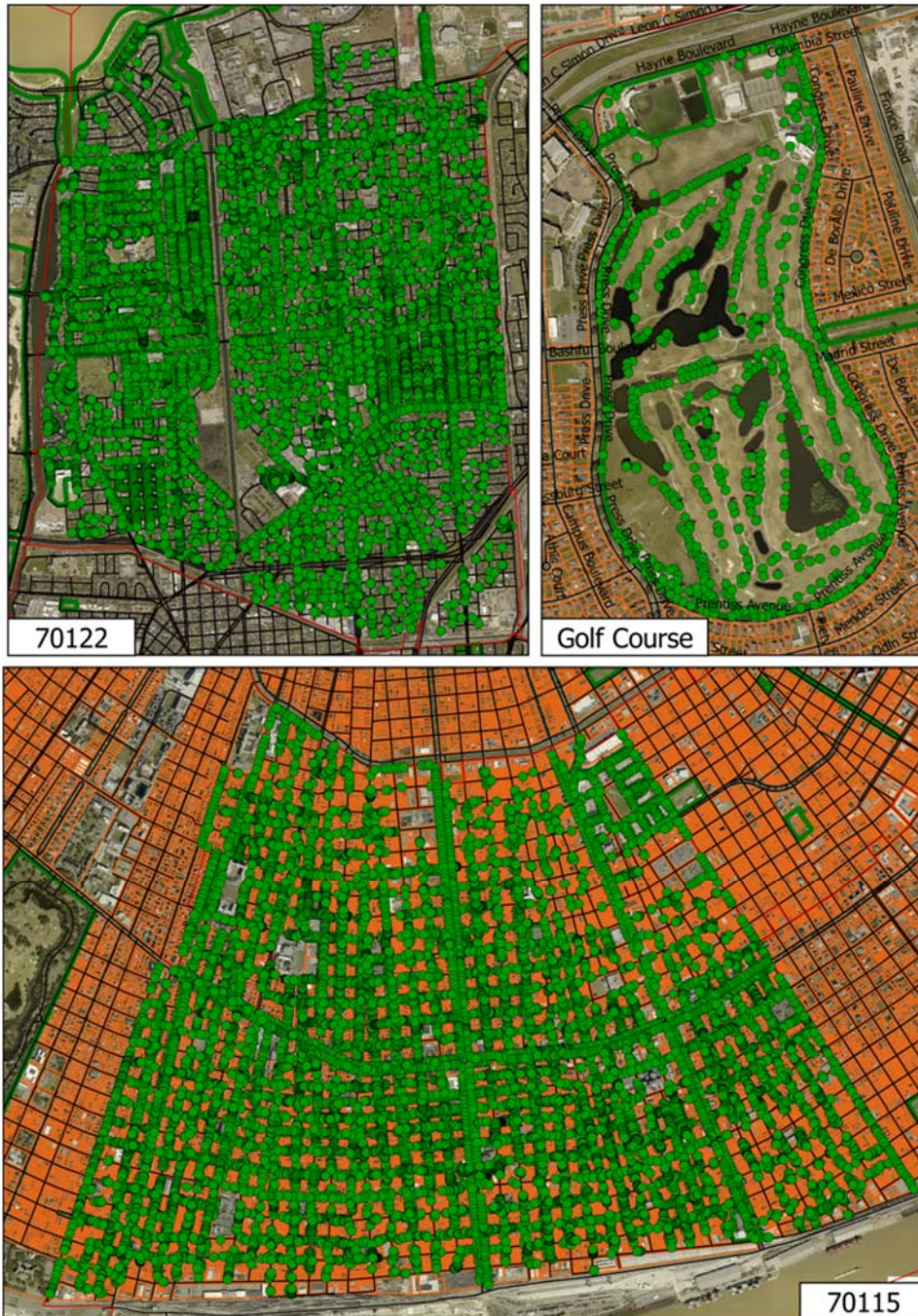
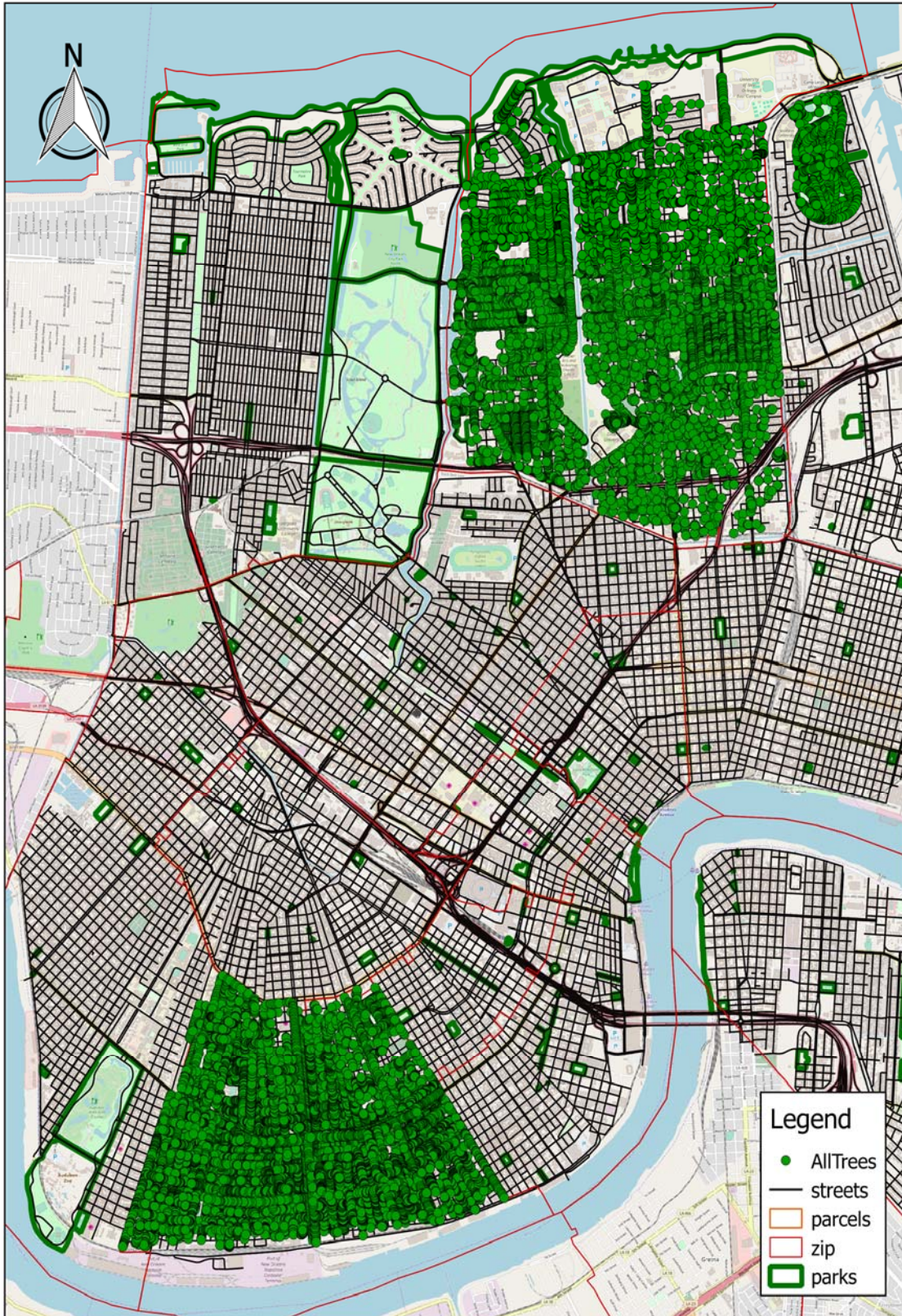


City of New Orleans
Tree Inventory Summary Report
Prepared for the Department of Parks & Parkways
March 15, 2018





Report Summary

On January 9, 2018 ArborPro, Inc. began operations on a comprehensive GPS inventory of the trees along street rights-of-way and in public parks in the City of New Orleans. ArborPro assigned two ISA Certified Arborists to collect detailed information on the condition, size, species, maintenance recommendations, etc. for all trees located in Zip Codes 70122 and 70115 and Joseph M. Bartholomew Golf Course. This summary is a result of the data collected over the course of the entire inventory. A total of **25,784 sites**, comprised of 25,450 trees (98.7%) and 334 stumps (1.3%) were recorded during this phase of the inventory.

