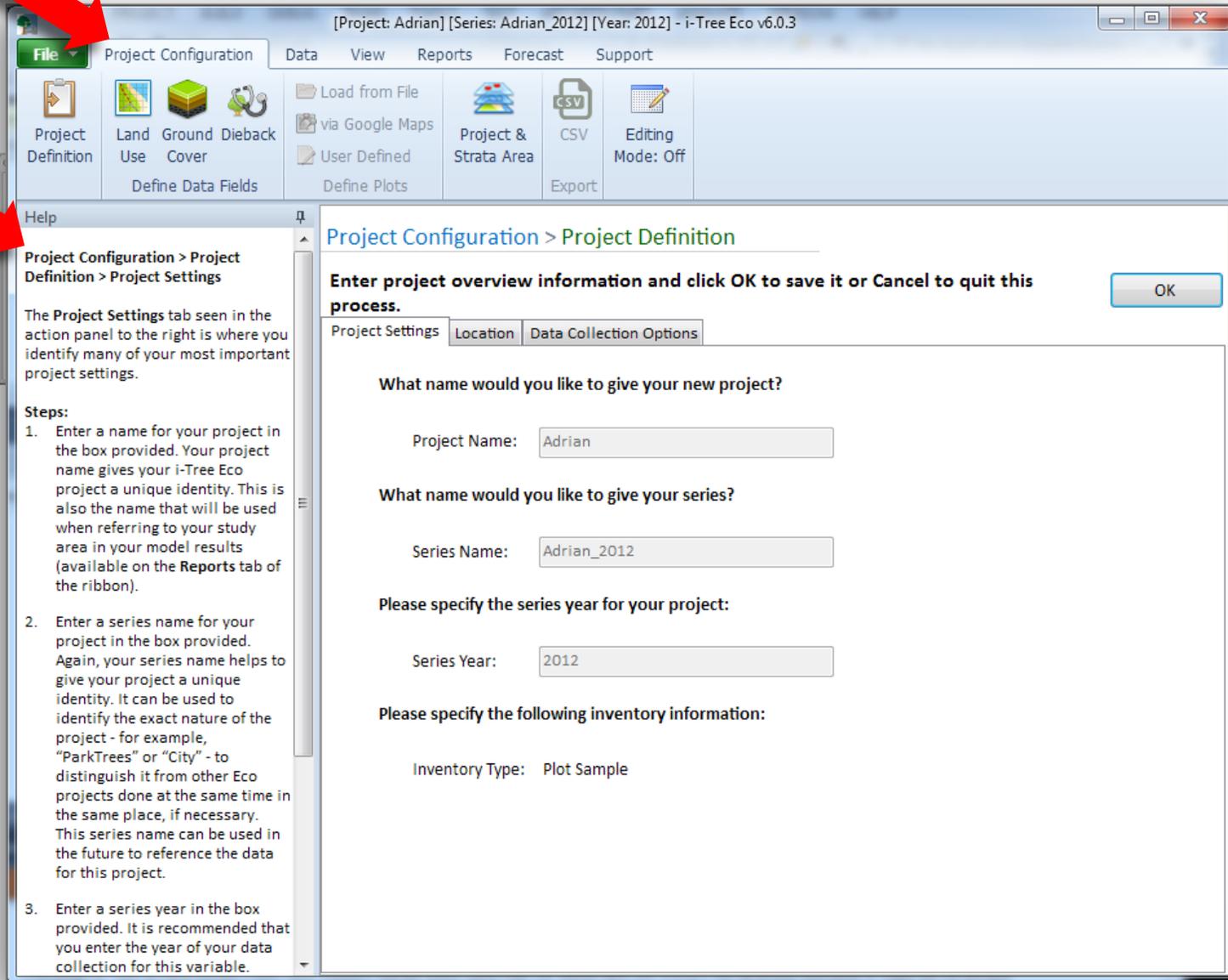


# i-Tree Eco v6

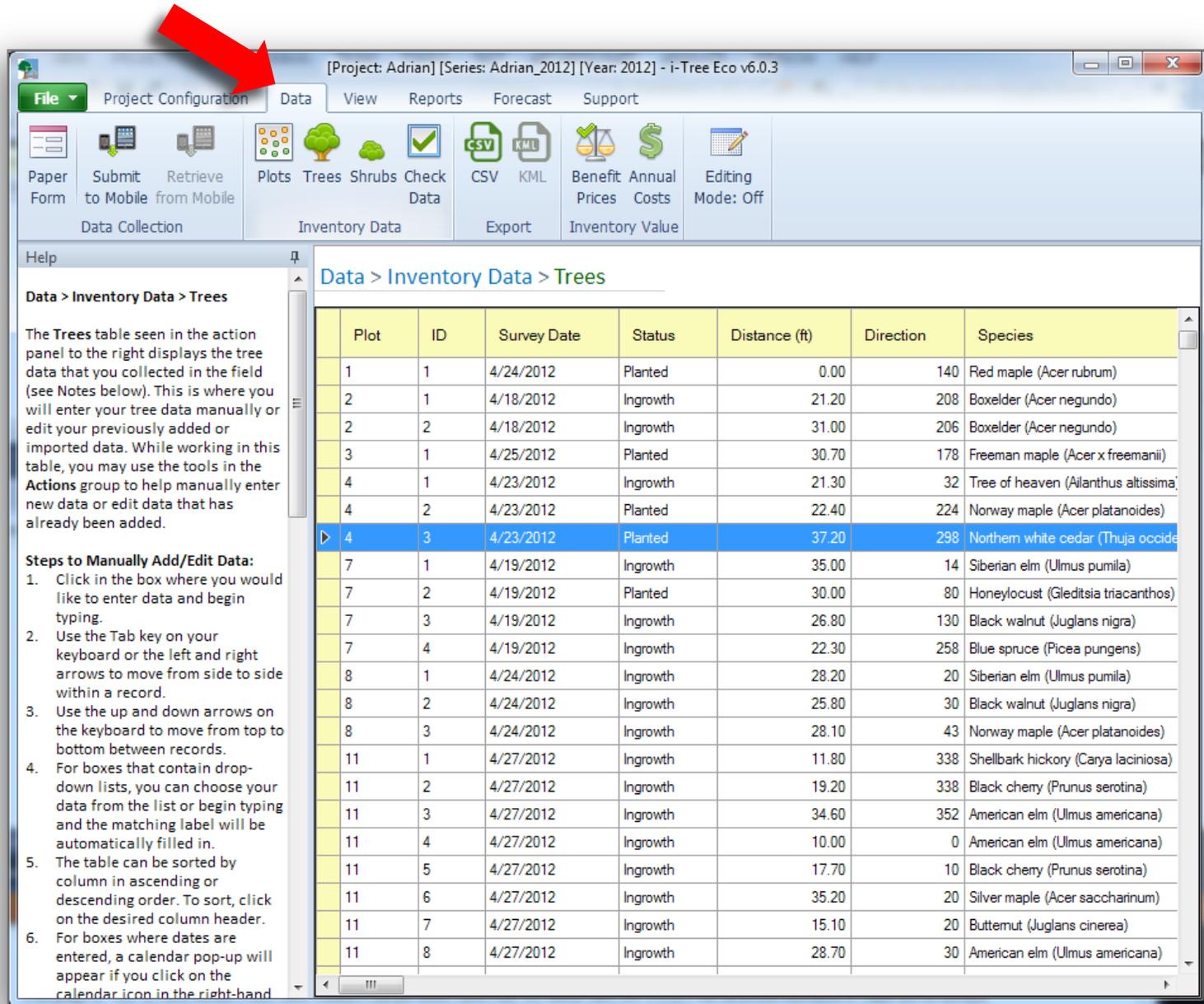
Flagship tool with best estimates for Composition and Benefits.

- User interface & Help text
- Reporting
- Tree inventory import
- Mobile data collector
- Help text

***Plot Sampling & Complete Inventories***



# i-Tree Eco v6



[Project: Adrian] [Series: Adrian\_2012] [Year: 2012] - i-Tree Eco v6.0.3

File Project Configuration **Data** View Reports Forecast Support

Paper Form Submit to Mobile Retrieve from Mobile Plots Trees Shrubs Check Data CSV KML Benefit Annual Prices Costs Editing Mode: Off

Help

Data > Inventory Data > Trees

The Trees table seen in the action panel to the right displays the tree data that you collected in the field (see Notes below). This is where you will enter your tree data manually or edit your previously added or imported data. While working in this table, you may use the tools in the Actions group to help manually enter new data or edit data that has already been added.

