# Dunwoody
## *Smart people – Smart city*

# URBAN CANOPY INVENTORY

# AND ASSESSMENT

# Urban Canopy Inventory and Assessment

## By Arborguard Tree Specialists

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# Introduction

# *The Trees of Dunwoody*

The City of Dunwoody has thousands of trees within its boundaries, both publicly and privately owned. The vast majority of the trees that make up the City's canopy are in good health. In this study the focus is on City trees, that is, trees found on road rights of ways, parklands and green spaces. The canopy assessment has provided information to help gain an understanding of what condition these trees are in and approximately how many specimen trees are City owned. With this information it can be determined how best to effectively manage this resource to encourage continued economic, social and community growth as well as further community well being.

The tree illustrated on the following page is an example of the specimen trees found in the community. This particular tree is located at Brook Run Park adjacent to the currently abandoned tennis courts. It is a 46" diameter Southern Red Oak tree. This tree is in good structural condition and is exhibiting good health. This tree will make both economic and aesthetic contributions to the community for many years to come. The following information reports many trees to be in fair condition, this is due to observations related to structural issues such as dead branches or the lack of maintenance. This should not be interpreted as to how healthy and vigorous these trees are as a fair condition tree may be exhibiting good health. The purpose of this assessment was to document trees that require corrective maintenance to assure the safety of the citizens.

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## Historical Perspective

The area currently known as the City of Dunwoody was first inhabited by the Cherokee Indian tribe of the Creek Confederation who, by the early 1800's had populated the area with numerous small farms. After the Indian Springs Treaty of 1821 removed the Creek and Cherokee Indians from the area, it was opened up for settlement by pioneers. Dunwoody was pioneered in the 1820's with family farms and the establishment of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. Some of the initial families to settle the area were the Martin's, the Eidson's and the Spruill's. Farming was the primary industry with the major crop of the area being cotton. These local farms also raised corn, livestock and vegetables. Family farms remained operational for the next 100 years and the area remained rural in nature, with dairy farming becoming an important industry after the Boll Weevil started decimating cotton crops in 1915. Electric power was introduced to the area in 1930's which did not alter the agricultural land usage.

The expansion of Atlanta with its urban sprawl brought significant residential growth to the Dunwoody area in the late 1950's and early 1960's. This growth greatly accelerated when family farms such as the Spruill's started to sell off some of their outer tracts to developers and Interstate 285 was constructed in the late 1960's.

Dunwoody continued to experience rapid growth for the next several decades. In 2006, a feasibility study was conducted to determine whether Dunwoody could be incorporated into a city. As a result of the community's desire to incorporate, and through the efforts of the citizens, Dunwoody officially became a city on December 1, 2008. Currently, there are very few developable tracts of land left and projected future growth will likely result from the redevelopment of existing developed property.

# Introduction

The City of Dunwoody is distinctly unique in its extensive tree canopy coverage. It is fortunate that the elected officials desired to proactively protect this precious aesthetic, cultural and economically beneficial natural resource. For over a century the region did not enjoy the extensive tree canopy coverage it enjoys today. During the booming agricultural era, most of the region in and around the Dunwoody area had been engaged primarily in row crop agricultural production for over 130 years, so it is likely that very few trees were retained on



COTTON FIELD, HAGEMAN AND JUSTICE FARM—FITZGERALD.    BEN-6
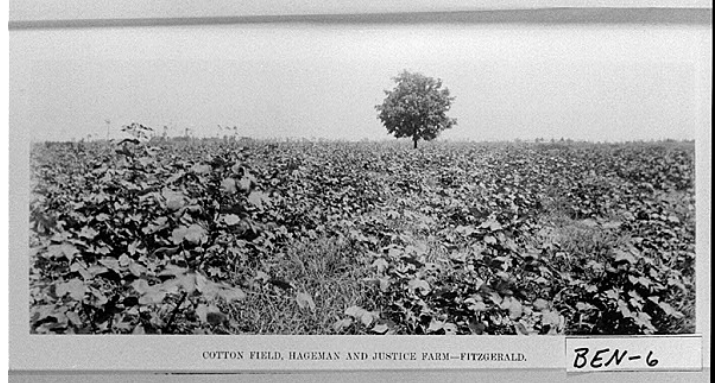
the farm. The few trees that remained after the fields were cleared were typically found in the middle of large fields for resting the team of horses, along fence rows, adjacent to stream channels, on homesteads or in cemeteries.

As this area was formerly dominated by the open fields of row crop agriculture, one can imagine that most trees we see today within the City of Dunwoody and throughout this region were planted into new landscapes as the area was developed into residential subdivisions. Since the transition from agricultural land use to subdivisions began in the late 1950's it can be inferred that most of the trees we see in the City landscape today are not much older than 60 to 75 years of age. In flood plains and along the creek banks where no agricultural activity occurred it may be possible to find trees older than this, but it must be remembered that the removal of trees for timber along stream banks was a common practice until the Clean Water Act was established in 1972 and these practices were discontinued.

Generally, the land in this region is of a gently rolling nature and was found to be ideal for row crop farming. When the area was first pioneered in the late 1820's the soils were rich and fertile after being forested for many thousands of years. As farms were established and, King Cotton became the major crop, the land began to change. It was logged, converted to farmland, and aggressively farmed with no soil conservation practices in place. By the late 1800's most of the rich, fertile topsoil had eroded off of the farmland and today can be found located predominantly in low lying floodplains throughout Georgia. As urban development replaced agriculture the soils were further modified by human activities such as cutting the soil from high spots to fill

low spots.  Oftentimes, prior to residential development, any remaining trees were clear-cut from the landscape and replaced with new trees.  The remaining soil profile we see today consists of a very thin layer of topsoil which overlies a soil that is very clayey silt in nature, is highly acidic, moderately fertile, highly erodible and easily compacted.  These urban soils are very difficult to manage and the health of newly planted trees in parks, green spaces and right of ways can be severely impacted by these poor soils.

## Study Background

Upon its incorporation in 2008, the City of Dunwoody inherited approximately 150 miles of public right of ways and approximately 190 acres of parkland and green spaces.  Included in these locations are forested areas consisting of flowering understory trees, mixed hardwood trees and pine trees.  As the newly incorporated City settled itself, elected officials began a series of studies to determine how best to continue its growth during challenging economic times.  These studies include a Comprehensive Land Use Plan (2010), Comprehensive Transportation Plan (2011) a Parks, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan (2011) and an Economic Development Strategy (2012).  The City's trees are seen as a vital component of the infrastructure, so it is no surprise that consistent throughout these comprehensive planning initiatives has been the uniquely thoughtful perception of how the City's forested areas contribute to the social and economic well being of the community.  This implies the need for a sustainable tree canopy management program to insure that the citizens of Dunwoody have a non-hazardous, safe, walkable community in which to live and play in.

In 2011, Dunwoody was certified by the Atlanta Regional Commission as a Certified Silver, Green Community.  To supplement the City's sustainability measures and support the existing Tree Protection Ordinance, in 2010, the City adopted a No Net Loss Tree policy.  The acceptance of this policy by elected officials laid the groundwork for becoming a Tree City USA® city and worked to establish a metric by which an assessment of the existing tree canopy could be undertaken.  Once the overall condition of the forested areas and their immediate needs are identified, a functional management strategy could then be instituted.  To gain a better understanding as to the condition of the existing forest canopy and to ensure that it is effectively managed for long-term survivability, the City has undertaken a Tree Canopy Inventory and Assessment.

## Purpose

There are thousands of trees located on both public and private property throughout the City of Dunwoody.  The purpose this tree canopy assessment is to determine the general condition of the existing forest and tree canopy found along the public right of ways and in the City owned parks and green spaces.  Specifically, the assessment goal is to identify specimen trees and trees that are currently or will in the near future pose a threat or hazardous condition to the citizens of Dunwoody who enjoy the use of these spaces.  The information from this assessment will then be utilized to craft a tree management strategy that will allow City officials to determine at a glance which trees in the City that are in of need immediate attention such as those that are dead or hazardous as well those that will need attention given to them over the course of the next several years.

The scope of this study encompasses the City of Dunwoody's publicly accessible forests found within parklands, green spaces and in road right of ways.  Within the total parkland and green space acreage, greater than 80% of the areas assessed consist of undeveloped to minimally developed raw forested canopy.

## Methods

It is the intent of the City to gain a better understanding of the current condition of their forest and tree canopy in general, and focus on trees which may pose a threat to citizens.  Once a general understanding of the forest condition is ascertained, with specific tree needs documented, a realistic tree management plan can be incorporated based upon those needs.

Due to the sheer number of trees found on the road rights of ways and within the parkland/green spaces, every individual tree within these spaces was not assessed.  Specimen sized hardwood trees equal to and greater than 24" in diameter, softwood trees equal to and greater than 30" in diameter and flowering understory trees equal to and greater than 6" in diameter were assessed.  In addition to specimen sized trees, trees found to be in a hazardous condition or that are in need of maintenance in a timely manner to prevent a hazardous condition were also documented.  Trees found in a hazardous condition include dead trees, severely leaning trees, trees with significant structural issues such as those that are hollow, trees that are severely diseased, or trees that are in an advanced state of decline with over 40% of the canopy in a state of die-back.  Except for the dead and hazardous trees found within the

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chain link fencing of the Brook Run Park dog park, all trees have been located utilizing Global Positioning System (GPS) technology.

The trees found within the City owned road rights of ways were assessed by the "windshield" method. Rather than walk all 150 miles of road right of ways, the technician drives down the road and observes the trees within the rights of ways and medians that the City is responsible for maintaining. When the technician observes a suspected specimen or hazard tree, he parks his vehicle in a safe location and assesses the tree. If it meets specimen tree criteria or needs immediate maintenance, a tag bearing a unique number is attached to it, and any relevant information is recorded. The tree is then located with GPS technology.

The approximately 190 acres of City owned parkland and green spaces assessed are composed primarily of heavily forested areas that were physically walked to identify specimen trees and trees that require immediate maintenance. Trees identified as being of specimen size or requiring immediate maintenance, had a tag bearing a unique number attached to it, other relevant information recorded and is then located with GPS technology.

With both the road rights of ways and the parkland/green spaces, the collected information is then utilized to generate a report with a unique map coordinate location for each tree that is incorporated into a Geographic Information System (GIS) map of the City. The maps are then accessed on a computer where each tree is displayed with its unique identification number. An individual can utilize the mouse pointing tool to "click" on a tree number, causing all of that trees relevant information to be displayed on the computer screen. GIS maps are created specifically for the road rights of ways as well as for each individual park/green space.

# **Summary**

## Inventory Summary

In general, the forest that the City of Dunwoody lives within is found to be in good health.

Dunwoody's forest is representative of a typical Piedmont forest; it is populated with a rich and diverse mix of tree species that are found to be in a wide range of developmental stages. Many of these trees are successional in nature meaning they have grown from seeds spread by animals after agriculture was no longer the dominant industry in the region. A significant number of these trees have also been planted into the landscape as neighborhoods and subdivisions began to populate the area in the late 1950's.

As the focus of the assessment was to identify specimen and hazard trees and to only comment on the general condition of the forest itself, it will quickly be seen that most of the trees assessed were found to be dead or in fair to poor condition with very few good condition trees identified, please keep in mind the reported trees are only a very small percentage of the total trees reviewed by the technicians.

Due to lack of maintenance by DeKalb County along roadways and in parks over the past decades, the City of Dunwoody now shoulders the responsibility of effectively managing these tree resources with public safety as the highest priority.

Invasive species were also identified within the forested areas. The most common invasive species were found to be groundcovers and shrubs which included English ivy, poison ivy and privet.

Briefly, trees identified as being in good condition are trees that have few if any structural defects or are not infected with pathogenic organisms. Fair condition trees are trees that may have moderate structural defects or a pathogenic organism may be present in a small population that is not life threatening to the tree. Most fair condition trees in this assessment merely need to have large dead limbs pruned out of them. Poor condition trees are trees that have major structural defects, such as being hollow, have high populations of pathogenic organisms or are in a state of advanced decline. Poor condition trees will not upgrade to fair or good condition but will only continue to decline.

A total of 988 trees were assessed in this study. These trees are categorized as follows:

- 747 hardwood trees were identified with the dominant tree species being oak, which accounts for 75.5% of all trees assessed

- 98 softwood trees were identified with the dominant species being loblolly pine, which accounts for 10% of the trees assessed

- 143 flowering understory trees were identified with the dominant species being dogwood, which accounts for 14.5% of the trees assessed

Of all the 988 trees assessed:

## Tree Condition
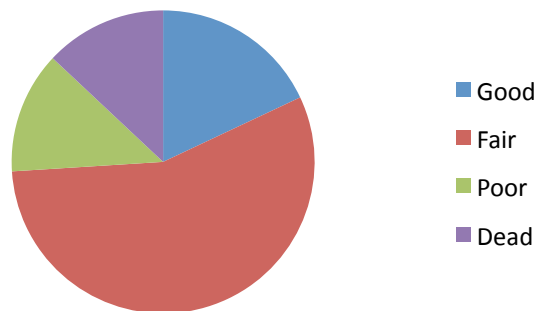


- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Dead

- 18% are in good condition

- 56% are in fair condition

- 13% are in poor condition

- 13% are dead

Of the 988 trees assessed, 326 (33%) were found in the road rights of ways and 662 (67%) were found in the parkland/green spaces.

**Specimen Trees**

In parkland/green spaces and rights of ways, 581 trees (59%) were found that met the City of Dunwoody specimen tree size criteria.

The remaining 407 trees (41%) are of mixed species and sizes that range in size from 3" in diameter to 23" in diameter that have been identified as requiring some form of immediate attention.

## Specimen Trees
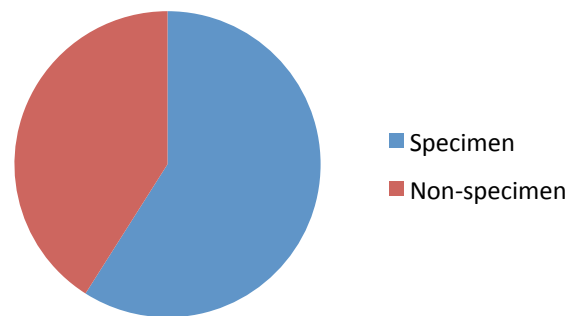


Collectively, the specimen size trees within the rights of ways and parkland/green spaces include:

- 437 hardwood trees (75%)

    o 134 trees (30.5%) were found to be in good condition

    o 278 trees (63.5%) were found to be in fair condition

    o 20 trees (5%) were found to be in poor condition

    o 5 trees (1%) are dead

- 15 softwood trees (3%)

    o 3 trees (20%) were found to be in good condition

    o 12 trees (80%) were found to be in fair condition

- 129 flowering understory trees (22%)
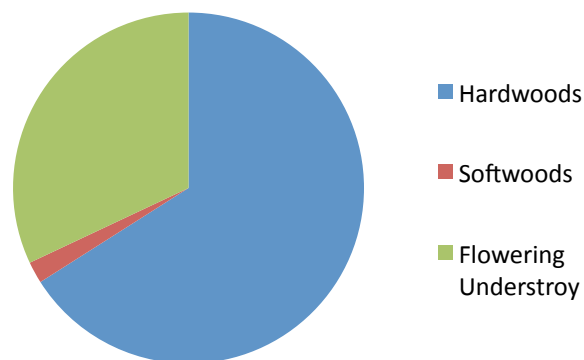
    o 36 trees (28%) were found to be in good condition

- o 84 trees (65%) were found to be in fair condition

- o 7 trees (5%) were found to be in poor condition

- o 2 trees (2%) are dead

## Right of Ways

Within the road rights of ways, a total of 303 trees (96%) met the City of Dunwoody's specimen tree size criteria.

## Specimen Trees by Type



- Hardwoods
- Softwoods
- Flowering Understroy

- 200 hardwood trees (66%) with:

  - o 23 trees (12%) being in good condition

  - o 167 trees (84%) being in fair condition

  - o 10 trees (4%) that are in poor condition

- 5 softwood trees (2%) with:

  - o 5 trees (100%) being in fair condition

- 98 (32%) flowering understory trees with:
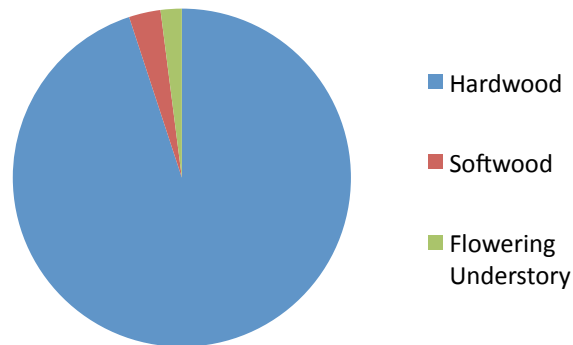
  - o 13 trees (13%) being in good condition

  - o 79 trees (81%) being in fair condition

  - o 6 trees (6%) that are in poor condition

**Parks & Green Spaces**

In the parkland/green spaces, 278 trees were identified that met the City of Dunwoody's specimen tree size criteria:

## Specimen Trees by Type



- Hardwood
- Softwood
- Flowering Understory

- 237 trees (85%) are hardwood trees with:

  o 111 trees (47%) being in good condition

  o 111 trees (47%) being in fair condition

  o 10 trees (4%) being in poor condition

  o 5 trees (2%) that are dead

- 10 (4%) were softwood trees with:

  o 3 trees (30%) being in good condition

  o 7 trees (70%) being in fair condition

- 31 trees (11%) were flowering understory trees with:

  o 23 trees (74.5%) being in good condition

  o 5 trees (16.5%) being in fair condition

  o 1 tree (3%) being in poor condition

  o 2 trees (6%) that are dead

# Maintenance

# Schedule

# Forest Management Plan

With 82% of the assessed trees being either in fair condition, poor condition or dead, a tree management strategy will need to be established that prioritizes tree maintenance in terms of work that needs to be performed as soon as possible to no tree maintenance required at this time.

Arborguard has assigned all assessed trees with a maintenance priority number. This number indicates the level of immediacy with which trees having particular defects or hazards or other maintenance needs should be addressed. This is a qualitative assessment made by the technician and represents the best judgment of the technician based on his accumulated tree care experiences.

- Maintenance Priority 1 trees are trees that are dead, present a high risk of failure in the immediate future or are in such poor condition that they present hazardous conditions to the community.
- Maintenance Priority 2 trees are trees that have major dead limbs over roadways or sidewalks that will not likely fail in the near future but should be removed to insure public safety.
- Both Maintenance Priority 1 and Maintenance Priority 2 trees should be addressed in a timely manner.
- Maintenance priority 3 trees are trees that may require structural supports added to stabilize trees with weak stem unions or trees that would benefit from soil fracturing or supplemental organic nutrients.
- Maintenance Priority 4 trees are trees that currently exhibit good health and that are structurally sound. These trees do not require any immediate attention.

# Maintenance Priorities
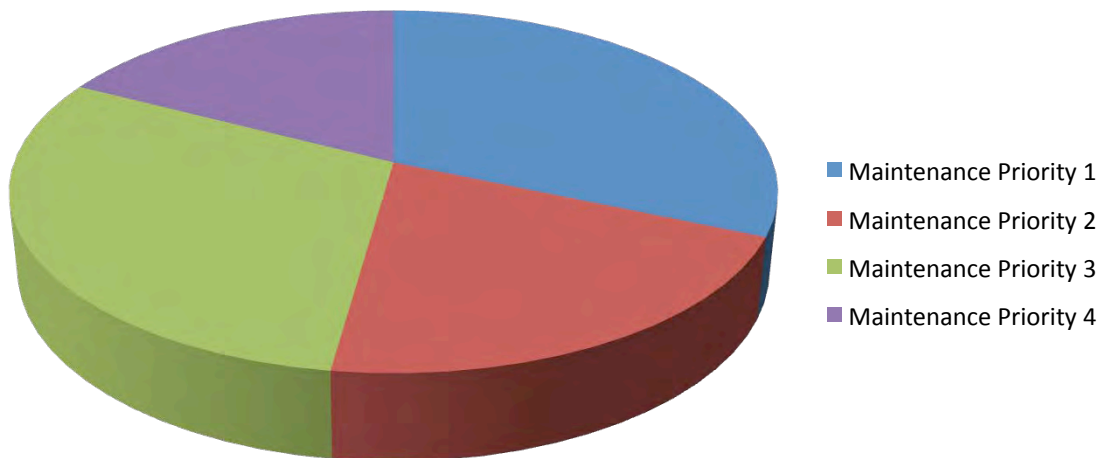


- Maintenance Priority 1: Action is required as soon as possible, these trees may be dead or hazardous

    o  311 trees are classified as maintenance priority 1

        ▪ 280 trees in parks, 31 trees in road right of ways

- Maintenance Priority 2: These trees require action in the near future, these trees may need to be pruned for hazardous dead limbs

    o  205 trees are classified as maintenance priority 2

        ▪ 153 trees in parks, 52 trees in road right of ways

- Maintenance Priority 3: Maintenance priorities 1-2 should be addressed before maintenance priority 3

    o  300 trees are classified as maintenance priority 3

        ▪ 87 trees in parks, 213 in road right of ways

- Maintenance Priority 4: Tree maintenance is not required at this time

    o  172 trees are classified as maintenance priority 4

        ▪ 142 trees in parks, 30 in road right of ways

To aid in managing these Maintenance Priority issues within the road right of ways, Arborguard has chosen to divide the City of Dunwoody into 17 Tree Maintenance Zones. These zones can be viewed on the City of Dunwoody Master Maintenance Priority Level Map which is included in an electronic format and can be plotted as a 34"x44" map. Each tree assessed is shown on the map as a color coded symbol with its associated identification number. The included table shows the street address and other pertinent information for each tree. Also included in an electronic format is a computer based version of these maps with an interactive feature that allows an individual to click on a specific tree symbol, whereupon information pertinent to that tree will be displayed on the computer output device.

Each parkland/green space is individually represented in a similar fashion as the road right of ways, that is, with plottable maps and a computer based version of each map with interactive features. However, given that there are no specific addresses for each tree in the parks, a satellite image of each park is shown with the locations of each color coded displayed. These maps are included in the provided binder with each park report.

There are 423 trees that fall into either the Priority 1 or Priority 2 category. It is estimated that it will take 15 weeks to remove and prune the trees that require the most immediate attention. The initial work will need to be conducted concurrently in the parks and the road right of ways. This work is to be prioritized by most frequently used area, the first area of greatest concern is the playground and dog park at Brook Run Park. This work should be completed with the highest level of priority. The next area of great concern is the walking trail in the Dunwoody Nature Center. The large tree removals on the road right of ways should be reviewed and the most hazardous of these trees should be removed as soon as possible.

Within the body of each of the following reports is a Maintenance Schedule. The intent of this schedule is to provide a generalized idea of the time it will take to complete work on the Priority 1 & 2 trees with an estimated budget.

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For budgeting purposes, the following are estimates for completing the required priority 1 & 2 work in a timely manner by a qualified tree care service provider:

Tree removal budget for all parks: $68700

Tree removal budget for rights of ways: $33500

Tree pruning budget for all parks: $49850

Tree pruning budget for rights of ways: $19000

Plant health care budget for all parks: $40245

Plant health care budget for rights of ways: $7600

There are 272 Maintenance Priority 3 trees shown, the majority of these trees being found in the road rights of ways. Of the trees shown, approximately 100 of these trees are dogwoods and would require very little pruning. Approximately 65 trees will require light pruning in a second or third year program to remove dead branches over roadways or sidewalks. The remaining trees in Maintenance Priority 3 require some type of soil treatments to improve the overall vigor of the tree. It is uncertain at this point how the City of Dunwoody would like to proceed with the management of these trees and this budget will be addressed at a later date.

Maintenance Priority 4 has 66 trees in this classification. At this time, no maintenance is required on these trees.

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# Priority 1 Maintenance
## *City of Dunwoody*
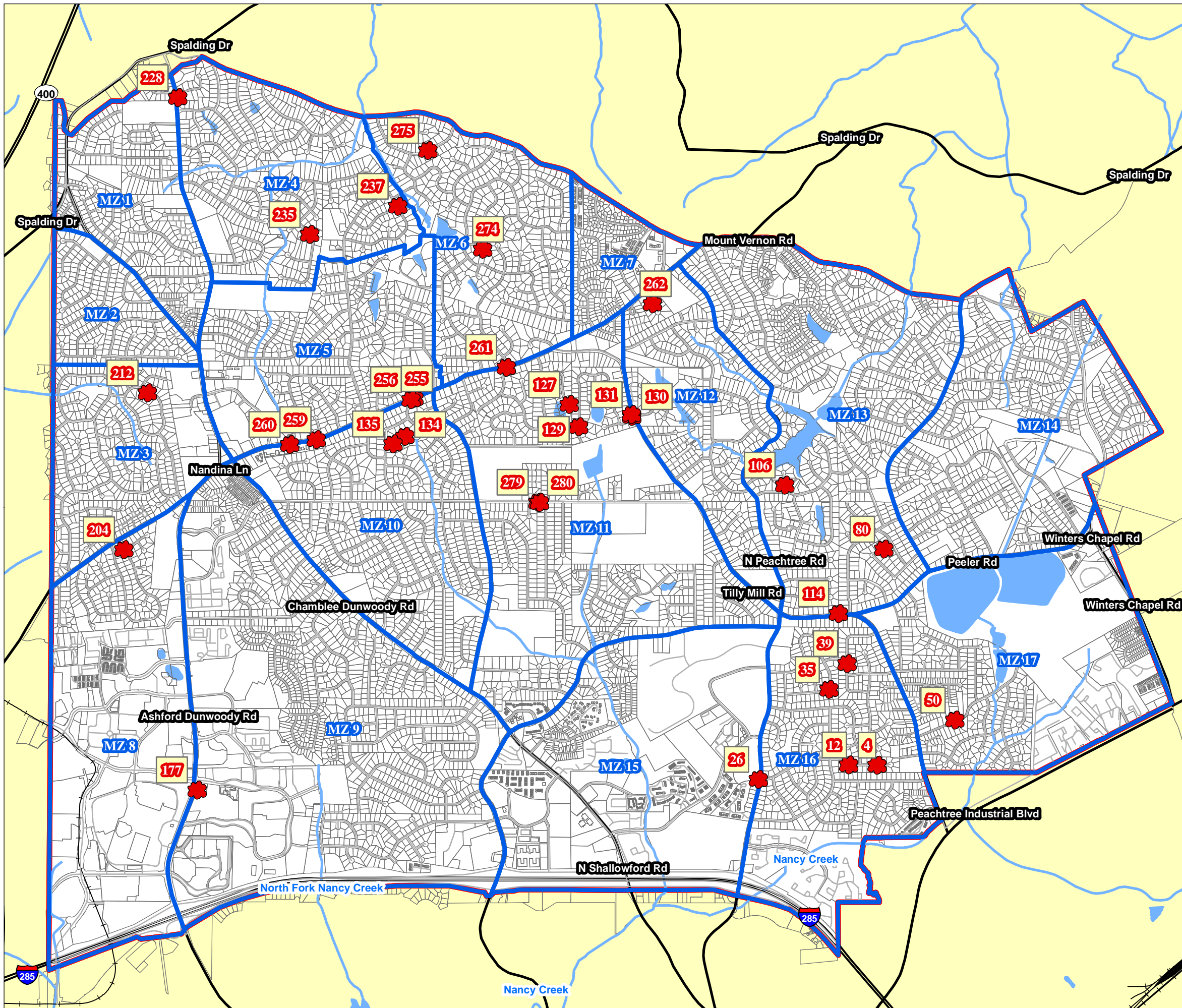
| Tree_ID | Species | Mtnc_Rec | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Dogwood-Flowering | Removal | 2471 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 12 | Dogwood-Flowering | Removal or prune | 2419 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 26 | Oak-Northern Red | Removal | N. Peachtree Rd. Brookhurst Dr. |
| 35 | Oak-Southern Red | Risk Assessment | 2391 Riverglenn Cir. |
| 39 | Dogwood-Flowering | Risk Assessment | 4669 Dunover Cir. |
| 50 | Oak-Southern Red | Remove | 2608 Laurelwood Rd. |
| 80 | Eastern Redbud | Risk Assessment | 4884 Maclaren Cir. |
| 106 | Oak-Water | Remove | 4955 Delverton Ct. |
| 114 | Cherry-Black | Remove | 4853 Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 127 | Oak-Southern Red | Remove | 5144 Meadowlake Ln. |
| 129 | Maple-Red | Prune or Remove | 5307 Lake Springs Dr. |
| 130 | Oak-Northern Red | Prune or Remove | Lake Springs Way & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 131 | Maple-Red | Prune or Remove | Lake Springs Way & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 134 | Maple-Red | Prune & soil therapy | 1630 Damon Pl. |
| 135 | Sweetgum | Prune | 1605 Damon Pl. |
| 177 | Oak-Pin | Remove hangers and address decline | 1 Perimeter Ctr. East @ Bank of America |
| 204 | Maple-Silver | Prune or Remove | Across from 1441 Mile Post Rd. |
| 212 | Cherry | Prune & remove vines | 5163 Hidden Branches Cir. |
| 235 | Redbud | Remove | 5527 Bunky Way |
| 237 | Oak-Water | Prune | 1758 Withmere Way |
| 255 | Oak-Chestnut | Prune | Mt. Vernon Rd. & Vernon Oaks Dr. |
| 256 | Oak-Chestnut | Prune | Mt. Vernon Rd. & Vernon Oaks Dr. |
| 259 | Oak-Water | Prune | 1749 Mt. Vernon Rd |
| 260 | Sweetgum | Remove or mitigate risk | 1719 Mt. Vernon Rd. |
| 261 | Oak-Southern Red | Remove or mitigate risk | Mt. Vernon Rd. & Forest Springs Dr. |
| 262 | Oak-Willow | Prune | 5337 Cedar Chase |
| 274 | Oak-Live | Prune | 1741 Tolleson Ct. |
| 275 | Oak-Chestnut | Prune | 5530 Woodsong Tr. |
| 279 | Oak-Southern Red | Prune | Womack Rd. west of Village Creek Dr. |
| 280 | Oak-Southern Red | Removal | Womack Rd. west of Village Creek Dr. |
| 228 | Pine-Shortleaf | Remove | Roberts Dr. & Manor Oaks Ct. |

**Priority 1 Trees**

## Legend

Dunwoody City Limits — Major Roads

Maintenance Zones — Roads

Parcels — Railroads

Lakes / Water Features

# Parks & Recreation Areas
*City of Dunwoody*

Forsyth

Fulton

Cobb

Dunwoody

Gwinnett

DeKalb
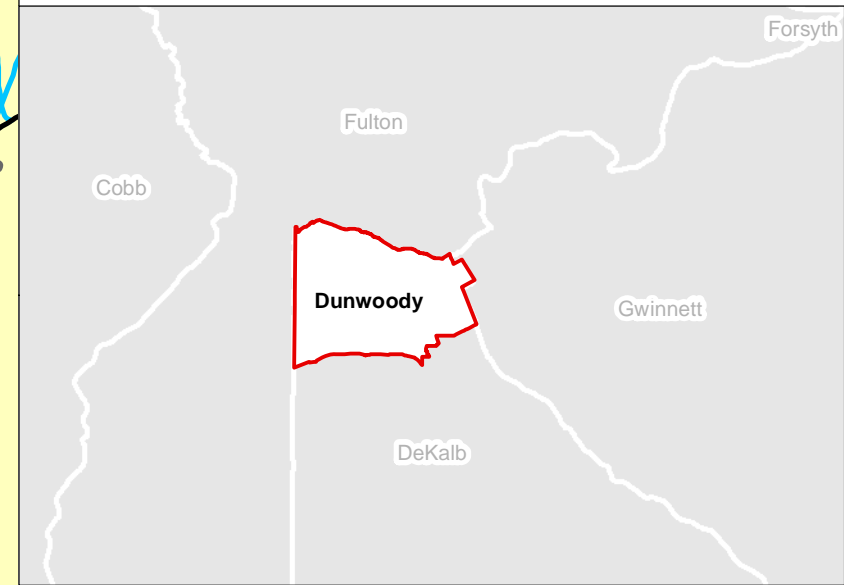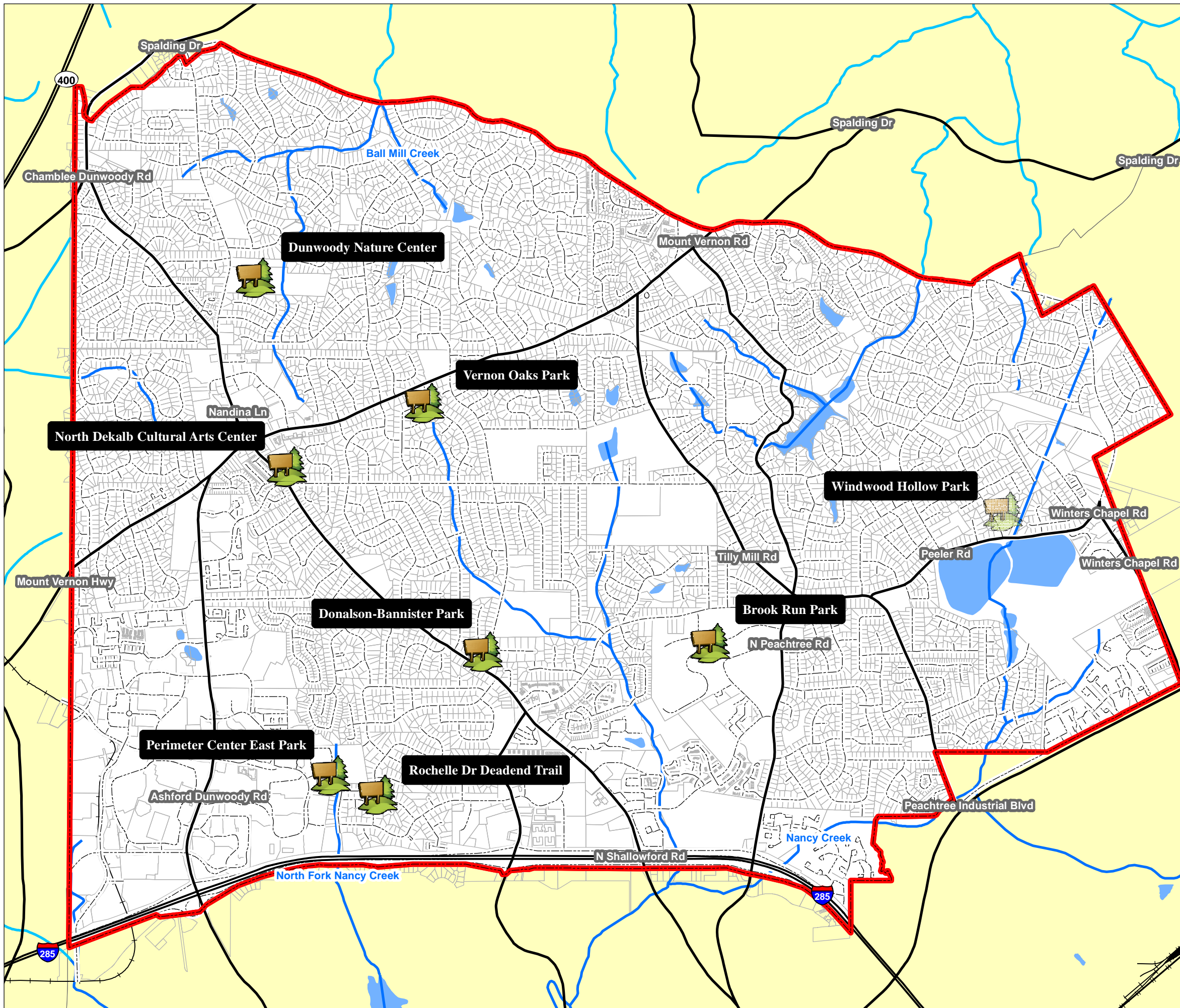
## Legend

—————— Major Roads

– · – · – Roads

+—+—+ Railroads

Parcels

Lakes / Water Features

Dunwoody City Limits

Spalding Dr

400

Spalding Dr

Spalding Dr

Ball Mill Creek

Chamblee Dunwoody Rd

Dunwoody Nature Center

Mount Vernon Rd

Vernon Oaks Park

Nandina Ln

North Dekalb Cultural Arts Center

Windwood Hollow Park

Winters Chapel Rd

Peeler Rd

Winters Chapel Rd

Mount Vernon Hwy

Tilly Mill Rd

Donalson-Bannister Park

Brook Run Park

N Peachtree Rd

Perimeter Center East Park

Rochelle Dr Deadend Trail

Ashford Dunwoody Rd

Peachtree Industrial Blvd

N Shallowford Rd

285

Nancy Creek

North Fork Nancy Creek

285

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**Tree Types**

Hardwoods

Softwoods

**Legend**

Dunwoody City Limits

Major Roads

Roads

Railroads

Parcels

Lakes / Water Features

Cobb

Fulton

Dunwoody

Gwinnett

DeKalb

Spalding Dr

Spalding Dr

Spalding Dr

Spalding Dr

Ball Mill Creek

Dunwoody Club Dr

Mount Vernon Rd

Nandina Ln

Mount Vernon Hwy

Chamblee Dunwoody Rd

Ashford Dunwoody Rd

Winters Chapel Rd

Peeler Rd

Winters Chapel Rd

Tilly Mill Rd

N Peachtree Rd

Peachtree Industrial Blvd

Nancy Creek

N Shallowford Rd

North Fork Nancy Creek

400

285

285

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# **Sustainability**

## Perspectives on Sustainability

The City of Dunwoody is situated on approximately 8500 acres of land that is composed of heavily wooded parkland areas surrounded by moderately wooded residential areas, with lightly to moderately wooded commercial locations. Understanding the overall condition of the forest canopy is the first of many steps that will likely be taken by the City of Dunwoody to gain a clear understanding of the true value of their tree resources.