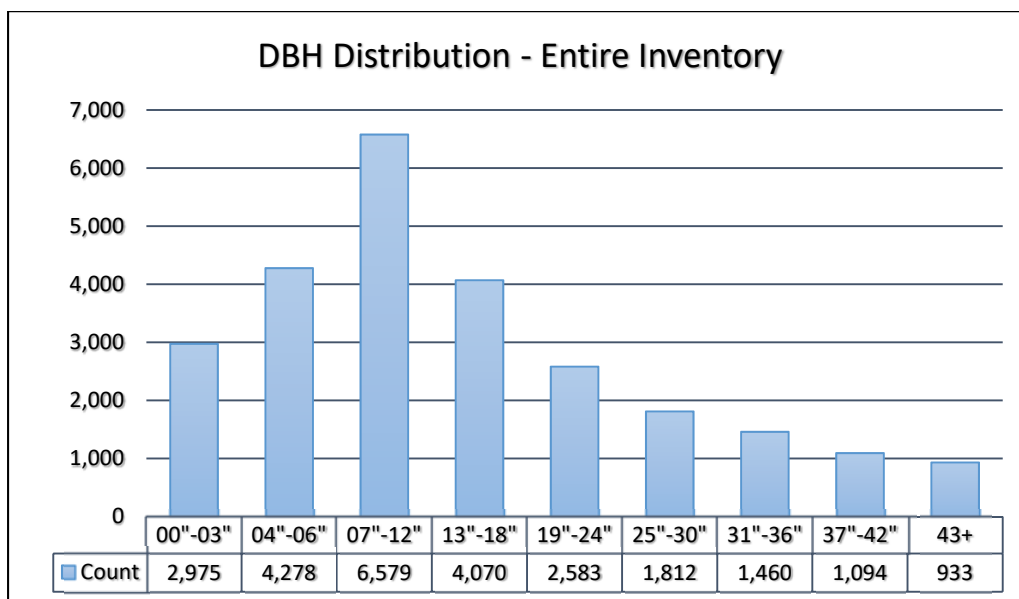
Distribution of Trees by Location

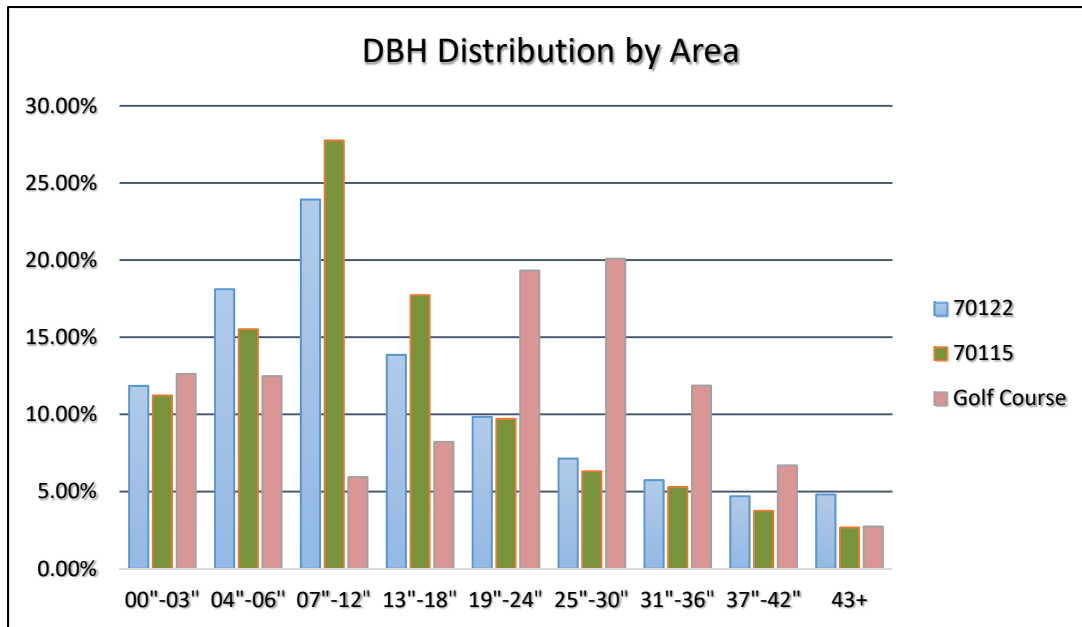
The table to the right provides a summary of the number of trees recorded in each location type.

Park	Count	%
Street Easement	21,201	82.2%
Tree Pit	286	1.1%
Neutral Ground	2,856	11.1%
Street Tree Total	24,343	94.4%
Park	879	3.4%
Golf Course	562	2.2%
Grand Total	25,784	

Size Characteristics

The general size of a tree provides insight into the age and value of the tree as well as the overall age of the urban forest. There are two industry-wide recognized size characteristics, height and diameter at breast height. Diameter at breast height (DBH) is determined by the diameter of the tree at 4.5 feet above grade. DBH range distribution can be used to analyze the relative age distribution of an urban forest. This allows a city to adjust their planting plans to ensure that there are enough young trees to replace aging and over-mature trees. It is important that all age classes are adequately represented throughout the urban forest to ensure a healthy, vibrant tree canopy for future generations.





DBH (inches)	70122	%	70115	%	Golf Course	%	Total
00"-03"	1,347	11.85%	1,545	11.2%	83	12.6%	2,975
04"-06"	2,060	18.12%	2,136	15.5%	82	12.5%	4,278
07"-12"	2,721	23.93%	3,819	27.8%	39	5.9%	6,579
13"-18"	1,576	13.86%	2,440	17.7%	54	8.2%	4,070
19"-24"	1,119	9.84%	1,337	9.7%	127	19.3%	2,583
25"-30"	812	7.14%	868	6.3%	132	20.1%	1,812
31"-36"	653	5.74%	729	5.3%	78	11.9%	1,460
37"-42"	534	4.70%	516	3.8%	44	6.7%	1,094
43+	547	4.81%	368	2.7%	18	2.7%	933
Total	11,369		13,758		657		25,784

Tree Condition

Good – The tree has no major structural problems; no significant damage from diseases or pests; no significant mechanical damage; a full, balanced crown, and normal twig condition and vigor for its species.