**Steps to Manually Add/Edit Data:**

1. Click in the box where you would like to enter data and begin typing.
2. Use the Tab key on your keyboard or the left and right arrows to move from side to side within a record.
3. Use the up and down arrows on the keyboard to move from top to bottom between records.
4. For boxes that contain drop-down lists, you can choose your data from the list or begin typing and the matching label will be automatically filled in.
5. The table can be sorted by column in ascending or descending order. To sort, click on the desired column header.
6. For boxes where dates are entered, a calendar pop-up will appear if you click on the calendar icon in the right-hand

Plot	ID	Survey Date	Status	Distance (ft)	Direction	Species
1	1	4/24/2012	Planted	0.00	140	Red maple ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> )
2	1	4/18/2012	Ingrowth	21.20	208	Boxelder ( <i>Acer negundo</i> )
2	2	4/18/2012	Ingrowth	31.00	206	Boxelder ( <i>Acer negundo</i> )
3	1	4/25/2012	Planted	30.70	178	Freeman maple ( <i>Acer x freemanii</i> )
4	1	4/23/2012	Ingrowth	21.30	32	Tree of heaven ( <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> )
4	2	4/23/2012	Planted	22.40	224	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )
4	3	4/23/2012	Planted	37.20	298	Northern white cedar ( <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> )
7	1	4/19/2012	Ingrowth	35.00	14	Siberian elm ( <i>Ulmus pumila</i> )
7	2	4/19/2012	Planted	30.00	80	Honeylocust ( <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> )
7	3	4/19/2012	Ingrowth	26.80	130	Black walnut ( <i>Juglans nigra</i> )
7	4	4/19/2012	Ingrowth	22.30	258	Blue spruce ( <i>Picea pungens</i> )
8	1	4/24/2012	Ingrowth	28.20	20	Siberian elm ( <i>Ulmus pumila</i> )
8	2	4/24/2012	Ingrowth	25.80	30	Black walnut ( <i>Juglans nigra</i> )
8	3	4/24/2012	Ingrowth	28.10	43	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )
11	1	4/27/2012	Ingrowth	11.80	338	Shellbark hickory ( <i>Carya laciniosa</i> )
11	2	4/27/2012	Ingrowth	19.20	338	Black cherry ( <i>Prunus serotina</i> )
11	3	4/27/2012	Ingrowth	34.60	352	American elm ( <i>Ulmus americana</i> )
11	4	4/27/2012	Ingrowth	10.00	0	American elm ( <i>Ulmus americana</i> )
11	5	4/27/2012	Ingrowth	17.70	10	Black cherry ( <i>Prunus serotina</i> )
11	6	4/27/2012	Ingrowth	35.20	20	Silver maple ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )
11	7	4/27/2012	Ingrowth	15.10	20	Butternut ( <i>Juglans cinerea</i> )
11	8	4/27/2012	Ingrowth	28.70	30	American elm ( <i>Ulmus americana</i> )

Flagship tool with best estimates for Composition and Benefits.

- User interface & Help Text
- Reporting
- Tree inventory import
- Mobile data collector
- Help text

Plot Sampling & Complete Inventories.

# i-Tree Eco v6

The screenshot displays the i-Tree Eco v6.0.3 software interface. The main window is titled "i-Tree Eco - Adrian Plot Based Sample Project" and shows a "Result View" with a table of "Total Estimates for Trees in Adrian by Species". A red arrow points to the title bar. Below the table, a smaller window shows a bar chart titled "Carbon Storage in Adrian by Land Use".