Sustainability is defined as design, construction, operations, and maintenance practices that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability for future generations to meet their own needs.  Trees play an integral role in sustainability for many reasons.  These include the benefits of trees from social, green infrastructure and environmental benefits.  Trees also provide significant economic value whether real or perceived to the community.  The intent of this study was to gain an understanding of the current condition of the tree canopy and address the required maintenance needs.  However, a generalized discussion can be provided here as an opportunity to investigate the methods by which the value of the Dunwoody's urban canopy can be more accurately determined and how the canopy contributes to the environmental, social and economic well being of the community.

The amount of canopy coverage can be approximated and an estimated value determined for the replacement value of the trees and for the contributions of the canopy.  By utilizing satellite imagery, areas that have little to no canopy coverage such as the water treatment plant, Perimeter Mall, residential areas that experienced heavy canopy loss in the tornado and open parkland areas can be approximated.  This area is estimated to be 2631 acres or 31% of the City.  The remaining 69% of the City consists of heavily wooded areas, moderately wooded areas and impervious surfaces too small to quantify with the tools at our disposal.  Based on previous experience and from a visual perspective it is estimated that approximately 19% of the total acreage consists of impervious surfaces and the remaining 50% is covered by tree canopy.

Trees provide numerous environmental benefits that can both be measured and quantified.  Of primary importance is the role trees play in the carbon cycle and as filters for pollution.  These roles include: carbon storage, carbon sequestration, and

the filtration of carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter; moderate temperatures beneath the canopy, provide sound reduction barriers and act as buffers between residential neighborhoods and commercial entities.

The included reference articles found in this section are illustrative examples of how Dunwoody's Urban Canopy contributes to carbon neutrality by absorbing car emissions or the energy required to run an average home. This information directly emphasizes the critical importance of trees and can contribute to public awareness and even funding for tree care or tree planting.

An Arborscout Tree Assessment was conducted by Arborguard on the 53 acres Northwoods Expansion at Piedmont Park. 1824 trees were assessed in this study and ranged in size from 3" to over 31". These trees have an estimated a replacement value of approximately $30,984,745, store approximately 600 tons of carbon per year and filter approximately 1308 pounds of pollutants a year. A study on the Compensatory value of Urban Trees in the U.S. shows that the average value of an urban tree in Atlanta, Georgia is $394. A city of Decatur tree canopy assessment conducted by the Global Ecosystem Center places the average value of stormwater management by their urban tree canopy at $2,074,400. Property with trees has been found to generally be 37% higher than similar properties with no trees.

Other studies of the environmental contributions of trees to communities reveal stunning information of great value. In the Chicago area alone, urban trees sequester roughly 155,000 tons of carbon a year. By providing energy savings in residential heating and cooling, the same trees help reduce carbon emissions from power plants by about 12,600 tons annually. In the continental United States, carbon sequestration alone provided by urban trees is estimated to be about 25 million tons per year and is equivalent to the carbon emitted by 18 million cars annually.

A separate study would be required to fully understand the value of this most precious resource.

Arborguard
Tree Specialists

Ecological
Planning
Group

A=EC

**Benefits of Trees and Urban Forests**

This resource list compiled by Alliance for Community Trees (ACTrees) gathers the many scientifically proven benefits of urban forests into a single document for tree advocates to use. These facts come directly from primary research conducted by professional scientists, with all citations noted. Grouped by category, these benefits speak to the enormous monetary, social, and ecological value of urban forests to human society. They argue for the vital role of trees in our communities. ACTrees member organizations nationwide are working to bring these benefits to towns small and large, improving the health and livability of our communities by planting and caring for trees. To learn more, visit www.ACTrees.org

**Green Infrastructure Benefits**

### Economic Benefits

- Urban forests in the United States contain about 3.8 billion trees, with an estimated structural asset value of $2.4 trillion. [109]
- Urban forests in the U.S. provide essential services to more than 220 million people (supporting 79 percent of the population). [1]
- Trees in New York City provide $5.60 in benefits for every dollar spent on tree planting and care. [120]
- For every dollar spent on tree planting and maintenance, the city of Providence, RI reaps $3.33 in benefits.[81]
- Street trees in Washington, DC, produce annual benefits of $10.7 million.[13]
- Trees in Glendale, AZ, produce total annual benefits of $665,856 or $31 per tree.[2]
- Trees in Berkeley, CA, produce total annual benefits of $3.25 million or $89 per tree.[2]
- Trees in Minneapolis, MN, produce total annual net benefits of $15.7 million or $79 per tree.[36]
- Trees in Mecklenburg Country, NC, produce annual ecological benefits (stormwater management and air pollution mitigation) of over $200 million per year.[3]
- The average annual net benefit of a mature large tree is $85 in a yard and $113 on public land.[4]
- New York's state parks and open space provide a $2.7 billion annual economic benefit to local governments and taxpayers.[5]
- The value from urban forestry in Chicago totals $2.3 billion[13]
- Portland invested $8 million in green infrastructure to save $250 million in hard infrastructure costs.
    - The value of green infrastructure on urban climate adaptation
- Net benefits for a yard and public tree summed over 40-year period [76]:
    - Large Tree: $4,320 (yard) and $3,880 (public)
    - Medium Tree: $1,040 (yard) and $760 (public)
    - Small Tree: $280 (yard) and $40 (public)
    - Conifer: $2,040 (yard) and $1,640 (public)

### Reducing Stormwater Run Off and Maintenance Costs

- Urban forest can reduce annual stormwater runoff by 2–7 percent, and a mature tree can store 50 to 100 gallons of water during large storms. [10]
- Green streets, rain barrels, and tree planting are estimated to be 3-6 times more effective in managing stormwater per $1,000 invested than conventional methods.[13]
- Implementing green infrastructure practices in Detroit's sewage and water department will reduce combined sewer overflow volumes by 10-20% and reduce annual costs by $159 million a year.[6]
- Portland, OR, is saving 43% ($64 million) by integrating green infrastructure--including planting 4,000 trees--into a combined gray-green stormwater management solution rather than the standard gray infrastructure approach.[79]
- Street trees in Minneapolis save $9.1 million in stormwater treatments annually.[62]
- Philadelphia's $1.5 billion stormwater management plan focuses almost exclusively on eco-friendly solutions--bioswales, permeable pavement, street

trees--as a way of reducing the city's 15 billion gallons of annual water overflow.[16]
- Trees on UC San Diego's 1,200-acre campus trap and filter nearly 140 million gallons of stormwater runoff each year at a value of $250,000. [65]
- The stormwater management value of Philadelphia's parkland and trees is $5.9 million annually. [11]
- Urban greening in Washington, DC, prevents over 1.2 billion gallons of stormwater from entering the sewer system, 10% of the total volume. This represents a savings of $4.74 billion in gray infrastructure costs per 30-year construction cycle. [12]
- Trees in Houston, TX, provide $1.3 billion in stormwater benefits (based on $0.66 /cubic foot of storage). [13]
- Each urban tree in Modesto, CA, reduces stormwater runoff by 845 gallons annually, with a benefit valued at $7 per tree. [87]
- Street trees in New York City intercept 890 million gallons of stormwater annually: 1,525 gallons per tree on average, with a total value of over $35 million each year. [120]

**Improving Air Quality**
- Trees clean the air by absorbing carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxides and other pollutants, and also shade cars and parking lots, reducing ozone emissions from vehicles.[76]
- The tree canopy of Houston, TX, removes 60,575 tons of air pollutants annually with a value of $300 million. [76]
- The tree canopy of New York City, removes 1,973 tons of air pollution annually at a value of $9.24 million.[80]
- The trees in the Atlanta metro area remove 19 million pounds (8,618 t) of air pollutants annually, for annual savings valued at $47 million. [74]
- The urban forest of Montgomery, AL, removes 1,603 tons of air pollutants annually valued at $7.9 million.[78]
- Trees and shrubs in Philadelphia removed 971 tons of air pollution annually at value to society of $4.8 million. [14]
- Sacramento County's million trees remove approximately 1,607 tons of air pollutants annually. These trees removed 665 tons of ozone, 748 tons of PM10, 164 tons of NO2, and 30 tons of SO2. The total value of the annual reduction of ozone and particle pollution is $28.7 million.[18]
- The urban trees of Los Angeles, CA, remove about 77,000 tons of carbon per year and about 1,976 tons of air pollution per year.[107]
- Mature trees absorb 120-240 lbs of particulate pollution each year.[15]
- Urban trees in the US remove 711,000 metric tons of air pollution (O3, PM10, NO2, SO2, CO) annually, at a value of $3.8 billion. [17]
- UFORE analysis of the urban tree benefits of Washington D.C.'s 1.9 million trees report the following [75]:
  o 474,000 metric tons of Carbon stored ($10.8 million value)
  o 14,600 metric tons/year of Carbon sequestered ($334,000 value)
  o 490 metric tons/year total pollution removal ($3.7 million value)
  o 23 metric tons/year of CO removed ($32,000 value)
  o 65 metric tons/year NO2 removed ($645,000 value)
  o 196 metric tons/year of O3 removed ($1.9 million value)
  o 66 metric tons/year of SO2 removed ($160,000 value)
  o 140 metric tons/year of PM10 removed ($928,000 value).
- Net air pollutants removed, released, and avoided from Minneapolis's urban

trees average 2 lbs per tree and are valued at $1.1 million annually. Avoided emissions of NO2 and SO2 total about 150 tons, valued at $830,000. [36]
- A big tree removes 60 to 70 times more pollution than a small tree. [98]

### Improving Water and Soil Quality
- Trees and other plants help remediate soils at landfills and other contaminated sites by absorbing, transforming, and containing a number of contaminants. [19]
- New York's implementation of a forest protection strategy instead of building a new water treatment plant will save the city $6 billion. [20]
- Switzerland saves roughly $64 million a year by using water from forested watersheds that needs no water treatment plant.[20]
- In studies at Pennsylvania State University, tracts of trees in municipal watersheds were used to purify partly treated sewage and protect surface waters. [21]
- Trees divert captured rainwater into the soil, where bacteria and other microorganisms filter out impurities. This reduces urban runoff and the amount of sediment, pollutants, and organic matter that reach streams. [9]

## Public Health Benefits

### Improving Attention
- Contrary to some beliefs, studies show that children with ADD function better after activities in green settings, and the "greener" a child's play area, the less severe his or her attention deficit symptoms. [22]
- A study on children with attention deficit disorders discovered that the effect of a walk through a park is equal to peak effects of two typical ADHD medications.[23]
- College students with more natural views from their dorm windows scored higher on attention tests. [24]
- Trees help girls succeed. On average, the greener a girl's view from home, the better she concentrates and the better her self-discipline, enabling her to make more thoughtful choices and do better in school.[116]

### Decreasing Asthma & Obesity
- Trees filter airborne pollutants and reduce the conditions that cause asthma and other respiratory problems. [89]
- Researchers from Columbia University found childhood asthma rates were highest in parts of the city where tree density was lowest. The rate of asthma fell by 25% for every extra 340 trees per square kilometer, a pattern that held true even after taking account of differing sources of pollution, levels of affluence and population density. [26]
- In a study, residents of areas with the highest levels of greenery were three times as likely to be physically active and 40% less likely to be overweight or obese than residents living in the least green settings. [25]
- Neighborhood parks promote exercise, especially to people living within a mile of a park. In a study three-quarters of park users lived a mile or less from the park. [27]
- Children in neighborhoods with more green space have lower odds of increased change in body mass index. [28]
- Children and youth living in greener neighborhoods have lower body mass index.[122]

- The presence of parks is associated with higher levels of physical activity among adolescent girls, with the attendant health benefits of exercise. [88]

### Improving Physical and Mental Health

- Green environment impacts worker productivity: in one study workers without nature views from their desks claimed 23% more sick days than workers with views of nature. [29]
- Park users report lower levels of anxiety and sadness after visiting parks. [30]
- The longer park users stay in park settings, the less stress they report. [30]
- Contact with nature not only decreases elementary school children's stress, but higher amounts of exposure to natural environments indicate lower levels of stress in a child. [31]
- Mental wellbeing improves from exercising outdoors compared to exercising indoors. Exercising in natural environments is associated with greater feelings of revitalization and positive engagement, decreases in tension, confusion, anger, depression, and increased energy. [32]
- Visual exposure to settings with trees helps recovery from stress within five minutes, as indicated by changes in blood pressure and muscle tension. [33]

### Reduced Hospital Days

- Patients recovering from surgery in hospital rooms with window views of natural scene had shorter postoperative hospital stays, received fewer negative evaluations in nurses' notes, and took fewer potent analgesics than matched patients in similar rooms with windows facing a brick wall. [33]

### Protection from UV rays

- A person standing in direct sunlight takes 20 minutes to burn. However, under a tree providing 50% coverage it takes 50 minutes to burn, and under full shade it takes 100 minutes before one to get a sunburn. [34]

### Noise Reduction

- Trees reduce noise pollution by absorbing sounds. A belt of trees 98 feet wide and 49 feet tall can reduce highway noise by 6 to 10 decibels. [90]
- Planting big enough trees and earth berms can cut traffic noise by up to half. [21]
- Trees absorb high frequency noise which are most distressing to people. [35]
- Planting "noise buffers" composed of trees and shrubs can reduce 50% of noise to the human ear. [39]

## Roads and Traffic Benefits

### Traffic Calming and Accident Reduction

- Street landscape improvements reduced accidents in Toronto by 5% to 20%, generating significant public costs savings, and boosted pedestrian use of urban arterials. [37]
- Trees improve driving safety. One study found a 46% decrease in crash rates across urban arterial and highway sites after landscape improvements were installed. [38]
- The presence of trees in a suburban landscape significantly reduced the cruising speed of drivers by an average of 3 miles per hour. Faster drivers and slower drivers both drove slower with the presence of trees. [40]
- Exposure to a natural roadside setting decreased the magnitude of driver's

stress response.[41]
- Highway drivers with views of natural roadsides displayed higher frustration tolerance, a known precursor of road rage. [41]
- Mid-block islands with trees can result in up to 7% reduction in motor vehicle speeds. [97]
- Studies show that narrow lanes and street trees can reduce the severity of car crashes. [110]

### Reducing Road Maintenance Costs
- Tree shade has been proven to reduce pavement fatigue, cracking rutting, shoving and other distress, saving on repair costs. [42]
- Street trees prolong the live of pavement. Shaded roads can save up to 60% of repaving costs. That's a lot of savings considering the four million miles of roadways in the US. [42]
- A study in Modesto, CA, projected that shade street trees will reduce costs for repaving by $2,900 (58%) over a 30 year period, or $7.13/m$^2$ compared to the unshaded street.[42]
- Shade provided by trees reduces the need for maintenance and repaving. A study from US Davis found that, 20% shade on a street improves pavement condition by 11%, which is a 60% savings for resurfacing over 30 years.[96]

## Business Benefits

### Business Districts: Increased Sales, Desirability and Rents
- Shoppers will travel further and longer to visit a district with high quality trees, and spend more time there once they arrive. [45]
- People have more favorable perceptions of communities with green roads. [46]
- Visitors to well-treed central business districts will spend 9 to 12 percent more for products. [46]
- People will pay higher prices for goods in green communities. For instance, in one study, sports shoes were priced 7% higher in the green setting, and a sit-down dinner or a flower bouquet were 10% higher. [47]
- A study found 7% higher rental rates for commercial offices having high quality landscapes. [44]

### Jobs
- In California in 2009, urban forestry supported 60,067 jobs, resulting in $3.3 billion in individual income, $826 million of Local, State, and Federal taxes, and added $3.5 billion in values to CA's economy. [7]
- The environmental horticultural industry—including all businesses and government units involved in distributing, installing, and maintaining plants, landscapes, trees, and related equipment—in 2002 was estimated at $147.8 billion in output, 1,964,339 jobs, $95.1 billion in value added, and $64.3 billion in labor income. [99]

## Property Value Benefits

### Increasing Property Values
- Studies have found general increases of up to 37% in residential property values associated with the presence of trees and vegetation on a property. [13]

- Philadelphia's water management plan includes improved and built green areas to capture stormwater, which will increase nearby property values by $390 million. [8]
- Trees increased home sales prices in Athens, GA $1475 to $1750. This increase in property value results in an increase of $100,000 in the city's property tax revenues.[49]
- Street trees increase the value of homes in Portland by a total of $1.1 billion, and, on average, add $7,020 to the price of a house. [50]
- New tree plantings increased surrounding housing values by approximately 10%, in the Philadelphia neighborhood of New Kensington, which translates to a $4 million gain in property value through tree plantings. [48]
- In Minnesota, a 10% increase in tree cover within 100 m increases average home sale price by $1371 (0.48%) and within 250 m increases sale price by $836 (0.29%). [56]
- Minneapolis street trees add $7.1 million to aesthetic and property values. [62]
- Annual economic benefits of Washington DC street trees in 2011 were $10.6 million, including $5.1 million for property value. [13]

## Climate Change and Carbon Benefits

### Storing carbon and reduction of carbon emissions
- Urban trees in the U.S. store 700 million tons of carbon valued at $14 billion with an annual carbon sequestration rate of 22.8 million tons per year valued at $460 million annually. [52]
- Planting 100 million urban trees can store and avoid up to 357 billion tons of carbon over the next 50 years. [51]
- Each year an acre of trees absorbs the amount of carbon produced by driving a car for 26,000 miles. [93]
- Individual urban trees contain about four times more carbon than individual trees in forests.[52]
- New York City's trees store about 1.35 million tons of carbon valued at $24.9 million, and these trees remove over 42,000 tons of carbon each year. [121]
- The million trees in Sacramento County reduce atmospheric $CO_2$ at an annual value of $3.3 million.[18]
- The urban trees of Los Angeles, CA, store 1.3 million tons of carbon valued at $26.3 million.[107]
- The urban forest in Casper, Wyoming, is estimated to store about 37,000 tons of carbon and to remove about 50 tons of air pollution per year. [54]
- The 200,000 trees at UC San Diego reduce 10,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions per year, 5% of its annual emissions, for annual savings of $2.2 million. The total amount of carbon dioxide stored in UC San Diego's forest is 166,000 tons. [65]
- Streets in Minneapolis, MN, reduce CO2 emissions by 27,611 tons through energy savings and 29,526 tons through sequestration, at a total value of $857,000. [36]
- In 2006, the urban forest of Washington, D.C., was estimated to store about 526,000 tons of carbon. [53]
- The urban forest in Chicago, IL, has a total carbon sequestration rate of 25,200-tons/year equivalent valued $14.8 million/year. [13]

- Urban trees sequester more carbon than individual trees in non-urban forests because the more open structure of the urban environmental allows individual trees to intercept more light and grow faster. [52]
- The national average urban forest carbon storage density is 25.1 tC/ha. [52]

### Carbon Mitigation Programs

- The Million Trees LA campaign to plant one million trees, started in 2007 with the aim to reduce atmospheric carbon dioxide by about 1 million tons over the next 35 years, equivalent to taking 7,000 cars off the road each year. [57]
- The NFL strives to make the Super Bowl a carbon-neutral event; carbon emissions from the game in Jacksonville, FL, were offset with the planting of more than 1,000 trees. For the Super Bowl in Detroit, the NFL planted 2,400 trees to combat greenhouse gas emissions from over 100 events associated with the game. [58]
- In 2008 Harbison-Mahony-Higgins Builders, Inc entered into a contract with the Sacramento Tree Foundation to offset the emissions of the company's new vehicle fleet: 580 trees planted to offset 2,665 tCO2e. [59]
- In 2010, Cascade Land Conservancy's Carbon Mitigation Program collaborated with Pearl Jam, in which the Peal Jam donated $210,000 to offset the band's world tour carbon footprint of 7,000 tons of carbon dioxide through restoration of 33 acres of forest land. [43]

### Reducing the Heat Island Effect

- Trees and vegetation lower surface and air temperatures by providing shade and through evapotranspiration. Shaded surfaces may be 20–45°F cooler than the peak temperatures of unshaded materials. Evapotranspiration, can help reduce peak summer temperatures by 2–9°F. [60]
- Tree planting is one of the most cost-effective means of mitigating urban heat islands. Air temperature differences of approximately 2 to 4°C have been observed across urban areas having variable tree cover, with approximately 1°C of temperature difference being associated with 10% canopy cover difference. [41]
- The indirect cooling effect of evapotranspiration is greater than the direct effect of shading. As the number of trees in an area increase, relative contribution of evapotranspiration to overall cooling goes up, mitigating the urban heat effect. [66]
- Trees cool city heat islands by 10 degrees to 20 degrees, thus reducing ozone levels and helping cities meet the air quality standards required for disbursement of federal funds. [94]
- Mature tree canopy reduces air temperatures by about 5-10° F. [15]

## Energy Use Benefits

### Energy Efficiency

- Just three strategically placed trees can decrease utility bills by 50%. [91]
- The net cooling effect of a healthy tree is equivalent to 10 room-size air conditioners operating 20 hours a day. [15]
- Evergreens serve as windbreaks and in the winter save 10-50% on heating costs. [85]
- A 20-percent tree canopy over a house results in annual cooling savings of 8 to 18% and annual heating savings of 2 to 8%. [13]
- Properly placed trees can reduce cooling costs by 30 percent. Shading an air conditioning unit can increase its efficiency by 10 percent. [68]

- A 25-foot tree reduces annual heating and cooling costs of a typical residence by 8 to 12 %. [15]
- Trees on the west and south sides of houses can reduce summertime electricity use by 185 kWh or 5.2%. [84]
- Street trees in Minneapolis save $6.8 million in energy costs annually. [62]
- In cold climates, a 30% increase in urban tree cover can reduce winter heating bills by 10% in urban areas and by 20% in rural areas. [63]
- Houston's regional urban forest save the city $111.8 million in annual air conditioning costs and $13.9 million in heating costs. [77]
- In CA, if 50 million trees were planted, they would sequester about 4.5 million tons of $CO_2$ annually, and if planted strategically to provide shade they would reduce air conditioning energy use by 6,408 GWh, equivalent to 1.4 million tons of $CO_2$. The estimated total $CO_2$ reduction is the same as would be obtained from retrofitting all CA homes with energy-efficient electric appliances. [64]
- UC San Diego's 200,000 trees help reduce energy use by 12,886 megawatt-hours by consuming solar energy through the process of "evapo-transpiration" and by blocking winter winds. [65]
- The urban forest in Sacramento County, CA, has annual cooling savings of 157 GHw valued at $18.3 million per year, and net effects on heating of 145 TJ is valued at $1.3 million. [67]
- Trees in Chicago are estimated to reduce annual residential energy costs by $360,000 per year. [108]
- 50 million shade trees planted in strategic, energy-saving locations could eliminate the need for seven 100-megawatt power plants. [86]
- Electricity saved annually in Minneapolis from both shading and climate effects of street trees totals 32,921 MWh, for a retail savings of $2.5 million ($12.58 per tree). [36]

## Community Benefits

### Less Violence and Crime
- Public housing residents with nearby trees and natural landscapes reported 25% fewer acts of domestic aggression and violence. [69]
- There is less graffiti, vandalism, and littering in outdoor spaces with natural landscapes than in comparable plant-less spaces. [70]
- Apartment buildings with high levels of greenery had 52% fewer crimes than those without any trees. Buildings with medium amounts of greenery had 42% fewer crimes. [82]
- Results of a Portland crime study, found that street trees fronting a house reduced 44 crime occurrences. The net effect of all trees was a reduction in 33 crimes. [83]

### Improves Neighborhood, Connectivity
- Older adults who have more exposure to green common spaces report a stronger sense of unity among residents within their local neighborhood, and experience a stronger sense of belonging to the neighborhood. [71]
- Researches are finding signs of stronger communities where there are trees. In buildings with trees, people-report significantly better relations with their neighbors. People report a stronger feeling of unity and cohesion with their neighbors; they like where they are living more and they feel safer than residents who have few trees around them. [72]

- Surveys shoe that People feel trees improve communities by making people feel calmer, and improve ones quality of life. [61]

## Wildlife and Biodiversity

- Urban forests help create and enhance animal and plant habitats and can act as "reservoirs" for endangered species. Urban forest wildlife offers enjoyment to city dwellers and can serve as indicators of local environmental health.[73]

## Canopy Cover Facts

- How much tree cover a city needs depends on local climate. Eastern cities ideally need 40% cover and western cities need 25% canopy cover. [98]
- An estimated 634,400,000 trees are currently missing from metropolitan areas across the United States as the result of urban and suburban development. [100]
- Increased urban canopy cover, leads to reduced ozone concentrations in cities.[106]
- Washington DC:
    - Washington D.C has lost 64% of its urban forest cover between 1973 and 1997 due to disease, development and natural attrition. [95]
    - A 1999, analysis of Washington, DC, showed that overall tree canopy declined from 37% to 21% between 1973 and 1997. The lost tree cover increased stormwater runoff by 34% and would have removed about 354,000 pounds of pollutants. [100]
    - Washington D.C has been working to improve its tree canopy. In 2009 the city's urban tree canopy cover was 35% [101]
- Los Angeles, CA, has 6 million trees with a tree cover of 24.9%..[107]
- Chicago, IL, has about 3,585,000 trees with canopies that cover 17.2% of the city.[108]
- New York City:
    - In 2006 New York City's urban tree canopy (UTC) covered 44,509 acres or 24% of the city. For New York City to meet its goal of 30% UTC by 2030 will require 12,000 acres of additional tree canopy. [111]
    - New York City's canopy cover was still 24% in 2010[112]
    - New York lost 9,000 acres (4.5%) of vegetative cover between 1984-2002. [112]

### Tree Canopy Loss

- Between 1985 and 2001 the City of San Antonio, TX, had lost 39% of its heavy tree canopy cover. [114]
- According to Time Magazine in 2007, San Diego lost a quarter of its tree cover; the tree cover in Michigan, North Carolina and Florida has fallen to 27% of what it once was; Chicago and Philadelphia are just 16%. [98]
- Philadelphia lost 200,000 shade trees between 1976 and 2004, according to a 2004 study by forestry consultants [115]
- Indianapolis urban canopy had a 25% net loss of trees between 1962 and 1993.[117]
- In Atlanta, GA, the average tree cover declined from 45% to 29% between 1974 and 1996. This resulted in a 33% increase in stormwater runoff, translating to around 591 million cubic feet of water and a cost of $1.18 billion for stormwater management infrastrucuture.[118]

- Charlotte, NC, lost 49% of tree canopy and 5% of its open space between 1985 and 2008. [119]

U.S. City urban tree canopy cover percentages
- Rockville, MD 44% in 2009 [101]
- New York. NY 24% in 2009 [101]
- Annapolis, MD 41% in 2009 [101]
- Burlington, VT 43% in 2009 [101]
- Providence, RI 23% in 2009 [101]
- Boston, MA 29% in 2008 [102]
- Portland, OR 42% in 1990 [103]
- Chicago, IL 14% in 2008 [104]
- Miami, FL 21% in 2008 [104]
- Seattle, WA 18% in 2008 [104]
- Ann Arbor, MI 33% in 2010 [105]

Tree canopy goal recommendations by geographic area [113]

   For metropolitan areas east of the Mississippi and in the Pacific Northwest
   - Average tree cover counting all zones    40%
   - Suburban residential zones    50%
   - Urban residential zones        25%
   - Central business districts    15%

   For metropolitan areas in the Southwest and dry West
   - Average tree cover counting all zones   25%
   - Suburban residential zones        35%
   - Urban residential zones    18%
   - Central business districts   9%


Urban Forest Data from USDA Forest service Urban Forest Canopy data by state
- http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban/state/?state=
Percent urban tree canopy cover of urban land for all available states from 2008
- http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban/state/viz.asp?var=STUCANPER&state=WV

American Forests Urban Ecosystem Analyses of certain states and cities.
- http://ftp.americanforests.org/resources/urbanforests/analysis.php

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# Measuring the Economic Value *of a* City Park System

# Measuring the Economic Value
## *of a* City Park System

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# INTRODUCTION

Cities are economic entities. They are made up of structures entwined with open space.

Successful communities have a sufficient number of private homes and commercial and retail establishments to house their inhabitants and give them places to produce and consume goods. Cities also have public buildings—libraries, hospitals, arenas, city halls—for culture, health, and public discourse. They have linear corridors—streets and sidewalks—for transportation. And they have a range of other public spaces—parks, plazas, trails, sometimes natural, sometimes almost fully paved—for recreation, health provision, tourism, sunlight, rainwater retention, air pollution removal, natural beauty, and views.

In successful cities the equation works. Private and public spaces animate each other with the sum greatly surpassing the parts. In unsuccessful communities some aspect of the relationship is awry: production, retail, or transportation may be inadequate; housing may be insufficient; or the public realm might be too small or too uninspiring.

In 2003, The Trust for Public Land's Center for City Park Excellence gathered two dozen park experts and economists in Philadelphia for a colloquium to analyze how park systems economically benefit cities. Based on this conversation and subsequent consultation with other leading economists and academics, the center identified seven attributes of city park systems that provide economic value and are measurable.

Not every aspect of a park system can be quantified. For instance, the mental health value of a walk in the woods is not known, and there is no agreed-upon methodology for valuing the carbon sequestration value of a city park. But seven major factors—*property value, tourism, direct use, health, community cohesion, clean water, and clean air*—have been enumerated. While the science of city park economics is still in its infancy, TPL has worked to carefully consider and analyze these values. Our report sets forth a summary of this methodology.

Two of the factors provide a city with ***direct income*** to its treasury. The first factor is increased property tax from the increase in property value because of proximity to parks. (This is also called "hedonic value" by economists.) The second is increased sales tax on spending by tourists who visit primarily because of the city's parks. (Beyond the tax receipts, these factors also bolster the ***collective wealth*** of residents through property appreciation and tourism revenue.)

Three other factors provide city residents with ***direct savings.*** By far the largest amount stems from residents' use of the city's free parkland and free (or low-cost) recreation opportunities, which saves them from having to purchase these items in the marketplace. The second is the health benefit—savings in medical costs—due to the beneficial aspects of exercise in the parks. And the third is the community cohesion benefit of people banding together to save and improve their neighborhood parks. This "know-your-neighbor" social capital helps ward off antisocial problems that would otherwise cost the city more in police and fire protection, prisons, counseling, and rehabilitation.

The last two factors provide ***environmental savings.*** The larger involves water pollution reduction—the retention of rainfall by the park system's trees, bushes, and soil, thus cutting the cost of treating stormwater. The other concerns air pollution—the fact that park trees and shrubs absorb a variety of air pollutants.

In the following chapters, after describing the value factor and the rationale for calculating it, we provide a real-life example of the mathematical outcome, based on the first five test cases undertaken in this program—the cities of Washington, D.C., San Diego, Boston, Sacramento, and Philadelphia.

Peter Harnik
Director, Center for City Park Excellence
March 2009

# Increasing Hedonic (Property) Value

More than 30 studies have shown that parks have a positive impact on nearby residential property values. Other things being equal, most people are willing to pay more for a home close to a nice park. Economists call this phenomenon "hedonic value." (Hedonic value also comes into play with other amenities such as schools, libraries, police stations, and transit stops. Theoretically, commercial office space also exhibits the hedonic principle; unfortunately, no study has yet been carried out to quantify it.)

Hedonic value is affected primarily by two factors: distance from the park and the quality of the park itself. While proximate value ("nearby-ness") can be measured up to 2,000 feet from a large park, most of the value is within the first 500 feet. In the interest of being conservative, we have limited our valuation to this shorter distance. Moreover, people's desire to live near a park depends on characteristics of the park. Beautiful natural resource parks with great trees, trails, meadows, and gardens are markedly valuable. Other parks with excellent recreational facilities are also desirable (although sometimes the greatest property value is a block or two away if there are issues of noise, lights, and parking). Less attractive or poorly maintained parks are only marginally valuable. And parks with frightening or dangerous aspects can reduce nearby property values.

Determining an accurate park-by-park, house-by-house property value for a city is technically feasible but prohibitively time-consuming and costly. Therefore, we formulated a methodology to arrive at a reasonable estimate. Computerized mapping technology known as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) was used to identify all residential properties within 500 feet of every significant park. ("Significant" is defined as one acre or more; "park" includes every park in the city, even if owned by a county, state, federal, or other public agency.)

Unfortunately, because of data and methodology problems, it is difficult to determine exactly which of a city's parks confer "strongly positive," "slightly positive," and "negative" value to surrounding residences. Research into quantifying park quality continues; in the interim we have chosen to assign the conservative value of 5 percent as the amount that parkland adds to the assessed value of all dwellings within 500 feet of parks. (The preponderance of studies has revealed that excellent parks tend to add 15 percent to the value of a proximate dwelling; on the other hand, problematic parks can subtract 5 percent of home value. Taking an average of this range yields the 5 percent value that will be used until a park quality methodology can be established.)



Coleen Gentles

Meridian Hill Park in Washington, D.C. provides extra value to the thousands of dwelling units surrounding it, and to the city itself through higher property tax receipts.

Once determined, the total assessed value of properties near parks is multiplied by 5 percent and then by the tax rate, yielding the increase in tax dollars attributable to park proximity.

## PARK VALUE IN ACTION
*Increasing Property Values in Washington, D.C.*

The most famous park in Washington, D.C. may be the National Mall with its museums and government agencies, but it is the many other parks—from huge Rock Creek Park to tiny Logan Circle, the ones surrounded by homes—that provide the city with the greatest property value benefit.

The city's abundance of green has placed much of Washington's real estate either directly abutting or within a stone's throw of a park. This makes it convenient for the capital's denizens to toss a ball around, enjoy a picnic, or just get a pleasurable view. The city's coffers are also reaping the benefits.

Getting to this number is fairly straightforward. Using GIS in combination with the city's assessment data, we find that the value of all residential properties (apartments, condominiums, row houses, and detached homes) within 500 feet of a park is almost $24 billion (in 2006 dollars). Using an average park value benefit of 5 percent, we see that the total amount that parks increased property value is just under $1.2 billion. Using the effective annual tax rate of 0.58 percent, we find that Washington reaped an additional $6,953,377 in property tax because of parks in 2006.

| The Hedonic (Property) Value of Washington, D.C.'s Parks | |
|---|---|
| Value of properties within 500 feet of parks | $23,977,160,000 |
| Assumed average value of a park | 5% |
| **Value of properties attributed to parks** | **$1,198,858,025** |
| Effective annual residential tax rate | 0.58% |
| **Annual property tax capture from value of property due to parks** | **$6,953,377** |
| Property values were obtained from the District of Columbia | |

# Income from Out-of-Town Park Visitor Spending (Tourists)

Though not always recognized, parks play a major role in a city's tourism economy. Some such as Independence National Historic Park in Philadelphia, Central Park in New York, Millennium Park in Chicago, or Balboa Park in San Diego are tourist attractions by themselves. Others are simply great venues for festivals, sports events, even demonstrations. Read any newspaper's travel section and you'll usually see at least one park among the "to see" picks.

Calculating parks' contribution requires knowing the number of park tourists and their spending. Unfortunately, most cities have little data on park visitation or visitor origin. (By definition, local users are not tourists—any spending they do at or near the park is money not spent locally somewhere else, such as in their immediate neighborhood.) Sometimes there are tourism numbers for one particularly significant park, but it is not possible to apply these numbers to the rest of the city's parks. To get around these missing data, visitation numbers and expenditures from other sources must be obtained and then used to make an educated guess about trips that are taken entirely or substantially because of parks or a park.

First, we estimate the number of park tourists. Then we reduce this to an estimate of the number of park tourists who came *because* of the parks. After dividing that number into day visitors (who spend less) and overnighters (who spend more), we multiply these numbers by the average spending per tourist per day (a figure that is usually well known by the local convention and visitors bureau). Finally, tax revenue to the city can be estimated by multiplying park tourism spending by the tax rate.

Beautiful Balboa Park—with its zoo, botanical gardens, numerous museums, sports fields, and public events—is the single biggest tourist attraction in San Diego.

# PARK VALUE IN ACTION
*Stimulating Tourism in San Diego*

A visit to San Diego is not complete if it doesn't include a park—whether that's a beach, a harbor park, Old Town State Park, Mission Bay, or 1,200-acre Balboa Park. In fact, when the *New York Times* featured San Diego in its "36 Hours" travel series, it mentioned all of the above places. The role of parks in the city's tourism economy is huge.

| Spending by Tourists Who Came Because of Parks, San Diego, 2006 | |
| --- | --- |
| *Overnight Visitors* | |
| Overnight visitors to San Diego | 16,050,000 |
| Overnight visitors who visited parks (20%*) | 3,210,000 |
| Estimated 26%* who visited *because* of parks | 834,600 |
| Spending per overnight visitor per day | $107 |
| **Spending of overnight visitors because of parks** | **$87,302,200** |
| *Day Visitors* | |
| Overnight visitors to San Diego | 11,874,000 |
| Overnight visitors who visited parks (20%) | 2,374,800 |
| Estimated 22% who visited because of parks | 522,456 |
| Spending per day visitor per day | $48 |
| **Spending of day visitors because of parks** | **$25,077,888** |
| ***Total Spending (overnight and day visitors)*** | **$114,380,088** |
| ***Sales, meal, and hotel taxes (7.5% average)*** *on park tourist spending* | **$8,578,507** |
| ***Net profit (35% of tourist spending)*** | **$40,033,031** |
| *San Diego Convention and Visitors Bureau and California Travel and Tourism Commission, 2006. | |

According to data from the San Diego Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB), the California Travel and Tourism Commission, and a telephone survey by the Morey Group, an estimated 20 percent of tourists visited a park while in San Diego in 2007. The phone survey further revealed that 22 percent of San Diego park visitors came *because* of the parks. (Using this methodology assures that the count did not include the many tourists who came to San Diego for other reasons and happened to visit a park without planning to do so.) The conclusion was that just under 5 percent of San Diego tourism in 2007 was due to the city's parks—835,000 overnighters and 522,000 day visitors.