Fair – The tree may exhibit the following characteristics: minor structural problems and/or

Tree Condition	Tree Count	%
Good	12,303	47.7%
Fair	10,865	42.1%
Poor	2,201	8.5%
Dead	81	0.3%
Stump	334	1.3%
Total	25,784	

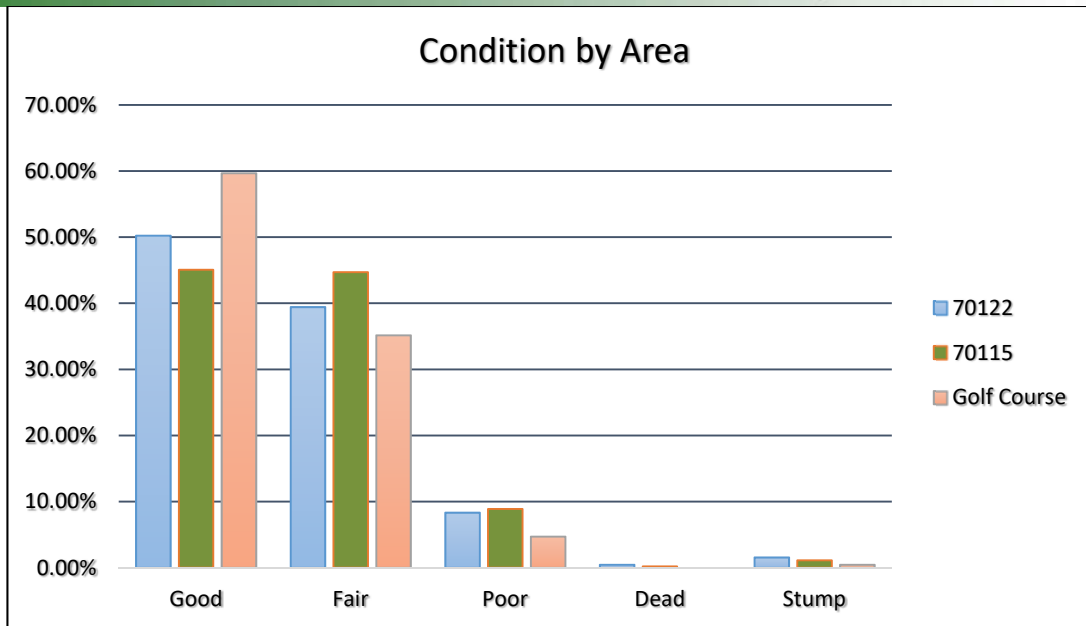
mechanical damage; significant damage from non-fatal or disfiguring diseases; minor crown imbalance or thin crown; minor structural imbalance; or stunted growth compared to adjacent trees.

Poor – The tree appears healthy, but may have structural defects. This classification also includes healthy trees that have unbalanced structures or have been topped. Trees in this category may also have severe mechanical damage, decay, severe crown dieback or poor vigor/failure to thrive.

Critical – The tree is in a physical state that requires immediate attention. Generally these trees are recommended for a Priority One Removal.

Dead – Trees in advanced states of decline are not included. This category refers only to dead trees.





Condition	70122	%	70115	%	Golf Course	%	Total
Good	5,711	50.23%	6,200	45.1%	392	59.7%	12,303
Fair	4,482	39.42%	6,152	44.7%	231	35.2%	10,865
Poor	947	8.33%	1,223	8.9%	31	4.7%	2,201
Dead	52	0.46%	29	0.2%	0	0.0%	81
Stump	177	1.56%	154	1.1%	3	0.5%	334
Total	11,369		13,758		657		25,784

Recommended Maintenance

Priority 1 Prune - Trees that require priority one pruning are recommended for trimming to remove hazardous deadwood, hangers, or broken branches. These trees have broken or hanging limbs, hazardous deadwood, and dead, dying, or diseased limbs or leaders greater than four inches in diameter.

Priority 1 Removal - Trees designated for removal have defects that cannot be cost- effectively or practically treated. The majority of the trees in this category will have a large percentage of dead crown and pose an elevated level of risk for failure. Any hazards that could be seen as potential dangers to persons or property and seen as potential liabilities would be in this category. Large dead and dying trees that are high liability risks are included in this category. These trees are the first ones that should be removed.

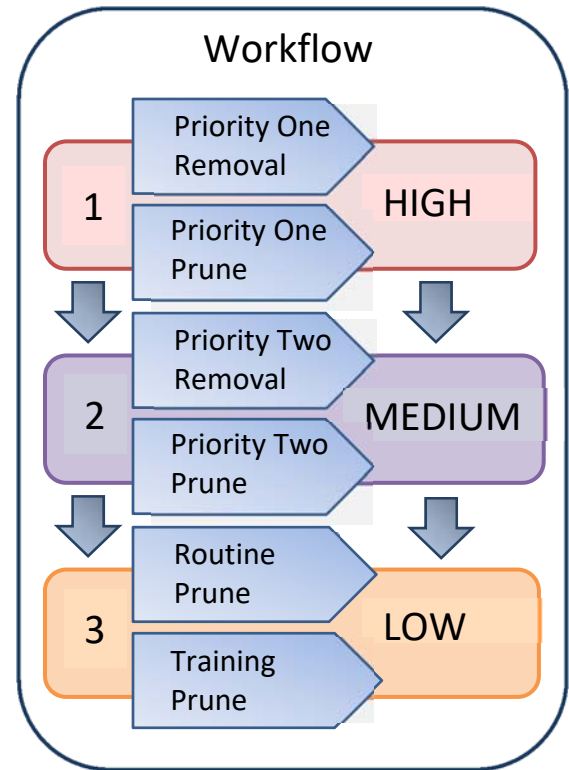
Priority 2 Prune - These trees have dead, dying, diseased, or weakened branches between two and four inches in diameter and are potential safety hazards.

Priority 2 Removal - Trees that should be removed but do not pose a liability as great as the first priority will be identified here. This category would need attention as soon as "Priority One" trees are removed.

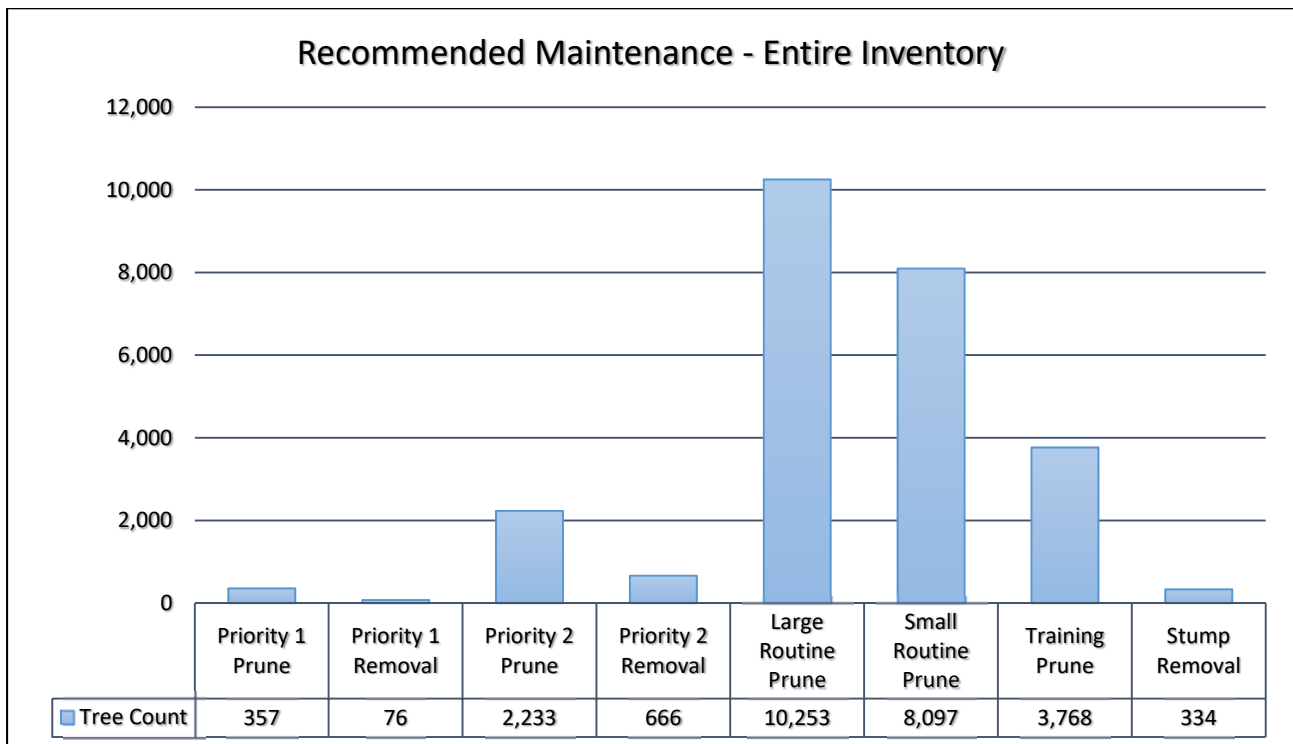
Large Tree Routine Prune - These trees require routine horticultural pruning to correct structural problems or growth patterns, which would eventually obstruct traffic or interfere with utility wires or buildings. Trees in this category are large enough to require bucket truck access or manual climbing.