Species	Number of Trees	Carbon Pool	Gross Equivalency	Net Equivalency	Leaf Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Leaf Biomass (mt)	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )
Balsam poplar	20,312	11,207.0	5,226.0	5,481.4	277.0	71.7	140.0
Common ash	20,948	4,624.0	1,406.0	779.4	49.1	16.9	16.9
Green ash	17,947	10,070.0	3,706.0	3,607.0	115.5	4.0	107.0
Red cedar	17,127	3,242.0	1,627.0	884.7	74.2	24.3	66.4
Red pine	17,120	3,764.0	1,468.0	884.4	74.2	27.0	66.2
White pine	12,769	4,752.0	2,002.0	1,222.0	52.4	12.4	20.4
Scotch larch	10,000	3,400.0	1,400.0	1,400.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
White spruce	9,995	4,514.0	1,719.0	1,359.0	69.0	20.4	65.7
Red spruce	9,995	2,402.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
White fir	9,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black spruce	8,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Yellow pine	7,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White oak	6,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red oak	5,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White birch	4,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black birch	3,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Yellow birch	2,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White maple	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black maple	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red maple	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White elm	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black elm	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red elm	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White poplar	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black poplar	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red poplar	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White ash	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black ash	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red ash	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White spruce	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black spruce	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red spruce	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White fir	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black fir	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red fir	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White pine	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black pine	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red pine	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White oak	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black oak	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red oak	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White birch	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black birch	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Yellow birch	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White maple	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black maple	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red maple	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White elm	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black elm	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red elm	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White poplar	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black poplar	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red poplar	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
White ash	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Black ash	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Red ash	1,000	3,000.0	1,125.0	1,125.0	11.0	11.0	11.0

Carbon Storage in Adrian by Land Use

Land Use	Carbon Storage (Metric Ton)
Comstock	~100
Greenland	~200
Forest	~500
Wetland	~100
Other	~100
Residential	~1,000

Species List:

- Shadbark hickory: 1,690
- Shagbark hickory: 536
- Eastern redbud: 10
- Northern hackberry: 7,667
- Alaska cedar: 948
- Flowering dogwood: 2,968

Flagship tool with best estimates for Composition and Benefits.

- User interface & Help text
- Reporting
- Tree inventory import
- Mobile data collector
- Basic mapping

Plot Sampling & Complete Inventories.

# i-Tree Eco v6

Flagship tool with best estimates for Composition and Benefits.

- User interface & Help text
- Reporting
- Tree inventory import
- Mobile data collector
- Basic mapping

Plot Sampling & Complete Inventories.

Select an inventory column below and then define how to import it into Eco. Repeat for EACH column BEFORE clicking Next.

Site	SPP	DBH	Trunks	Cond	Cavity	WeakFork
105	Acer platanoides	10	1	Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Review the results of your processed data.**

Total records processed: 520  
Total records skipped: 37  
Total records to import: 483

**Processed Data to Import:**

Species	DBH 1 (in)
Acer platanoides	10
Acer platanoides	10
Acer platanoides	10
Acer platanoides	16
Acer platanoides	10
Acer platanoides	8
Acer platanoides	21
Acer platanoides	21
Acer platanoides	16
Acer platanoides	10
Acer platanoides	14
Acer platanoides	10
Acer rubrum	1
Acer rubrum	1

Click Finish to complete the import process or click Back to revise your settings and reprocess your data.  
Please review your data after clicking Finish. Additional modifications may be required to meet your project specific requirements.

< Back Finish Cancel

Plot Sampling & Complete Inventories.