Knowing the average daily spending level of those tourists—$107 per overnight visitor and $48 per day visitor—we determined that total park-derived tourist spending in 2007 came to $114.3 million. With an average tax rate on tourist expenditures of 7.5 percent, tax revenue to the city was $8,579,000. In addition, since economists consider that an average of 35 percent of every tourist dollar is profit to the local economy (the rest is the pass-through cost of doing business), the citizenry's collective increase in wealth from park-based tourism was $40,033,000.

# Direct Use Value

While city parks provide much indirect benefit, they also provide huge tangible value through such activities as team sports, bicycling, skateboarding, walking, picnicking, benchsitting, and visiting a flower garden. Economists call these activities "direct uses."

Most direct uses in city parks are free of charge, but economists can still calculate value by knowing the cost of a similar recreation experience in the private marketplace. This is known as "willingness to pay." In other words, if parks were not available in a city, how much would the resident (or "consumer") pay in a commercial facility? (Thus, rather than income, this value represents *savings* by residents.)

The model used to quantify the benefits received by direct users is based on the "Unit Day Value" method developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Park visitors are counted by specific activity, with each activity assigned a dollar value by economists familiar with prices in the private martketplace. For example, playing in a playground is worth $3.50. Running, walking, or in-line skating on a park trail is worth $4, as is playing a game of tennis on a city court. For activities for which a fee is charged, like golf or ice skating, only the "extra value" (if any) is assigned; that is, if a round of golf costs $20 on a public course and $80 on a private course, the direct use value of the public course would be $60. Under the theory that the second and third repetitions of a park use in a given period are slightly less valuable than the first (i.e., the child visiting a playground gets somewhat less value the seventh time in a week than the first), we modified the model with diminishing returns for heavy park users. (For example, playground value diminishes from $3.50 for the first time in a week to $1.93 for the seventh.) We also estimated an average "season" for different park uses to take into account reduced participation rates in the off-season. (Although some people are active in parks 365 days a year, we conservatively eliminated seasons when participation rates drop to low levels.) Finally, for the few activities for which a fee is charged, such as golf, ice skating, and the use of fields for team sports, we subtracted the per-person fee from the assumed value.

The number of park visits and the activities engaged in is determined through a professionally conducted telephone survey of city residents. Residents are asked to answer for themselves; for those adults

The Frog Pond in the Boston Common is but one of the numerous park facilities that provide Bostonians with hundreds of millions of dollars of direct use value.

with children under the age of 18, a representative proportion are also asked to respond for one of their children. (Nonresidents are not counted in this calculation; their value is measured through out-of-town tourist spending.)

While some might claim that direct use value is not as "real" as tax or tourism revenue, it nevertheless has true meaning. Certainly, not all park activities would take place if they had to be purchased. On the other hand, city dwellers do get pleasure and satisfaction from their use of the parks. If they had to pay and if they consequently reduced some of this use, they would be materially "poorer" from not doing some of the things they enjoy.

## PARK VALUE IN ACTION
### *Providing Direct Use Value in Boston*

When Frederick Law Olmsted designed the park system of Boston, he envisioned a series of places of respite accessible to all. No need to pay for a trip out to the countryside — the park system could provide that — and more — right near home. Today that vision lives on in Boston's 5,040 acres of parks and the pastimes these parks offer: jogging down the Commonwealth Avenue median and into Boston Common, spending a morning at the playground, watching a tennis match, birdwatching across 1,765 natural acres, attending a summer festival, enjoying lunch in Post Office Square, walking the trails of 527-acre Franklin Park, admiring the flowers of the Public Garden, or taking in movie night in Jamaica Pond Park.

These and many more "direct uses" were measured in a telephone survey of Boston residents and were then multiplied by a specific dollar value for each activity. Based on the level of use and those values, it was found that in 2006 Boston's park and recreation system provided a total of $354,352,000 in direct use value.

| Shared Benefits: The Economic Value of Direct Use of Parks in Boston, 2006 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Facility/Activity | Person-Visits | Average Value per Visit | Value ($) |
| General park use (playgrounds, trails, dog walking, picnicking, sitting, etc.) | 76,410,237 | $1.91 | $146,230,236 |
| Sports facilities use (tennis, team sports, bicycling, swimming, running, ice skating, etc.) | 48,407,572 | $3.05 | $147,812,453 |
| Special uses (golfing, gardening, festivals, concerts, attractions, etc.) | 6,467,113 | $9.33 | $60,309,713 |
| **Totals** | **131,284,922** | | **$354,352,402** |
| Data were drawn from a telephone survey of 600 Boston residents. | | | |

# Health Value

Several studies have documented the economic burden of physical inactivity. Lack of exercise is shown to contribute to obesity and its many effects, and experts call for a more active lifestyle. Recent research suggests that access to parks can help people increase their level of physical activity. The Parks Health Benefits Calculator measures residents' collective economic savings through the use of parks for exercise.

After identifying the common types of medical problems that are inversely related to physical activity, such as heart disease and diabetes, we created the calculator based on studies in seven different states that show a $250 cost difference between those who exercise regularly and those who don't. For people over the age of 65, the value is $500 because seniors typically incur two or more times the medical care costs of younger adults.

The key data input is the number of park users who indulge in a sufficient amount of physical activity to make a difference. (This is defined as "at least 30 minutes of moderate to vigorous activity at least three days per week.") To determine this number, we took a telephone park use survey of activities and age and eliminated low-heart-rate uses such as picnicking, sitting, strolling, and birdwatching. We also eliminated respondents who engage in strenuous activities but do so less than three times per week because they are not active enough for health benefit.

After obtaining the number (and age) of city dwellers engaged in strenuous park activities, we applied the multipliers (by age) and added the subtotals. The calculator makes one final computation, applying a small multiplier to reflect the differences in medical care costs between the city's region and the United States as a whole.



Sacramento Department of Parks and Recreation

With or without a stroller, a regular vigorous run can cut medical costs by an average of $250 a year. McKinley Park, Sacramento.

## PARK VALUE IN ACTION
*Promoting Human Health in Sacramento*

Sacramento has 5,141 acres of parks that provide a multitude of ways to stay healthy. The city has 43 tennis courts, 101 baseball diamonds, 116 basketball hoops, 171 playgrounds, 78 soccer fields, 7 skate parks, 12 swimming pools, over 80 miles of trails, and many more facilities.

Using the Parks Health Benefits Calculator, we determined the medical savings realized by city residents because of park exercise and found that about 78,000 Sacramentans engage actively enough in parks to improve their health—72,000 of them under the age of 65 and about 6,000 older. Using the estimated dollar value attributable to those activities, we calculated the savings in 2007, which came to $19,872,000.

| Health Care Savings: Physically Active Users of Sacramento Parks, 2007 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cost Description** | **Residents Physically Active in Parks\*** | **Average Medical Cost Difference Between Active and Inactive Persons** | **Amount** |
| Adult users under 65 years of age | 71,563 | $250 | $17,890,750 |
| Adult users 65 years of age and older | 6,054 | $500 | $3,027,000 |
| Subtotals combined | 77,617 | —— | $20,917,750 |
| Regional cost multiplier (based on statewide medical costs) | | | 0.95 |
| **Total Value** | | | **$19,871,863** |
| \*People engaging in moderate, vigorous, or strenuous activity at least half an hour, three days per week | | | |

# Community Cohesion

Numerous studies have shown that the more webs of human relationships a neighborhood has, the stronger, safer, and more successful it is. Any institution that promotes this kind of community cohesion—whether a club, a school, a political campaign, a religious institution, a co-op—adds value to a neighborhood and, by extension, to the whole city.

This human web, which Jane Jacobs termed "social capital," is strengthened in some cities by parks. From playgrounds to sports fields to park benches to chessboards to swimming pools to ice skating rinks to flower gardens, parks offer opportunities for people of all ages to interact, communicate, compete, learn, and grow. Perhaps more significantly, the acts of improving, renewing, or even saving a park can build extraordinary levels of social capital. This is particularly true in a neighborhood suffering from alienation partially due to the lack of safe public spaces.

While the economic value of social capital cannot be measured directly, it is instructive to tally the amount of time and money that residents devote to their parks. This can serve as a proxy. In cities with a great amount of social capital, park volunteers do everything from picking up trash and pulling weeds to planting flowers, raising playgrounds, teaching about the environment, educating public officials, and contributing dollars to the cause.

To arrive at the number, all the financial contributions made to "friends of parks" groups and park-oriented community organizations and park agencies are tallied. Also added up, through contacting each organization, are the hours of volunteer time donated to park organizations. This number is then multiplied by the value assigned to volunteerism by the national organization Independent Sector. (This value varies by year and by state.)



Philadelphia Department of Parks and Recreation

With more than 100 "friends of parks" groups, Philadelphia has few peers when it comes to park-based social capital.

# PARK VALUE IN ACTION
*Stimulating Community Cohesion in Philadelphia*

Philadelphia parks have support galore. In fact, there are more than 100 "friends of parks" organizations. Two of them, the Philadelphia Parks Alliance and Philadelphia Green, operate on a citywide basis; the rest deal with individual parks.

This impressive web of formal and informal action greatly boosts the civic life of the city, and it is measurable economically. Using the "community cohesion" methodology, we tallied the financial contributions made to all these groups in 2007. Then we added up the total volunteer hours donated to parks and converted them to a dollar figure (at $18.17 per hour, the latest figure available for the state of Pennsylvania). Combining the two yielded a 2007 community cohesion value of <u>$8,600,000</u>.

| Community Cohesion Value: Park Supporters in Philadelphia | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Organization or Activity | Volunteer Hours | Value of Volunteer Hours* | Financial Contributions | Total |
| Fairmount Park Volunteers (54 friends groups) | 154,209 | $2,894,503 | $3,318,713 | $6,213,216 |
| Independence National Historical Park | 10,390 | $195,017 | —— | $195,017 |
| Pennsylvania Horticultural Society (52 friends groups) | 65,052 | $1,221,026 | $694,680 | $1,915,706 |
| Other support groups, combined | 452 | $8,485 | $267,961 | $276,446 |
| **Total Value** | | **$4,319,031** | **$4,281,354** | **$8,600,385** |

*Value of one hour of volunteer labor in Pennsylvania as determined by Independent Sector, 2005: $18.77.

# Reducing the Cost of Managing Urban Stormwater

Stormwater runoff is a significant problem in urban areas. When rainwater flows off roads, sidewalks, and other impervious surfaces, it picks up pollutants. In some cases (cities with sewer systems that separate household sewage from street runoff), the polluted rainwater flows directly into waterways, causing significant ecological problems. In other cases (cities with combined household and street systems), the rainwater is treated at a pollution control facility, but larger storms dump so much water that the system is designed to overflow when capacity is exceeded, resulting in spillage of both rainwater and household sewage.

Parkland reduces stormwater management costs by capturing precipitation and/or slowing its runoff. Large pervious (absorbent) surface areas in parks allow precipitation to infiltrate and recharge the groundwater. Also, vegetation in parks provides considerable surface area that intercepts and stores rainwater, allowing some to evaporate before it ever reaches the ground. Thus urban green spaces function like ministorage reservoirs.

The Western Research Station of the U.S. Forest Service in Davis, California, developed a model to estimate the value of retained stormwater runoff due to green space in parks. First, land cover data are obtained through analysis of aerial photographs. This reveals forested as well as open grassy areas and also water surface; it also reveals impervious surfaces in parks—roadways, trails, parking lots, buildings, and hard courts.

With a wide vegetative buffer to catch runoff, Pennypack Park helps reduce Philadelphia's stormwater management costs.

Second, the same photographs are then analyzed for the amount of perviousness of the *rest* of a city—in other words, the city without its parkland and not counting surface water. (Pervious land in the city can consist of residential front and back yards as well as private natural areas such as cemeteries, university quadrangles, and corporate campuses.)

Third, the amount and characteristics of rainfall are calculated from U.S. weather data. The model (which combines aspects of two other models developed by researchers with the U.S. Forest Service) uses hourly annual precipitation data to estimate annual runoff. By comparing the modeled runoff (with parks) and the runoff that would occur from a city the same size and level of development (i.e., with streets, rooftops, parking lots, etc. but without any parks), we can calculate the reduction in runoff due to parks.

The final step involves finding what it costs to manage each gallon of stormwater using traditional methods (i.e., "hard infrastructure" such as concrete pipes and holding tanks rather than parkland). By knowing this number and the amount of water held back by the park system, we can assign an economic value to the parks' water pollution reduction.

# PARK VALUE IN ACTION
*Cutting Stormwater Costs in Philadelphia*

Philadelphia's 10,334-acre park system is one of the oldest in the country, and it provides more than seven acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents. About 12 percent of the city is devoted to parkland, and the water retention value of the trees, grass, riparian corridors, and plants significantly reduce the amount (and cost) of runoff entering the city's sewer system.

Philadelphia's parkland is 81.3 percent pervious. The rest of the city is 34.9 percent pervious. Philadelphia receives an average of 43.29 inches of rain per year (with the characteristic mid-Atlantic mix of drizzles, showers, and downpours). The model developed by the Forest Service shows that Philadelphia's parks reduced runoff in 2007 by 496 million cubic feet compared with a scenario in which the city had no parks. It is estimated that Philadelphia stormwater management cost is 1.2 cents ($0.012) per cubic foot.

Thus, the park system provided a stormwater retention value of <u>$5,949,000</u> in 2007.

| Stormwater Costs in Philadelphia per Cubic Foot | |
| --- | --- |
| Rainfall on impervious surface | 8,667,269,456 cu. ft. |
| Annual expenditure on water treatment | $100,000,000 |
| **Cost per cubic foot** | **$0.012** |

| Cost Savings Due to Runoff Reduction: Philadelphia's Parks | |
| --- | --- |
| **Results for Typical Year – 43.29 inches of rainfall** | **Cubic Feet** |
| Annual rainfall over Entire City of Philadelphia | 1,623,928,386 |
| Amount of actual runoff from parks (81.3% perviousness) | 168,480,901 |
| Runoff if parks didn't exist and if that acreage were of the same permeability as rest of city (34.9% perviousness) | 664,198,620 |
| Reduction in runoff due to parkland's perviousness | 495,717,719 |
| Estimated stormwater costs per cubic foot | $0.012 |
| **Total savings due to park runoff reduction** | **$5,948,613** |

# Removal of Air Pollution by Vegetation

Air pollution is a significant and expensive urban problem, injuring health and damaging structures. The human cardiovascular and respiratory systems are affected, and there are broad consequences for health-care costs and productivity. In addition, acid deposition, smog, and ozone increase the need to clean and repair buildings and other costly infrastructure.

Trees and shrubs remove air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, and some particulates. Leaves absorb gases, and particulates adhere to the plant surface, at least temporarily. Thus, vegetation in city parks plays a role in improving air quality and reducing pollution costs.

In order to quantify the contribution of park vegetation to air quality, the Northeast Research Station of the U.S. Forest Service in Syracuse, New York, designed an air pollution calculator to estimate pollution removal and value for urban trees. This calculator, which is based on the Urban Forest Effects (UFORE) model of the U.S. Forest Service, is location-specific, taking into account the air pollution characteristics of a given city. (Thus, even if two cities have similar forest characteristics, the park systems could still generate different results because of differences in ambient air quality.)

First, land cover information for all of a city's parks is obtained through analysis of aerial photography. (While every city has street trees and numerous other trees on private property, only the trees on public parkland are measured.)

Then the calculator determines the pollutant flow through an area within a given time period (known as "pollutant flux"), taking into account concentration and velocity of deposition. The calculator also takes into account characteristics of different types of trees and other vegetation and seasonal leaf variation.

National Park Service

Washington, D.C.'s Rock Creek Park has more than 1,500 acres of trees that trap and absorb pollutants from the city's air.

The calculator uses hourly pollution concentration data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The total pollutant flux is multiplied by tree-canopy coverage to estimate pollutant removal. The monetary value is estimated using the median U.S. externality value for each pollutant. (The "externality value" refers to the amount it would otherwise cost to prevent a unit of that pollutant from entering the atmosphere. For instance, the externality value of a short ton of carbon monoxide is $870; the externality value of the same amount of sulfur dioxide is $1,500.)

# PARK VALUE IN ACTION
*Cutting Air Pollution Costs in Washington, D.C.*

The trees of Washington, D.C., are the city's lungs, inhaling and exhaling the air flowing around them.

Beyond the famous Japanese cherry trees around the Tidal Basin, the stately elms gracing the Reflecting Pool, and massive oaks of Lafayette Park, there are 4,839 acres of general tree cover in the city's 7,999 acres of parkland. Their aesthetic value is not countable, but the value of the air pollution they extract is. The Air Quality Calculator determined that they removed 244 tons of carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide in 2005. Based on the dollar values assigned to these pollutants, the savings was $1,130,000.

| Air Pollution Removal Value of Washington D.C.'s Parks, 2005 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Pollutant Type** | **Tons of Pollutant Removed*** | **Dollars Saved per Ton Removed** | **Total Pollutant Removal Value** |
| Carbon dioxide | 10.4 | $870 | $9,089 |
| Nitrogen dioxide | 43.7 | $6,127 | $267,572 |
| Ozone | 83.7 | $6,127 | $512,771 |
| Particular matter | 70.3 | $4,091 | $287,709 |
| Sulfur dioxide | 35.5 | $1,500 | $53,246 |
| **Total** | **243.6** | —— | **$19,871,863** |

*Based on the city's 60.5% tree cover (4,839 acres) of 7,999 acres total parkland.

# Conclusion

While reams of urban research have been carried out on the economics of housing, manufacturing, retail, and even the arts, there has been until now no comprehensive study of the worth of a city's park system. The Trust for Public Land believes that answering this question—"How much value does an excellent city park system bring to a city?"—can be profoundly helpful to all the nation's urban areas. For the first time, parks can be assigned the kind of numerical underpinning long associated with transportation, trade, housing, and other sectors. Urban analysts will be able to obtain a major piece of missing information about how cities work and how parks fit into the equation. Housing proponents and others may be able to find a new ally in city park advocates. And mayors, city councils, and chambers of commerce may uncover solid justification to strategically acquire parkland in balance with community development projects.

Determining the economic value of a city park system is a science still in its infancy. Much research and analysis lie ahead. And cities themselves, perhaps in conjunction with universities, can help greatly by collecting more specific data about park usership, park tourism, adjacent property transactions, water runoff and retention, and other measures. In fact, every aspect of city parks—from design to management to programming to funding to marketing—would benefit from deeper analysis. In that spirit this report is offered: for the conversation about the present and future role of parks within the life and economy of American cities.

# Appendix 1
## Acknowledgments

# Appendix 2
## Colloquium Participants

*The following individuals took part in the colloquium "How Much Value Does a Park System Bring to a City"*
*in Philadelphia in October 2003.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Susan Baird | Denver Department of Parks and Recreation | Denver |
| Kathy Blaha | The Trust for Public Land | Washington, D.C. |
| Blaine Bonham | Pennsylvania Horticultural Society | Philadelphia |
| Glenn Brill | Ernst & Young | New York |
| Valerie Burns | Boston Natural Areas Network | Boston |
| Patrice Carroll | Philadelphia Managing Director's Office | Philadelphia |
| Donald Colvin | Indianapolis Department of Parks and Recreation | Indianapolis |
| Ernest Cook | The Trust for Public Land | Boston |
| John Crompton | Texas A&M University | College Station, Texas |
| Dick Dadey | City Parks Alliance | New York |
| Nancy Goldenberg | Philadelphia Center City Partners | Philadelphia |
| Peter Harnik | The Trust for Public Land | Washington, D.C. |
| Nancy Kafka | The Trust for Public Land | Boston |
| Alastair McFarlane | U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development | Washington, D.C. |
| Ken Meter | Crossroads Resource Center | Minneapolis |
| Sarah Nicholls | Michigan State University | East Lansing |
| Joan Reilly | Pennsylvania Horticultural Society | Philadelphia |
| Dan Stynes | Michigan State University | East Lansing |
| Patrice Todisco | Boston GreenSpace Alliance | Boston |
| Susan Wachter | University of Pennsylvania | Philadelphia |
| Guijing Wang | Centers for Disease Control | Atlanta |
| Richard Weisskoff | Everglades Economics Group | North Miami |
| Wayne Weston | Mecklenburg Parks and Recreation Department | Charlotte, North Carolina |
| Jennifer Wolch | University of Southern California | Los Angeles |
| Kathleen Wolf | University of Washington | Seattle |
| Matt Zieper | The Trust for Public Land | Boston |

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# Piedmont Park Conservancy: North Woods Expansion ArborScout Tree Inventory

## Assessing Effects and Values of Urban Trees

Submitted by: Arborguard
January 2010

## Table of Contents

## Introduction:

The world is becoming increasingly aware that our actions have a profound impact on the environment. The decisions we make on how we use energy, travel, eat, live, work and play take their toll on the natural world. As our cities grow larger and our populations continue to increase at exponential rates, our needs for environmental resources grow with them. The question is becoming clear: How do we meet the needs of the present, without compromising our future? The answer is sustainability: practices that fit the needs of our society without harming future generations.
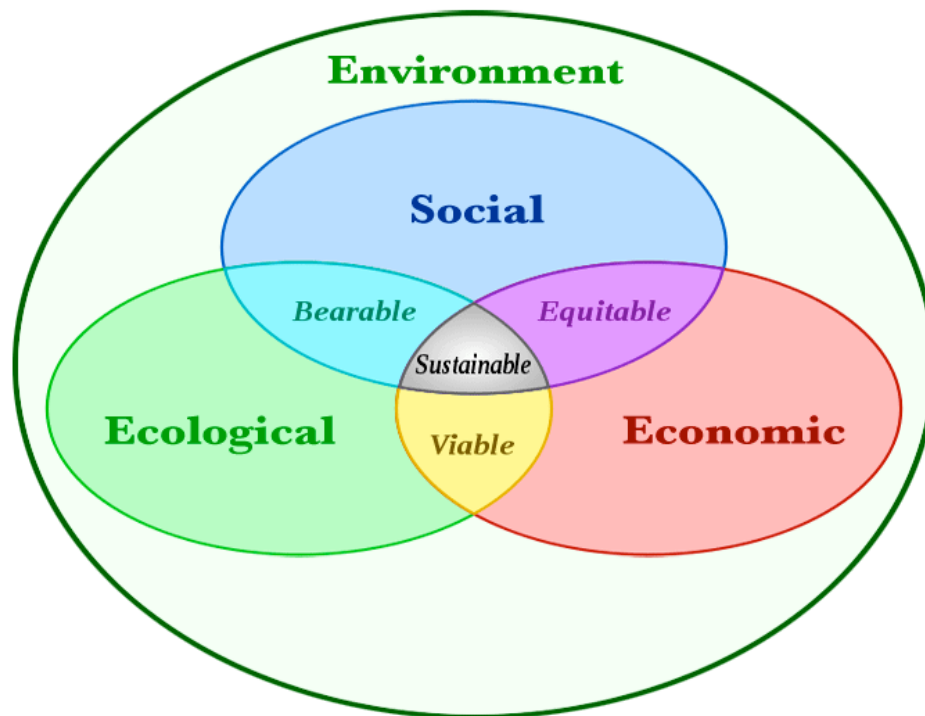


Preserving Green Space is a vital part of sustainability. Green Space is unique in that it can provide numerous benefits (social, economic and ecological) to a community like Atlanta. Piedmont Park Conservancy's North Woods Expansion is a project that will demonstrate to the public the incredible value that Green Space provides.

A tree inventory was conducted over the 53 acre Piedmont Park Conservancy North Woods Expansion (the North Woods) to show what role the trees play in enhancing the North Woods' economic, social and environmental benefits.

There were 1,824 trees surveyed in the North Woods.  This inventory was performed using GIS and GPS technology.  Understory trees, those between 3 and 5 inches in diameter at breast height, were tallied but not recorded within the GPS.  The trees were measured, given a detailed health assessment, and checked for maintenance needs.  Those values were then used to calculate the environmental benefits those trees provide.  The following information was found:

| Piedmont Park Conservancy's North Woods Expansion Urban Forest Summary | |
| --- | --- |
| Feature | Measure |
| Number of Trees | 1,824 |
| Most common Species | Tulip-poplar, Hickory, Boxelder |
| Pollution removal | 1,308lbs/year |
| Carbon Storage | 600.7 tons |
| Carbon Sequestration | 21.9 tons/year |
| Replacement Value | $30,984,745 |

The most common tree species are Tulip-poplar, Hickory and Boxelder.  The trees in the North Woods store 600.7 tons of carbon and sequester 21.9 tons of carbon per year.  The trees remove 1,308 pounds of pollution a year from the air.  The trees have a compensatory value of $30,984,745.

This report is intended to be used as a tool to promote the importance of Green Space and the value that the trees in the North Woods add to the Park and the Atlanta community.

Carbon sequestration is a measure of how much carbon a tree takes in every year to create new tissue. Carbon storage is a measure of the total amount of carbon held in the tree. You can think of carbon sequestration as an annual value that is subject to change each year and carbon storage as the total amount taken in during the life of the tree.

The carbon removal for the North Wood's trees can also be viewed in terms of car emissions and single family home emissions.

- An average car emits one pound of carbon for every mile driven, and the average Atlanta commuter drives 40 miles to and from work every day. Thus, the average commuter puts out 40 pounds of carbon a day.

- The total amount of carbon stored in the tissue of the North Wood's trees is the equivalent of 82 cars emissions for a year. The North Wood's trees sequester the equivalent of one car's carbon emissions for 3 years.

- Or to look at it another way, the trees' carbon storage is the equivalent of 70 single family homes for one year. The North Wood's trees sequester the equivalent of a single family home's emissions for 2.5 years.

- It is important to remember carbon sequestration is greater for large healthy trees. However, trees with dead limbs and decaying wood material emit carbon into the atmosphere as the wood decays.

- Regular tree maintenance will enhance the carbon removal and make sure that the North Wood's trees continue to improve Atlanta's air quality.

## Map of the Area
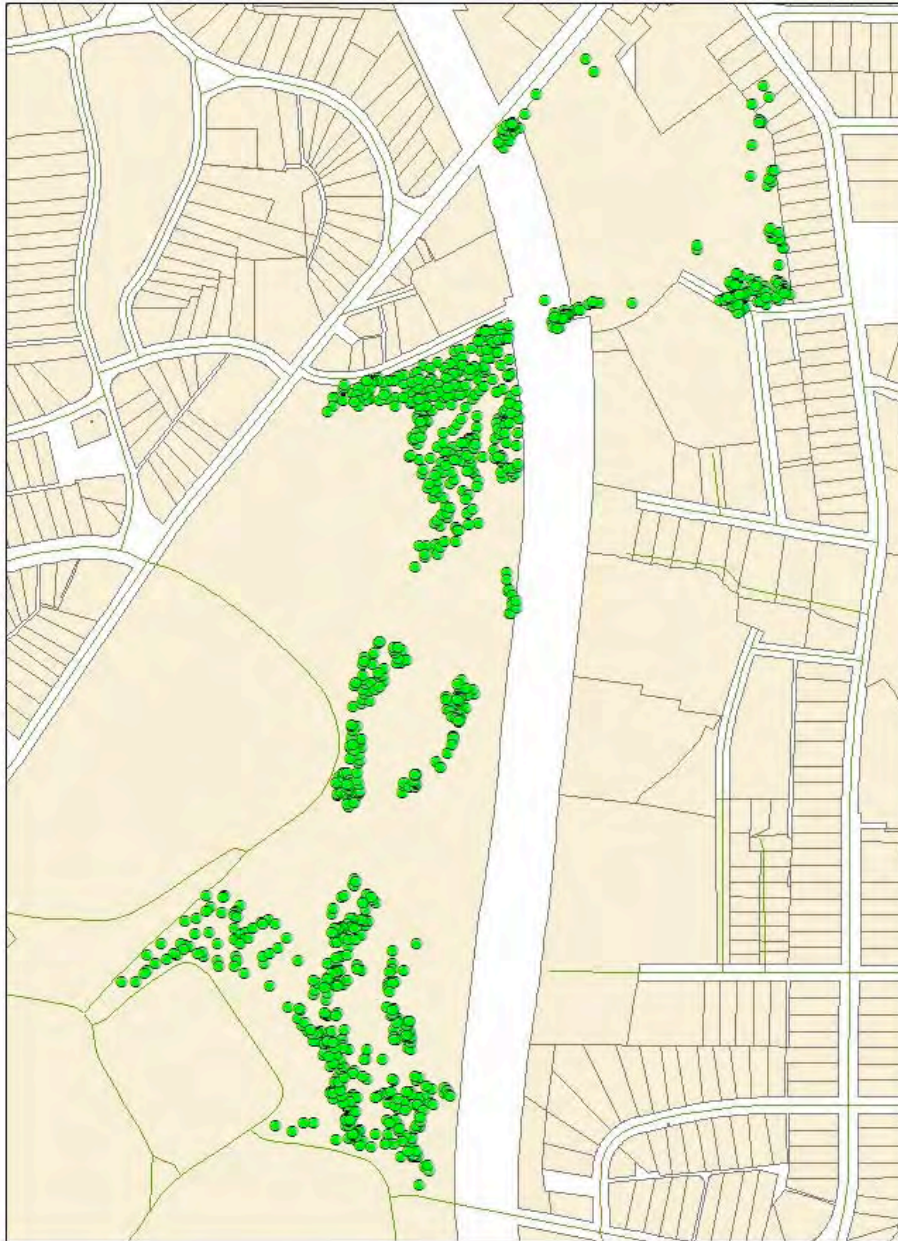
## Methods

The inventory is a compilation of information gathered from the trees in the Piedmont Park Expansion.  All trees 6″ in diameter and above were identified and located by GPS with the following data parameters recorded for each tree.  All trees 3-5″ in diameter were tallied but not recorded by GPS.

| Term | Description |
| --- | --- |
| Tree No. | All trees were tagged on the side of the trunk with an aluminum tag, bearing a unique number to identify trees, at approximately 4.5 feet. |
| Species | Listed as the North American common name. |
| DBH | Diameter of trunk in inches, measured at 4.5' feet above average soil level. Measurements were taken using a forestry diameter tape. |
| Location | A description of the tree's physical location: between sidewalk and curb, behind curb no sidewalk, behind sidewalk within streetscape impact zone, planting pit in sidewalk, container or raised bed, park. |
| Site Conflicts | Any other structures that interfere with the tree or any way the tree interferes with other structures: curb/wall, building/structure, low limbs, visibility, signs/traffic control, utility lines, underground utility, other trees. |
| Vitality | Good ........ Tree has excellent vigor and is actively growing without any serious pathogenic problems.  Tree exhibits a structural form that is safe and typical of the species. |
| | Fair .......... Tree is in moderate health, but may have a minor pathogenic problem.  Some insects and disease could be present.  Tree may have minor structural defects, but does not exhibit optimal form for the species in an urban environment.  A tree in fair condition may not react favorably to site developments or additional stress. |
| | Poor ......... Tree's vigor is low to moderate. It may also have moderate to severe structural defects or a form that is undesirable for the species.  Some trees in poor condition are not recoverable and could degrade into a state of advanced decline leading to death. |
| | Dead ........ Tree is dead. |
| Root Health | The overall health of the root system is assessed and given a rating from Good to Poor. |
| Root-Structure | The overall structure of the tree's root system is assessed and give a rating from Good to Poor. |

| Trunk Health | The overall health of the trunk of the tree is assessed and given a rating from Good to Poor. |
|---|---|
| Scaffold Branches | The major scaffold branches of the tree are assessed and given a rating from Good to Poor. |
| Small Branches/Twigs | The smaller branches and twigs of the tree are assessed and given a rating from Good to Poor. |
| Foliage/Buds | The trees foliage and terminal buds are assessed and give a rating from Good to Poor. |
| Structural Defects | Any problems that the tree has structurally such as: decay-root, decay-trunk, weak stem union, lean, cavity-trunk, cavity-scaffolds, wound-roots, wound-trunk, wound-aerial. |
| Defect Location | Where a defect is located on the tree. |
| Maintenance Recommendations | Any maintenance needed. |
| Maintenance Priority | Urgency of the required maintenance rated from 1 (highest priority) to 3 (lowest priority). |
| Land Use | Code for how the area was used. (Commercial/industrial) |
| Total Tree Height | The total height of the tree. |
| Height-live Top | The height of the tree up to the furthest living bud. |
| Height-Crown Base | The height up to the base of the canopy. |
| Crown Width E-W | The width of the tree's canopy measured east to west. |
| Crown Width N-S | The width of the tree's canopy measured north to south. |
| % Canopy Missing | Percent of the crown volume that is not occupied by leaves. |
| % Dieback | Percent crown dieback in crown area. |
| Comments | Any other additional notes about the tree that were not adequately covered in the other fields. |

Results:

Once the raw data was collected in the field, it was broken down and analyzed. The data from this survey is shown in Appendix B of this report. The following information has been taken from the data and summarized where relevant. This is intended to provide a snapshot of the North Woods and the benefits which it provides.

All plants use photosynthesis to grow. Through photosynthesis, they take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen back into the atmosphere. Human activity has greatly increased the amount of carbon in our atmosphere, and plants are an important way of removing that carbon and replacing it with the oxygen we all need to breathe.