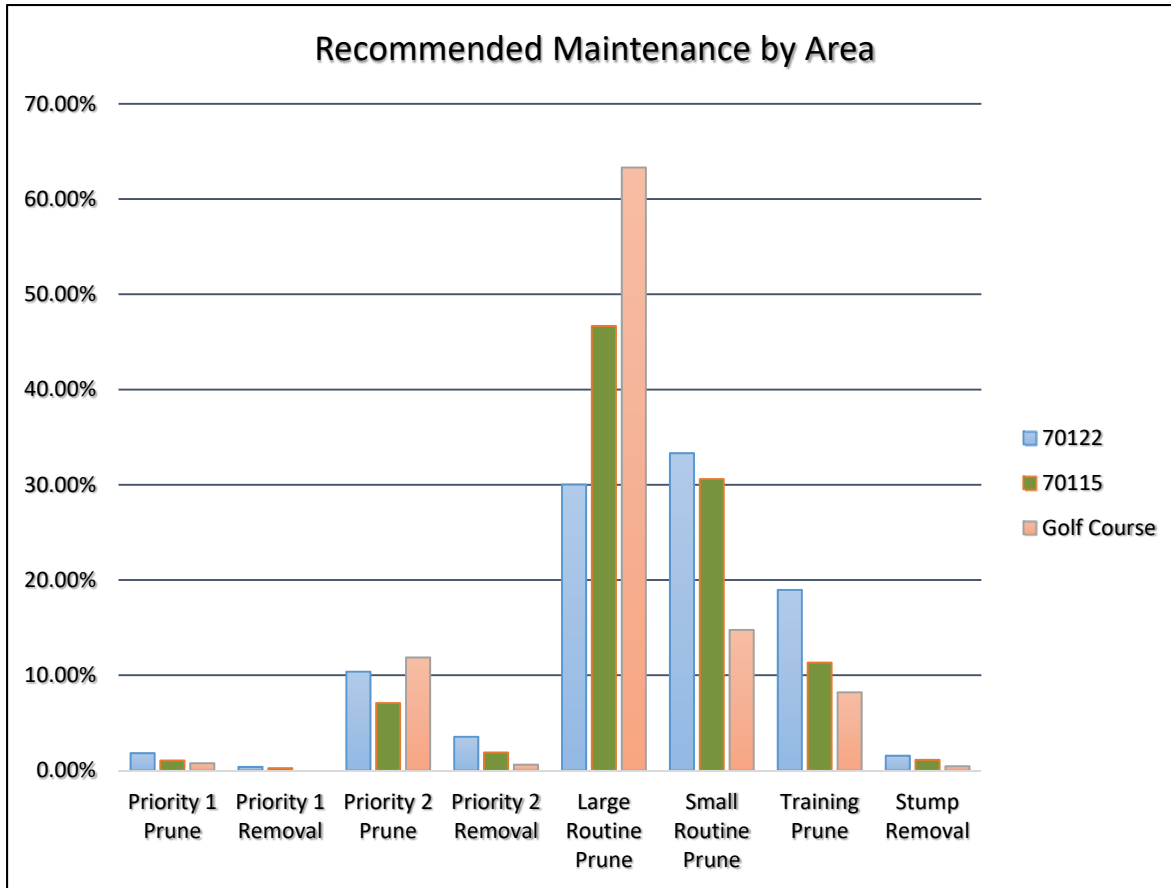
Small Tree Routine Prune - These trees require routine horticultural pruning to correct structural problems or growth patterns, which would eventually obstruct traffic or interfere with utility wires or buildings. These trees are small growing, mature trees that can be evaluated and pruned from the ground.

Training Prune - Young, large-growing trees that are still small must be pruned to correct or eliminate weak, interfering, or objectionable branches in order to minimize future maintenance requirements. These trees, up to 20 feet in height, can be worked with a pole-pruner by a person standing on the ground.



Stump Removal - This category indicates a stump that should be removed.



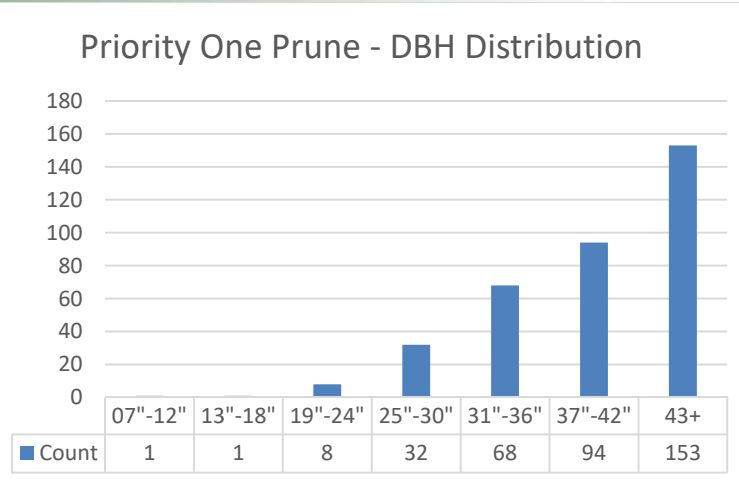


Recommended Maintenance	70122	%	70115	%	Golf Course	%	Total
Priority 1 Prune	207	1.82%	145	1.1%	5	0.8%	357
Priority 1 Removal	43	0.38%	33	0.2%	0	0.0%	76
Priority 2 Prune	1,180	10.38%	975	7.1%	78	11.9%	2,233
Priority 2 Removal	403	3.54%	259	1.9%	4	0.6%	666
Large Routine Prune	3,414	30.03%	6,423	46.7%	416	63.3%	10,253
Small Routine Prune	3,789	33.33%	4,211	30.6%	97	14.8%	8,097
Training Prune	2,156	18.96%	1,558	11.3%	54	8.2%	3,768
Stump Removal	177	1.56%	154	1.1%	3	0.5%	334
Total	11,369		13,758		657		25,784

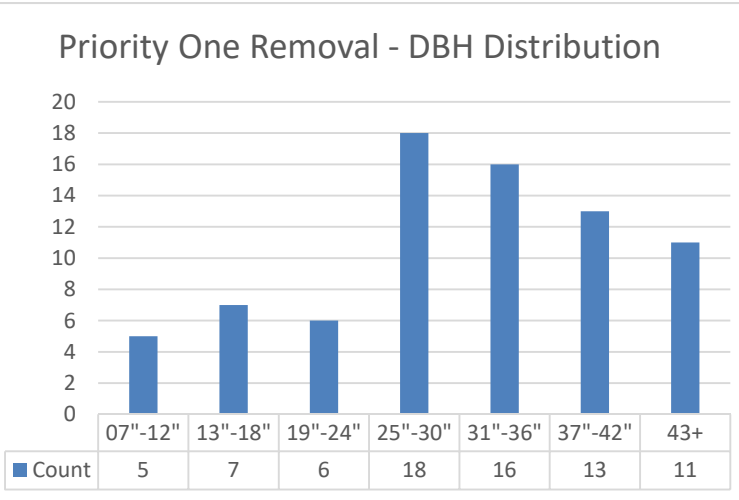
Priority Maintenance by Species and Diameter Distribution

Below are the Priority Maintenance activities by species (top 10) and diameter distribution.