Platanus x acerifolia	Platanus x acerifolia
Prunus serotina	Prunus serotina

< Back Next > Cancel

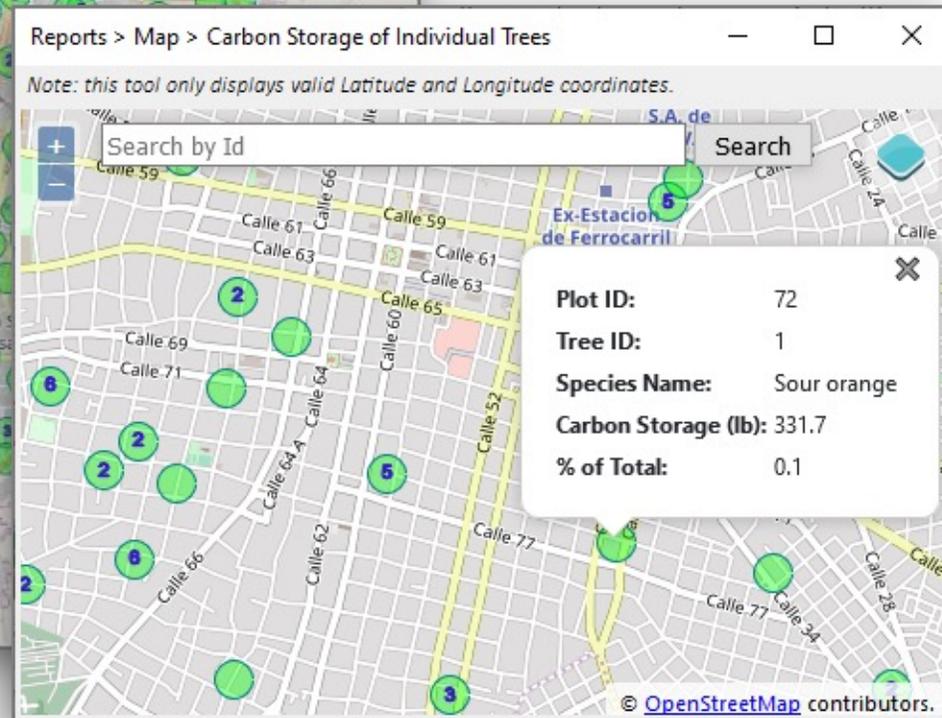
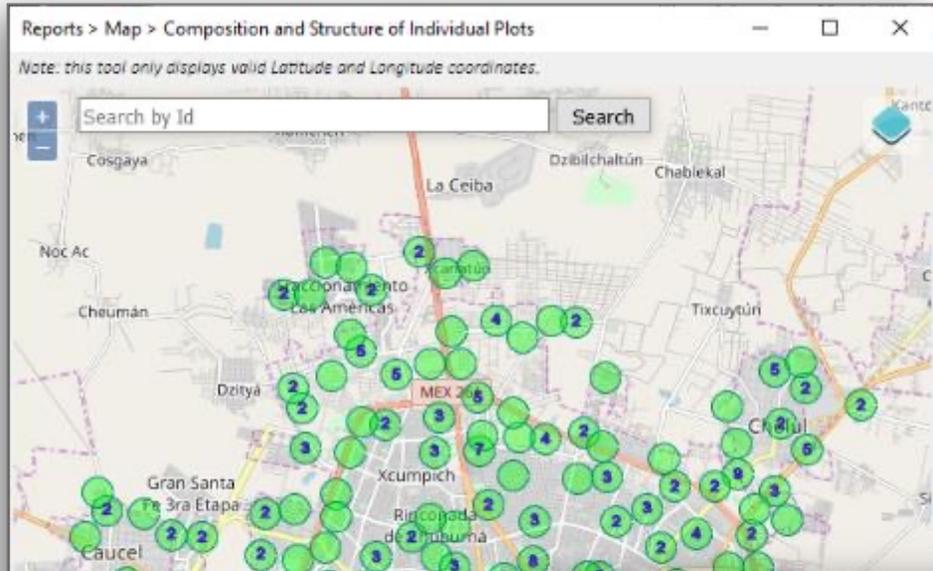
# i-Tree Eco v6

The image shows the desktop application window for i-Tree Eco v6.0.3. A red arrow points to the 'Paper Form to Mobile' icon in the top-left corner. Three Samsung smartphones are overlaid on the application, displaying the mobile interface. The first phone shows the 'Tree - General' form with fields for Species, Land Use, Status, Direction (\*), Distance (ft), Street Tree?, and Comment. The second phone shows the 'Plot 4' form with sections for Plot Info, Land Uses, Ground Covers, Reference Objects, Trees, Shrubs, and a 'Mark Plot as Completed' button. The third phone shows the 'Tree 1 - Details' form with fields for Crown Condition (85% - 90%), Height (ft) (7), Crown Top Height (ft) (7), Crown Base Height (ft) (1), Crown NS Width (ft) (1), Crown EW Width (ft) (1), Crown Percent Missing (93), Crown Light Exposure (4), Percent Impervious (0), and Percent Shrub (63). A table at the bottom of the desktop application shows data for two plots:

Plot ID	Date	Species	Status	Distance (ft)
3259				
3260	11/1/2010	Unknown		

The image shows a Samsung smartphone displaying the 'Plot 1 - GPS Location' screen. The screen prompts the user to 'Type in coordinates, use device GPS, or tap a location on the map below.' It includes input fields for Latitude (41.908656011) and Longitude (-84.0385827151). There are 'Start' and 'Clear' buttons for the Device GPS section, and a 'Timestamp' and 'Accuracy (ft)' field. At the bottom, there is a map section titled 'Tap map for coordinates (requires data connection):' with a search bar containing '1500 N Mantua St, Kent, OH, ' and a map showing the location. The map includes a search bar, zoom controls, and a location pin. The map data is provided by Google and Leaflet.