Due to their size, trees have a much greater impact carbon removal than almost anything else. Different species have different growth rates, and larger trees sequester more carbon than smaller trees due to their size. However, declining tree health and tree removal can decrease the carbon sequestration of an urban forest. Thus, species, health and size directly relate to the amount of carbon that is removed from the atmosphere.
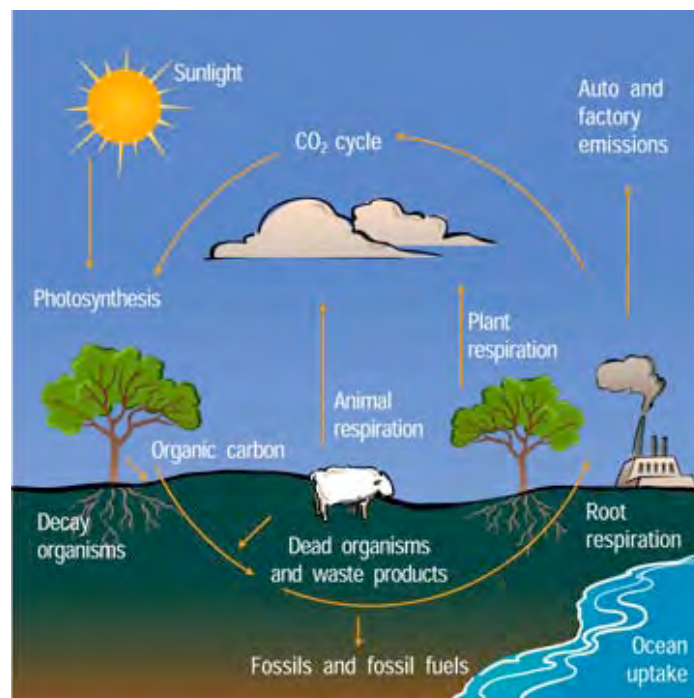


The Carbon Cycle

## Species Distribution

There are 36 different species of tree inventoried within the project area. The predominant species with the percentage of total population that they represent are as follows:

| Species | Percent |
|---|---|
| Green Ash | 1.8 |
| American Beech | 3.3 |
| Boxelder | 9.9 |
| American Elm | 6.8 |
| Hackberry | 6.7 |
| Hickory | 12.9 |
| Northern Red Oak | 1.8 |
| Post Oak | 1.1 |
| Southern Red Oak | 2.7 |

| Species | Percent |
|---|---|
| Water Oak | 5.9 |
| White Oak | 4.4 |
| Willow Oak | 1.6 |
| Paulownia | 1.5 |
| Tree of Heaven | 2.2 |
| Sweetgum | 3.0 |
| American Sycamore | 3.2 |
| Tulip-poplar | 17.3 |
| Loblolly Pine | 5.0 |
| Other Hardwoods | 9.1 |
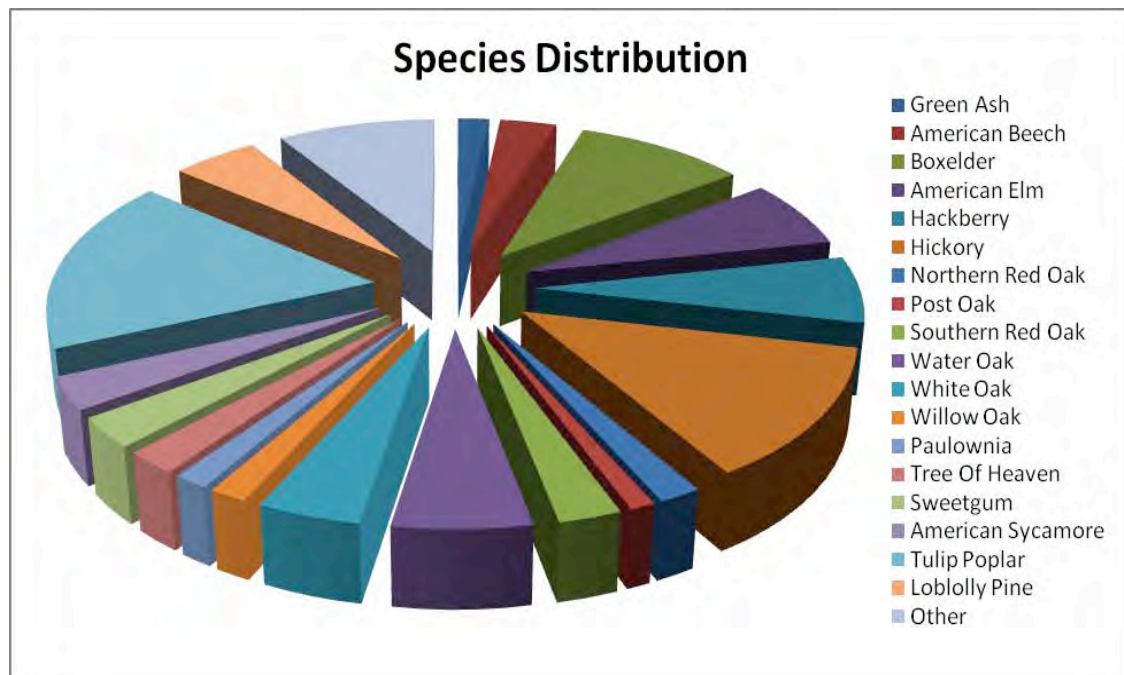
## Diameters

The trees in the North Woods range from 3 to 56 inches in diameter. The following is a break down of the number of trees in each 5 inch diameter category.

| Diameter | Number |
|----------|--------|
| 3-5"     | 883    |
| 6-10"    | 411    |
| 11-15"   | 215    |
| 16-20"   | 118    |
| 21-25"   | 82     |
| 26-30"   | 65     |
| 31"+     | 86     |
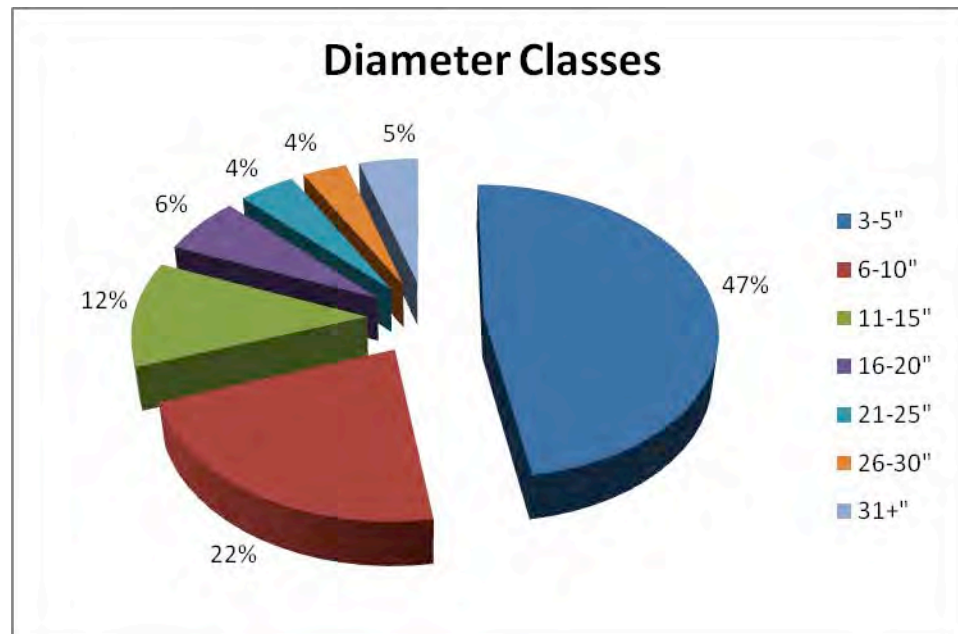
## Vitality Rating

Of the surveyed trees, 80% are in good condition, 14% are in fair condition and 6% are in poor condition.  It is important to note that vitality is not necessarily an indicator of structural integrity or the safety of a tree.  Vitality is simply a judgment made by the field technician concerning the outward signs of health of the tree.  Please refer to Appendix B for more detailed information.

| Vitality Rating | Number |
|---|---|
| Good | 783 |
| Fair | 140 |
| Poor | 54 |
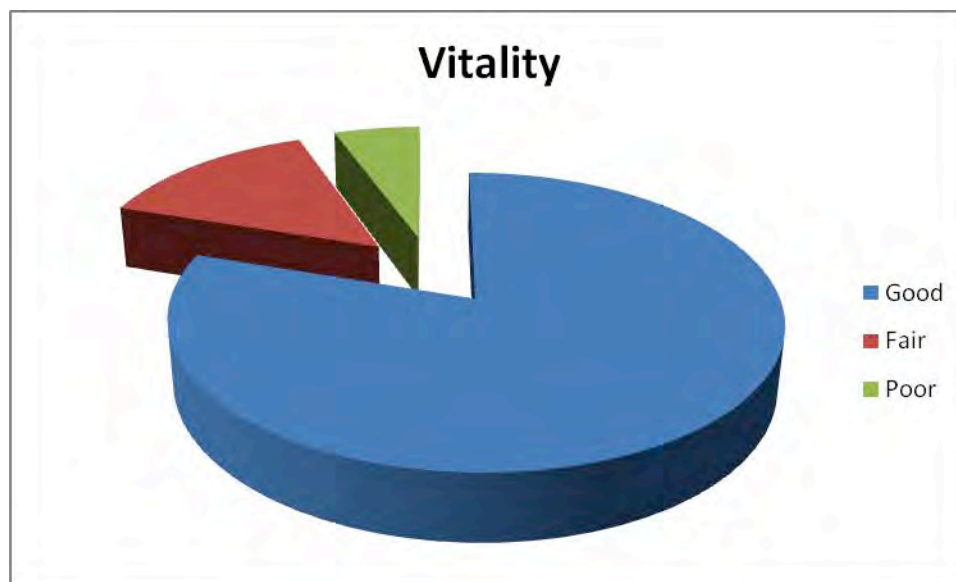
## Structural Defects

The number of trees identified as having specific health or integrity issues are identified in the following charts.

| Structural Defects | Number |
|--------------------|--------|
| Decay-root | 3 |
| Decay-trunk | 1 |
| Weak stem union | 10 |
| Lean | 33 |
| Cavity-trunk | 21 |
| Cavity-scaffolds | 0 |
| Wound-roots | 0 |
| Wound-trunk | 19 |
| Wound-Scaffolds | 0 |
| Wound-aerial | 0 |
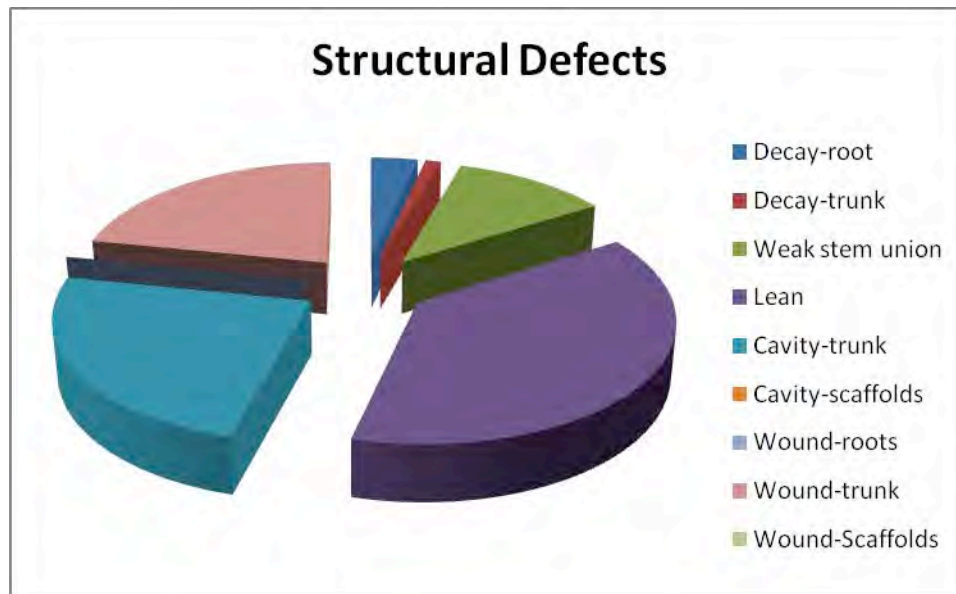
## Environmental Benefits:

Overview of the environmental benefits from the PPC Expansion's trees broken up by species:

| Species | Number of Trees | Carbon (tons) | Gross Sequestered (tons/year) | *Values ($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Green Ash | 17 | 3.49 | 0.15 | 559,764 |
| American Beech | 31 | 25.88 | 0.75 | 2,997,365 |
| Boxelder | 93 | 29.41 | 1.35 | 3,462,253 |
| American Elm | 64 | 1.47 | 0.70 | 2,107,356 |
| Hackberry | 62 | 8.97 | 0.62 | 2,041,501 |
| Hickory | 121 | 29.18 | 1.73 | 3,584,223 |
| Northern Red Oak | 17 | 6.83 | 0.35 | 559,764 |
| Post Oak | 10 | 10.95 | 0.43 | 329,272 |
| Southern Red Oak | 25 | 44.03 | 1.05 | 823,184 |
| Water Oak | 55 | 25.56 | 1.19 | 1,811,008 |
| White Oak | 41 | 69.22 | 1.88 | 1,350,024 |
| Willow Oak | 15 | 7.82 | 0.26 | 693,909 |
| Paulownia | 14 | 1.57 | 0.13 | 460,981 |
| Tree Of Heaven | 21 | 3.9 | 0.25 | 491,474 |
| Sweetgum | 28 | 9.81 | 0.34 | 921,966 |
| American Sycamore | 30 | 24.81 | 0.66 | 987,821 |
| Tulip Poplar | 163 | 181.55 | 4.77 | 5,367,174 |
| Loblolly Pine | 47 | 19.81 | 0.64 | 1,547,588 |
| Other Hardwoods | 87 | 76.68 | 2.24 | 2,864,688 |
| Understory Trees | 883 | 19.3 | 2.42 | 329,359 |
| Total | 1,824 | 600.7 | 21.9 | 30,984,745 |

*Values calculated by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers Handbook, 9th Edition

## Carbon Storage and Sequestration

Climate change has become an issue of global concern.  Urban trees can help to mitigate climate change by absorbing atmospheric carbon dioxide and sequestering the carbon.  The main way they do this is by sequestering carbon in new tissue growth every year.  The amount of carbon annually sequestered is increased with healthier trees and larger diameter trees.  Gross sequestration from the North Woods trees is approximately 21.9 tons (43,800 pounds) of carbon per year.



**Gross Carbon Sequestered**
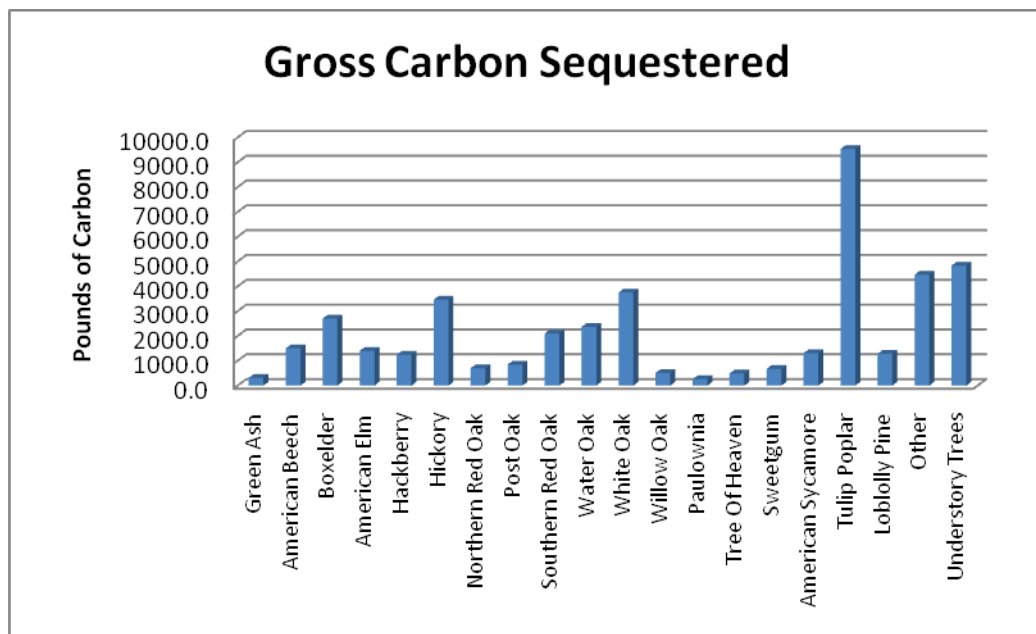
Trees also influence climate change by carbon storage. As they grow, trees store more carbon by holding it in their accumulated tissue. When trees die and decay, they release much of the stored carbon back to the atmosphere. Thus, carbon storage is an indication of the amount of carbon that can be lost if trees are allowed to die and decompose. Trees in the North Woods store an estimated 600.7 tons of carbon. Of all the species measured Tulip-poplars store the most carbon, an estimated 181.55 tons (almost 30% of the total carbon stored). Tulip-poplars sequester the most carbon, an estimated 4.8 tons (about 9541.8 pounds) per year.



Carbon Storage
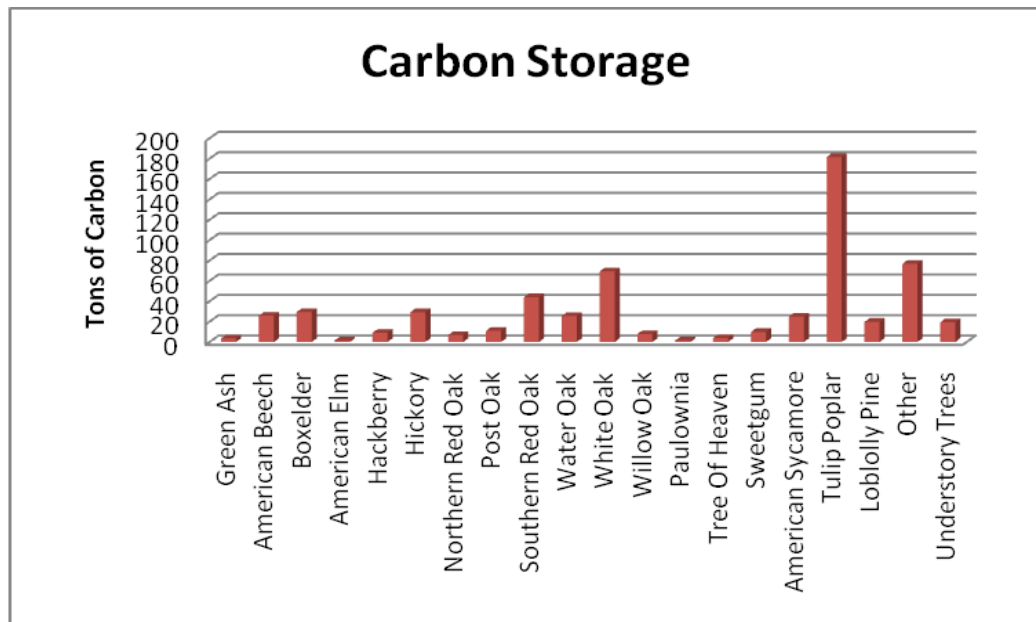
## Air Pollution Removal by Urban Trees

Poor air quality is a big problem for Atlanta. Atlanta is among the worst cities in America in terms of air quality, this leads to health problems, reduced visibility, and is harmful to our ecosystem. The North Wood's trees help improve the air we breathe. Trees improve air quality by directly removing pollutants from the air, reducing air temperature, and reducing energy consumption in buildings. Studies have shown that an increase in tree canopy cover leads to reduced ozone formation.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) assigns a dollar value to certain harmful pollutants (shown in the graphs below). It is estimated that the value of the 1,308 pounds removed annually is $3,277.42.

**Dollar Value of Pollution Removed**
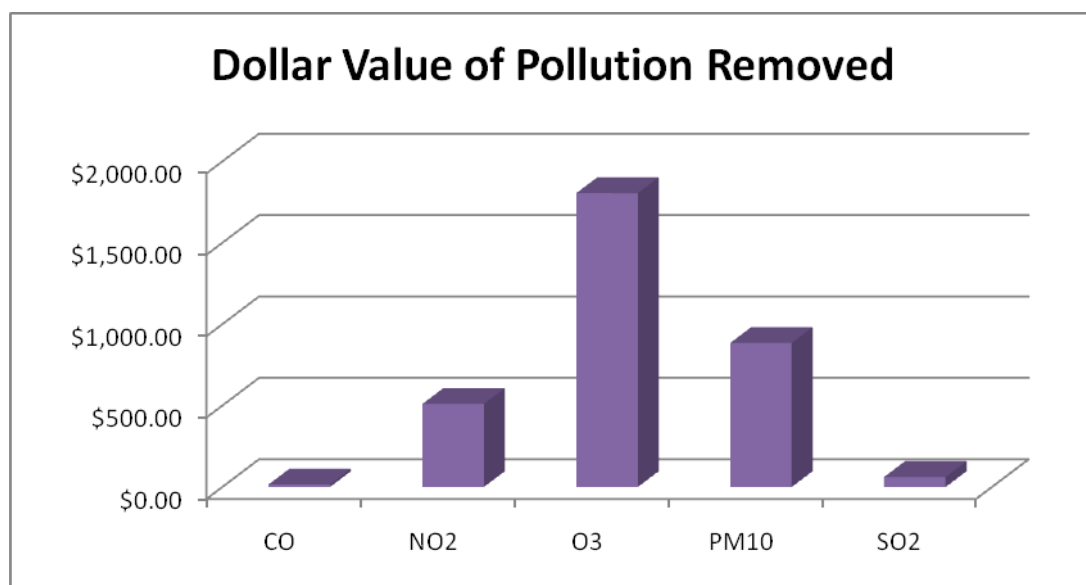
Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a highly toxic gas that can be fatal to humans and animals. Nitrogen Dioxide ($NO_2$) results from high temperatures in internal combustion engines and forms with precipitation to create acid rain. Ozone ($O_3$) is formed from volatile organic compounds and is harmful to human and environmental health. Particulate matter less than 10 microns ($PM_{10}$) are generated by fossil fuels and can lead to asthma, heart disease and cancer. Sulfur Dioxide ($SO_2$) results from burning coal and oil. It, along with Nitrogen Dioxide, create acid rain.

It is estimated that the PPC Expansion's trees remove 1,308 pounds of pollution a year.  Pollution removal was greatest for Ozone ($O_3$), about 45% of the total pollution removed was Ozone.  Particulate matter less than 10 microns ($PM_{10}$) accounted for 33% and Nitrogen dioxide ($NO_2$) accounted for 13% of the pollution removed. Sulfur dioxide ($SO_2$) was 6% of the total, and Carbon monoxide (CO) was 3%.
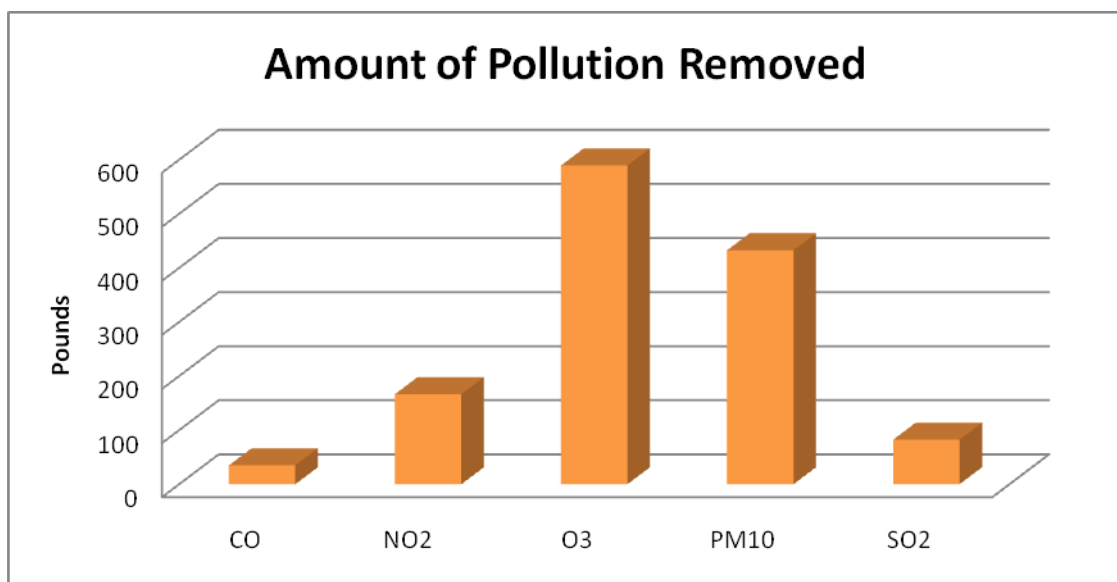


In a high enough concentration, each of these pollutants can cause injury to tree foliage.  However, rarely are such levels reached in the environment.  Most impacts on the trees due to pollution are secondary problems and don't have a great impact on overall tree health.  The impact of these pollutants on human health is much greater, thus the importance of pollution removal cannot be overstated.

## Replacement and Environmental Values

When computing a value for an urban forest, there are two values that must be considered. The replacement value is an estimated cost of having to replace the tree. It is computed based on the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers guide.

The second value to consider is the environmental value. This is based on the functions the tree performs. This value is annual and tends to increase with the number of healthy, mature trees. Not all environmental values are calculated here (such as energy cost savings, improvements in water quality and reduction in air temperatures). A properly managed urban forest increases in value, while an improperly or poorly managed urban forest loses value.

| Estimated Replacement Value | Estimated Environmental Value |
|---|---|
| $30,984,745 | $ 3,277.42 |



Replacement Values by Species
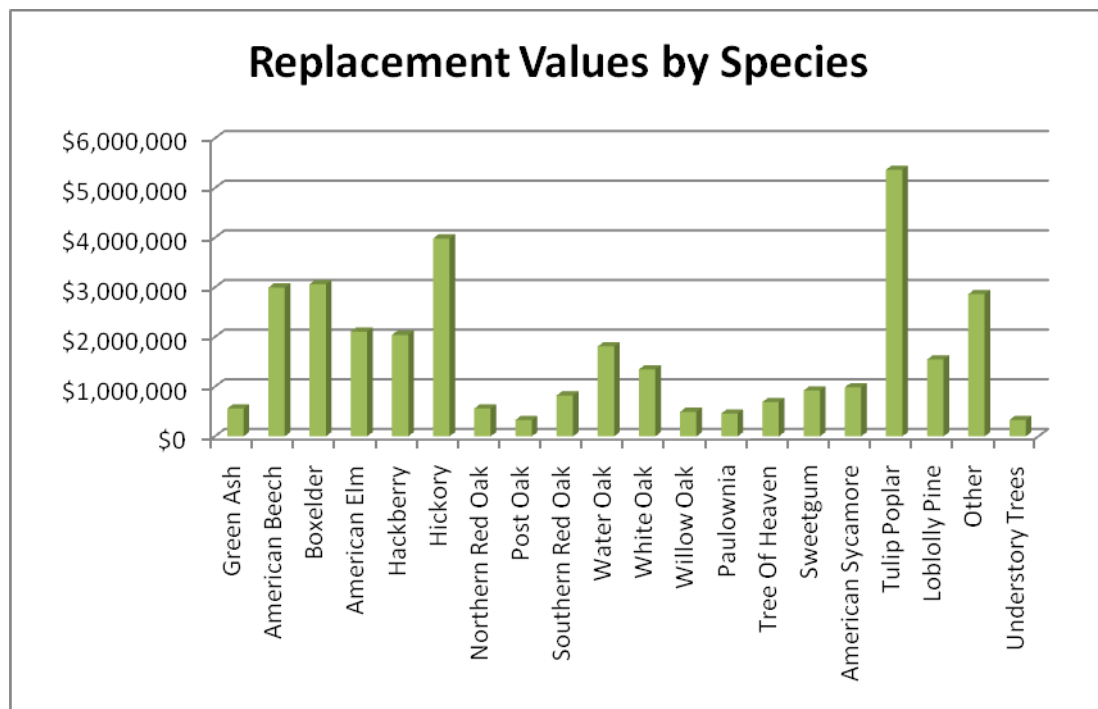
## Recommendations:

General recommendations to continue improving environmental quality:

| Action | Reason |
|---|---|
| Increase the number of healthy trees | Increase pollution removal |
| Sustain existing trees | Maintain current pollution removal levels |
| Sustain large healthy trees | Large healthy trees have the greatest per tree effects |
| Plant trees with long life spans | Reduce emissions from planting and removal |
| Plant trees to shade parked cars | Reduce vehicle emissions and cool asphalt |
| Supply ample water to trees | Enhance pollution removal and production |
| Plant trees in energy saving locations | Reduce energy consumption |

For specific tree maintenance see "Tree Care Program"

## Conclusion:

The North Woods provide considerable benefits to the Atlanta community.  By sequestering atmospheric carbon, the North Woods works to reduce the effects of global warming.  The North Woods also cleans the air we breathe by removing harmful pollutants.  There is also a monetary value to the community, through irreplaceable mature trees and the pollution that they remove.  All of these benefits can be measured and calculated and their value shared with the public.

Perhaps the greatest value of the North Woods is the one thing that cannot be measured: the aesthetic and cultural value it provides. The North Woods is a sanctuary for families in the community.  With Atlanta growing rapidly, and most of the available Green Space being developed, the value of having 53 acres of wilderness in the city is tremendous.

The North Woods is a reminder, that even in the heart of the city we are never far from the natural world.  This park will go a long way to promoting sustainability and making sure that Atlanta can meet the needs of the present, without compromising the needs of the future.

Appendix A

## Common Name – Latin Name Key

| Common Name | Latin Name |
|---|---|
| Hornbeam, American | Carpinus caroliniana |
| Ash, Green | Fraxinus pennsylvanica |
| Beech, American | Fagus grandifolia |
| Black Locust | Robinia pseudoacacia |
| Boxelder | Acer negundo |
| Basswood | Tilia americana |
| Black Cherry | Prunus serotina |
| Cottonwood, Eastern | Populus deltoides |
| Elm, American | Ulmus americana |
| Hackberry, Northern | Celtis occidentalis |
| Hickory | Carya tomentosa |
| Magnolia, Southern | Magnolia grandiflora |
| Maple, Red | Acer rubrum |
| Maple, Sugar | Acer saccharum |
| Mimosa | Albizia julibrissin |
| Mulberry, Red | Morus rubra |
| Oak, Blackjack | Quercus marilandica |
| Oak, Northern Red | Quercus rubra |
| Oak, Overcup | Quercus lyrata |
| Oak, Post | Quercus stellata |
| Oak, Scarlett | Quercus coccinea |
| Oak, Southern Red | Quercus falcata |
| Oak, Water | Quercus nigra |
| Oak, White | Quercus alba |
| Oak, Willow | Quercus phellos |
| Paulownia | Paulownia tomentosa |
| Tree of Heaven | Ailanthus altissima |
| Pecan | Carya illinoinensis |
| Persimmon | Diospyros virginiana |
| Sourwood | Oxydendrum arboretum |
| Sweetgum | Liquidambar styraciflua |
| Sycamore, American | Platanus occidentalis |
| Tulip-poplar | Liriodendron tulipifera |
| Willow, Black | Salix nigra |
| Pine, Loblolly | Pinus taeda |
| Elm, Chinese | Ulmus parvifolia |

Appendix B

Inventory Data Sheets

# Urban Tree Canopy Assessment
# Decatur, Georgia

## Table of Contents

## 1. Project Background

Decatur is a small city in DeKalb County, Georgia. The 2010 Census reported the population as 19,335.  The Global Ecosystem Center (GEC) was contracted by the Decatur City Government to perform an Urban Tree Canopy Assessment (UTCA) for the City for 2005 and 2010.

## 2. Project Goal

The goal of this project was to accurately and inexpensively document urban forest canopy and eco-system service values so the canopy value as infrastructure can be considered in policy decision making, budget deliberations, and resource management. As a tool, canopy analysis enabled managers effectively measure, monitor and communicate the effectiveness of their programs and practices.
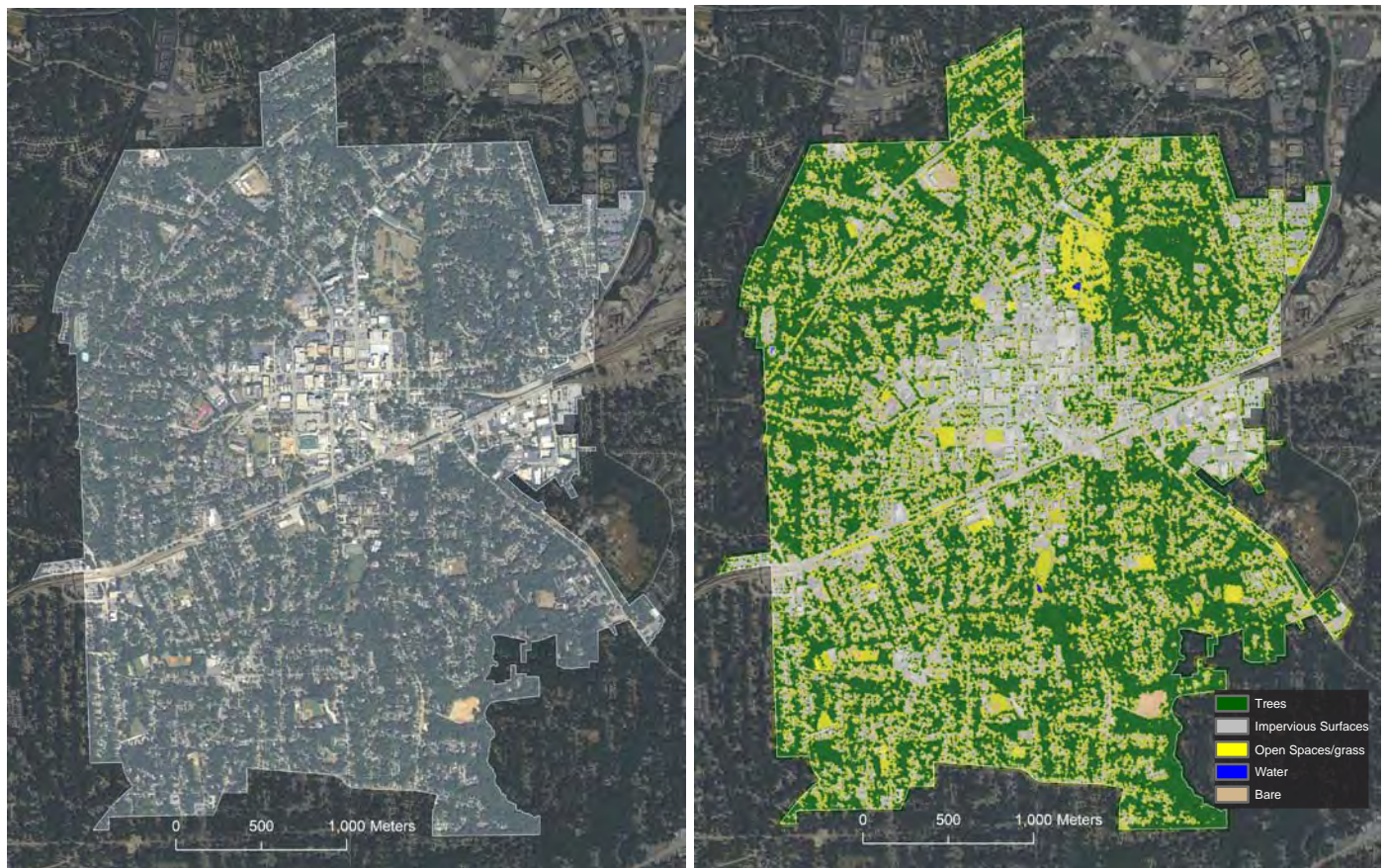


Decatur natural-color NAIP imagery (left) and resulting classified land cover (right)

## 3.0 Assessment Procedure

3.1    Image Acquisition
3.2    Data Processing
3.3    Land Cover Classification
3.4    Change Analysis
3.5    Quality Assurance and Quality Control
3.6    Canopy Assessment

## 3.1 Imagery Acquisition

GEC used 1-meter, 3-band NAIP imagery acquired in 2005 and 2010 (4-band imagery is preferred, but was not available). Land cover classification with 3-band imagery requires additional effort by the analyst.

NAIP imagery is acquired during the agricultural growing seasons in the continental United States.

## 3.2 Data Processing

After NAIP imagery is acquired, the imagery is clipped to the project boundary and resampled at a 3-meter pixel resolution. The resampling of 1-meter resolution imagery to 3-meter resolution essentially leaves important details of natural and man-made features intact while providing a high level of accuracy. A 1-meter classification was conducted on the Central Business District since impervious surface is the dominant feature and average tree canopy size tends to be small.

### Key Terms

**Land Cover:** The physical cover on the Earth's surface such trees, grass, concrete, bare ground and water.

**NAIP:** National Agriculture Imagery Program

**Ortho-Imagery:** Geo-referenced image data of the Earth's surface from. The image can be collected by satellite or airborne sensors.

**TR-55:** The stormwater runoff calculations incorporate volume of runoff formulas from the Urban Hydrology of small Watersheds model (TR-55) http://www.hydrocad.net/tr-55.htm developed by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly known as the U. S. Soil Conservation Service. Don Woodward, P. E., a hydrologic engineer with NRCS, customized the formulas to determine the benefits of trees and other urban vegetation with respect to stormwater management.

**L-THIA:** Long-Term Hydrological Impact Assessment model developed by Purdue University to estimate the change in the concentration of the pollutants in runoff during a typical storm event given the change in the land cover from existing trees to a no tree condition.

**UFORE:** The Urban Forest Effect model developed by USDA Forest Service to estimate mass of greenhouse gases stored in tree canopies. UFORE model is based on data collected in 55 U. S. cities.

## 3.3 Land Cover Classification

In order to create consistent and accurate land cover products, automated and semi-automated processes are used to conduct classifications. Automated processes provide precise and accurate assessments while eliminating analyst bias. This methodology requires the analyst to establish create extensive training sets before the automated process begins.

Once the imagery was clipped and re-sampled, a supervised classification was conducted to extract land cover features. Graphic models were applied to reduce speckle and correct some misclassifications. The final classification was reviewed and edited as needed.
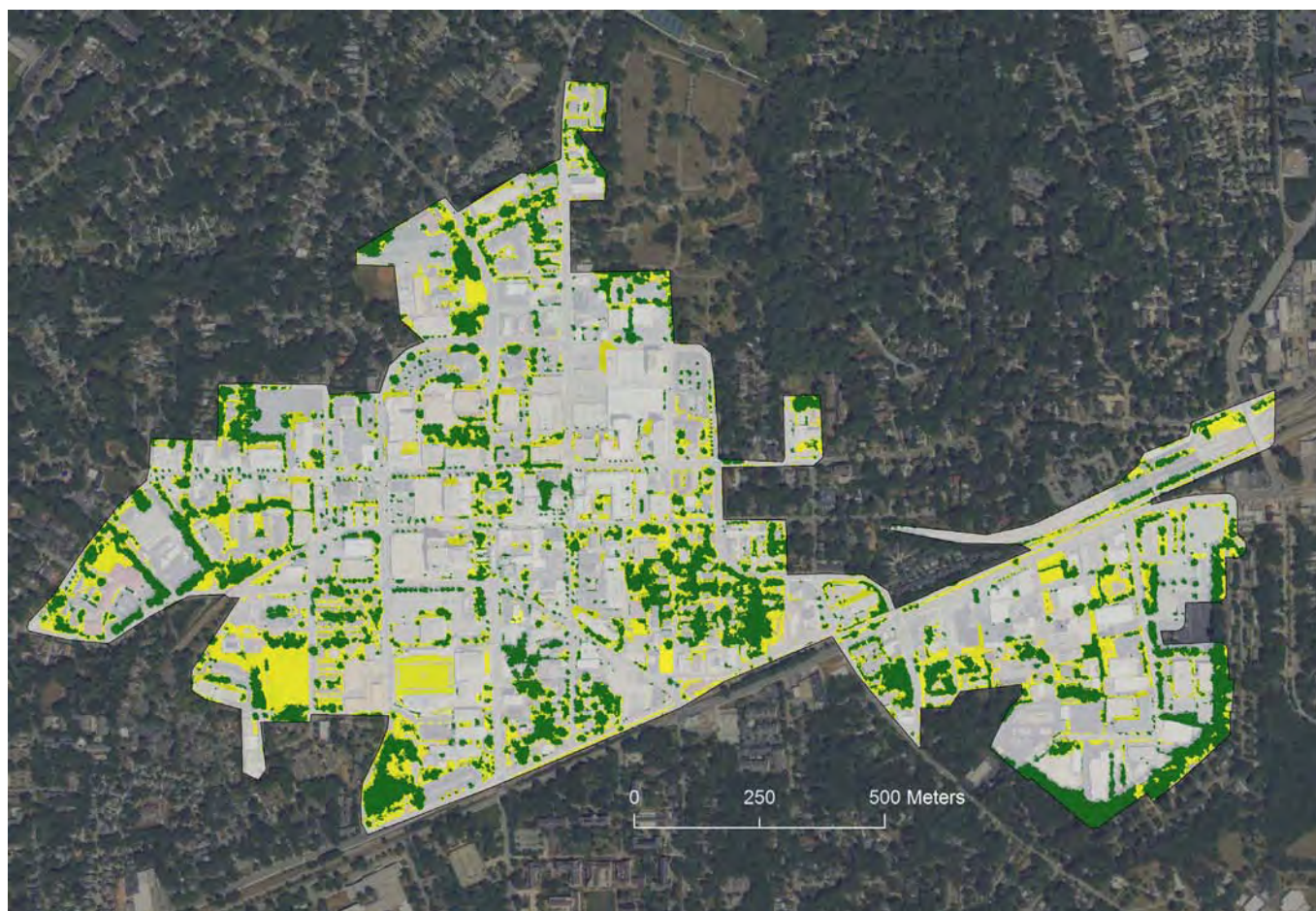


The 1-meter, 5-class land cover classification of the Central Business District. The 1-meter resolution was used to better identify smaller trees in this area.