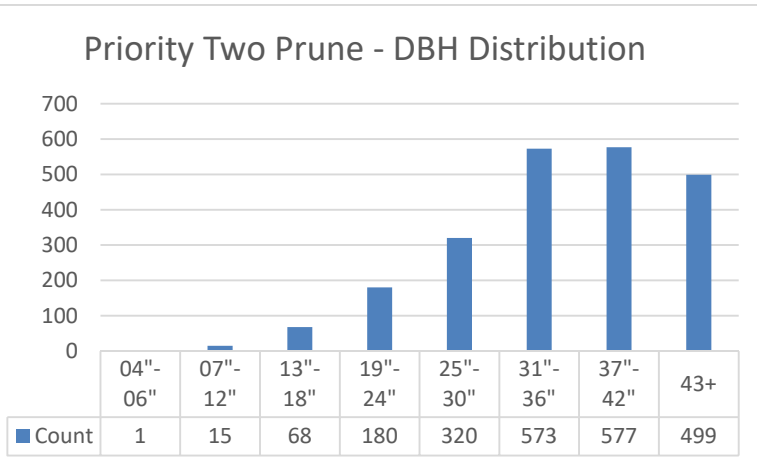
Priority One Prune	Count	%
Southern Live Oak	331	92.7%
American Sycamore	4	1.1%
Slash Pine	4	1.1%
Water Oak	4	1.1%
Chinese Tallow Tree	3	0.8%
Chinese Elm	2	0.6%
Pecan	2	0.6%
American Elm	1	0.3%
Bald Cypress	1	0.3%
Camphor Tree	1	0.3%
Other	4	1.1%
Total	357	



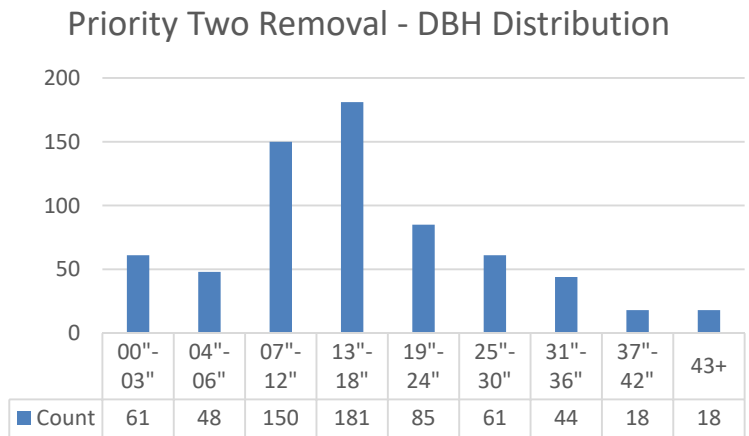
Priority One Removal	Count	%
Southern Live Oak	50	65.8%
Crape Myrtle	4	5.3%
Ornamental Pear	4	5.3%
Slash Pine	2	2.6%
Southern Red Oak	2	2.6%
Water Oak	2	2.6%
Chinese Elm	2	2.6%
Sugarberry	1	1.3%
Mexican Ash	1	1.3%
Eagleston Holly	1	1.3%
Other	7	9.2%
Total	76	



Priority Two Prune	Count	%
Southern Live Oak	1,832	82.0%
Slash Pine	111	5.0%
Crape Myrtle	49	2.2%
Water Oak	41	1.8%
American Sycamore	25	1.1%
Southern Magnolia	20	0.9%
Chinese Elm	17	0.8%
Mexican Ash	14	0.6%
Canary Island Date Palm	14	0.6%
Bald Cypress	13	0.6%
Other	97	4.3%
Total	2,233	

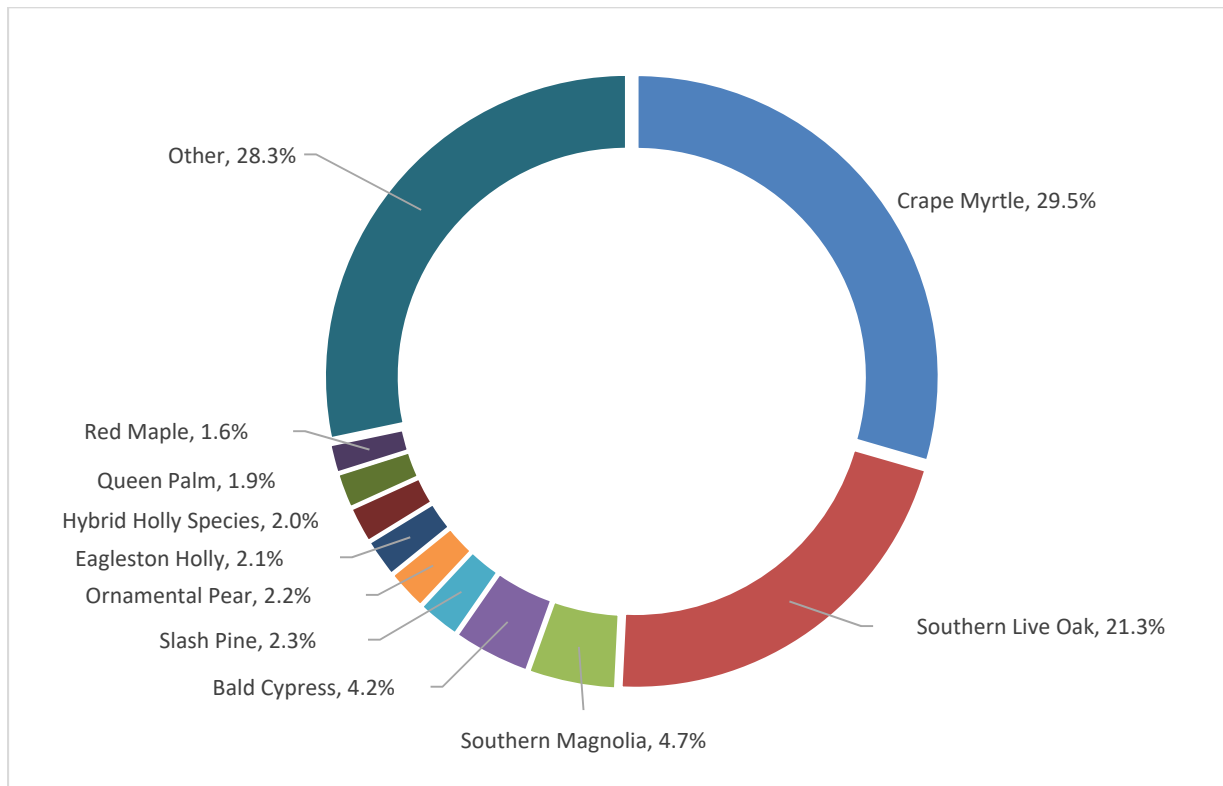


Priority Two Removal	Count	%
Crape Myrtle	291	43.7%
Southern Live Oak	106	15.9%
Chinese Tallow Tree	31	4.7%
Queen Palm	22	3.3%
White Mulberry	16	2.4%
Palmetto	15	2.3%
Red Maple	13	2.0%
Sugarberry	12	1.8%
Western Catalpa	10	1.5%
Chinese Elm	10	1.5%
Other	140	21.0%
Total	666	



Species and Distribution

Below are the top 10 species for this delivery.