# i-Tree Eco v6



Flagship tool with best estimates for Composition and Benefits.

- User interface & Help text
- Reporting
- Tree inventory import
- Mobile data collector
- Basic mapping

**Plot Sampling & Complete Inventories**

# i-Tree Landscape

---



# i-Tree Landscape

Gateway to tree benefits – available to anyone and everyone in the US.

- Uses existing boundaries.
- Canopy, Land, and Impervious Cover across the US.
  - UTC – send us yours!
    - High Resolution Urban Tree Canopy Assessments
- 250+ map layers
  - 7 base maps
  - 10 boundaries, plus 26 federal types
  - 7 canopy and land
  - 6 forest risk, plus 47 pests
  - 17 health risk
  - 144 future climate
  - Up to 18 new ones coming with v5.0
- 1,000's of data attributes and tree benefits organized for easy exploration.
- Planting prioritization tool

Start on **Main**, then explore the map layer tabs.

Main Canopy & Land Forest Risk Health Risk Future Climate

Climate 2020 (RCP 4.5) +

Climate 2030 (RCP 4.5) +

Climate 2040 (RCP 4.5) +

Climate 2050 (RCP 4.5) +

Climate 2060 (RCP 4.5) +

Climate 2070 (RCP 4.5) +

Climate 2080 (RCP 4.5) +

Climate 2090 (RCP 4.5) +

Climate 2100 (RCP 4.5) +

Climate 2020 (RCP 8.5) +

Climate 2030 (RCP 8.5) +

Climate 2040 (RCP 8.5) +

Climate 2050 (RCP 8.5) +

Climate 2060 (RCP 8.5) +

Climate 2070 (RCP 8.5) +

Climate 2080 (RCP 8.5) +

Climate 2090 (RCP 8.5) +

Climate 2100 (RCP 8.5) +

Note: Predicted temperature and precipitation based on [CCSM4.0](#) from [National Center for Atmospheric Research](#).

Map details are located in the [references](#).

**Boundaries**

**Administrative**

- US Census Block Groups
- US Census Places
- US County Subdivisions
- US Counties
- US 115<sup>th</sup> Congressional Districts
- US States

**Forest (US Forest Service)**

- National Forests
- Ranger Districts
- CFLR Boundaries

**Water**

- Watershed (HUC12)

**US Federal Lands**

- Native American Reservation
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Forest Service
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Park Service

Let's Get Started

Each i-Tree Landscape project is shown below the map. (To m

Find Locations

# i-Tree Landscape

Gateway to tree benefits – available to anyone and everyone in the US.

A good place to get people started in i-Tree.

A quick tour of...

- Location Data
  - Making a selection
  - Land Cover classifications
    - and tree canopy
  - Thematic mapping

The screenshot displays the i-Tree Landscape web application interface. The browser address bar shows the URL: <https://landscape.itreetools.org/maps/locations/>. The application title is "i-Tree Landscape v4.1". The main map area shows a city map with various data layers overlaid, including land cover and tree canopy. A sidebar on the right contains navigation and analysis tools, including a "Main" tab, "Canopy & Land Risk", "Forest Risk", "Health Risk", and "Future Climate" options. Below these are sections for "Base Maps", "Boundaries", and "Selection Visibility Settings". A "Choose a boundary area to analyze:" section shows "US Census Block Group" selected. Below that are tools for "Navigate", "Identify", "Select", "Box-Select", "Geo-Swap", "Clear", "Process 462", and "Start Over". A "Map details are located in the references." note is at the bottom of the sidebar. The main interface below the map has a progress bar with four steps: "Find Locations", "Explore Location Data" (current), "See Tree Benefits", and "Prioritize Tree". Below the progress bar are controls for "Land Cover" (HiRes, 2011, 2001), "Unit" (Metric, English), and "Display" (Table, Chart). A "Canopy Legend" popup is visible, showing a color scale from light green (0.6) to dark green (271.8) and explaining that lighter colors represent lower values and darker colors represent higher values. At the bottom, there is a table with columns for "Remove", "Dataset", "Type", "Name", "ID", "Swap", "Highlight", "Area", "Canopy", "Impervious", and "Plantable Space". The "Selection Total" row shows values for each column: 52,829.7 acre (100.00%), 9,547.6 acre (19.18%), 25,629.6 acre (51.49%), and 14,523.9 acre (29.18%).