## 3.4 Change Analysis

Specialized image processing software was used to extract land cover features and for change-mask creation between the 2005 and 2010 imagery. Once the land cover changes were captured in a binary mask, a regression tool called Classification and Regression Tree (CART) was used to classify these areas. In-house models were utilized to ensure consistency, accuracy, and quality of the land cover classification within the change-areas. This classification was used to create the final 2010 land cover classification.

## 3.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Custom models were used to ensure product quality and accuracy. The final land cover classification was validated against randomly selected sample points. The minimum mapping unit was set to 3 meters and 95%+ accuracy for land cover categories overall.

As more objective approaches have been adopted in the classification process, the resulting land cover classification has increasingly realistic and accurate land cover features. To ensure the quality of land cover classifications, hand edits are performed only at the final stage of the classification.

## 3.6 Canopy Assessment

Using the land cover data interpreted from the NAIP imagery along with soil and weather data provided by the NRCS and the National Weather Service, ecosystem services are calculated.



### Land cover in acres and percentages

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impervious Surfaces | 720.5 | 26.2% |
| Open Space - Grass/Scattered Trees | 768.6 | 27.9% |
| Trees | 1,258.0 | 45.7% |
| Urban: Bare | 6.5 | 0.2% |
| Water Area | 1.0 | 0.0% |
| Total: | 2,754.6 | 100.0% |

**Tree Canopy: 1,258.0 acres (45.7%)**
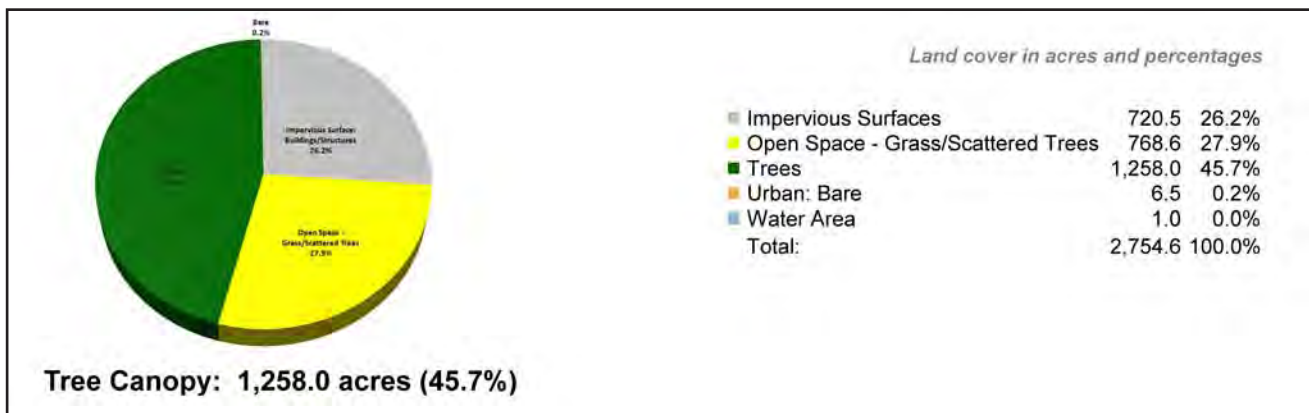
Land cover percentages for 2005



### Land cover in acres and percentages

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impervious Surfaces | 732.9 | 26.6% |
| Open Space - Grass/Scattered Trees | 769.5 | 27.9% |
| Trees | 1,242.4 | 45.1% |
| Urban: Bare | 8.8 | 0.3% |
| Water Area | 0.9 | 0.0% |
| Total: | 2,754.6 | 100.0% |

**Tree Canopy: 1,242.4 acres (45.1%)**

Land cover percentages for 2010

The 2005 canopy assessment documents that Decatur had canopy coverage of 1,258 acres (45.7%) and this category was the dominant land cover feature. The second largest land cover class was open space, which accounted for 768.6 acres (27.9%) and impervious surfaces accounted for 720.5 acres (26.2%).

As of 2010, Decatur showed some loss in canopy coverage. The assessment showed that canopy coverage was reduced from 1,258 acres to 1,242.4 acres, a net loss of 16 acres of tree canopy. The canopy assessment chart demonstrates that almost all of the canopy loss was coverted to urban development.

## 4. Economic Benefits

In addition to classifying the spectral image into land cover categories so canopy measurements can be established, the land cover classification is used to calculate ecosystem services. By using land cover along with soil, weather, and air quality to populate scientific and engineering models, land cover can be translated into economic values.

Economic benefits are calculated in terms of stormwater management, air quality and carbon storage. Additionally, water quality is calculated in terms of specific nutrients added to the water.

## 5.0 Results

The data provided by the assessment provides decision makers and resource managers with a framework for improving their urban forest and increasing the economic values produced by the resource in the future. The classified geo-referenced data can be used in an ArcGIS project to plan growth and development that includes improving the green infrastructure.

### 5.2 Stormwater Management

Stormwater management using green infrastructure as non structural devices (trees etc) offers huge financial benefits to a community and can be accomplished during the urban planning process. GEC's ecosystem services use a hydrological model (TR-55) to calculate stormwater numbers for any given urban areas. Results show that 45.7% of the tree coverage has saved over 12 million cubic feet of rain water from running off, and saved over $2 million annually as of 2005. As of 2010, the reduction to 45.1% tree canopy resulted in 11.9 million cubic feet of stormwater runoff, which means Decatur received 130,017 cubic feet of runoff benefits in 2010.

**Stormwater Management**

**Water Quantity (Runoff Volume)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2-yr, 24-hr Rainfall in inches: | 3.25 |
| Curve Number reflecting existing conditions: | 76 |
| Curve Number of replacement land cover: | 84 |
| Dominant Soil Type: **B** | |
| Replacement land cover type: (existing condition) | |
| Impervious Surfaces: Buildings/ structures | |
| Additional cu. ft. storage needed: | **3,488,340** |
| Construction cost per cu. ft.: | $2.00 |
| **Total Stormwater Value:** | **$6,976,679** |
| **Annual  Stormwater Value:** | **$608,259** |
| (based on 20-year financing at 6% interest) | |

Stormwater Statistics  for 2005

### 5.1 Air Pollution and Carbon

The ecosystem analysis also calculates air pollution removal and carbon storage/ sequestration. Using an UFORE model with the land cover classification, results were produced for each pollutant. Results indicate as of 2005, 45.7% canopy coverage removed a total of 119,986 lbs of air pollutants per year. This same canopy coverage stored 54,132 ton of carbon and sequestered 421 ton annually.

However, by 2010 pollution removal was just 118,505 lbs/year and carbon storage was only 53,464 tons and sequestration was 416 tons annually. The 16 acres of tree canopy loss contributed to this decrease in ecosystem services.

**Air Pollution Removal**

Nearest air quality reference city: *Washington DC*

| | Lbs. Removed/yr | Dollar Value/yr. |
|---|---|---|
| Carbon Monoxide: | 1,918 | $941 |
| Ozone: | 14,961 | $52,858 |
| Nitrogen Dioxide: | 7,672 | $27,107 |
| Particulate Matter: | 12,659 | $29,861 |
| Sulfur Dioxide: | 6,138 | $5,297 |
| **Totals:** | **43,348** | **$116,064** |
| | | *Dollar values are based on 2009 dollars* |

**Carbon Storage and Sequestration**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tons Stored **(Total):** | **18,518** |
| Tons Sequestered **(Annually):** | **144** |

Air Pollution & Carbon Statistics  for 2005

## Stormwater Management

**Water Quantity (Runoff Volume)**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2-yr, 24-hr Rainfall in inches: | 3.75 |
| Curve Number reflecting existing conditions: | 75 |
| Curve Number of replacement land cover: | 90 |

**Dominant Soil Type: B**

Replacement land cover type: (existing condition)
Impervious Surfaces: Buildings/ structures

| | |
|---|---|
| Additional cu. ft. storage needed: | 11,896,601 |
| Construction cost per cu. ft.: | $2.00 |
| **Total Stormwater Value:** | **$23,793,202** |
| **Annual Stormwater Value:** | **$2,074,400** |

(based on 20-year financing at 6% interest)

Stormwater Statistics for 2010

### Air Pollution Removal

Nearest air quality reference city: *Atlanta*

| | Lbs. Removed/yr | Dollar Value/yr. |
|---|---|---|
| Carbon Monoxide: | 3,323 | $1,631 |
| Ozone: | 50,946 | $179,995 |
| Nitrogen Dioxide: | 13,290 | $46,955 |
| Particulate Matter: | 42,086 | $99,274 |
| Sulfur Dioxide: | 8,860 | $7,647 |
| **Totals:** | **118,505** | **$335,501** |

*Dollar values are based on 2009 dollars*

### Carbon Storage and Sequestration

| | |
|---|---|
| Tons Stored **(Total):** | **53,464** |
| Tons Sequestered **(Annually):** | **416** |

Air Pollution & Carbon Statistics for 2010

Ecosystem Services Provided by Natural Systems

**City of Decatur - NE**

| Year | Air Pollution Removal | Air Pollution Removal Value | Carbon Stored | Carbon Sequestered | Stormwater Runoff Reduction* | Stormwater Benefit @ $2 per cu.ft | Additional Stormwater Runoff** | Value after the Additional Stromwater |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs/yr | $ | tons | tons | cu.Ft | $ | cu.Ft | $ |
| City of Decatur 2005 | 20,292 | $57,449 | 9,155 | 71 | 2,046,416 | $4,092,831 | | |
| City of Decatur 2010 | 20,139 | $57,017 | 9,086 | 71 | 2,032,364 | $4,064,727 | 14,052 | -$28,104 |

**City of Decatur - NW**

| Year | Air Pollution Removal | Air Pollution Removal Value | Carbon Stored | Carbon Sequestered | Stormwater Runoff Reduction* | Stormwater Benefit @ $2 per cu.ft | Additional Stormwater Runoff** | Value after the Additional Stromwater |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs/yr | $ | tons | tons | cu.Ft | $ | cu.Ft | $ |
| City of Decatur 2005 | 41,806 | $118,357 | 18,861 | 147 | 4,261,424 | $8,522,848 | | |
| City of Decatur 2010 | 41,182 | $116,590 | 18,579 | 145 | 4,210,173 | $8,420,346 | 51,251 | -$102,502 |

**City of Decatur - SE**

| Year | Air Pollution Removal | Air Pollution Removal Value | Carbon Stored | Carbon Sequestered | Stormwater Runoff Reduction* | Stormwater Benefit @ $2 per cu.ft | Additional Stormwater Runoff** | Value after the Additional Stromwater |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs/yr | $ | tons | tons | cu.Ft | $ | cu.Ft | $ |
| City of Decatur 2005 | 33,701 | $95,411 | 15,204 | 118 | 3,329,798 | $6,659,597 | | |
| City of Decatur 2010 | 33,100 | $93,709 | 14,933 | 116 | 3,273,761 | $6,547,523 | 56,037 | -$112,074 |

**City of Decatur - SW**

| Year | Air Pollution Removal | Air Pollution Removal Value | Carbon Stored | Carbon Sequestered | Stormwater Runoff Reduction* | Stormwater Benefit @ $2 per cu.ft | Additional Stormwater Runoff** | Value after the Additional Stromwater |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs/yr | $ | tons | tons | cu.Ft | $ | cu.Ft | $ |
| City of Decatur 2005 | 24,154 | $68,382 | 10,897 | 85 | 2,382,048 | $4,767,096 | | |
| City of Decatur 2010 | 24,051 | $68,091 | 10,851 | 84 | 2,373,076 | $4,746,152 | 8,972 | -$20,944 |

* Stormwater Runoff Reduction = If existing land cover replaced to Impervious Surfaces: Buildings/Structure
** Additional Stormwater based on earliest land cover 2005 and compared to 2010

## 6.0 Recommendations

A first step for any city or town to better manage their natural systems and man-made infrastructure is to map canopy coverage. The change detection analysis conducted for Decatur provides data that allows managers and public policy makers to adjust their strategy for the immediate future. By conducing a third analysis in approximately three years will provide data needed to establish a trend analysis. The ability to document, map, and project future trends in land use and would be a logical approach to managing and calculating costs and benefits.

Therefore, it is highly recommended the following analysis are conducted to further enhance existing land cover classification:

## 6.1 Scenario Modeling

GEC has developed a scenario modeling tool that enables decision-makers to create hypothetical scenarios of land cover change, and used to calculate the resulting impacts on ecosystem services and future costs. This powerful tool can be applied to other GIS data layers as well. The best application of this model is to apply it to future planning maps to compute ecosystem service values.

## 6.2 Change Analysis

The GEC has developed methodologies to conduct inexpensive high-resolution change analysis that document economic and ecological change. This analysis reveals the cost and benefits of land use change. In Decatur, the change analysis between 2005 and 2010 documented the exact nature of canopy loss and urban development illustrating how changes in land cover directly affected the ecosystem services.

## 6.3 Trend Analysis

As change analysis provides valuable information regarding land cover for two dates, it cannot be used to draw decisive projections of future growth. Trend analysis can reveal socio-economic changes and the direction of such changes. Based on a series of change over multiple years of data, trend analysis can provide crucial information on the state of the land use management and pin-point the areas of concern. Furthermore, trend analysis can give detailed cost/benefit information for decision making.

*October 2002*

# Projected Environmental Benefits of Community Tree Planting

## A Multi-Site Model Urban Forest Project in Atlanta

## Report Contents

## Project Overview

AMERICAN FORESTS conducted a tree canopy analysis of three sites in the Metropolitan Atlanta Region. The findings of this report will be used as part of the Georgia Model Urban Forest, a project of the Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC). This project establishes trees as "green infrastructure" providing measurable environmental benefits for a city. Communities that use the Georgia Model Urban Forest approach can better understand, preserve, plant, and maintain trees and forests as an important community resource. AMERICAN FORESTS' portion of this project details the environmental values that the urban forest provides to the community. Specifically, the findings show that a site with strategically planted trees and reduced impervious paving can reduce stormwater runoff, improve air quality, reduce summer residential energy use and reduce air temperature.

In order to demonstrate how the Georgia Model Urban Forest approach can be implemented, three sites were selected to represent different urban conditions: the urban core, older suburbs and newer suburbs. The corresponding demonstration sites selected are:

■ Turner Field parking lot in the City of Atlanta

■ Arabia Mt. multi-use trail to be built along Klondike Road near Stonecrest Mall in DeKalb County

■ Mount Zion Manor, seven Habitat for Humanity Atlanta, Inc. houses in the City of Atlanta.

At each site, environmental benefits were calculated under their existing conditions and then again after the sites were planted to maximize tree canopy and shade potential and to reduce impervious pavement. AMERICAN FORESTS' approach modeled tree growth over time and calculated the additional benefits of increased canopy.

This information will be included in the Georgia Model Urban Forest project that documents the sites' improvements. Through video, printed educational materials and a public relations campaign, the Georgia Forestry Commission and project partners will raise public awareness of the importance of a well-planned, planted and maintained urban forest and encourage public decision makers and civic associations to actively support and manage their green infrastructure.

The tree canopy analysis, developed by AMERICAN FORESTS assesses the value of ecological features using scientific and engineering models that quantify the effects of the landscape on air, water and energy applied to an individual site's land cover, using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology. AMERICAN FORESTS' CITYgreen software was used to calculate the environmental benefits related to stormwater runoff, air quality, carbon storage and sequestration. For, Mount Zion Manor, the residential site, CITYgreen was also used to calculate summer energy savings from the direct shading of trees upon the seven residences.

A new component added for this project documented temperature change at the three sites under current conditions and with increased urban tree canopy. While this was not a research project, AMERICAN FORESTS collaborated with Dr. Jeffrey Luvall, (NASA) to measure summer temperatures from places in Atlanta with similar tree canopy and impervious surface conditions. Using remote sensing techniques, Luvall analyzed satellite imagery and measured temperature in the upper one-third of tree canopy (called surface radiant temperature) approximating air temperature.

Luvall provided the surface radiant temperatures for Southside Shopping Mall in Atlanta for 0%, 30% and 80% tree canopy conditions. AMERICAN FORESTS used these temperature/canopy correlations to derive temperatures of the three demonstration sites under current and planted and modeled conditions.

### Temperature Canopy Trend
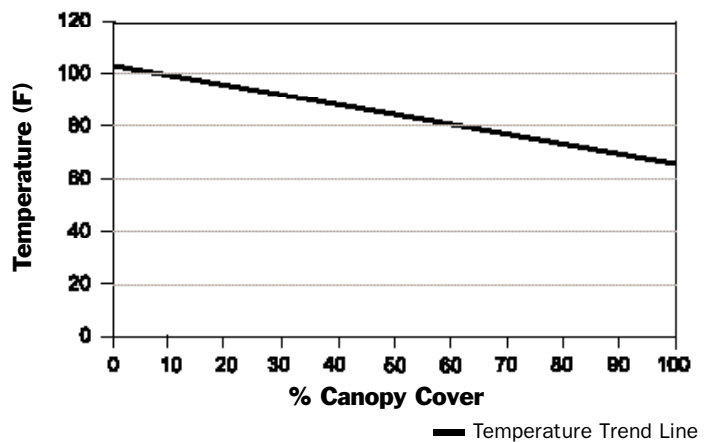


*Using a linear regression created from Luvall's surface temperatures recorded under different tree canopy densities, notice that at an 80% tree canopy, surface temperatures are about 80 degrees F. Without trees, surface temperatures soar to over 100 degrees F. Using this graph, surface temperatures at other canopy densities around the area can be estimated. Temperatures are estimated to be 95.5 degrees F with a 15% tree canopy, 91.8 degrees F with a 25% canopy and 86.2 degrees with a 40% canopy.*

## Afternoon Ground Temperatures Measured in Sun and Tree Shade

(data provided by Trees Atlanta)

| Date 2001 | Location | Air Temp Fahrenheit | Condition | Temp in tree shade | Temp in full sun | Ave. % difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug 15 | Turner Parking Lot | 89 | Partly cloudy | 106–112 | 138–142 | 22% |
| Aug 15 | Midtown mall | 90 | Partly cloudy | 93–97 | 133–135 | 29% |
| Sept. 6 | Turner Parking Lot | 89 | Cloudy | 94 | 124 | 24% |
| Sept. 6 | Midtown | 91 | Mostly cloudy | 94 | 130 | 28% |
| Sept 21 | Turner Parking Lot | 86 | Mostly clear | 85–92 | 127–128 | 31% |
| Sept. 21 | Midtown | 86 | Mostly clear | 85–90 | 127–129 | 32% |
| Average Difference | | | | | | 28% |

For comparison, Trees Atlanta provided data on the temperatures measured with an infrared thermometer pointed at one small spot of asphalt in both sun and shade. While these temperatures are not sufficient to use for modeling, they show the dramatic temperature differences that tree shade provides.

## Major Findings

Trees are an indicator of environmental quality because of their ability to moderate the effects of urbanization on air, water, and energy. The economic impacts of these changes on land cover are calculated using AMERICAN FORESTS' CITYgreen software. When trees are strategically added to each of the three study sites and grown for 20 and 30 years, the benefits of tree canopy are readily apparent.

*If tree-planting standards were applied to all surface parking lots in the Downtown Atlanta Study Area, mature trees would provide stormwater savings valued at $491,000 and air pollution mitigation valued at $7,500 annually.*
At Turner Field Parking Lot the existing trees only line the perimeter of the 4-acre parking lot. Trees Atlanta installed parking islands and planted 33 oak and maple shade trees. When the trees were "grown" 30 years to a 29% canopy cover, the surface temperatures decreased by about 10%. The total stormwater retention capacity of the mature tree cover is valued at $16,000. The urban forest improves air quality by removing nitrogen dioxide ($NO_2$), sulfur dioxide ($SO_2$), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone ($O_3$), and particulate matter 10 microns or less ($PM_{10}$). With this increased tree canopy, air pollution is reduced and valued at $276 annually. When these tree-planting standards are applied to the 122 acres of surface parking lots in the Downtown Atlanta Study Area, the results demonstrate significant benefits.

*The direct residential summer energy savings from maximizing tree shade at the seven Mount Zion Manor homes is estimated at $951 annually.*
At Mount Zion Manor, the seven single-family homes had some trees, but they were not strategically planted for shade or energy conservation. The Georgia Forestry Commission developed an updated planting plan. The existing trees and the updated plan's trees were grown for 20 and 30 years and the environmental benefits compared. At 30 years of growth, the site had an overall 21% tree canopy and surface temperatures were reduced by 5.6 degrees.. With less energy used for air conditioning, less carbon is produced at local power plants. This savings, from avoided carbon, is estimated at 427,441 lbs. annually. The trees also provide savings on stormwater runoff retention facilities, valued at $3,000 and they reduce air pollution at an annual value of $119 for the seven-home site.

*Planting trees and other vegetation along the Arabia Mountain Multi-Use Trail will provide an immediate 4-degree F. temperature reduction. When mature, these trees will reduce surface temperatures by 15 degrees F, reduce air pollution valued at $284 annually and provide one time stormwater runoff benefits valued at $12,600.*
The Arabia Mountain Multi-Use Trail had an existing 13% tree canopy cover in the 2.27 acre abandoned railroad right of way. The proposed trail will be an 840-foot by10-foot wide paved path with trees, shrubs and ground cover planted on either side of the path. A CITYgreen analysis shows the immediate benefit of providing vegetation--a 4-degree F. temperature reduction along the path as well as reduction in stormwater runoff and air pollution mitigation. When the new landscape is grown 30 years, it will provide total stormwater runoff benefits valued at $12,600 and air pollution mitigation valued at $284 annually. The 30-year growth scenario estimates that the new landscape plan will reduce temperatures from 96.3 to 81.3 degrees.

# Environmental Benefits of the Urban Forest

There are many components to the ecology of an urban area. Trees are an indicator of the health of the urban ecosystem, since their roots require adequate air, water, and soil to support them. Urban problems such as air pollutants, road salts, compacted soils etc. will all affect tree health. Conversely, when the tree canopy is plentiful and healthy, including those that line streets and cover parking lots, the less impervious surface, the better the soil structure and therefore the greater the environmental benefits they can provide. Trees provide communities with many valuable services that can be measured in terms of dollar benefits. These include: 1) slowing stormwater runoff and reducing peak flow and 2) improving air quality 3) reducing summer energy from direct shading of trees and 4) reducing temperature which further reduces energy consumption and air pollution. These quantifiable benefits can help community leaders recognize cost savings opportunities from increased tree cover.

Cities spend tremendous amounts of money installing stormwater control systems and repairing damage from flooding. Furthermore, cities that cannot meet EPA attainment levels for air and water quality jeopardize federal funding for capital improvements. Trees are an attractive, non-built solution. Their environmental benefits underscore the importance of maintaining and restoring the natural infrastructure of our communities.

AMERICAN FORESTS developed CITYgreen software to analyze the effects of trees on air, water and energy in urban areas. American Forests uses CITYgreen to conduct a detailed analysis of how the structure of the landscape affects its function. This tool connects research and engineering formulas to place a dollar value on the work trees do. CITYgreen is used to show how different local design scenarios affect stormwater movement, temperature, energy conservation, and air quality.

### Stormwater Runoff
Trees and soil function together to reduce stormwater runoff. Trees reduce stormwater flow by intercepting rainwater on leaves, branches, and trunks. Some of the intercepted water evaporates back into the atmosphere, and some soaks into the ground reducing the total amount of runoff that must be managed in urban areas. Trees also slow storm flow, reducing the volume of water that a containment facility must store. The TR-55 model, developed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service, measures stormwater movement in various storm events (see page 10).

Local governments are looking toward non-built stormwater management strategies, including trees, to reduce the cost of con-structing stormwater control infrastructure. The value of trees for stormwater management is based on cost avoided for storage of stormwater in retention ponds. Local construction costs for building containment facilities are multiplied by the total volume of avoided storage to determine dollars saved by trees.

### Air Quality
Trees provide air quality benefits by removing pollutants such as $NO_2$, $CO$, $SO_2$, $O_3$, and $PM_{10}$. AMERICAN FORESTS used the method developed by the USDA Forest Service to calculate air quality. To calculate the dollar value for these pollutants, economists multiply the number of tons of pollutants by an "externality cost" or costs to society that are not reflected in marketplace activity (see page 10).

### Carbon
Trees and other plants are the lungs of our planet. Trees absorb carbon, in the form of carbon dioxide and produce the air we breathe. Trees store carbon in roots, trunks and limbs, helping to remove atmospheric carbon, a by-product of burning fossil fuels, thus reducing pollution. Carbon in trees is measured in two ways: the total amount stored, which becomes greater as the tree ages, and the rate at which carbon is stored (called sequestration), which is faster in young trees and then slows as the tree matures.

### Temperature
Trees provide direct shading to the gray infrastructure including buildings, parking lots, and road surfaces. Shading with trees not only reduces summer temperatures, but also indirectly reduces ozone, a primary component of air pollution. This has significant implications for the City of Atlanta, which is currently classified as non-attainment status for ozone, under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of the Clean Air Act. According to Lawrence Berkeley National Lab scientists, when the air temperature is 72 degrees F, all cities can reach air quality attainment, when the temperature rises to 90 degrees F, no city can.

### Energy Use
Atlanta experiences a long, hot summer and residents spend approximately $400 per home on air conditioning per year according to the Georgia Power Company. Trees provide direct shading on buildings and can reduce air conditioning use, save energy costs and reduce emissions at the utility plant.

### Avoided Carbon
Reducing energy use also reduces the amount of carbon pollution produced by utility companies. CITYgreen calculates the amount of kilowatt-hours of electricity conserved as a result of direct shading of trees. This number is multiplied by the fuel types Georgia uses in its electricity production to generate a value.

# Demonstration Study Sites and Findings

### *Turner Field Parking Lot*

Located in downtown Atlanta, Turner Field parking lot was devoid of trees except for a perimeter row of magnolias, oaks and maples along Fulton and Hank Aaron Drive and existing oaks at the parking island ends. Cars in the parking lot would bake under the hot summer sun. Trees Atlanta retrofitted the lot in 2001 by planting 33 oaks and maples of 3-1/2 inch caliper and low-growing holly shrubs in newly created parking islands. AMERICAN FORESTS used CITYgreen to model these trees at 20 and 30 years growth and compared environmental benefits with the existing trees modeled for the same growth period.

The Turner Field Parking Lot planting demonstrates the benefits of retrofitting parking lots under Atlanta's tree ordinance. When trees in parking islands are added and grown, the temperature drops dramatically as the environmental benefits for stormwater savings and air pollution rise. After 30 years of growth, the value of the added parking lots trees is apparent: the ground temperature is reduced by an estimated 10 degrees F. The value of reducing stormwater runoff becomes $16,000 and the annual air pollution removal value increases to $275.

While these values represent only one 4-acre parking lot, what if these planting requirements were implemented for all downtown surface parking lots? According to Caleb Racicot, Tunnell-Spangler and Associates, there are 122 acres of surface parking lots in the Downtown Atlanta Study Area. When this total surface parking lot acreage was modeled with a 7% canopy cover, the benefit savings make a tangible impact. Stormwater benefits increase to $311,000 and air quality benefits rise to $1,907 annually. When trees are "grown" for thirty years, stormwater benefits increase to $491,000 and air quality savings increase to $7,534 annually.

## Turner Field Parking Lot Environmental Benefits Under Different Tree Canopy Conditions

| Condition | % Tree Canopy | Est. Surface Temp. (°F) | Air Pollution Removal (annual) | Stormwater Savings ★ | | Carbon Storage (total tons) | Carbon Sequestration (annual lbs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Annual | | |
| Current Tree Canopy | 5% | 99.3 | $49 | $10,142 | $884 | 7 | 300 |
| Current + 20 year growth | 10% | 97.4 | $91 | $11,902 | $1,038 | 17 | 60 |
| Current + 30 year growth | 12% | 96.7 | $116 | $11,902 | $1,038 | 22 | 80 |
| Current + New trees at planting | 7% | 98.5 | $62 | $10,142 | $884 | 8 | 380 |
| Current + New trees+ 20 years growth | 19% | 94.3 | $180 | $13,436 | $1,171 | 33 | 120 |
| Current + New trees+ 30 years growth | 29% | 90.3 | $275 | $16,000 | $1,395 | 52 | 180 |

★*Annual Stormwater savings is based on financing over 20 years at 6%*
★*Based on a $2 per cubic foot construction cost to build stormwater retention facilities*

## Turner Field New Trees and Parking Islands at Planting
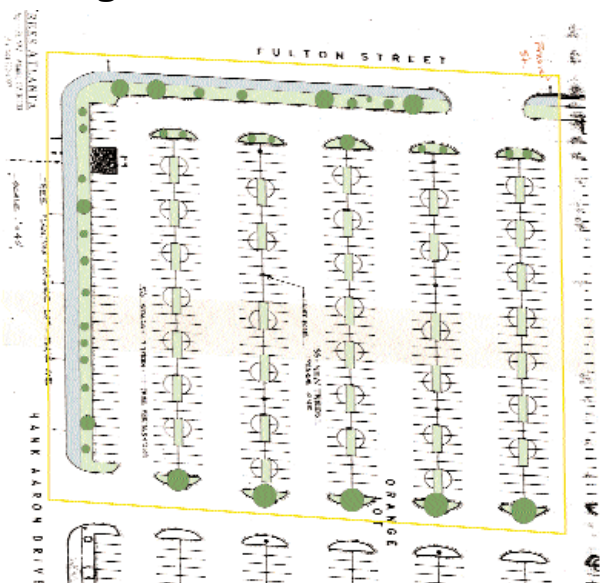


## Turner Field New Trees Grown 30 Years
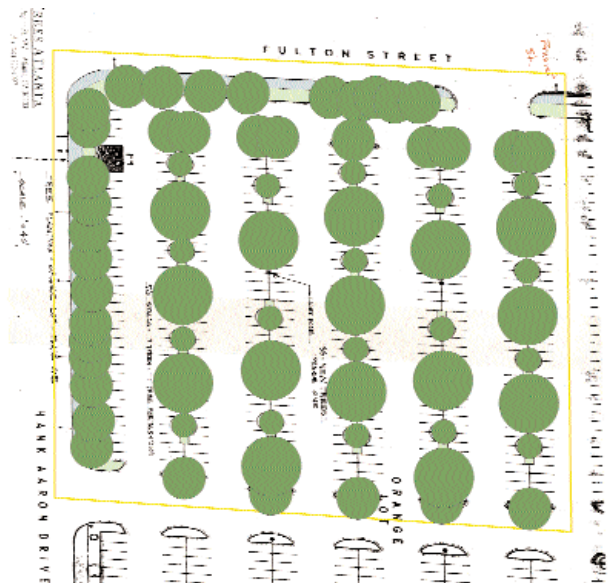


*Planting trees and shrubs in a parking lot can dramatically reduce ground temperatures and increase environmental benefits.*

### Mount Zion Manor

Habitat for Humanity in Atlanta, Inc. built seven new homes with minimal landscaping. The Georgia Forestry Commission developed a landscape plan that recommended removal of unhealthy trees, selected additional species, and sited new trees to maximize energy conservation. Since this is a residential study site, AMERICAN FORESTS used CITYgreen to calculate the energy conservation and avoided carbon emission values that trees provide in addition to the other environmental benefits discussed.

Six different scenarios demonstrated the environmental benefits of properly selecting, siting and maintaining trees in a residential area. When the trees were modeled at 20 and 30 years growth, the surface temperature decreased and the air pollution removal, energy savings and avoided carbon emissions increased significantly. Energy savings increased to $951. Avoided carbon absorption increased to over 427,000 lbs. per year reflecting that less fossil fuel is needed to cool homes. Stormwater benefits became significant when tree cover grew to 18%.

## Mount Zion Manor Environmental Benefits Under Different Tree Canopy Conditions

| Condition | % Tree Canopy | Est. Surface Temp. (°F) | Air Pollution Removal (annual) | Stormwater Savings ★ | | Energy and Avoided Carbon Total Annual | | Carbon Storage (total tons) | Carbon Sequestration (annual lbs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Annual | Energy Savings | Avoided Carbon (lbs.) | | |
| Current Tree Canopy | 6 | 98.9 | $31 | $0 | $0 | $50 | 24,651 | 6 | 20 |
| Current + 20 year growth | 10 | 97.4 | $56 | $0 | $0 | $248 | 123,060 | 11 | 40 |
| Current + 30 year growth | 12 | 96.7 | $69 | $0 | $0 | $416 | 206,738 | 13 | 40 |
| Updated trees at planting | 5 | 99.3 | $29 | $0 | $0 | $89 | 44,373 | 5 | 20 |
| Updated trees+ 20 years growth | 18 | 94.4 | $98 | $3,070 | $268 | $366 | 182,086 | 18 | 60 |
| Updated trees+ 30 years growth | 21 | 93.3 | $119 | $3,070 | $268 | $951 | 427,441 | 22 | 80 |

★Annual Stormwater savings is based on financing over 20 years at 6%
★Based on a $2 per cubic foot construction cost to build stormwater retention facilities
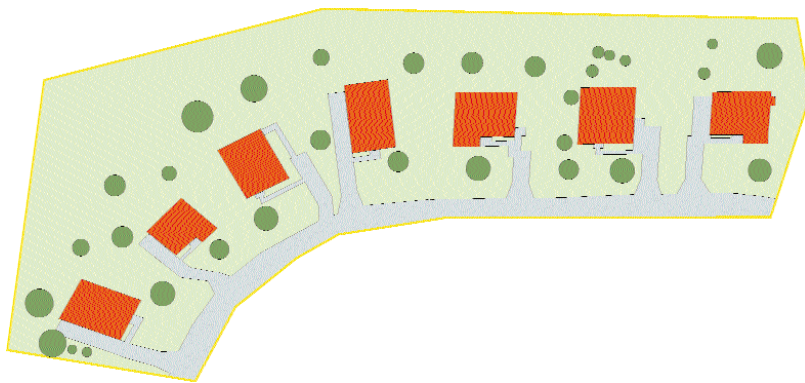


*Mt. Zion Manor, updated trees at planting, reflects 12 new shade trees, the removal of 7 shade trees and several pines due to structural defects.*



*Mt. Zion Manor, updated trees grown 30 years*

*When trees are planted strategically, summer energy savings and avoided carbon emissions increase significantly.*

*Arabia Mt. Multi-Use Trail*

The proposed multi-use trail follows an old railroad right of way south of I-20 and east of Klondike Road in DeKalb County. The forested area was clear-cut in 1986. Currently there is a 13% tree canopy. The proposed trail will be an 840-foot by10-foot wide paved path with trees, shrubs and ground cover planted along the right of way. The trail starts at the Lithonia Woman's Center, crosses Covington highway, and terminates at a new mall under construction. A bike pavilion is also being planned. Roy Ashley Associates Landscape Architects is developing the plan along with the South River Watershed Alliance. AMERICAN FORESTS used the current condition of a 13% tree canopy, 29% impervious surface and 71% open space/meadow and compared this with the planting plan developed by the project partners. CITYgreen was used to grow the trees to 20 and 30 years and calculate the environmental benefits of the two scenarios.

The new planting plan, which includes oaks, maples, fringe trees, as well as shrubs and ground cover increases the tree canopy to 25% initially. The new planting provides immediate environmental benefits reducing summer temperature along the path by 4 degrees F., slowing stormwater runoff, reducing air pollution and absorbing atmospheric carbon. When the trees are grown to 20 and 30 years, their environmental benefits become substantial. Once the planted landscape grows for 20 and 30 years, temperature drops 12 and 15 degrees F respectively. At 30 years of growth, the tree canopy adjacent to the path will add $215 to air pollution value annually and over $3,200 in storm water runoff mitigation.