Benefits of a Healthy Urban Forest

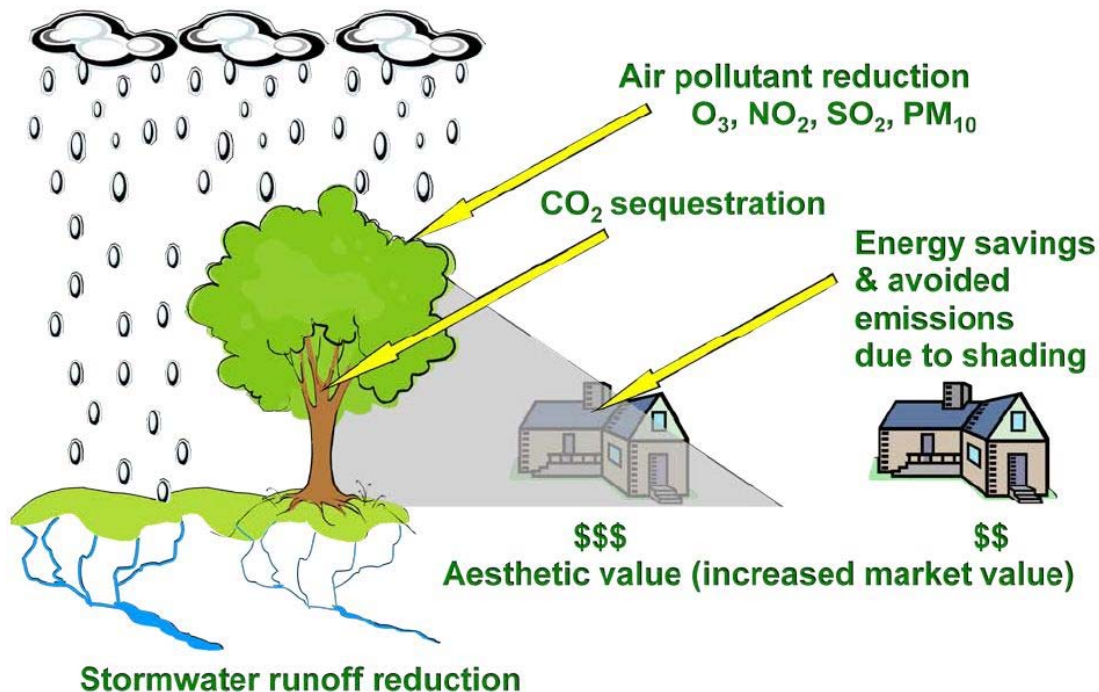
Trees provide a host of environmental, social, and economic benefits in urban areas. When properly maintained, trees can reduce pollution, improve mental health, and lower energy costs. It is important to understand the benefits trees provide as they can offset the cost associated with tree maintenance. A properly implemented tree maintenance program will maximize tree benefits in the urban setting, allowing trees to provide benefits that meet or exceed the time and money invested in maintenance activities.

The i-Tree Streets application was used to quantify the benefits provided by New Orleans’ trees. This application uses growth and benefit models designed around predominant urban trees to calculate the specific benefits that trees provide in dollar amounts. The benefits calculated by i-Tree Streets include energy conservation, carbon dioxide (CO₂) reduction, stormwater control, and aesthetic/other. It creates annual benefit reports that demonstrate the value urban trees provide to the surrounding community.

The trees in Zip Code 70115 and 70122 provide a total of **\$1,676,586 in annual benefits**.

The total replacement cost for all of the trees in 70115 and 70122 is **\$173,343,018**.

Ecosystem services provided by urban trees



Energy Conservation

Public trees contribute to energy conservation by providing shade that reduces cooling costs in the summer and diverting wind to reduce heating costs in the winter. The savings in electricity and natural gas are converted into monetary values to illustrate the annual energy savings that trees provide. New Orleans' trees account for a savings of \$352,158 in energy consumption each year.

Zone	Total		Total Natural			Standard Tree		% of Total		Avg. \$/Tree
	Electricity (MWh)	Electricity (\$)	Gas (Therms)	Natural Gas (\$)	Total (\$)	Error	Numbers	Total \$		
122	1,427.80	133,213.38	23,660.11	28,330.62	161,544.00	(N/A)	43.97	45.87	14.44	
115	1,550.50	144,661.25	26,292.59	31,482.74	176,143.99	(N/A)	53.46	50.02	12.95	
Joseph Bartholomew G	128.74	12,011.37	2,053.69	2,459.08	14,470.46	(N/A)	2.57	4.11	22.13	
Total	3,107.03	289,886.00	52,006.38	62,272.44	352,158.45	(N/A)	100.00	100.00	13.84	

Carbon Dioxide Sequestration

It is well known that trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen into the atmosphere as a product of photosynthesis. Carbon absorbed during this process is ultimately stored in the wood of trees. The amount of carbon sequestered by the inventoried tree population is valued at \$61,935 annually.

Zone	Sequestered (lb)	Sequestered (\$)	Decomposition Release (lb)	Maintenance Release (lb)	Total Release (\$)	Avoided (lb)	Avoided (\$)	Net Total (lb)	Total (\$)	Standard Error	% of Total Tree Numbers	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
122	2,161,768.99	16,213.27	- 361,067.68	- 22,371.97	- 2,875.80	1,953,499.46	14,651.25	3,731,828.80	27,988.72	(N/A)	43.97	45.19	2.50
115	2,420,553.74	18,154.15	- 356,299.48	- 25,871.86	- 2,866.29	2,121,375.98	15,910.32	4,159,758.38	31,198.19	(N/A)	53.46	50.37	2.29
Joseph Bartholomew G	224,686.96	1,685.15	- 32,649.31	- 1,758.92	- 258.06	176,140.04	1,321.05	366,418.77	2,748.14	(N/A)	2.57	4.44	4.20
Citywide Total	4,807,009.69	36,052.57	- 750,016.48	- 50,002.74	- 6,000.14	4,251,015.48	31,882.62	8,258,005.95	61,935.04	(N/A)	100.00	100.00	2.43