# i-Tree Landscape

Gateway to tree benefits – available to anyone and everyone in the US.

A good place to get people started in i-Tree.

A quick tour of...

- Tree Benefits
  - Carbon (CO<sup>2</sup>), air pollution, hydrology
- Planting Prioritization
  - Weighted prioritizations
    - Custom scenarios
  - Maintenance vs new planting
    - (vs highest priority; i.e. both)

The screenshot shows the i-Tree Landscape web application interface. The browser address bar displays the URL: <https://landscape.itreetools.org/maps/prioritize/>. The main navigation bar includes "Find Locations", "Explore Location Data", and "See". Below this, there is a "Land Cover" section with a "Back" button and a dropdown menu showing "HiRes", "2011", and "2001".

### How To Prioritize Tree Planting

To map optimal areas to plant trees, create a "Priority Planting Index" scenario from user-specified, weighted criteria (under Custom Scenarios) or use one of the Common Scenarios (above). Scenarios are based upon the **Land Cover** dataset selected (above) - *HiRes, 2011, 2001*.

The three **Common Scenarios** are:

- **Population:** (default) an index weighted towards areas of *relatively high population density*, low tree cover per capita, and high available planting space.
- **Minorities:** an index weighted towards areas of *relatively high minority population density*, low tree cover per capita, and high available planting space.
- **Poverty:** an index weighted towards areas of *relatively high proportion of population below the poverty line*, low tree cover per capita, and high available planting space.

To create a **Custom Scenario**:

1. Select from one or more criteria (the blue boxes under Custom Scenarios) by using the + **Add Criteria** button and their drop-down.
  - For each criteria, set an **Importance** (from 0 to 100). The sum of the all weights must equal 100.
  - Optional: to distribute weights equally among the selected criteria, click the **Equalize** button.
2. Click **Update Map Display** to see the results on map (above) and legend (below).
3. Each Custom Scenario can be stored by clicking **Store Scenario**. These saved scenarios can be included in your report when you **Generate Results**.

### Current Prioritization Scenario Legend

The index is from 0 to 100, where 0 is a low priority and 100 is a high priority.

**How?**

Each criteria is standardized on a scale of 0 to 1, with 1 representing the

### Stored Planting Prioritization Scenarios

Remember to update the map's display after restoring a custom prioritization scenario.

Remove	Title	Criteria	Restore
	My Custom Scenario		

# i-Tree Landscape

Gateway to tree benefits – available to anyone and everyone in the US.

A good place to get people started in i-Tree.

A quick tour of...

- Reporting
  - Title and description
  - Example tables
  - Example thematic map
  - Example prioritization map

landscape.itreetools.org

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL <https://landscape.itreetools.org/report/>. The page is titled "Report - i-Tree Landscape" and contains the following sections:

### Tree Benefits

Carbon and CO<sub>2</sub> (High Resolution UTC)

	Carbon Storage		Carbon Sequestration		CO <sub>2</sub> Equivalent Storage		CO <sub>2</sub> Equivalent Sequestration	
	\$	Short Ton	\$/yr	t/yr	\$	Short Ton	\$/yr	t/yr
<b>Selection Total:</b>	1,887,066	11,064.6	60,259	353.3	1,887,066	40,570.0	60,259	1,295.5

### Prioritization

Population (High Resolution UTC)

Legend: min [color scale] max

Map data ©2019 Terms of Use Report a map error

At the bottom of the page, there are logos for UAS, DAVEY, Arbor Day Foundation, CMAA, ISA, Casey Trees, ESF, and NAASF. Below the logos is the text: "Use of this tool indicates acceptance of the EULA."

# i-Tree Planting

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# Welcome to the i-Tree Planting Calculator! v2.0.1

The i-Tree Planting Calculator is designed to help you estimate the long-term environmental benefits from a tree planting project. The focus is on greenhouse gases, but many co-benefits are included.

This is a newly updated version of i-Tree Planting. Please [clear your web browser's cache for this site before using](#).