## Arabia Mt. Multi-Use Trail Environmental Benefits Under Different Tree Canopy Conditions

| Condition | % Tree Canopy | Est. Surface Temp. (°F) | Air Pollution Removal (annual) | Stormwater Savings ★ Total | Annual | Carbon Storage (total tons) | Carbon Sequestration (annual lbs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current Condition | 13 | 96.3 | $69 | $9,390 | $819 | 13 | 200 |
| With New Planting | 25 | 91.8 | $134 | $10,346 | $902 | 31 | 380 |
| Current + New + 20 years growth | 45 | 84.3 | $243 | $12,072 | $1,052 | 33 | 1,500 |
| Current + New + 30 years growth | 53 | 81.3 | $284 | $12,598 | $1,098 | 53 | 800 |

★*Annual Stormwater savings is based on financing over 20 years at 6%*
★*Based on a $2 per cubic foot construction cost to build stormwater retention facilities*
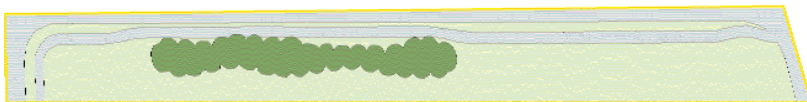
*Arabia Mt. Multi Use Trail, with existing 13% tree canopy*

**N** →
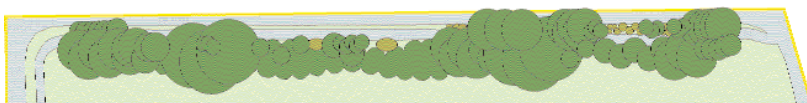
*Arabia Mt. Multi Use Trail, with new planting grown for 30 years.*

*When the new planting is grown for 30 years, temperatures along the trail will decrease 15° F, reduce stormwater runoff and improve air quality.*

## Using This Information With The Model Urban Forest

The Regional Ecosystem Analysis of Atlanta Metropolitan Area that AMERICAN FORESTS conducted in 2001 from Landsat satellite and aerial imagery allowed us to measure tree canopy trends over the last three decades. The message from that analysis was clear; the region had lost a significant percentage of its heavy tree cover, the ecology was in a state of decline and the cost of this declining natural system is costly to residents.

The Georgia Model Urban Forest offers a method for promoting the green infrastructure at the site level. AMERICAN FORESTS' Urban Ecosystem Analysis quantifies how increasing tree canopy in new and retrofit design can increase future environmental and economic benefits.

Local agencies, citizen groups and decision makers are encouraged to use the information provided to better understand the relationship between trees and the environmental services that they provide. In addition, AMERICAN FORESTS recommends other ways in which the local community can use the Urban Ecosystem Analysis for future community planning:

■ Use trees as a valuable and essential element of the green infrastructure. Consider the dollar values associated with trees when making land use and design decisions.

■ Implement innovative land-use planning techniques, design solutions and engineering guidelines for saving existing trees and planting new ones.

■ Set goals in order to increase and conserve tree canopy cover in urban areas, both in new development and in retrofit

Develop urban tree canopy goals for Atlanta based on AMERICAN FORESTS' guidelines for eastern US:
40% tree canopy overall
50% tree canopy in suburban residential zones
25% tree canopy I urban residential zones
15% tree canopy in the central business district

■ Utilize CITYgreen software and the AMERICAN FORESTS' Urban Ecosystem Analysis technique as a means of involving the community in the planning process

■ Expand the capacity and usefulness of this analysis by conducting UEA's using aerial imagery and high resolution, multi-spectral satellite imagery for citywide and countywide planning, as well as local site planning.

# Regional Changes in Tree Cover
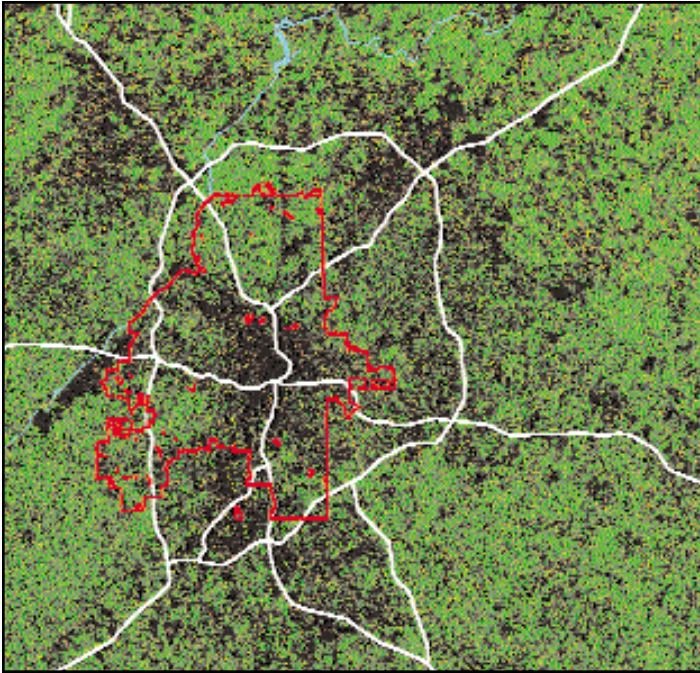


*Landsat MSS 1974 80 Meter Pixel Resolution*
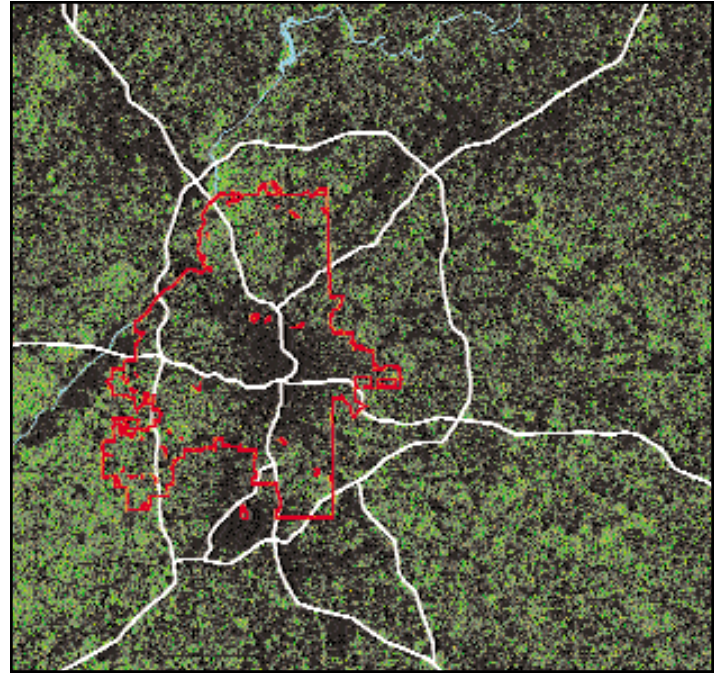


*Landsat TM 1996 30 Meter Pixel Resolution*

In 2001, AMERICAN FORESTS conducted a regional study of the Atlanta Metropolitan Area including 775,000 acres centered on the City of Atlanta. The study determined how the landscape had changed over time and calculated the impact of the changes on community management costs.

***Major Findings:***

■ Heavy tree cover declined from 48% in 1974 to 26% in 1996 (green areas) and low canopy areas increased from 44% in 1974 to 71% in 1996 (black areas).

■ The tree loss resulted in a 33% increase in stormwater runoff (from each 2 year peak storm event). Costs to build stormwater retention facilities to intercept an increase would cost $1.18 billion ($2/cubic ft. of storage).

■ Lost tree canopy would have removed 11 million pounds of pollutants annually at a value of approximately $28 million per year.

■ Summer residential energy savings as a result of tree shade is estimated at $2.8 million annually.

The Landsat satellite images provide valuable public policy information showing general tree loss trends and resulting lost benefits. Since planning is implemented at a site level, individual projects can increase tree canopy cover and increase environmental benefits. Taken as a whole, the Atlanta community could reverse these trends, improve environmental quality and reduce their gray infrastructure costs.

**Key: % Tree Cover**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ■ <20% | ■ 30-39% | ■ ≥50% |
| ■ 20-29% | ■ 40-49% | |
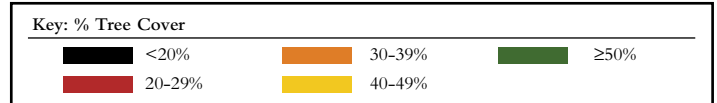
**Vegetation Change**
Atlanta Metro Area, 1974-1996



— Heavy Canopy (>50%)
— Moderate Canopy (20-49%)
— Low Canopy (<20%)
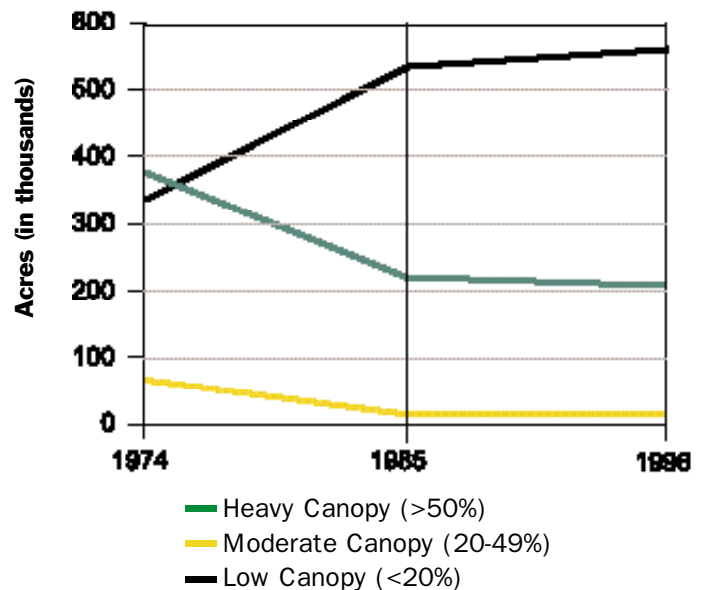
*The change in vegetation depicted in the satellite images is represented in this line graph.*

# Analysis Methodology

### Ecological Structure Classification

AMERICAN FORESTS' tree canopy analysis is based on the assessment of "ecological structures"—unique combinations of land use and land cover patterns. Each combination performs ecological functions differently and is therefore assigned a different value. For example, a site with heavy tree canopy provides more stormwater reduction benefits than one with lighter tree canopy and more impervious surface.

### Data Used

For the original study conducted in 2001, Landsat Satellite TM (30 meter pixel) and MSS (80 meter pixel) images were used as the source of land cover data. AMERICAN FORESTS used a subpixel classification technique and divided land cover into nine vegetation categories.

For the three study sites, the project partners provided maps. These paper maps were scanned into a digital form. AMERICAN FORESTS' staff digitized the land cover data—trees, impervious surfaces, houses, parking lots, bike trail etc. onto the plan. Project partners provided the designs for improving tree canopy cover and strategically siting trees for energy conservation.

AMERICAN FORESTS developed CITYgreen® software to help communities analyze the value of local trees and vegetation as part of urban infrastructure. CITYgreen is an application of ArcView for Windows, a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software developed by ESRI.

### Analysis Formulas

CITYgreen version 5.0 used vector data created for documenting the land covers of the three study sites. The following formulas are incorporated into CITYgreen software.

TR-55 for Stormwater Runoff: The stormwater runoff calculations incorporate formulas from the Urban Hydrology of Small Watersheds model, (TR-55) developed by the US Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly known as the US Soil Conservation Service. Don Woodward, P.E., a hydrologic engineer with NRCS, customized the formulas to determine the benefits of trees and other urban vegetation with respect to stormwater management.

UFORE Model for Air Pollution: CITYgreen uses formulas from a model developed by David Nowak, PhD, and USDA Forest Service. The model estimates how many pounds of ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide are deposited in tree canopies as well as the amount of carbon sequestered. The urban forest effects (UFORE) model is based on data collected in 50 US cities. Dollar values for air pollutants are based on averaging the externality costs set by the State Public Service Commission in each state. Externality costs, are the indirect costs to society, such as rising health care expenditures as a result of air pollutants' detrimental effects on human health.

Energy Conservation: CITYgreen uses formulas for energy conservation developed by E. Gregory McPherson, PhD, and USDA Forest Service. The program estimates benefits of trees from direct shading of single-family residential buildings less than three stories tall. A 1–5 energy rating is assigned each tree based on distance and orientation from building, and its ability to shade a window and/or an air conditioner. Each home's annual energy use is multiplied by each associated tree's multiplier (interpolated from McPherson's research) to produce an estimate of dollar and kilowatt-hour savings per household. Annual energy costs for air conditioning are obtained from the local utility company or from the U.S. Department of Energy.

**Avoided Carbon:** CITYgreen avoided carbon module begins with kWh savings estimated in the energy module. Because different fuel sources emit different levels of carbon per unit of electricity production, the impact of a conserved kWh will vary depending o local fuel sources. To account for this, the amount of saved kWh from the energy module is multiplied by Energy Information Administration (EIA) data for state level fuel sources used I electricity production.

### Temperature Modeling

Dr. Jeffery Luvall, National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA), used remote sensing to measure surface radiant temperatures emitted from satellite imagery. Temperatures were measured in the upper one-third of the tree canopy and approximates air temperature but can vary depending on tree species, wind and other conditions.

Luvall, recorded the surface radiant temperatures of trees at Southside Shopping Mall in Atlanta for 0%, 30%, and 80% tree canopy conditions. Temperatures were recorded on May 11, 1997; the air temperature was 76 degrees F. These temperature/canopy correlations established a trend that were used to model the three demonstration study sites under current and planted conditions to derive temperature differences.

As a comparison to Luvall's data, Trees Atlanta measured summer afternoon asphalt temperatures at Turner Field parking lot and the Midtown Promenade Shopping Center in Atlanta. The air temperature ranged from the mid-to upper 80's. Temperatures were recorded on sunny and cloudy days. This data is not sufficient to create a model, but provided a useful comparison of sun and shade temperatures.

## Acknowledgements

Several agencies and organizations participated in the Georgia Urban Forest Model, providing expertise in planning, planting, video documentation, development of educational materials and public relations. Partners include:

Arabia Mountain Heritage Alliance, Trees Atlanta, Georgia Forestry Commission, Park Pride, Georgia Urban Forest Council, and Habitat for Humanity.

For our analysis, special thanks to Jeffrey Luvall, Senior Scientist, National Aeronautical and Space Administration (NASA) who provided temperature information under different tree canopy conditions in Atlanta and to Trees Atlanta for gathering additional temperature information.

## For More Information

AMERICAN FORESTS, founded in 1875, is the oldest national nonprofit citizen conservation organization. Its three centers–Global ReLeaf, Urban Forestry, and Forest Policy–mobilize people to improve the environment by planting and caring for trees.

AMERICAN FORESTS' CITYgreen software provides individuals, organizations, and agencies with a powerful tool to evaluate development and restoration strategies and impacts on urban ecosystems. AMERICAN FORESTS offers regional training workshops and technical support for CITYgreen and is a certified ESRI developer and reseller of ArcView products. For further information contact:

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E-mail: cgreen@amfor.org
Website: www.americanforests.org

Georgia Forestry Commission
Urban & Community Forestry Program
P.O. Box 819
Macon, GA 31202-0819
Phone: 800-GA-TREES
Website: www.gfc.state.ga.us

# Tree Assessment Reports

*Right of Ways*

*Brook Run Park*

*Dunwoody Nature Center*

*Windwood Hollow Park*

*Vernon Oaks Park*

*Donaldson-Bannister Park*

*North Dekalb Cultural Arts Center*

*Perimeter Center East Park*

*Rochelle Drive Dead End Trail*

# Tree Assessment

# *Road Right of Ways*
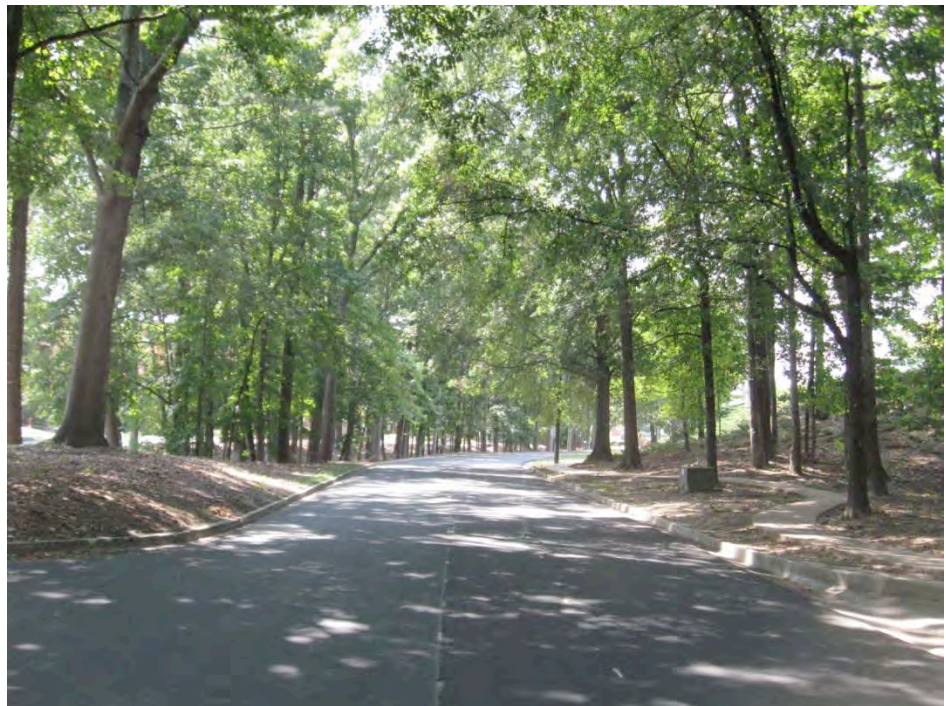


Submitted by:
Arborguard Tree Specialists
June 2012

## Table of Contents

## Introduction

A tree assessment was conducted on road right of way specimen and hazardous or potentially hazardous trees throughout the City of Dunwoody in early 2012. The rule of thumb for road right of way is 10 feet from the back of the street curb. Specimen tree criteria is defined in the City of Dunwoody Tree Ordinance Section 16-195(h) as follows: hardwood trees ≥24″ diameter at breast height (DBH), softwood trees ≥30″ DBH and flowering understory trees ≥6″ DBH.

There were a total of 326 trees identified as either specimen trees or trees of concern within the city right of ways. The trees consist of 27 species. The most common tree species are Dogwood and Southern Red Oak. The inventory was completed using GIS and GPS technology. This report is intended as a management tool to sustain and promote healthy trees and improve the environmental quality of the area.

| Right of Ways Urban Forest Summary | |
|---|---|
| Feature | Measure |
| Number of Trees Surveyed | 326 |
| Number of Species | 27 |
| Most Common Species | Dogwood & Silver Maple |
| Most common diameter | 6″-10″    (28% of all trees) |
| Largest diameter | 54″ |
| Condition | Good=36 Fair=269 Poor=21 |
| Maintenance Priority Levels * | 1=31   2=52   3=213   4=30 |

## Results

The data from this survey is shown in its entirety in Appendix B of this report. The following information has been taken from the data and summarized where relevant.

(* See page 6 for more information of Maintenance Priority Levels)

Species Distribution

There are 27 different species of tree surveyed along the road right of ways. The predominant species as ranked by their total number as compared to the total trees inventoried are as follows:

## Species Distribution

| | |
|---|---|
| | Flowering Dogwood |
| | Eastern Red Ceader |
| | Loblolly Pine |
| | White Oak |
| | Tulip Poplar |
| | Silver Maple |
| | Sweetgum |
| | Northern Red Oak |
| | Eastern Redbud |
| | Southern Red Oak |
| | Red Maple |
| | Water Oak |
| | Sycamore |
| | Ailanthus |
| | Willow Oak |
| | Southern Magnolia |
| | Mulberry |
| | American Beech |
| | Black Cherry |
| | Chestnut Oak |
| | Live Oak |
| | Pin Oak |
| | Post Oak |
| | Bradford Pear |
| | Longleaf Pine |
| | Shortleaf Pine |
| | Kousa Dogwood |

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# Amount of Trees Per Species

| Species | Number of Trees |
|---|---|
| Dogwood | 89 |
| Kousa Dogwood | 1 |
| Eastern Red Ceader | 2 |
| Loblolly Pine | 8 |
| Longleaf Pine | 1 |
| Shortleaf Pine | 1 |
| White Oak | 13 |
| Tulip Poplar | 24 |
| Silver Maple | 32 |
| Sweetgum | 10 |
| Northern Red Oak | 19 |
| Eastern Redbud | 8 |
| Southern Red Oak | 31 |
| Red Maple | 19 |
| Water Oak | 15 |
| Sycamore | 3 |
| Ailanthus | 1 |
| Willow Oak | 20 |
| Southern Magnolia | 1 |
| Mulberry | 1 |
| American Beech | 1 |
| Black Cherry | 3 |
| Chestnut Oak | 7 |
| Live Oak | 3 |
| Pin Oak | 12 |
| Post Oak | 1 |

## Diameters

The Specimen trees along the road right of ways range from 6 to 54 inches in diameter.  The majority of the trees (28%) are between 6 and 10 inches in diameter.

| Diameter | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| 6-10″    | 92     |
| 11-15″   | 8      |
| 16-20″   | 10     |
| 21-25″   | 69     |
| 26-30″   | 89     |
| 31-35″   | 41     |
| 36-40″   | 13     |
| 41″+     | 4      |
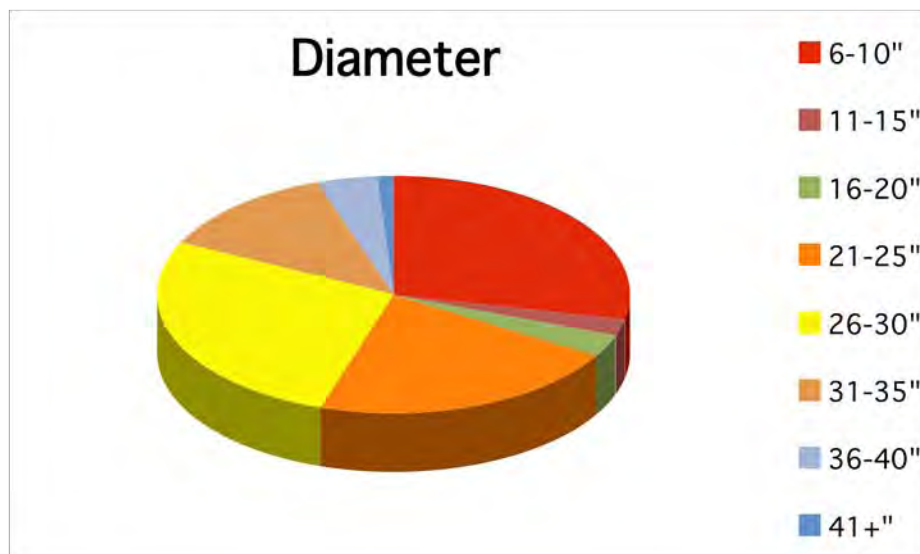


Diameter
- 6-10"
- 11-15"
- 16-20"
- 21-25"
- 26-30"
- 31-35"
- 36-40"
- 41+"

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## Vitality Rating

Of the trees surveyed, 11% are in good condition, 83% are in fair condition, 6% are in poor condition.  It is important to note that vitality is not necessarily an indicator of structural integrity or the safety of a tree.  Vitality is simply a judgment made by the field technician concerning the outward signs of health of the tree.

| Vitality | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| Good | 36 |
| Fair | 269 |
| Poor | 21 |



Vitality Distribution

Good 36
Fair 269
Poor 21

## Maintenance Priorities

Priority 1= Action is required as soon as possible.  These trees may be dead, hazardous, in need of a risk assessment using Resistograph technology or requires pruning or other actions as soon as possible.

Priority 2= These trees will require action in the near future.

Priority 3= Maintenance priorities 1-2 should be addressed before maintenance priority 3.

Priority 4= Maintenance is not required at this time.

| Maintenance Priority | Amount |
|---|---|
| Priority 1 | 31 |
| Priority 2 | 52 |
| Priority 3 | 213 |
| Priority 4 | 30 |
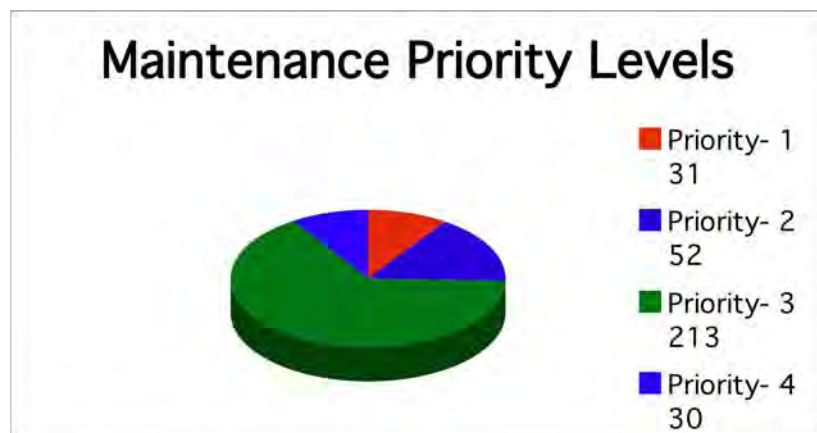
# Recommendations

The City of Dunwoody has an estimated 150 miles of public road right of ways that were assessed. The assessed trees were found to be in a location up to approximately 10' from the back of curbing and or the edge of sidewalks. Approximately 80 trees were found to be dead or in poor condition and will require immediate action to insure the safety and well being of the general public who make use of these spaces. Approximately 200 trees will require maintenance over the course of the next six months to remove dead limbs.

Many of these identified trees are found to be adjacent to private residential properties. Typically, the soils within these rights of ways were found to be somewhat compacted, droughty and unfertile. In these areas, there does not appear to be a significant amount of foot traffic. The soil compaction present is likely due to the operation of lawn maintenance equipment over the soil for several decades.

Generally, on the rights of ways, focus should be placed on pruning and removing dangerous trees, followed by a pruning program. A plant health care program should be considered, as a number of declining specimen trees found on the rights of ways will benefit from supplemental nutrient applications.

# Maintenance Schedule

The following budgets for tree removal and tree pruning are reflective of standard tree care rates typical of fully insured and highly qualified local arborists.  These trees are located on rights of ways and in some locations there is a high level of vehicular traffic which will require traffic control during the pruning/removal operations.  It is expected that to satisfactorily complete this work it will require a time budget of approximately 1 months Please keep in mind that this program should be prioritized by greatest need first with the less critical tree care needs subsequently completed as budgets and timing permits.

Hazard tree removal site wide (approximately 13 trees):
- Labor: $23000
- Wood Disposal: $2500
- Equipment: $8000

Tree pruning site wide (approximately 70 trees):
- Labor: $16000
- Equipment: $3000

Plant Health Care site wide (approximately 15 trees):
- Soil fracturing/feeding: $2500 per application, should be completed at least 2 times annually for the first year.
- Insect suppressant sprays for high profile trees to be determined with the aid of City Arborist (approximately 15 trees): $340 per application, 5 applications annually are required for effective treatment.
- 3 risk assessments to determine structural integrity of specific trees: $900

Total estimated budget Pruning/Removal: $52500
Total estimated budget for Plant Health Care: $7600

Common Name – Latin Name Key

| Common Name | Trees - Latin | Native/ Adaptive |
|---|---|---|
| Dogwood | *Cornus florida* | YES |
| Eastern Redbud | *Cercis canadensis* | YES |
| Water Oak | *Quercus nigra* | YES |
| Eastern Red Cedar | *Juniperus virginiana* | YES |
| White Oak | *Quercus alba* | YES |
| Kousa Dogwood | *Cornus kousa* | NO |
| Southern Magnolia | *Magnolia grandiflora* | YES |
| Red Maple | *Acer rubrum* | YES |
| American Beech | *Fagus grandifolia* | YES |
| Silver Maple | *Acer saccharinum* | YES |
| Post Oak | *Quercus stellata* | YES |
| Willow Oak | *Quercus phellos* | YES |
| Loblolly Pine | *Pinus taeda* | YES |
| Longleaf Pine | *Pinus palustris* | YES |
| Shortleaf Pine | *Pinus echinata* | YES |
| Tulip Poplar | *Liriodendron tulipifera* | YES |
| Sweetgum | *Liquidambar styraciflua* | YES |
| Northern Red Oak | *Quercus rubra* | YES |
| Southern Red Oak | *Quercus falcate* | YES |
| Sycamore | *Platanus occidentalis* | YES |
| Ailanthus | *Ailanthus altissima* | NO |
| Mulberry | *Morus rubra* | YES |
| Black Cherry | *Prunus serotina* | YES |
| Chestnut Oak | *Quercus prinus* | YES |
| Live Oak | *Quercus virginiana* | YES |
| Pin Oak | *Quercus palustris* | YES |
| Bradford Pear | *Pyrus calleryana* | NO |

The inventory is a compilation of information gathered about the trees. All trees were located utilizing GPS technology and the following data parameters recorded for each tree.

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Tree No. | All trees were numbered with an aluminum tag bearing a unique number and utilizing GPS technology. |
| Species | Listed as the North American common name. |
| DBH | Diameter of trunk in inches, measured at 4.5' feet above average soil level.  Measurements were taken using a forestry diameter tape. |
| Vitality | Good ........ Tree has excellent vigor and is actively growing without any serious pathogenic problems.  Tree exhibits a structural form that is safe and typical of the species.<br><br>Fair .......... Tree is in moderate health, but may have a minor pathogenic problem.  Some insects and disease could be present.  Tree may have minor structural defects, but does not exhibit optimal form for the species in an urban environment.  A tree in fair condition may not react favorably to site developments or additional stress.<br><br>Poor ......... Tree's vigor is low to moderate.  It may also have moderate to severe structural defects or a form that is undesirable for the species.  Some trees in poor condition are not recoverable and could degrade into a state of advanced decline leading to death. |
| Maintenance Recommendations | Any maintenance needed; such as pruning, soil therapy, install cables or removal. |
| Maintenance Priority | Urgency of the required maintenance rated from 1 to 4. |
| Comments | Any other additional notes about the tree that were not adequately addressed in the other fields. |
| Location | Specifies where the trees can be found such as by address or approxiamte location in a park. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 2 | Dead scaffolds, vines | 2471 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 2 | Eastern Red Cedar | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Tip dieback | 2471 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 3 | Pine-Loblolly | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Large limb diverges from main trunk at app 5' | 2471 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 4 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is >50% dead, deep cavity | 2471 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 5 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune | 2 | Sparse, deadwood | 2442 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 6 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse, deadwood | 2442 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 7 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Wound at 1' | 2442 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 8 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Wound at base, weak union | 2442 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 9 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy | 2442 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 10 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Deadwood, trunk cavity | 2419 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 11 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 2419 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 12 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Large amount of deadwood, vines | 2419 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 13 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune | 2 | Tree is 50% dead | 2401 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 14 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune | 2 | Deadwood | 2401 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 15 | Oak-White | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, stub cuts | 4435 Huntington Dr. |
| 16 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 19 | 34 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Codominant, deadwood | 4492 Haverstraw Dr. |
| 17 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, loose bark, poor pruning cuts | 4474 Haverstraw |
| 18 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 2 | Vine covered, deadwood | Haverstraw Ct. Cul de sac |
| 19 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 2 | Vine covered, deadwood | 2488 King's Point Dr. |
| 20 | Maple-Silver | 13 | 14 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Codominant at 5', deadwood | 2488 Flintshire Ct. |
| 21 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | None | 3 | Wounds on scaffold limbs | 2445 Flintshire Ct. |
| 22 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 2445 Flintshire Ct. |
| 23 | Sweetgum | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | None | 3 | Small cavity at base | 2404 King's Point Dr. |
| 24 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, trunk cavity at 5' | 2388 King's Point Dr. |
| 25 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4570 King's Point Dr. |
| 26 | Oak-Northern Red | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leans toward N. Peachtree and has a large hazardous cavity opening at app 25ft that extends through the tree. Tree is hazardous. | N. Peachtree Rd. Brookhurst Dr. |
| 27 | Redbud | 9 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Dead scaffold, low limbs over sidewalk | 4629 N. Peachtree Rd. |
| 28 | Oak-Southern Red | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, asymmetrical canopy | 2308 N. Peachtree Rd. |
| 29 | Maple-Red | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Trunk cavities, deadwood | 4638 Ellsbury Dr. |
| 30 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Sparse canopy, deadwood | 4638 Ellsbury Dr. |
| 31 | Oak-Southern Red | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Major canopy elevation has occurred | 4626 Norwalk Dr. |
| 32 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4645 Norwalk Dr. |
| 33 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Lean, cavity at base | 4669 Norwalk Dr. |
| 34 | Maple-Silver | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, codominant at 7' | 2580 Riverglenn Cir |
| 35 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Risk Assessment | 1 | Cavity at base, lower trunk failed sounding test, trunk sounds hollow | 2391 Riverglenn Cir. |
| 36 | Oak-White | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | Swollen area at base | 2395 Ledgewood Dr. |
| 37 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Small trunk cavities | 4769 Dunover Cir. |
| 38 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 4756 Dunover Cir. |
| 39 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Risk Assessment | 1 | Large cavity & codominant at base | 4669 Dunover Cir. |
| 40 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Install Cable | 2 | Codominant at 7' | 2419 Dunover Cir. |
| 41 | Oak-Water | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4630 Sharon Valley Ct. |
| 42 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 2 feet | 4522 Holliston Rd. |
| 43 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Touching utility lines | 4572 Amberly Ct. South |
| 44 | Redbud | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 2 | Vine covered, leaning toward road, deadwood | Across 4569 Amberly Ct. South |
| 45 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Utility pruning, 60% of canopy is missing | 4579 Amberly Ct. |
| 46 | Sycamore-American | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 2636 Holliston Ct. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | Across from 2636 Laurelwood Rd. |
| 48 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 12 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Codominant at base with weak union, vines | Across from 2623 Laurelwood Rd. |
| 49 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Vines | 2608 Laurelwood Rd. |
| 50 | Oak-Southern Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity in trunk at 5', mistletoe, 50% of canopy is dead, leans toward road. | 2608 Laurelwood Rd. |
| 51 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 2 feet | 4689 Eidson Rd. |
| 52 | Ailanthus | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Lean, deadwood, asymmetrical canopy, invasive species | 2588 Andover Dr. |
| 53 | Redbud | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Small amount of deadwood | 4719 Andalusia Pl. |
| 54 | Dogwood-Flowering | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 4744 Andalusia Ct. |
| 55 | Dogwood-Flowering | 9 | 8 | 6 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Small amount of deadwood | 2670 Stonehenge Way |
| 56 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | mistletoe | 4607 Stonehenge Dr. |
| 57 | Oak-Willow | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Conflicting with utilities, wound at base | W. Madison Dr. & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 58 | Oak-Southern Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavity at base, codominant @ 25', deadwood | Peeler Rd. Cherry Hill Ln. |
| 59 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, deadwood | Peeler Rd. Cherry Hill Ln. |
| 60 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Peeler Rd. Cherry Hill Ln. |
| 61 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Codominant at 6 feet | Peeler Rd. Cherry Hill Ln. |
| 62 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | Peeler Rd. Cherry Hill Ln. |
| 63 | Oak-Southern Red | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 3 | Codominant at 6 feet | Peeler Rd. Cherry Hill Ln. |
| 64 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Sparse canopy, vines | 2485 Glenbonnie Dr. |
| 65 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 4898 Coldstream Dr. |
| 66 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 6 | 6 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4951 Firth Ln. |
| 67 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4951 Firth Ln. |
| 68 | Dogwood-Flowering | 11 | 9 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4951 Firth Ln. |
| 69 | Magnolia-Southern | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Codominant at 5 feet | 4928 Coldstream Dr. |
| 70 | Oak-Water | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Pruned for utilities | 4928 Coldstream Dr. |
| 71 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4961 Coldstream Dr. |
| 72 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavity in trunk at 2' | 4903 Coldstream Dr. |
| 73 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4903 Coldstream Dr. |
| 74 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4903 Coldstream Dr. |
| 75 | Eastern Red Cedar | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Growing into utility lines | 4961 Coldstream Dr. |
| 76 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Basal wound | 4961 Coldstream Dr. |
| 77 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse asymmetrical canopy | 4970 Coldstream Dr. |
| 78 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4970 Coldstream Dr. |
| 79 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 2433 Maclauren Cir. |
| 80 | Eastern Redbud | 10 | 11 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Risk Assessment | 1 | Cavities at 1' | 4884 Maclaren Cir. |
| 81 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 5029 Lakeside Dr. |
| 82 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Structural | 3 | Lean & asymmetrical canopy | 5094 Lakeside Dr. |
| 83 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 2 | Lean over road, asymmetrical canopy, trunk bow | 4973 Lakebrook Dr. |
| 84 | Maple-Silver | 34 | 12 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 3 | Codominant | 2574 Bentbrook Ct. |
| 85 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Lean & asymmetrical canopy | 4904 Lakeside Dr. |
| 86 | Oak-Southern Red | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavity at base, broken scaffolds | 4904 Lakeside Dr. |
| 87 | Oak-Willow | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 2976 Four Oaks Dr. |
| 88 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe and deadwood | 5053 Glaze Dr. |
| 89 | Oak-Southern Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy | 5053 Glaze Dr. |
| 90 | Mulberry | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | 2920 Fontainbleau Dr. |
| 91 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Codominant at 1',deadwood | 5238 Sanlee Ln. |
| 92 | Dogwood-Flowering | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | 5238 Sanlee Ln. |
| 93 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | 5238 Sanlee Ln. |