Stormwater Control

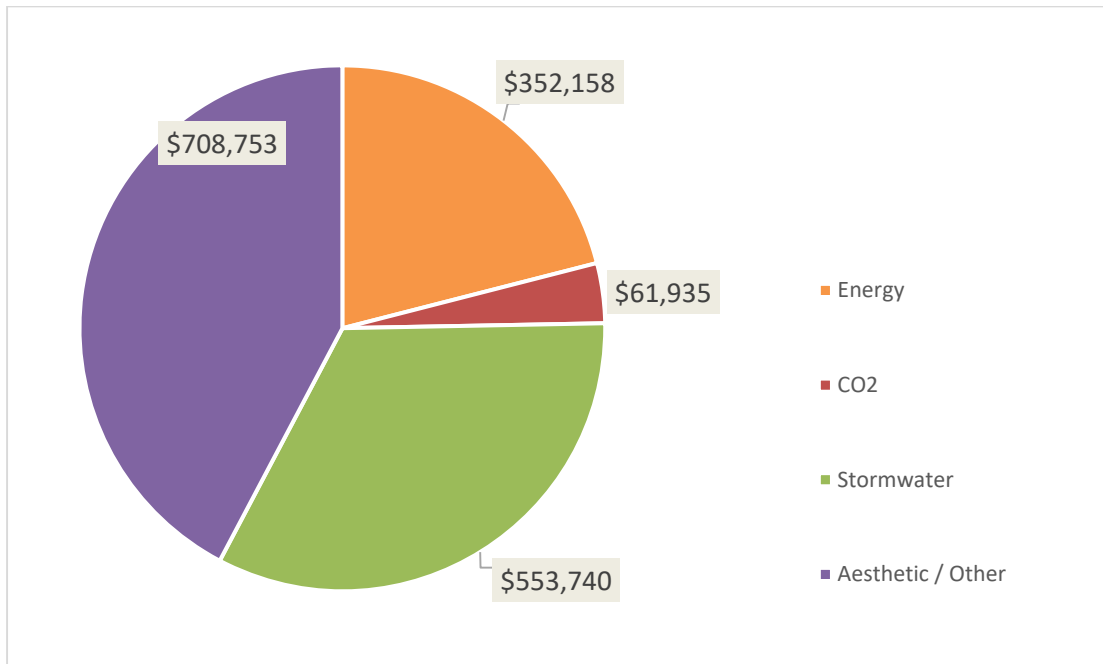
Trees reduce the costs associated with diverting stormwater by intercepting rainfall before it hits the ground and enters the storm runoff system. This greatly reduces the strain placed on public stormwater runoff systems and can represent a significant monetary savings by reducing the amount of infrastructure needed to divert stormwater throughout the city. The estimated savings for the City in the management of stormwater runoff is \$553,740 annually.

Zone	Total rainfall interception (Gal)	Total (\$)	Standard Error	% of Total Tree Numbers	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
122	43,372,749.51	260,236.50	(N/A)	43.97	47.00	23.25
115	44,703,580.73	268,221.48	(N/A)	53.46	48.44	19.72
Joseph Bartholomew G	4,213,668.55	25,282.01	(N/A)	2.57	4.57	38.66
Citywide total	92,289,998.79	553,739.99	(N/A)	100.00	100.00	21.76

Aesthetic/Other

Trees provide many social and economic benefits that are classified as aesthetic/other in the i-Tree Streets application. The major economic benefit in this category is increased property values. Trees contribute to higher property values when compared to similar properties that do not have trees. The major social benefits provided by trees are lower crime rates, improved mental health, greater time spent in businesses with tree lined streets, and higher productivity in the workplace when a view of nature is available. The inventoried trees contribute \$708,753 annually in aesthetic/other benefits.

Zone	Total (\$)	Standard Error	% of Total Tree Numbers	% of Total (\$)	Avg \$/tree
122	314,496.20	(N/A)	43.97	44.37	28.10
115	359,132.14	(N/A)	53.46	50.67	26.40
Joseph Bartholomew G	35,124.40	(N/A)	2.57	4.96	53.71
Citywide Total	708,752.74	(N/A)	100.00	100.00	27.85



Total Replacement Value

In addition to the City can consider the for its urban forest. Total amount of money it would take to completely replace the existing urban forest with trees of the same size. While this is a scenario that will likely never happen, it gives the City a specific dollar value of its trees in their current state. Replacement value differs from Environmental Benefits in that it shows how much the trees are worth instead of the dollar values that they provide in benefits. For example, a mature sugar maple could provide \$2,100 in environmental benefits by reducing stormwater runoff, improving air quality, etc. but the total cost of replacing an 18” DBH sugar maple would be \$24,270. According to i-Tree Streets, the total replacement cost for the trees in this phase of the inventory is \$173,343,018. The table below shows the breakdown of Replacement Value by Diameter Class.

Figure 4: Annual monetary benefits provided by Ashland's trees

Environmental Benefits,
Total Replacement Value
Replacement Value is the

DBH (inches)	Replacement Value
00"-03"	\$231,857
04"-06"	\$2,263,747
07"-12"	\$12,582,285
13"-18"	\$18,919,442
19"-24"	\$21,551,773
25"-30"	\$25,198,432
31"-36"	\$30,066,492
37"-42"	\$31,251,849
43+	\$31,277,141
Total	\$173,343,018

Figure 6: Replacement Value by Diameter Class

Below is a Species delivery.

Frequency report for this

Botanical Name	Common Name	Count	%
Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle	4	0.0%
Acca sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	5	0.0%
Acer buergeranum	Trident Maple	5	0.0%
Acer negundo	Box Elder	1	0.0%
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple	31	0.1%
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	406	1.6%
Acer x freemanii	Freeman Maple	1	0.0%
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	2	0.0%
Albizia julibrissin	Mimosa, Silk Tree	7	0.0%
Aleurites fordii	Tung Oil Tree	3	0.0%
Araucaria columnaris	Star Pine	20	0.1%
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree	1	0.0%
Bambusa species	Bamboo Species	3	0.0%

Bauhinia variegata	Purple Orchid Tree	11	0.0%
Bauhinia variegata 'Candida'	White Orchid Tree	1	0.0%
Betula nigra	River Birch	107	0.4%
Butia capitata	Pindo Palm	22	0.1%
Callistemon citrinus	Lemon Bottlebrush	59	0.2%
Callistemon viminalis	Weeping Bottlebrush	1	0.0%
Camellia japonica	Camellia	1	0.0%
Carica papaya	Papaya	6	0.0%
Carpinus caroliniana	American Hornbeam	1	0.0%
Carya illinoensis	Pecan	84	0.3%
Catalpa bignonioides	Eastern Catalpa	4	0.0%
Catalpa speciosa	Western Catalpa	10	0.0%
Ceiba speciosa	Floss Silk Tree	1	0.0%
Celtis laevigata	Sugarberry	65	0.3%
Cercis canadensis	Eastern Redbud	84	0.3%
Chamaerops humilis	Mediterranean Fan Palm	53	0.2%
Chionanthus retusus	Chinese Fringe Tree	194	0.8%
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Tree	70	0.3%
Citrus aurantifolia	Lime	3	0.0%
Citrus limon	Lemon	23	0.1%
Citrus sinensis	Orange	86	0.3%
Citrus species	Citrus Species	44	0.2%
Cocculus laurifolius	Snailseed	3	0.0%
Cornus florida	Eastern Dogwood	3	0.0%
Cornus kousa	Kousa Dogwood	1	0.0%
Crataegus crus-galli	Cockspur Thorn	7	0.0%
Crataegus crus-galli inermis	Thornless Hawthorn	6	0.0%
Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leyland Cypress	1	0.0%
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress	12	0.0%
Cycas revoluta	Sago Palm	329	1.3%
Diospyros virginiana	American Persimmon	7	0.0%
Elaeocarpus decipiens	Japanese Blueberry Tree	50	0.2%
Eriobotrya japonica	Edible Loquat	86	0.3%
Erythrina crista-galli	Cockspur Coral Tree	2	0.0%
Eucalyptus cordata	Silver Gum	2	0.0%
Eucalyptus spp.	Eucalyptus species	1	0.0%
Euonymus japonicus	Japanese Euonymus	15	0.1%
Ficus carica	Edible Fig	51	0.2%
Firmiana simplex	Chinese Parasol Tree	13	0.1%
Fortunella margarita	Nagami Kumquat	8	0.0%
Fraxinus americana	White Ash	9	0.0%