Users enter the following information:

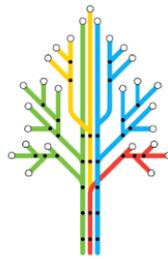
- Tree species
- Size of trees at planting
- Information on the distance and direction to the nearest building (optional)
- Information about the tree's growing conditions
- Estimated mortality (optional)
- The number of trees with each configuration
- Project lifetime (number of years)
- Specific greenhouse gas values (optional)

The following information is calculated (in units and associated dollar values) for the project life time:

- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) sequestered and avoided (owing to reductions in energy use)
- Energy conserved
- Air pollutants captured and avoided
- Stormwater filtered
- Tree total biomass



Use of this tool indicates acceptance of the [EULA](#).



Urban Ecos



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[Location](#) [Parameters](#) [Trees](#) [Report](#)

## Location

Select a location at, or near, the project site.

**State/Province**

**County/Division**

**City**

**WARNING:** *If you already have tree groups entered, they will be retained, but changing the location will change the Report results.*

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Each of the three location selections needs to be completed in order:

- State
- County
- City

At this time, the i-Tree Planting Calculator is only for users located within the United States. Please contact [support@itreetools.org](mailto:support@itreetools.org) for more information about funding needed for your area.

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[Location](#) [Parameters](#) [Trees](#) [Report](#)

## Project Parameters

Configure the local parameters for the project.

**Electricity Emissions Factor**

This field is required.

**Units**

pounds CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent/MWh  kilograms CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent/MWh

**Fuel Emissions Factor**

This field is required.

**Units**

pounds CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent/MMBtu  kilograms CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent/MMBtu

**Years for the Project (1 thru 99)**

**Tree Mortality over Project Lifetime, as an estimated percentage (Optional, 0 thru 100)**

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### Tree Planting Configurations

Enter the tree groups for the project.

**Units**  
 English (feet & inches)  Metric (meters & cm)

**Nomenclature**  
 Common Name  Scientific Name

Tree Group Information				Building Information				Tree Details		
	Group Number	Species	DBH in inches	Distance to Nearest in feet	Tree is ____ of Building	Vintage	Climate Controls	Condition	Exposure to Sunlight	Number
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Apple</li><li>Apple, Paradise</li><li>Ash</li><li>Ash, American mountain</li><li>Ash, Black</li><li>Ash, Carolina</li><li>Ash, European mountain</li><li>Ash, Green</li><li>Ash, Summit</li><li><b>Ash, White</b></li><li>Aspen, Bigtooth</li><li>Aspen, Quaking</li><li>Baldcypress</li><li>Basswood</li><li>Basswood, American</li><li>Bayberry, Southern</li><li>Beech</li></ul>		0-19	North (0°)	Built after 1980	Heat & A/C	Excellent	Full Sun	1

Use of this tool indicates acceptance of the EULA.

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v2.0.1

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Print

## Planting Report

NOTE: Printing is recommended as the "landscape" orientation or at a reduced scale.

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### Project Report - i-Tree Planting Calculator v2.0.1

Location: Springfield, Massachusetts 01109  
 Electricity Emissions Factor: 505.21 kilograms CO2 equivalent/MWh  
 Fuel Emissions Factor: 68.71 kilograms CO2 equivalent/MMBtu  
 Lifetime: 40 years  
 Tree Mortality: 10%

All amounts in the tables are for the full lifetime of the project.

**Units**

English (pounds & tons; kWh & MMBtu; gallons)
  Metric (kilograms & metric tons; kWh & MMBtu; cubic meters)

Copy
Export
CO<sub>2</sub>
Energy
Eco
Air Pollution

Search:

Location		CO <sub>2</sub> Benefits			
Group Identifier	Tree Group Characteristics	CO <sub>2</sub> Avoided (pounds)	CO <sub>2</sub> Avoided (\$)	CO <sub>2</sub> Sequestered (pounds)	CO <sub>2</sub> Sequestered (\$)
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1.0) Apple (Malus species) at 1.0 inch DBH.</li> <li>Planted 0-19 feet and north (0°) of buildings that were built post-1980 with heat and A/C.</li> <li>Trees are in excellent condition and planted in full sun.</li> </ul>	2,649.2	\$61.61	2,192.2	\$50.98

Powerpoint and Resources  
[www.unri.org/lexington/](http://www.unri.org/lexington/)

[www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org)

[www.unri.org](http://www.unri.org)

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# Powerpoint and Resources

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