# CITY OF DUNWOODY        Tree Survey        Right of Ways

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 94 | Dogwood-Flowering | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | 5233 Arrie Way |
| 95 | Maple-Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 5 feet | 5240 Arrie Way |
| 96 | Maple-Silver | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities | 5225 Arrie Way |
| 97 | Maple-Silver | 22 | 12 | 8 | 8 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | multiple stems | 5225 Arrie Way |
| 98 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Lean toward road, cavity at 25 feet, asymmetric canopy | 2932 Sumac Dr. |
| 99 | Oak-Northern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Has had extensive pruning for line clearance | 2932 Sumac Dr. |
| 100 | Oak-White | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Small foliage, epitomic sprouts | 4892 Lakeside Dr. |
| 101 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Seam in lower trunk | 2746 Fleur de lis Way |
| 102 | Oak-White | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Canopy elevation pruning for utilities and driveway | 2473 Fontainbleau Dr. |
| 103 | Maple-Silver | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | App 40% canopy has been removed for line clearance | 5027 Chestnut Forest Ct. |
| 104 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, tip dieback, deadwood | 5056 Heatherdale Ln. |
| 105 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Deadwood, trunk is overlapping driveway | 2416 Delverton Dr. |
| 106 | Oak-Water | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is >50% dead | 4955 Delverton Ct. |
| 107 | Pine-Loblolly | 20 | 19 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Weak union, driveway is being damaged | 2420 Leisure Lake Dr. |
| 108 | Beech-American | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavity in base of tree | 2364 Leisure Lane |
| 109 | Oak-Water | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Excessively pruned, topped, poor form, declining rapidly | 2339 Welton Pl. |
| 110 | Maple-Red | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Multiple stems | 5351 N. Peachtree Rd. |
| 111 | Maple-Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 2335 Little Brooke Dr. |
| 112 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 5215 Waterford Dr. |
| 113 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | 4843 Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 114 | Cherry-Black | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Lean and trunk decay | 4853 Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 115 | Oak-White | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Vines | 4863 Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 116 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Utility pruning | 5424 Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 117 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Utility pruning | 5424 Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 118 | Maple-Red | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy | Holland Ct. & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 119 | Oak-Water | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe, tip dieback | Jett Ferry Rd. & Mt. Vernon Rd. |
| 120 | Pine-Loblolly | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune, Remove vines | 2 | Vines, deadwood | 2015 Trumbull Dr. |
| 121 | Maple-Red | 18 | 14 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 1814 Trumbull Dr. |
| 122 | Pine-Longleaf | 19 | 0 | 0 | | Fair | Prune | 3 | Lean, deadwood, asymmetrical canopy, wound at base | 1814 Trumbull Dr. |
| 123 | Pine-Loblolly | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Lean, deadwood, asymmetrical canopy, wound at base | 1814 Trumbull Dr. |
| 124 | Oak-Southern Red | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs growing into roadway | 1840 Trumbull Dr. |
| 125 | Maple-Silver | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, tip dieback, deadwood | 5070 Hensley Dr. |
| 126 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 5204 Meadowlake Dr. |
| 127 | Oak-Southern Red | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning over road way >50% dead | 5144 Meadowlake Ln. |
| 128 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 5101 Meadowlake Ln. |
| 129 | Maple-Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune or Remove | 1 | Codominant at 4', weak union, cavity at 12', trunk decay, deadwood, mistletoe | 5307 Lake Springs Dr. |
| 130 | Oak-Northern Red | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Excessively pruned, topped, poor form, declining rapidly | Lake Springs Way & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 131 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Excessively pruned, topped, poor form, declining rapidly | Lake Springs Way & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 132 | Oak-Northern Red | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe, codominant | 5088 Vernon Oaks Dr. |
| 133 | Oak-Northern Red | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe, tip dieback | 5039 Damon Pl. |
| 134 | Maple-Red | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune & soil therapy | 1 | Cavity in trunk, tip dieback, mistletoe, root decay, asymmetrical canopy | 1630 Damon Pl. |
| 135 | Sweetgum | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Limbs growing into roadway, deadwood | 1605 Damon Pl. |
| 136 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Deadwood, cavity at base, lean | 5138 Vernon Springs Dr. |
| 137 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | 12 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Codominant, deadwood | Mt. Vernon Way & Cedarhurst Dr. |
| 138 | Oak-Chestnut | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune, remove vines | 2 | Low limbs in roadway, vines | 5031 Wickford Dr. |
| 139 | Oak-Southern Red | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 5181 Wellshire Pl. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 140 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 1610 Wellshire Ln. |
| 141 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 4165 Chestnut Ridge |
| 142 | Sycamore-American | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4900 Chestnut Ridge |
| 143 | Oak-Water | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities | 1571 Springfield Ct. |
| 144 | Oak-White | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities | 1940 Village Creek Ct. |
| 145 | Sweetgum | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Pruned for utilities, vines | 4721 Olde Village Ln. |
| 146 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities, sparse canopy | 1828 Olde Village Run |
| 147 | Maple-Silver | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 4754 Vermack Ridge |
| 148 | Maple-Silver | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Trunk cavity, deadwood | 4854 Leeds Ct. |
| 149 | Oak-Water | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4883 Millbrook Dr. |
| 150 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Root decay, deadwood | 2138 Strasburg Ct. |
| 151 | Oak-Water | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1888 Peeler Rd. |
| 152 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | 4471 Village Dr. |
| 153 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4471 Village Dr. |
| 154 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4477 Village Dr. |
| 155 | Oak-Live | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4477 Village Dr. |
| 156 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Damaging driveway, deadwood | 4483 Village Dr. |
| 157 | Oak-Southern Red | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Excessively pruned , mistletoe | Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. & Old Spring Hse Ln. |
| 158 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Excessively pruned | 1582 Bishop Hollow Run |
| 159 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, deadwood | 1506 Rochelle Dr. |
| 160 | Oak-Southern Red | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Buckling sidewalk | 1771 N. Springs Dr. |
| 161 | Sweetgum | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Scaffold wound at 18', | 4614 King's Down Ct. |
| 162 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | King's Down Rd. & King's Down Cir. |
| 163 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | King's Down Rd. & King's Down Cir. |
| 164 | Maple-Silver | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Multiple stems, sparse canopy | 1442 Ridgemont Rd. |
| 165 | Pine-Loblolly | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | 50% of trunk wounded, 50% of canopy is missing | Ridgemont Rd. & King's Down Rd. |
| 166 | Oak-White | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Low amount of dead limbs | 5049 Sirron Ct. |
| 167 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Buckling driveway | 1632 Shadow Ct. |
| 168 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Low limbs in roadway, damage to sidewalk, broken stubs | 4917 Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 169 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | 4917 Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 170 | Pine-Loblolly | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | swollen trunk at 20' | Shadow Bend & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 171 | Pine-Loblolly | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy | 4673 Devonshire Rd. |
| 172 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Vines | 1308 Valley View Rd. |
| 173 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Vines | 1308 Valley View Rd. |
| 174 | Sweetgum | 22 | 16 | 10 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Multi stem with weak unions | 1320 Valley View Rd. |
| 175 | Oak-Water | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Ashford Dunwoody Rd. & Ravinia North |
| 176 | Oak-Water | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Ashford Dunwoody Rd. & Ravinia North |
| 177 | Oak-Pin | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune & soil therapy | 1 | App 50% of the tree is dead, large amounts of hangers | 1 Perimeter Ctr. East @ Bank of America |
| 178 | Oak-Pin | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root space, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | Median of Perimeter Ctr. East @ Ashford-Dunwoody Rd. |
| 179 | Oak-Southern Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Perimeter Ctr East at Alexander Apts. |
| 180 | Oak-Willow | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Impacted by recent sidewalk construction | Perimeter Ctr East at Alexander Apts. |
| 181 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 7', cable has been installed | Perimeter Ctr East at Alexander Apts. |
| 182 | Oak-White | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Perimeter Ctr East at Alexander Apts. |
| 183 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Restricted root space, deadwood | Perimeter Ctr East at Park Place |
| 184 | Maple-Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Codominant at 15', deadwood | Median tree at 64 Perimeter Ctr East. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 185 | Oak-Pin | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Restricted root space, deadwood | Median at Ashford Dunwoody Rd. & Perimeter Ctr. North |
| 186 | Oak-Willow | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root space, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | Median at Peachtree Ctr. North at Ashford Dunwoody Rd |
| 187 | Oak-Willow | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | Median at Peachtree Ctr. North at Ashford Dunwoody Rd |
| 188 | Oak-Willow | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Low limbs, deadwood | Ashford Dunwoody Rd. & Perimeter Ctr. North |
| 189 | Oak-Willow | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Low limbs, deadwood | Ashford Dunwoody Rd. & Perimeter Ctr. North |
| 190 | Oak-Willow | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Low limbs, deadwood | Ashford Dunwoody Rd. & Perimeter Ctr. North |
| 191 | Oak-Willow | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | Valley View Rd. & Ashford Dunwoody Rd. |
| 192 | Oak-Willow | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | Perimeter Ctr. West median near Ashford Dunwoody Rd. |
| 193 | Oak-Willow | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | Perimeter Ctr. West median near Ashford Dunwoody Rd. |
| 194 | Maple-Silver | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe and deadwood | Perimeter Ctr. West median near Ashford Dunwoody Rd. |
| 195 | Oak-Pin | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 196 | Oak-Pin | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 197 | Oak-Pin | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 198 | Oak-Pin | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 199 | Oak-Live | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 200 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, asymmetrical canopy | Dunwoody Station Dr. & Mt. Vernon Rd. |
| 201 | Maple-Silver | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavities at base, sparse canopy, tip dieback | 1160 Atcheson Ln. |
| 202 | Maple-Silver | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities, cavity at 4', tip dieback | 4834 Topeka Ct. |
| 203 | Maple-Silver | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities, mistletoe, wounds on roots | 1123 Atcheson Ln |
| 204 | Maple-Silver | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | Poor | Prune or Remove | 1 | Multi stemmed with weak union + fungal fruiting bodies | Across from 1441 Mile Post Rd. |
| 205 | Maple-Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Vertical wound at base 5' tall, tip dieback | Across from 1441 Mile Post Rd. |
| 206 | Maple-Silver | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1441 Mile Post Rd. |
| 207 | Oak-Pin | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe | 1358 Mile Post Rd. |
| 208 | Maple-Silver | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1169 Mile Post Rd. |
| 209 | Oak-Chestnut | 23 | 24 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 2', tip dieback | 6930 Hunter's Branch Dr. |
| 210 | Sycamore-American | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Wounds on roots | 1071 Winding Branch Ln. |
| 211 | Oak-Chestnut | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Wounds on roots | 5153 Hidden Branches Cir. |
| 212 | Cherry | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, vines | 5163 Hidden Branches Cir. |
| 213 | Maple-Silver | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utility lines | 4968 Twin Branches Way |
| 214 | Maple-Silver | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 5027 Old Branch Ct. |
| 215 | Oak-Post | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse, epicormic sprouts, tip dieback | 5591 Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 216 | Maple-Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs are touching utility lines | 5229 Wynterhall Cir. |
| 217 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 218 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 219 | Oak-Willow | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 220 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 221 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 222 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 223 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 224 | Oak-Water | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Pruned for utility lines | Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. & Harris Cir. |
| 225 | Oak-Southern Red | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 5334 Harris Cir. |
| 226 | Maple-Silver | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | large scaffold limb at 6'with weak attachment | 5334 Harris Cir. |
| 227 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | 1136 Aurora |
| 228 | Pine-Shortleaf | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | 50% of the tree is dead, growing into utility lines | Roberts Dr. & Manor Oaks Ct. |
| 229 | Sweetgum | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Root damage, dead scaffold limbs, tip dieback | 5658 Mill Trace Dr. |
| 230 | Oak-Northern Red | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant with weak union | 5652 Mill Trace Dr. |
| 231 | Oak-Northern Red | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Large amount of deadwood | 5640 Mill Trace Dr. |
| 232 | Oak-Southern Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Soil therapy | 3 | | 1318 Witham Rd. |
| 233 | Sweetgum | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Buckling curb, limited root space | 1318 Witham Rd. |
| 234 | Bradford Pear | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utility lines | 5466 Bunky Way |
| 235 | Redbud | 18 | 16 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Multiple cavities in trunk, 50% of tree is dead | 5527 Bunky Way |
| 236 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, buckling driveway | 1709 Withmere Way |
| 237 | Oak-Water | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Limbs in roadway, vines, deadwood | 1758 Withmere Way |
| 238 | Maple-Silver | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavity in trunk at 3' | 1532 Summerset Dr. |
| 239 | Maple-Silver | 24 | 17 | 16 | 15 | Fair | Cable | 2 | Multi stem at ground level | 1573 Summerset Dr. |
| 240 | Oak-Water | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities | 1564 Biddle Ct. |
| 241 | Maple-Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Deadwood, Low limbs | 1423 Vernon Ridge Close |
| 242 | Oak-Pin | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1439 Dunwoody Village Pkwy |
| 243 | Oak-Northern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root space, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | 1428 Dunwoody Village Pkwy |
| 244 | Maple-Silver | 17 | 11 | 8 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 3 | Weak union with included bark, tip dieback, low limbs | Dunwoody Village Pkwy & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 245 | Oak-Pin | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | Dunwoody Village Pkwy & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 246 | Oak-Pin | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Deadwood, Low limbs, asymmetrical canopy | Dunwoody Village Pkwy & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 247 | Oak-Pin | 26 | | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, asymmetrical canopy | Dunwoody Village Pkwy & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 248 | Cherry-Black | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant, contacting adjacent tree, cavity at 30' | 1409 Holly Bank Cir. |
| 249 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, cavity at base, pruned for utilities | 1187 Verdon Dr. |
| 250 | Maple-Silver | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 2 | Ivy, mistletoe, contacting utilities | 1290 Verdon Dr. |
| 251 | Maple-Silver | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback, sparse canopy | 1349 Wyntercreek Rd. |
| 252 | Maple-Silver | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Asymmetrical canopy, low limbs in roadway, | 1367 Wyntercreek Ln. |
| 253 | Maple-Red | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Sparse canopy, deadwood | Wyntercreek Dr. & Wyntercreek Rd. |
| 254 | Oak-Southern Red | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Asymmetrical canopy, low limbs in roadway, lean | Meadowcreek Ln. Cul de sac |
| 255 | Oak-Chestnut | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, asymmetrical canopy | Mt. Vernon Rd. & Vernon Oaks Dr. |
| 256 | Oak-Chestnut | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, asymmetrical canopy | Mt. Vernon Rd. & Vernon Oaks Dr. |
| 257 | Oak-Water | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, deadwood | 1781 Mt. Vernon Rd. |
| 258 | Oak-Southern Red | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy | 1748 Mt. Vernon Rd. |
| 259 | Oak-Water | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, cavity at base, deadwood | 1749 Mt. Vernon Rd |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 260 | Sweetgum | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity in trunk at 2', fungal fruiting bodies, 50% of canopy missing | 1719 Mt. Vernon Rd. |
| 261 | Oak-Southern Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity at base, fungal fruiting bodies, cavity at 8', deadwood | Mt. Vernon Rd. & Forest Springs Dr. |
| 262 | Oak-Willow | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, deadwood | 5337 Cedar Chase |
| 263 | Redbud | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, sparse canopy, lean | 1827 Forest Springs Ct. |
| 264 | Sweetgum | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, lean, tip dieback | 1708 Houghton Ct. North |
| 265 | Maple-Silver | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Trunk wound, lead has been removed | 5381 Forest Springs Dr. |
| 266 | Oak-Northern Red | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe deadwood | 5380 Forest Springs Dr. |
| 267 | Maple-Silver | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, weak scaffold unions | 1819 Vancroft Ct. |
| 268 | Maple-Silver | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback, deadwood, | 1859 Vancroft Ct. |
| 269 | Oak-White | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 2 | Large wound at trunk base, loose bark | 1890 Baynham Dr. |
| 270 | Oak-White | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 5723 Stapleton Dr. |
| 271 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavities in some scaffold limbs | 1831 Trowbridge Cove |
| 272 | Maple-Silver | 22 | 20 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 3', lead removed, cavity at 2' | Durrett Way & Durrett Dr. |
| 273 | Maple-Silver | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1742 Tolleson Ct. |
| 274 | Oak-Live | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Codominant at 1', tree is touching a utility pole and utilities | 1741 Tolleson Ct. |
| 275 | Oak-Chestnut | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, deadwood, | 5530 Woodsong Tr. |
| 276 | Oak-Chestnut | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, lean | 5538 Woodsong Tr. |
| 277 | Maple-Silver | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 5598 Woodsong Tr. |
| 278 | Sweetgum | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback, deadwood | 5640 Woodsong Tr. |
| 279 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, asymmetrical canopy, deadwood | Womack Rd. west of Village Creek Dr. |
| 280 | Oak-Southern Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | 50% of tree is dead, cavity at base | Womack Rd.west of Village Creek Dr. |
| 491 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback, deadwood | 1559 Chadwell Ct. |
| 492 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1559 Chadwell Ct. |
| 493 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4838 King's Down Rd. |
| 494 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Vines | 4838 King's Down Rd. |
| 495 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 4360 Valley View Ct. |
| 496 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 1441 Mile Post Road |
| 497 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | 1441 Mile Post Road |
| 498 | Dogwood-Flowering | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | Mile Post Dr. & Dunwoody Station Dr. |
| 499 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines and pole | 1226 Mile Post Dr. |
| 500 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 1100 Mile Post Rd. |
| 501 | Dogwood-Flowering | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 1100 Mile Post Dr. |
| 502 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Layfield Ct. Cul de sac |
| 503 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Layfield Ct. Cul de sac |
| 504 | Dogwood-Flowering | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Layfield Ct. Cul de sac |
| 505 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Rubbing against adjacent Tree | Trail Ridge Ln. & Hidden Branches Dr. |
| 506 | Dogwood-Flowering | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Trunk wounds at 6' | 1047 Winding Branch Ct. |
| 507 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5028 Pine Bark Cir. |
| 508 | Dogwood-Kousa | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 4980 Hidden Branches Cir. |
| 509 | Dogwood-Flowering | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 4980 Hidden Branches Cir. |
| 510 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 1409 Holly Bank Cir. |
| 511 | Dogwood-Flowering | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 1160 Bordeau Ct. |
| 512 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1160 Bordeau Ct. |
| 513 | Dogwood-Flowering | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1160 Bordeau Ct. |
| 514 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | 1160 Bordeau Ct. |
| 515 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1160 Bordeau Ct. |
| 516 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 1160 Bordeau Ct. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 517 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 7 | 8 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | 1128 Verdon Dr. |
| 518 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5526 Whitewood Ct. |
| 519 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5560 Aurora Ln. |
| 520 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5560 Aurora Ln. |
| 521 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | 5638 Quennsborough Dr. |
| 522 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 5166 Meadowcreek Dr. |
| 523 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 1753 Wilder Ct. |
| 524 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines, deadwood, growing over curb | 1742 Dunbridge Ct. |
| 525 | Redbud | 10 | 8 | 7 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Stub cuts, deadwood, trunk wound at 2' | 5675 Durrett Dr. |
| 526 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback | 5675 Durrett Dr. |
| 527 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback | 5675 Durrett Dr. |
| 528 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | 1639 Durrett Way |
| 529 | Dogwood-Flowering | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines and pole | 5552 Woodsong Trail |
| 530 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback | 5552 Woodsong Trail |
| 531 | Redbud | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback, aerial wound | 5304 Vernon Lake Dr. |
| 532 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 |  Trunk wound at base, touching utility lines | 5233 Forest Springs Dr. |
| 533 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5233 Forest Springs Dr. |
| 534 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines and pole | 5218 Forest Springs Dr. |
| 535 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, codominant at base | 5406 Hallford Dr. |
| 536 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5406 Hallford Dr. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH 3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is >50% dead, deep cavity | 2471 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 26 | Oak-Northern Red | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leans toward N. Peachtree and has a large hazardous cavity opening at app 25ft that extends through the tree. Tree is hazardous. | N. Peachtree Rd. Brookhurst Dr. |
| 50 | Oak-Southern Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity in trunk at 5', mistletoe, 50% of canopy is dead, leans toward road. | 2608 Laurelwood Rd. |
| 106 | Oak-Water | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is >50% dead | 4955 Delverton Ct. |
| 109 | Oak-Water | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Excessively pruned, topped, poor form, declining rapidly | 2339 Welton Pl. |
| 114 | Cherry-Black | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Lean and trunk decay | 4853 Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 127 | Oak-Southern Red | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning over road way >50% dead | 5144 Meadowlake Ln. |
| 130 | Oak-Northern Red | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Excessively pruned, topped, poor form, declining rapidly | Lake Springs Way & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 131 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Excessively pruned, topped, poor form, declining rapidly | Lake Springs Way & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 204 | Maple-Silver | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Multi stemmed with weak union + fungal fruiting bodies | Across from 1441 Mile Post Rd. |
| 260 | Sweetgum | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity in trunk at 2', fungal fruiting bodies, 50% of canopy missing | 1719 Mt. Vernon Rd. |
| 261 | Oak-Southern Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity at base, fungal fruiting bodies, cavity at 8', deadwood | Mt. Vernon Rd. & Forest Springs Dr. |
| 280 | Oak-Southern Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | 50% of tree is dead, cavity at base | Womack Rd.west of Village Creek Dr. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 2 | Dead scaffolds, vines | 2471 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 2 | Eastern Red Cedar | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Tip dieback | 2471 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 11 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 2419 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 12 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Large amount of deadwood, vines | 2419 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 13 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune | 2 | Tree is 50% dead | 2401 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 14 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune | 2 | Deadwood | 2401 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 15 | Oak-White | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, stub cuts | 4435 Huntington Dr. |
| 16 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 19 | 34 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Codominant, deadwood | 4492 Haverstraw Dr. |
| 17 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, loose bark, poor pruning cuts | 4474 Haverstraw |
| 18 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 2 | Vine covered, deadwood | Haverstraw Ct. Cul de sac |
| 19 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 2 | Vine covered, deadwood | 2488 King's Point Dr. |
| 20 | Maple-Silver | 13 | 14 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Codominant at 5', deadwood | 2488 Flintshire Ct. |
| 24 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, trunk cavity at 5' | 2388 King's Point Dr. |
| 25 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4570 King's Point Dr. |
| 27 | Redbud | 9 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Dead scaffold, low limbs over sidewalk | 4629 N. Peachtree Rd. |
| 28 | Oak-Southern Red | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, asymmetrical canopy | 2308 N. Peachtree Rd. |
| 29 | Maple-Red | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Trunk cavities, deadwood | 4638 Ellsbury Dr. |
| 30 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Sparse canopy, deadwood | 4638 Ellsbury Dr. |
| 32 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4645 Norwalk Dr. |
| 40 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Install Cable | 2 | Codominant at 7' | 2419 Dunover Cir. |
| 41 | Oak-Water | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4630 Sharon Valley Ct. |
| 44 | Redbud | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 2 |  | Across 4569 Amberly Ct. South |
| 48 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 12 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Codominant at base with weak union, vines | Across from 2623 Laurelwood Rd. |
| 49 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Vines | 2608 Laurelwood Rd. |
| 52 | Ailanthus | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Lean, deadwood, asymmetrical canopy, invasive species | 2588 Andover Dr. |
| 53 | Redbud | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Small amount of deadwood | 4719 Andalusia Pl. |
| 55 | Dogwood-Flowering | 9 | 8 | 6 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Small amount of deadwood | 2670 Stonehenge Way |
| 56 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | mistletoe | 4607 Stonehenge Dr. |
| 59 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, deadwood | Peeler Rd. Cherry Hill Ln. |
| 62 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | Peeler Rd. Cherry Hill Ln. |
| 64 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Sparse canopy, vines | 2485 Glenbonnie Dr. |
| 66 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 6 | 6 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4951 Firth Ln. |
| 67 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 9 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4951 Firth Ln. |
| 68 | Dogwood-Flowering | 11 | 9 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4951 Firth Ln. |
| 69 | Magnolia-Southern | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Codominant at 5 feet | 4928 Coldstream Dr. |
| 70 | Oak-Water | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Pruned for utilities | 4928 Coldstream Dr. |
| 71 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4961 Coldstream Dr. |
| 73 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4903 Coldstream Dr. |
| 74 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4903 Coldstream Dr. |
| 75 | Eastern Red Cedar | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Growing into utility lines | 4961 Coldstream Dr. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 78 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4970 Coldstream Dr. |
| 79 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 2433 Maclauren Cir. |
| 81 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 5029 Lakeside Dr. |
| 82 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Structural | 3 | Lean & asymmetrical canopy | 5094 Lakeside Dr. |
| 84 | Maple-Silver | 34 | 12 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 3 | Codominant | 2574 Bentbrook Ct. |
| 88 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe and deadwood | 5053 Glaze Dr. |
| 90 | Mulberry | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | 2920 Fontainbleau Dr. |
| 91 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Codominant at 1',deadwood | 5238 Sanlee Ln. |
| 92 | Dogwood-Flowering | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | 5238 Sanlee Ln. |
| 93 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | 5238 Sanlee Ln. |
| 94 | Dogwood-Flowering | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | 5233 Arrie Way |
| 104 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, tip dieback, deadwood | 5056 Heatherdale Ln. |
| 115 | Oak-White | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Vines | 4863 Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 119 | Oak-Water | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe, tip dieback | Jett Ferry Rd. & Mt. Vernon Rd. |
| 120 | Pine-Loblolly | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune, Remove vines | 2 | Vines, deadwood | 2015 Trumbull Dr. |
| 122 | Pine-Longleaf | 19 | 0 | 0 | | Fair | Prune | 3 | Lean, deadwood, asymmetrical canopy, wound at base | 1814 Trumbull Dr. |
| 123 | Pine-Loblolly | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Lean, deadwood, asymmetrical canopy, wound at base | 1814 Trumbull Dr. |
| 124 | Oak-Southern Red | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs growing into roadway | 1840 Trumbull Dr. |
| 125 | Maple-Silver | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, tip dieback, deadwood | 5070 Hensley Dr. |
| 128 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 5101 Meadowlake Ln. |
| 129 | Maple-Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune | 1 | Codominant at 4', weak union, cavity at 12', trunk decay, deadwood, mistletoe | 5307 Lake Springs Dr. |
| 130 | Oak-Northern Red | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune | 1 | Excessively pruned, topped, poor form, declining rapidly | Lake Springs Way & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 131 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune | 1 | Excessively pruned, topped, poor form, declining rapidly | Lake Springs Way & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 132 | Oak-Northern Red | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe, codominant | 5088 Vernon Oaks Dr. |
| 133 | Oak-Northern Red | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe, tip dieback | 5039 Damon Pl. |
| 134 | Maple-Red | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune & soil therapy | 1 | Cavity in trunk, tip dieback, mistletoe, root decay, asymmetrical canopy | 1630 Damon Pl. |
| 135 | Sweetgum | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Limbs growing into roadway, deadwood | 1605 Damon Pl. |
| 136 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Deadwood, cavity at base, lean | 5138 Vernon Springs Dr. |
| 137 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | 12 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Codominant, deadwood | Mt. Vernon Way & Cedarhurst Dr. |
| 138 | Oak-Chestnut | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune, remove vines | 2 | Low limbs in roadway, vines | 5031 Wickford Dr. |
| 139 | Oak-Southern Red | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 5181 Wellshire Pl. |
| 142 | Sycamore-American | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4900 Chestnut Ridge |
| 145 | Sweetgum | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Pruned for utilities, vines | 4721 Olde Village Ln. |
| 148 | Maple-Silver | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Trunk cavity, deadwood | 4854 Leeds Ct. |
| 149 | Oak-Water | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4883 Millbrook Dr. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Root decay, deadwood | 2138 Strasburg Ct. |
| 151 | Oak-Water | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1888 Peeler Rd. |
| 153 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4471 Village Dr. |
| 154 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4477 Village Dr. |
| 155 | Oak-Live | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4477 Village Dr. |
| 157 | Oak-Southern Red | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Excessively pruned , mistletoe | Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. & Old Spring House Ln. |
| 159 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, deadwood | 1506 Rochelle Dr. |
| 166 | Oak-White | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Low amount of dead limbs | 5049 Sirron Ct. |
| 168 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Low limbs in roadway, damage to sidewalk, broken stubs | 4917 Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 172 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Vines | 1308 Valley View Rd. |
| 173 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Vines | 1308 Valley View Rd. |
| 177 | Oak-Pin | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune & soil therapy | 1 | App 50% of the tree is dead, large amounts of hangers | 1 Perimeter Ctr. East @ Bank of America |
| 178 | Oak-Pin | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root space, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | Median of Perimeter Ctr. East @ Ashford-Dunwoody Rd. |
| 183 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Restricted root space, deadwood | Perimeter Ctr East at Park Place |
| 184 | Maple-Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Codominant at 15', deadwood | Median tree at 64 Perimeter Ctr East. |
| 185 | Oak-Pin | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Restricted root space, deadwood | Median at Ashford Dunwoody Rd. & Perimeter Ctr. North |
| 186 | Oak-Willow | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root space, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | Median at Peachtree Ctr. North at Ashford Dunwoody Rd |
| 187 | Oak-Willow | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | Median at Peachtree Ctr. North at Ashford Dunwoody Rd |
| 188 | Oak-Willow | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Low limbs, deadwood | Ashford Dunwoody Rd. & Perimeter Ctr. North |
| 189 | Oak-Willow | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Low limbs, deadwood | Ashford Dunwoody Rd. & Perimeter Ctr. North |
| 190 | Oak-Willow | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Low limbs, deadwood | Ashford Dunwoody Rd. & Perimeter Ctr. North |
| 191 | Oak-Willow | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | Valley View Rd. & Ashford Dunwoody Rd. |
| 194 | Maple-Silver | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe and deadwood | Perimeter Ctr. West median near Ashford Dunwoody Rd. |
| 195 | Oak-Pin | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 196 | Oak-Pin | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 197 | Oak-Pin | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 198 | Oak-Pin | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 199 | Oak-Live | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 200 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, asymmetrical canopy | Dunwoody Station Dr. & Mt. Vernon Rd. |
| 206 | Maple-Silver | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1441 Mile Post Rd. |
| 207 | Oak-Pin | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe | 1358 Mile Post Rd. |
| 208 | Maple-Silver | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1169 Mile Post Rd. |
| 212 | Cherry | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, vines | 5163 Hidden Branches Cir. |
| 216 | Maple-Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs are touching utility lines | 5229 Wynterhall Cir. |
| 217 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 218 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 219 | Oak-Willow | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 220 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 221 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 222 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 223 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Limbs are growing into road way | Dunwoody Walk & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 224 | Oak-Water | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Pruned for utility lines | Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. & Harris Cir. |
| 229 | Sweetgum | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Root damage, dead scaffold limbs, tip dieback | 5658 Mill Trace Dr. |
| 231 | Oak-Northern Red | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Large amount of deadwood | 5640 Mill Trace Dr. |
| 236 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, buckling driveway | 1709 Withmere Way |
| 237 | Oak-Water | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Limbs in roadway, vines, deadwood | 1758 Withmere Way |
| 239 | Maple-Silver | 24 | 17 | 16 | 15 | Fair | Cable | 2 | Multi stem at ground level | 1573 Summerset Dr. |
| 241 | Maple-Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Deadwood, Low limbs | 1423 Vernon Ridge Close |
| 242 | Oak-Pin | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1439 Dunwoody Village Pkwy |
| 243 | Oak-Northern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root space, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | 1428 Dunwoody Village Pkwy |
| 244 | Maple-Silver | 17 | 11 | 8 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 3 | Weak union with included bark, tip dieback, low limbs | Dunwoody Village Pkwy & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 245 | Oak-Pin | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | Dunwoody Village Pkwy & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 246 | Oak-Pin | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Deadwood, Low limbs, asymmetrical canopy | Dunwoody Village Pkwy & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 247 | Oak-Pin | 26 | | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, asymmetrical canopy | Dunwoody Village Pkwy & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 250 | Maple-Silver | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & remove vines | 2 | Ivy, mistletoe, contacting utilities | 1290 Verdon Dr. |
| 252 | Maple-Silver | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Asymmetrical canopy, low limbs in roadway | 1367 Wyntercreek Ln. |
| 253 | Maple-Red | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Sparse canopy, deadwood | Wyntercreek Dr. & Wyntercreek Rd. |
| 254 | Oak-Southern Red | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 2 | Asymmetrical canopy, low limbs in roadway | Meadowcreek Ln. Cul de sac |
| 255 | Oak-Chestnut | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, asymmetrical canopy | Mt. Vernon Rd. & Vernon Oaks Dr. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 256 | Oak-Chestnut | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, asymmetrical canopy | Mt. Vernon Rd. & Vernon Oaks Dr. |
| 257 | Oak-Water | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, deadwood | 1781 Mt. Vernon Rd. |
| 259 | Oak-Water | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, cavity at base, deadwood | 1749 Mt. Vernon Rd |
| 262 | Oak-Willow | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, deadwood | 5337 Cedar Chase |
| 263 | Redbud | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, sparse canopy, lean | 1827 Forest Springs Ct. |
| 266 | Oak-Northern Red | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Mistletoe deadwood | 5380 Forest Springs Dr. |
| 267 | Maple-Silver | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, weak scaffold unions | 1819 Vancroft Ct. |
| 268 | Maple-Silver | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback, deadwood | 1859 Vancroft Ct. |
| 273 | Maple-Silver | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1742 Tolleson Ct. |
| 274 | Oak-Live | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Codominant at 1', tree is touching a utility pole and utilities | 1741 Tolleson Ct. |
| 275 | Oak-Chestnut | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, deadwood | 5530 Woodsong Tr. |
| 278 | Sweetgum | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback, deadwood | 5640 Woodsong Tr. |
| 279 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 1 | Low limbs in roadway, asymmetrical canopy, deadwood | Womack Rd. west of Village Creek Dr. |
| 491 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback, deadwood | 1559 Chadwell Ct. |
| 492 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1559 Chadwell Ct. |
| 493 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 4838 King's Down Rd. |
| 494 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove vines | 2 | Vines | 4838 King's Down Rd. |
| 495 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 4360 Valley View Ct. |
| 499 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines and pole | 1226 Mile Post Dr. |
| 505 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Rubbing against adjacent Tree | Trail Ridge Ln. & Hidden Branches Dr. |
| 507 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5028 Pine Bark Cir. |
| 508 | Dogwood-Kousa | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 4980 Hidden Branches Cir. |
| 509 | Dogwood-Flowering | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 4980 Hidden Branches Cir. |
| 510 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 1409 Holly Bank Cir. |
| 511 | Dogwood-Flowering | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 1160 Bordeau Ct. |
| 512 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1160 Bordeau Ct. |
| 513 | Dogwood-Flowering | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1160 Bordeau Ct. |
| 514 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | 1160 Bordeau Ct. |
| 515 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood | 1160 Bordeau Ct. |
| 517 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 7 | 8 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | 1128 Verdon Dr. |
| 518 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5526 Whitewood Ct. |
| 519 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Good | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5560 Aurora Ln. |
| 520 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5560 Aurora Ln. |
| 521 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | 5638 Quennsborough Dr. |
| 523 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 1753 Wilder Ct. |
| 524 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines, deadwood, growing over curb | 1742 Dunbridge Ct. |
| 525 | Redbud | 10 | 8 | 7 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Stub cuts, deadwood, trunk wound at 2' | 5675 Durrett Dr. |
| 526 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback | 5675 Durrett Dr. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 527 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback | 5675 Durrett Dr. |
| 529 | Dogwood-Flowering | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines and pole | 5552 Woodsong Trail |
| 530 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback | 5552 Woodsong Trail |
| 531 | Redbud | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Tip dieback, aerial wound | 5304 Vernon Lake Dr. |
| 532 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Trunk wound at base, touching utility lines | 5233 Forest Springs Dr. |
| 533 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5233 Forest Springs Dr. |
| 534 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines and pole | 5218 Forest Springs Dr. |
| 535 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Deadwood, codominant at base | 5406 Hallford Dr. |
| 536 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune | 3 | Touching utility lines | 5406 Hallford Dr. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Pine-Loblolly | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Large limb diverges from main trunk at app 5' | 2471 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 6 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse, deadwood | 2442 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 7 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Wound at 1' | 2442 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 8 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Wound at base, weak union | 2442 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 9 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy | 2442 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 10 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Deadwood, trunk cavity | 2419 Brookhurst Dr. |
| 33 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Lean, cavity at base | 4669 Norwalk Dr. |
| 34 | Maple-Silver | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, codominant at 7' | 2580 Riverglenn Cir |
| 35 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Risk Assessment | 1 | Cavity at base, lower trunk failed sounding test, trunk sounds hollow | 2391 Riverglenn Cir. |
| 37 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Small trunk cavities | 4769 Dunover Cir. |
| 38 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 4756 Dunover Cir. |
| 39 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Risk Assessment | 1 | Large cavity & codominant at base | 4669 Dunover Cir. |
| 42 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 2 feet | 4522 Holliston Rd. |
| 43 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Touching utility lines | 4572 Amberly Ct. South |
| 45 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Utility pruning, 60% of canopy is missing | 4579 Amberly Ct. |
| 47 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | Across from 2636 Laurelwood Rd. |
| 51 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 2 feet | 4689 Eidson Rd. |
| 57 | Oak-Willow | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Conflicting with utilities, wound at base | W. Madison Dr. & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 58 | Oak-Southern Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavity at base, codominant @ 25', deadwood | Peeler Rd. Cherry Hill Ln. |
| 72 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavity in trunk at 2' | 4903 Coldstream Dr. |
| 76 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Basal wound | 4961 Coldstream Dr. |
| 77 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse asymmetrical canopy | 4970 Coldstream Dr. |
| 80 | Eastern Redbud | 10 | 11 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Risk Assessment | 1 | Cavities at 1' | 4884 Maclaren Cir. |
| 83 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 2 | Lean over road, asymmetrical canopy, trunk bow | 4973 Lakebrook Dr. |
| 85 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Lean & asymmetrical canopy | 4904 Lakeside Dr. |
| 86 | Oak-Southern Red | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavity at base, broken scaffolds | 4904 Lakeside Dr. |
| 87 | Oak-Willow | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 2976 Four Oaks Dr. |
| 89 | Oak-Southern Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy | 5053 Glaze Dr. |
| 95 | Maple-Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 5 feet | 5240 Arrie Way |
| 96 | Maple-Silver | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities | 5225 Arrie Way |
| 97 | Maple-Silver | 22 | 12 | 8 | 8 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | multiple stems | 5225 Arrie Way |
| 98 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Lean toward road, cavity at 25 feet, asymmetric canopy | 2932 Sumac Dr. |
| 99 | Oak-Northern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Has had extensive pruning for line clearance | 2932 Sumac Dr. |
| 100 | Oak-White | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Small foliage, epitomic sprouts | 4892 Lakeside Dr. |
| 101 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Seam in lower trunk | 2746 Fleur de lis Way |
| 102 | Oak-White | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Canopy elevation pruning for utilities and driveway | 2473 Fontainbleau Dr. |
| 103 | Maple-Silver | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | App 40% canopy has been removed for line clearance | 5027 Chestnut Forest Ct. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 105 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Deadwood, trunk is overlapping driveway | 2416 Delverton Dr. |
| 107 | Pine-Loblolly | 20 | 19 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Weak union, driveway is being damaged | 2420 Leisure Lake Dr. |
| 108 | Beech-American | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavity in base of tree | 2364 Leisure Lane |
| 110 | Maple-Red | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Multiple stems | 5351 N. Peachtree Rd. |
| 113 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | 4843 Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 116 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Utility pruning | 5424 Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 117 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Utility pruning | 5424 Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 118 | Maple-Red | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy | Holland Ct. & Tilly Mill Rd. |
| 121 | Maple-Red | 18 | 14 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 1814 Trumbull Dr. |
| 126 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 5204 Meadowlake Dr. |
| 134 | Maple-Red | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune & soil therapy | 1 | Cavity in trunk, tip dieback, mistletoe, root decay, asymmetrical canopy | 1630 Damon Pl. |
| 140 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 1610 Wellshire Ln. |
| 143 | Oak-Water | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities | 1571 Springfield Ct. |
| 144 | Oak-White | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities | 1940 Village Creek Ct. |
| 146 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities, sparse canopy | 1828 Olde Village Run |
| 152 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | 4471 Village Dr. |
| 156 | Oak-Willow | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Damaging driveway, deadwood | 4483 Village Dr. |
| 158 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Excessively pruned | 1582 Bishop Hollow Run |
| 160 | Oak-Southern Red | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Buckling sidewalk | 1771 N. Springs Dr. |
| 161 | Sweetgum | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Scaffold wound at 18', | 4614 King's Down Ct. |
| 162 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | King's Down Rd. & King's Down Cir. |
| 163 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | King's Down Rd. & King's Down Cir. |
| 164 | Maple-Silver | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Multiple stems, sparse canopy | 1442 Ridgemont Rd. |
| 165 | Pine-Loblolly | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | 50% of trunk wounded, 50% of canopy is missing | Ridgemont Rd. & King's Down Rd. |
| 169 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | 4917 Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 170 | Pine-Loblolly | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | swollen trunk at 20' | Shadow Bend & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 171 | Pine-Loblolly | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy | 4673 Devonshire Rd. |
| 174 | Sweetgum | 22 | 16 | 10 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Multi stem with weak unions | 1320 Valley View Rd. |
| 177 | Oak-Pin | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune & soil therapy | 1 | App 50% of the tree is dead, large amounts of hangers | 1 Perimeter Ctr. East @ Bank of America |
| 178 | Oak-Pin | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root space, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | Median of Perimeter Ctr. East @ Ashford-Dunwoody Rd. |
| 180 | Oak-Willow | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Impacted by recent sidewalk construction | Perimeter Ctr East at Alexander Apts. |
| 181 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 7', cable has been installed | Perimeter Ctr East at Alexander Apts. |
| 186 | Oak-Willow | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root space, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | Median at Peachtree Ctr. North at Ashford Dunwoody Rd |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH 4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 187 | Oak-Willow | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | Median at Peachtree Ctr. North at Ashford Dunwoody Rd |
| 192 | Oak-Willow | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | Perimeter Ctr. West median near Ashford Dunwoody Rd. |
| 193 | Oak-Willow | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | Perimeter Ctr. West median near Ashford Dunwoody Rd. |
| 195 | Oak-Pin | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 196 | Oak-Pin | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 197 | Oak-Pin | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 198 | Oak-Pin | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 199 | Oak-Live | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root sparse, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs | Median at Perimeter Ctr Place at Perimeter Ctr. West |
| 201 | Maple-Silver | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavities at base, sparse canopy, tip dieback | 1160 Atcheson Ln. |
| 202 | Maple-Silver | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities, cavity at 4', tip dieback | 4834 Topeka Ct. |
| 203 | Maple-Silver | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities, mistletoe, wounds on roots | 1123 Atcheson Ln |
| 205 | Maple-Red | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Vertical wound at base 5' tall, tip dieback | Across from 1441 Mile Post Rd. |
| 209 | Oak-Chestnut | 23 | 24 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 2', tip dieback | 6930 Hunter's Branch Dr. |
| 210 | Sycamore-American | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Wounds on roots | 1071 Winding Branch Ln. |
| 211 | Oak-Chestnut | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Wounds on roots | 5153 Hidden Branches Cir. |
| 213 | Maple-Silver | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utility lines | 4968 Twin Branches Way |
| 215 | Oak-Post | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse, epicormic sprouts, tip dieback | 5591 Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 225 | Oak-Southern Red | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant | 5334 Harris Cir. |
| 226 | Maple-Silver | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | large scaffold limb at 6'with weak attachment | 5334 Harris Cir. |
| 227 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | 1136 Aurora |
| 230 | Oak-Northern Red | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant with weak union | 5652 Mill Trace Dr. |
| 232 | Oak-Southern Red | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | Soil therapy | 3 | | 1318 Witham Rd. |
| 233 | Sweetgum | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Buckling curb, limited root space | 1318 Witham Rd. |
| 234 | Bradford Pear | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utility lines | 5466 Bunky Way |
| 238 | Maple-Silver | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavity in trunk at 3' | 1532 Summerset Dr. |
| 240 | Oak-Water | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Pruned for utilities | 1564 Biddle Ct. |
| 243 | Oak-Northern Red | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 2 | Median tree with limited root space, deadwood, mistletoe, low limbs over roadway | 1428 Dunwoody Village Pkwy |
| 244 | Maple-Silver | 17 | 11 | 8 | 0 | Fair | Prune & soil therapy | 3 | Weak union with included bark, tip dieback, low limbs | Dunwoody Village Pkwy & Chamblee Dunwoody Rd. |
| 248 | Cherry-Black | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant, contacting adjacent tree, cavity at 30' | 1409 Holly Bank Cir. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH 4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 249 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, cavity at base, pruned for utilities | 1187 Verdon Dr. |
| 251 | Maple-Silver | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback, sparse canopy | 1349 Wyntercreek Rd. |
| 258 | Oak-Southern Red | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy | 1748 Mt. Vernon Rd. |
| 264 | Sweetgum | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, lean, tip dieback | 1708 Houghton Ct. North |
| 265 | Maple-Silver | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Trunk wound, lead has been removed | 5381 Forest Springs Dr. |
| 269 | Oak-White | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 2 | Large wound at trunk base, loose bark | 1890 Baynham Dr. |
| 271 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Cavities in some scaffold limbs | 1831 Trowbridge Cove |
| 272 | Maple-Silver | 22 | 20 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Codominant at 3', lead removed, cavity at 2' | Durrett Way & Durrett Dr. |
| 276 | Oak-Chestnut | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, lean | 5538 Woodsong Tr. |
| 497 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | 1441 Mile Post Road |
| 498 | Dogwood-Flowering | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | Mile Post Dr. & Dunwoody Station Dr. |
| 506 | Dogwood-Flowering | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Trunk wounds at 6' | 1047 Winding Branch Ct. |