Fraxinus berlandieriana	Mexican Ash	79	0.3%
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Green Ash	4	0.0%
Fraxinus profunda	Pumpkin Ash	60	0.2%
Fraxinus velutina	Arizona Ash	2	0.0%
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	64	0.2%
Gleditsia triacanthos forma inermis	Thornless Honey Locust	4	0.0%
Halesia carolina	Carolina Silverbell	2	0.0%
Halesia diptera	Two-wing Silverbell	13	0.1%
Ilex cassine	Dahoon Holly	9	0.0%
Ilex 'Conaf'	Oak Leaf Holly	1	0.0%
Ilex cornuta	Chinese Holly	207	0.8%
Ilex decidua	Possum Haw	1	0.0%
Ilex 'Nellie R. Stevens'	Nellie Stevens' Holly	17	0.1%
Ilex vomitoria	Yaupon	84	0.3%
Ilex vomitoria 'Pendula'	Weeping Yaupon Holly	8	0.0%
Ilex x attenuata	Hybrid Holly Species	509	2.0%
Ilex x attenuata 'Eagleston'	Eagleston Holly	534	2.1%
Ilex x attenuata 'East Palatka'	East Palatka Holly	10	0.0%
Ilex x attenuata 'Fosteri'	Foster' Holly	9	0.0%
Ilex x attenuata 'Savannah'	Savannah Holly	17	0.1%
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Jacaranda	2	0.0%
Juniperus chinensis	Chinese Juniper	27	0.1%
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar	80	0.3%
Koelreuteria elegans ssp.formosana	Formosa Flamegold	65	0.3%
Lagerstroemia indica (and hybrids)	Crape Myrtle (including hybrids)	7603	29.5%
Ligustrum japonicum	Japanese Privet	242	0.9%
Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet	12	0.0%
Ligustrum sinense	Chinese Privet	29	0.1%
Liquidambar styraciflua	American Sweet Gum	47	0.2%
Liquidambar styraciflua 'Slender Silhouette'	Slender Silhouette Liquidambar	5	0.0%
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	11	0.0%
Livistona chinensis	Chinese Fountain Palm	2	0.0%
Loropetalum chinense	Fringe Flower	18	0.1%
Maackia amurensis	Manchurian Maackia	1	0.0%
Maclura pomifera	Osage Orange	1	0.0%
Magnolia figo	Banana Shrub	3	0.0%
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	1215	4.7%

Magnolia stellata	Star Magnolia	11	0.0%
	Magnolia Bay, Florida Sweet Bay	351	1.4%
Magnolia virginiana	Bay	351	1.4%
Magnolia x soulangiana	Saucer Magnolia	366	1.4%
Malus floribunda	Crabapple	6	0.0%
Melia azedarach	Chinaberry	40	0.2%
Metasequoia glyptostroboides	Dawn Redwood	1	0.0%
Morus alba	White Mulberry	64	0.2%
Musa species	Banana	4	0.0%
Myrica cerifera	Eastern Wax Myrtle	5	0.0%
Nerium oleander	Oleander	230	0.9%
Nyssa sylvatica	Sour Gum	3	0.0%
Olea europaea	Olive	17	0.1%
Osmanthus fragrans var. aurantiacus	Sweet Olive	142	0.6%
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	1	0.0%
Persea americana	Avocado	2	0.0%
Persea borbonia	Redbay	1	0.0%
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island Date Palm	194	0.8%
Phoenix dactylifera	Date Palm	7	0.0%
Phoenix dactylifera 'Medjool'	'Medjool' Date Palm	6	0.0%
Phoenix roebelenii	Pigmy Date Palm	48	0.2%
Phoenix sylvestris	Silver Date Palm	8	0.0%
Photinia fraseri	Fraser Photinia	102	0.4%
Pinus echinata	Shortleaf Pine	23	0.1%
Pinus elliottii	Slash Pine	599	2.3%
Pinus taeda	Loblolly Pine	22	0.1%
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistache	282	1.1%
Pittosporum tobira	Tobira, Mock Orange	4	0.0%
Platanus occidentalis	American Sycamore	118	0.5%
Platycladus orientalis	Oriental Arborvitae	56	0.2%
Podocarpus macrophyllus	Yew Pine	74	0.3%
Prunus caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry	89	0.3%
Prunus cerasifera	Purple-Leaf Plum	3	0.0%
Prunus domestica	Plum	2	0.0%
Prunus persica	Peach	4	0.0%
Prunus persica var. nucipersica	Nectarine	1	0.0%
Prunus serotina	Eastern Black Cherry	2	0.0%
Prunus serrulata	Japanese Flowering Cherry	16	0.1%
Prunus species	Stone Fruit species	21	0.1%
Psidium guajava	Guava	2	0.0%

Punica granatum	Pomegranate	3	0.0%
Pyrus calleryana	Ornamental Pear	569	2.2%
Pyrus communis	Edible Pear	6	0.0%
Quercus acutissima	Sawtooth Oak	27	0.1%
Quercus falcata	Southern Red Oak	185	0.7%
Quercus falcata pagodaefolia	Cherrybark Oak	3	0.0%
Quercus laurifolia	Laurel Oak	7	0.0%
Quercus lyrata	Overcup Oak	6	0.0%
Quercus michauxii	Swamp Chestnut Oak	3	0.0%
Quercus myrtifolia	Myrtle Oak	1	0.0%
Quercus nigra	Water Oak	186	0.7%
Quercus nuttallii	Nuttall Oak	1	0.0%
Quercus phellos	Willow Oak	168	0.7%
Quercus rugosa	Netleaf Oak	2	0.0%
Quercus shumardii	Shumard Oak	62	0.2%
Quercus stellata	Post Oak	5	0.0%
Quercus velutina	Black Oak	1	0.0%
Quercus virginiana	Southern Live Oak	5489	21.3%
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	3	0.0%
	Indian Hawthorne 'Majestic Beauty'		
Rhaphiolepis 'Majestic Beauty'	Beauty'	7	0.0%
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	1	0.0%
Sabal minor	Dwarf Palmetto	2	0.0%
Sabal palmetto	Palmetto	263	1.0%
Salix babylonica	Weeping Willow	12	0.0%
Salix matsudana 'Tortuosa'	Corkscrew Willow	5	0.0%
Salix nigra	Black Willow	12	0.0%
Salix spp.	Willow Species	1	0.0%
Sambucus spp.	Elderberry	4	0.0%
Sapium sebiferum	Chinese Tallow Tree	210	0.8%
Sesbania punicea	Scarlet Wisteria Tree	1	0.0%
Stump	Stump	335	1.3%
Syagrus romanzoffianum	Queen Palm	492	1.9%
Syzygium paniculatum 'Compacta'	Dwarf Eugenia	1	0.0%
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	1075	4.2%
Thuja occidentalis	American Arborvitae	15	0.1%
Ulmus alata	Winged Elm	8	0.0%
Ulmus americana	American Elm	6	0.0%
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese Elm	401	1.6%
Ulmus rubra	Slippery Elm	7	0.0%

Ulmus x species	Hybrid Elm	6	0.0%
Unidentifiable Tree	Unidentifiable Tree	3	0.0%
Viburnum japonicum	Japanese Viburnum	2	0.0%
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste Tree	27	0.1%
Washingtonia robusta	Mexican Fan Palm	141	0.5%
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria	1	0.0%
Yucca gloriosa	Spanish Dagger	70	0.3%