# Maintenance Priority
## *City of Dunwoody*



## Maintenance Priority Level
*Right-of-Way Trees*

Priority 1
Priority 2
Priority 3
Priority 4

### Legend

Dunwoody City Limits
Major Roads
Maintenance Zones
Roads
Parcels
Railroads
Lakes / Water Features

N

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**Map labels:** Spalding Dr, 400, Ball Mill Creek, Dunwoody Club Dr, MZ 1, MZ 2, MZ 3, MZ 4, MZ 5, MZ 6, MZ 7, Mount Vernon Rd, Nandina Ln, MZ 10, MZ 11, MZ 12, MZ 13, MZ 14, Winters Chapel Rd, Peeler Rd, Tilly Mill Rd, N Peachtree Rd, MZ 17, Chamblee Dunwoody Rd, Ashford Dunwoody Rd, MZ 8, MZ 9, MZ 15, MZ 16, Peachtree Industrial Blvd, N Shallowford Rd, North Fork Nancy Creek, Nancy Creek, 285, I-285

# Maintenance Priority
*City of Dunwoody*

**Roads labels on map:**

Spalding Dr
Spalding Dr
Spalding Dr
Spalding Dr
400
Ball Mill Creek
Dunwoody Club Dr
Mount Vernon Rd
Nandina Ln
Chamblee Dunwoody Rd
Winters Chapel Rd
Peeler Rd
Tilly Mill Rd
Winters Chapel Rd
N Peachtree Rd
Ashford Dunwoody Rd
Peachtree Industrial Blvd
N Shallowford Rd
Nancy Creek
North Fork Nancy Creek
Nancy Creek
285
285

## Maintenance Priority Level
*Right-of-Way Trees*

Priority 1

Priority 2

Priority 3

Priority 4

**Legend**

| Roads | Parcels |
| --- | --- |
| Major Roads | Lakes / Water Features |
| Railroads | Dunwoody City Limits |

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# Maintenance Priorities 2, 3, & 4
## *City of Dunwoody*
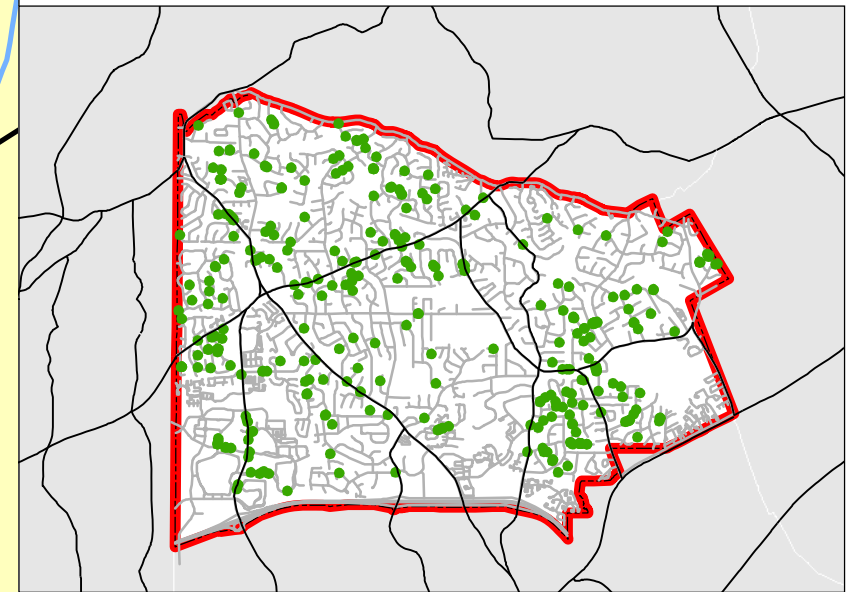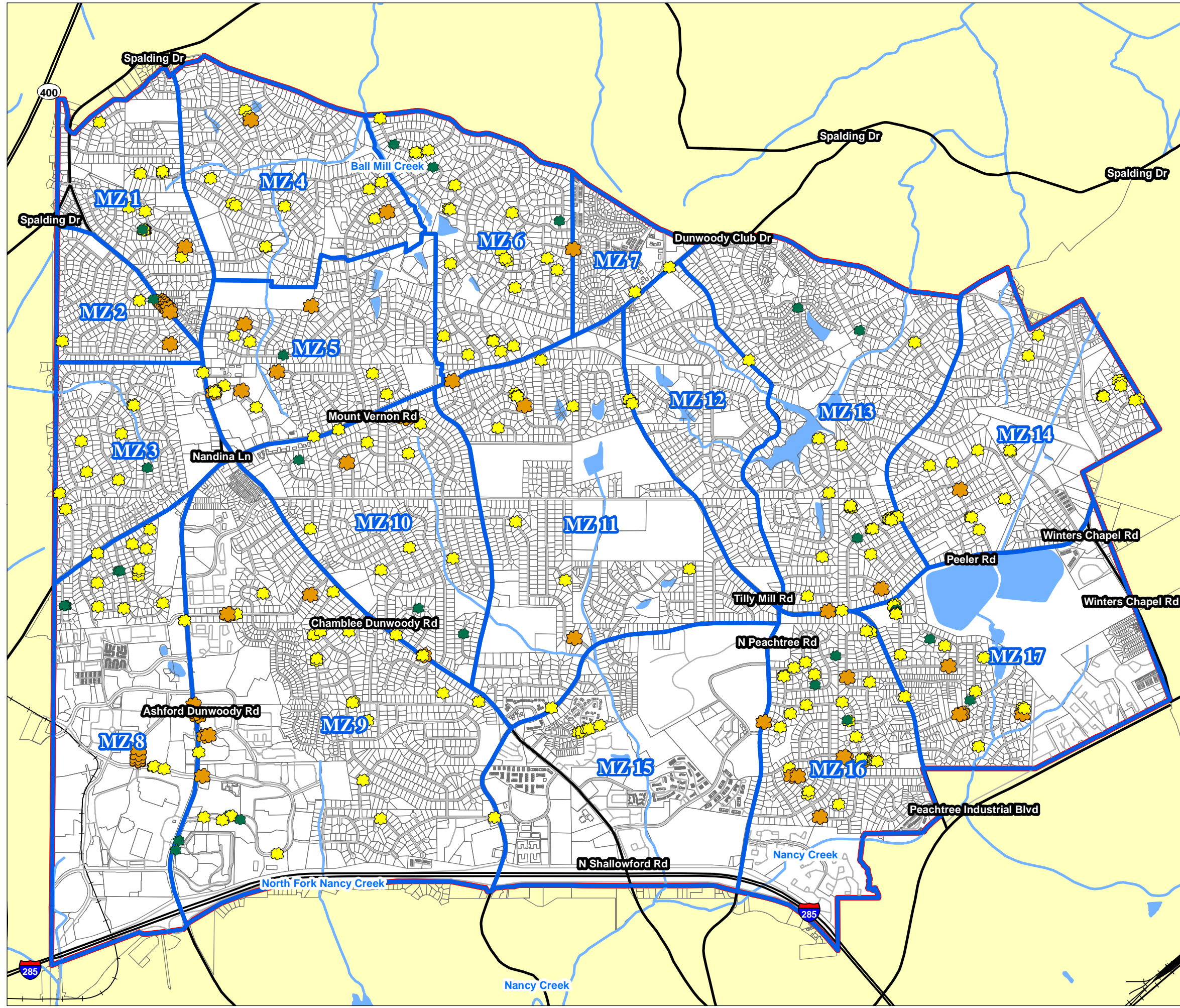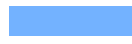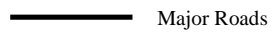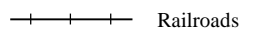


**Maintenance Priority Level**
*Right-of-Way Trees*

Priority 1
Priority 2
Priority 3
Priority 4

**Legend**

Dunwoody City Limits
Maintenance Zones
Parcels
Lakes / Water Features
Major Roads
Roads
Railroads

MZ 1
MZ 2
MZ 3
MZ 4
MZ 5
MZ 6
MZ 7
MZ 8
MZ 9
MZ 10
MZ 11
MZ 12
MZ 13
MZ 14
MZ 15
MZ 16
MZ 17

Spalding Dr
400
Ball Mill Creek
Dunwoody Club Dr
Mount Vernon Rd
Nandina Ln
Chamblee Dunwoody Rd
Ashford Dunwoody Rd
Winters Chapel Rd
Peeler Rd
Tilly Mill Rd
N Peachtree Rd
Peachtree Industrial Blvd
Nancy Creek
N Shallowford Rd
North Fork Nancy Creek
285
Nancy Creek

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# Tree Assessment

# *Brook Run Park*

The Liane Levetan Park at Brook Run

Submitted by:
Arborguard Tree Specialists
June 2012

## Table of Contents

## Introduction

A tree assessment was conducted on trees in high pedestrian, traffic and recreational areas within Brook Run Park.  Specimen trees within the park were also assessed.  Specimen tree criteria is defined in the City of Dunwoody Tree Ordinance Section 16-195(h) as follows: hardwood trees ≥24″ diameter at breast height (DBH), softwood trees ≥30″ DBH and flowering understory trees ≥6″ DBH.

There were a total of 446 trees inventoried within Brook Run Park. The trees consist of 23 species. The most common tree species are Northern Red Oak and White Oak. The inventory was completed using GIS and GPS technology. Trees located within the dog park could not be GPS located due to canopy density, which prevented an adequate signal to record tree locations. This report is intended as a management tool to sustain and promote healthy trees and improve the environmental quality of the area.

| Brook Run Park Urban Forest Summary | |
|---|---|
| Feature | Measure |
| Number of Trees Surveyed | 446 |
| Number of Species | 23 |
| Most Common Species | Northern Red Oak & White Oak |
| Most common diameter | 11″-15″    (20% of all trees) |
| Largest diameter | 49″ |
| Condition | Good=79 Fair=188 Poor=82 Dead=97 |
| Maintenance Priority Levels * | 1=222    2=106    3=50    4=68 |

## Results:

The data from this survey is shown in its entirety in Appendix B of this report. The following information has been taken from the data and summarized where relevant.

(* See page 6 for more information of Maintenance Priority Levels)

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## Species Distribution

There are 23 different species of tree surveyed inside Brook Run Park. The predominant species as ranked by their total number as compared to the total trees inventoried are as follows:

**Species Distribution**

Legend:
- White Oak
- Loblolly Pine
- Northern Red Oak
- Post Oak
- Southern Red Oak
- Black Cherry
- Sweetgum
- Tulip Poplar
- Mockernut Hickory
- Blackgum
- Red Maple
- Crabapple
- American Beech
- Shumard Oak
- Water Oak
- Birch
- Shagbark Hickory
- Persimmon
- Flowering Dogwood
- Magnolia
- Elm
- Sourwood
- Pecan

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# Amount of Trees Per Species

| Species | Number of Trees |
|---|---|
| White Oak | 80 |
| Loblolly Pine | 56 |
| Northern Red Oak | 98 |
| Post Oak | 15 |
| Southern Red Oak | 15 |
| Black Cherry | 4 |
| Sweetgum | 28 |
| Tulip Poplar | 57 |
| Mockernut Hickory | 42 |
| Blackgum | 2 |
| Red Maple | 6 |
| Crabapple | 1 |
| American Beech | 20 |
| Shumard Oak | 1 |
| Water Oak | 3 |
| Birch | 1 |
| Shagbark Hickory | 2 |
| Persimmon | 1 |
| Flowering Dogwood | 9 |
| Magnolia | 1 |
| Elm | 2 |
| Sourwood | 1 |
| Pecan | 1 |

## Diameters

The inventoried trees range from 3 to 49 inches in diameter.  The majority of the trees (20%) are between 11 and 15 inches in diameter.

| Diameter | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| 1-6" | 48 |
| 7-10" | 61 |
| 11-15" | 87 |
| 16-20" | 79 |
| 21-25" | 85 |
| 26-30" | 65 |
| 31-35" | 14 |
| 36-40" | 5 |
| 41"+ | 2 |
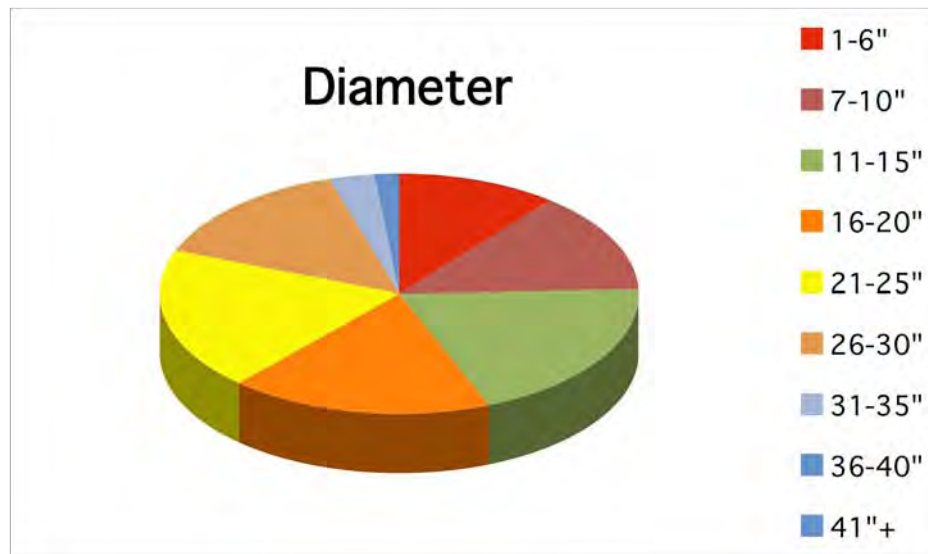
## Vitality Rating

Of the trees surveyed, 18% are in good condition, 42% are in fair condition, 18% are in poor condition and 22% are dead. It is important to note that vitality is not necessarily an indicator of structural integrity or the safety of a tree. Vitality is simply a judgment made by the field technician concerning the outward signs of health of the tree.

| Vitality | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| Good     | 79     |
| Fair     | 188    |
| Poor     | 82     |
| Dead     | 97     |

# Maintenance Priorities

Priority 1= Action is required as soon as possible.  These trees may be dead, hazardous, in need of a risk assessment using Resistograph technology or requires pruning or other actions as soon as possible.

Priority 2= These trees will require action in the near future.

Priority 3= Maintenance priorities 1-2 should be addressed before maintenance priority 3.

Priority 4= Maintenance is not required at this time.

| Maintenance Priority | Amount |
|---|---|
| Priority 1 | 222 |
| Priority 2 | 106 |
| Priority 3 | 50 |
| Priority 4 | 68 |
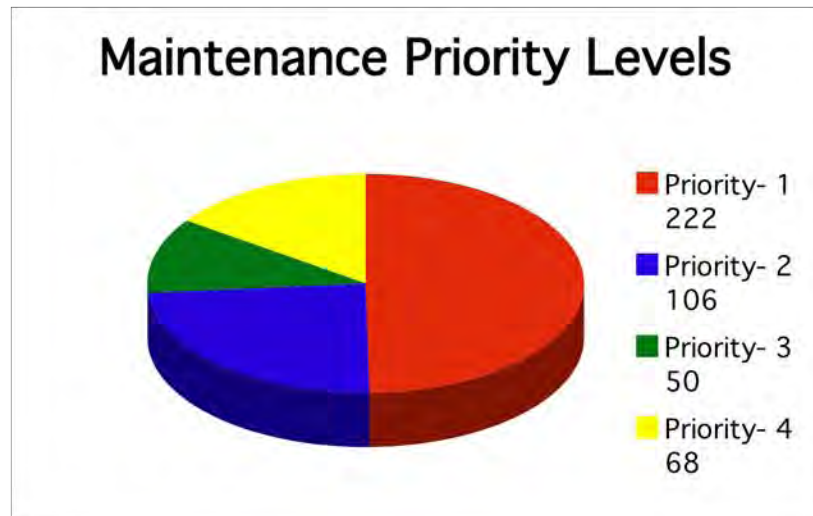
## Recommendations

This park consists of approximately 120 acres with a mixture of actively used public spaces with large areas of woodlands.  Areas of active use include the playground, skatepark, dog park, paved trails and community garden space.  It is the intent of established green spaces and parkland to invite young and old people alike to engage in activities that include playing in the woods and under trees and enjoying expansive well maintained areas of turf.

Areas where there is a high frequency of pedestrian traffic such as around and in the playground area and the dog park are typified by extremely compacted soils.  These soils are droughty, highly erodible and unfertile.  The most obvious manifestation of these soil conditions can be seen in the large number of dead, poor and fair condition trees identified around these high activity areas.

Remediating compacted soils in high use areas requires the review of how the areas are currently being used by the general public and then determining an effective strategy that limits access to specific areas desirable of protection or protecting the soil surfaces with suitable materials to insure that soil compaction, once relieved will not occur again.

Playground Area:

The playground is constructed on a highly compacted clay soil.  It appears at one time that wood chips may have been spread over some of the currently exposed soil surfaces but has since washed away.  The rolling nature of the landscape makes it difficult to maintain a mulch layer on these slopes.  A jute matting with a hardy grass over seed could be employed in these areas, with wood chip mulch being utilized on the more level soil surfaces.  Single stand alone trees that are still in fairly good condition should be fenced off in some fashion to keep foot traffic to a minimum in this type of area.  Larger groups of trees should be well mulched and is where pedestrian activities could be encouraged.  It is much easier to keep mulch in place around groups of trees.  To improve the vigor of the remaining trees, it is recommended that a functional drip type of irrigation system be established and a combined program of soil fracturing and feeding undertaken as soon as possible.  It must be remembered that the site must be stabilized and mulched so that any soil fracturing efforts will not be compromised later by heavy foot traffic over unprotected areas.

Dog Park Area:

The dog park is currently enclosed by a chain link fence. The area is quite extensive and is situated on a gently rolling topography that over all grades down-slope. The entire area is located within the woods comprising of small to large hardwood trees.

The areas within the chain link fence and the location at the main entrance to the dog park is typified by extremely compacted and eroded soils. Due to the severe soil compaction these soils are droughty and a significant portion of any rainfall landing in the area simply runs off the soil surface leaving little to no water for usage by the trees. In many locations the buttress roots of large trees are being exposed as a result of soil erosion and damage to these roots is occurring from pedestrian traffic and chewing by dogs. Approximately 90 trees within the dog park and immediately around the perimeter of the park have been identified as being dead or in poor condition. These trees are recommended for removal. This high number of dead and poor condition trees is the direct result of such extremely poor, highly compacted soil conditions.

Should the dog park be continuously to be used in this way, it can be expected that within 7 to 10 years, all trees in this area will be dead.

To mitigate this condition it is recommended that:
- The soil around all large trees be fractured and the trees placed on a nutrient replenishment program
- The soil surfaces in the entire dog park be covered with a 4″ layer of hardwood wood mulch
- Suitable temporary drip irrigation be installed around the trees to begin deep watering program
- Complete the above recommendations then discontinue the use of this dog park for several years
- Construct a new dog park in a similar location, then begin a several year rotation between dog parks to let the trees and soils recover from the effects of soil compaction

## Maintenance Schedule

This park has approximately 200 trees that require immediate attention and approximately 100 trees that will require attention within the year.

The areas with the most frequent usage include the play ground, skateboard park, picnic pavilions walking trails, sidewalks and parking lots will be the first to be addressed by the removal of dead trees and subsequent tree pruning.  It is expected that to satisfactorily complete this work will require a time budget of approximately 2 months.  In some instances along foot paths in the wooded areas, the most cost effective method to manage the pruning and tree removal debris will be to leave all such debris in the woods so as to create wildlife habitats, this would include selectively leaving taller tree stubs in place as wood pecker habitats.

The following budgets for tree removal and tree pruning are reflective of standard tree care rates typical of fully insured and highly qualified local arborists.  Please keep in mind that this program should be prioritized by greatest need first and then completed as budgets and timing allows.

Hazard tree removal site wide (approximately 150 trees):
- Labor: $40000
- Wood Disposal: $7000
- Equipment: $10000

Tree pruning site wide (approximately 130 trees):
- Labor: $25000
- Equipment: $2500

Plant Health Care site wide (approximately 150 trees):
- Soil fracturing/feeding: $15000 per application should be completed at least 2 times annually for the first year.
- Insect suppressant sprays for high profile trees to be determined with the aid of City Arborist (approximately 50 trees): $1360 per application, 5 applications annually are required for effective treatment.


Total estimated budget Pruning/Removal: $84500
Total estimated budget for Plant Health Care: $37000

## Appendix A

## Common Name – Latin Name Key

| Common Name | Trees - Latin | Native/ Adaptive |
|---|---|---|
| White Oak | *Quercus alba* | YES |
| Loblolly Pine | *Pinus taeda* | YES |
| Northern Red Oak | *Quercus rubra* | YES |
| Red Maple | *Acer rubrum* | YES |
| American Beech | *Fagus grandifolia* | YES |
| Post Oak | *Quercus Stellata* | YES |
| Tulip Poplar | *Liriodendron tulipifera* | YES |
| Sweetgum | *Liquidambar styraciflua* | YES |
| Southern Red Oak | *Quercus falcata* | YES |
| Blackgum | *Nyssa sylvatica* | YES |
| Shumard Oak | *Quercus shumardi* | YES |
| Crabapple | *Malus domestica* | YES |
| Black Cherry | *Prunus serotina* | YES |
| Mockernut Hickory | *Carya tomentosa* | YES |
| Shagbark Hickory | *Carya ovata* | YES |
| Persimmon | *Diospyros virginiana* | YES |
| Flowering Dogwood | *Cornus floridae* | YES |
| Magnolia | *Magnolia grandiflora* | YES |
| American Elm | *Ulmus americana* | YES |
| Water Oak | *Quercus nigra* | YES |
| Paper Birch | *Betula papyrifera* | YES |
| Sourwood | *Oxydendrum arboreum* | YES |
| Pecan | *Carya illinoinensis* | YES |

The inventory is a compilation of information gathered about the trees. All trees were located utilizing GPS technology and the following data parameters recorded for each tree.

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Tree No. | All trees were numbered with an aluminum tag bearing a unique number and located utilizing GPS technology. |
| Species | Listed as the North American common name. |
| DBH | Diameter of trunk in inches, measured at 4.5' feet above average soil level.  Measurements were taken using a forestry diameter tape. |
| Vitality | Good ........ Tree has excellent vigor and is actively growing without any serious pathogenic problems.  Tree exhibits a structural form that is safe and typical of the species. |
| | Fair .......... Tree is in moderate health, but may have a minor pathogenic problem.  Some insects and disease could be present.  Tree may have minor structural defects, but does not exhibit optimal form for the species in an urban environment.  A tree in fair condition may not react favorably to site developments or additional stress. |
| | Poor ......... Tree's vigor is low to moderate.  It may also have moderate to severe structural defects or a form that is undesirable for the species.  Some trees in poor condition are not recoverable and could degrade into a state of advanced decline leading to death. |
| Maintenance Recommendations | Any maintenance needed; such as pruning, soil therapy, install cables or removal. |
| Maintenance Priority | Urgency of the required maintenance rated from 1 to 4. |
| Comments | Any other additional notes about the tree that were not adequately addressed in the other fields. |
| Location | Specifies where the trees can be found such as by address or approxiamte location in a park. |

## CITY OF DUNWOODY                   Tree Survey                   Brook Run Park

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 281 | Oak-White | 35 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 282 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, Asymmetrical canopy | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 283 | Oak-White | 14 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Cavity+Decay at base, lean toward road | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 284 | Oak-Northern Red | 19 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity with extensive decay in lower trunk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 285 | Oak-Northern Red | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 286 | Oak-Northern Red | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 287 | Oak-Northern Red | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 288 | Oak-Post | 14 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Leaning toward roadway, tip dieback | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 289 | Oak-Post | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 290 | Oak-Northern Red | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 291 | Oak-White | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Growing into neighboring tree, deadwood | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 292 | Oak-Northern Red | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Limited root space, dead limbs over roadway | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 293 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Poor | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Wound at base, bleeding cankers, deadwood, lean | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 294 | Oak-Northern Red | 9 | | | Poor | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 295 | Oak-Northern Red | 12 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 296 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 297 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity at 3', lean over sidewalk, deadwood, 50% dead | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 298 | Oak-Northern Red | 17 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk, 50% dead, | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 299 | Oak-Northern Red | 20 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Cavity at base, lean | Sidewalk to playground |
| 300 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Sidewalk to playground |
| 301 | Oak-Northern Red | 4 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Sidewalk to playground |
| 302 | Oak-Northern Red | 4 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Sidewalk to playground |
| 303 | Oak-Northern Red | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Cavity at 6', deadwood | Activity field |
| 304 | Oak-Post | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Cavity at 6', deadwood | Activity field |
| 305 | Cherry-Black | 5 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk, lean | Activity field |
| 306 | Oak-White | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk | Activity field |
| 307 | Oak-Southern Red | 20 | | | Fair | Prune & Install cable | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk, codominant at 15' | Activity field |
| 308 | Oak-Southern Red | 4 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Activity field |
| 309 | Pine-Loblolly | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Activity field |
| 310 | Sweetgum | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Activity field |
| 311 | Pine-Loblolly | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 312 | Pine-Loblolly | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 313 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is splitting in half, high risk of failure | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 314 | Pine-Loblolly | 26 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 315 | Pine-Loblolly | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 316 | Pine-Loblolly | 22 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 317 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 318 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 12 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Tree is 50% dead | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 319 | Pine-Loblolly | 16 | 18 | | Fair | Cable | 3 | Codominant at base with weak union | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 320 | Sweetgum | 12 | 13 | | Fair | Cable | 3 | Codominant at base with weak union | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 321 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 15 | | | Poor | Soil Therapy | 2 | Tip dieback, asymmetrical canopy, cavity + decay | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 322 | Pine-Loblolly | 16 | | | Fair | None | 3 | Touching adjacent tree | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 323 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |

Arborguard Tree Specialists                              8/30/12                                    1

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 324 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 7 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Tree is 50% dead | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 325 | Pine-Loblolly | 26 | | | Fair | Prune | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Activity field |
| 326 | Cherry-Black | 9 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is 50% dead | Activity field |
| 327 | Pine-Loblolly | 7 | | | Fair | Prune | 1 | Large cavity in lower trunk, deadwood near sidewalk | Activity field |
| 328 | Oak-Southern Red | 7 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Top of tree is dead | Activity field |
| 329 | Oak-Northern Red | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Multiple bleeding cankers, tree is 75% dead | Activity field |
| 330 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Activity field |
| 331 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Playground |
| 332 | Hickory | 15 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Large trunk wound, tip dieback, compacted soil | Playground |
| 333 | Hickory | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs near playground | Playground |
| 334 | Blackgum | 13 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over play area, trunk wound, compacted soil | Playground |
| 335 | Oak-White | 12 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 1 | Top is dead, compacted soil | Playground |
| 336 | Oak-White | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Tip dieback, deadwood near play area | Playground |
| 337 | Oak-White | 11 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Tip dieback, compacted soil | Playground |
| 338 | Oak-White | 17 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Tip dieback, compacted soil, asymmetrical canopy | Playground |
| 339 | Cherry-Black | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is 50% dead, lean, | Playground |
| 340 | Oak-White | 15 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Tip dieback, compacted soil, asymmetrical canopy | Playground |
| 341 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 12 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Tip dieback, compacted soil, asymmetrical canopy | Playground |
| 342 | Oak-Northern Red | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Playground |
| 343 | Hickory | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large trunk cavity with extensive decay | Playground |
| 344 | Hickory | 16 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Trunk wounds, lean toward parking area | Playground restrooms |
| 345 | Cherry-Black | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Tip dieback, deadwood over sidewalk | Playground restrooms |
| 346 | Oak-White | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk | Playground restrooms |
| 347 | Oak-White | 18 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk | Playground restrooms |
| 348 | Oak-White | 13 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk | Playground sidewalk |
| 349 | Oak-Northern Red | 20 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Majority of the tree is dead | Playground sidewalk |
| 350 | Oak-Northern Red | 19 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | 70% of canopy is missing, tip dieback | Playground sidewalk |
| 351 | Oak-Post | 6 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Top is dead, deadwood, tip dieback | Playground sidewalk |
| 352 | Oak-White | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs near playground | Playground sidewalk |
| 353 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs near playground | Playground sidewalk |
| 354 | Hickory | 19 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Lean, cavity at base, internal decay | Playground sidewalk |
| 355 | Oak-White | 6 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Growing into tree #54 causing wound | Playground sidewalk |
| 356 | Oak-Northern Red | 18 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavities at 20' & 30', leaning on adjacent tree, deadwood | Playground sidewalk |
| 357 | Oak-Southern Red | 6 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Top is dead | Playground sidewalk |
| 358 | Oak-Southern Red | 23 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Playground sidewalk |
| 359 | Oak-Northern Red | 11 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Cavity at base, asymmetrical canopy | Playground parking |
| 360 | Oak-Post | 20 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tip dieback crown to base, dead limbs over parking area | Playground parking |
| 361 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Lean toward road, asymmetrical canopy | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 362 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 363 | Oak-Southern Red | 22 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over road and sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 364 | Oak-Southern Red | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over road and sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 365 | Oak-Post | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over road and sidewalk, cavity at base | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 366 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over road and sidewalk, lean | Brook Run Park entrance |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 367 | Oak-Post | 18 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over road and sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 368 | Sweetgum | 18 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Leaning on neighboring tree | Woods near entrance |
| 369 | Hickory | 18 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity in base 80% hollow | Woods near entrance |
| 370 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 22 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is 50% dead | Skate park near playground |
| 371 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 11 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Skate park parking lot |
| 372 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is 50% dead | Skate park parking lot |
| 373 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Skate park parking lot |
| 374 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 16 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning into roadway | Road behind skate park |
| 375 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Rear of school bldg at loading dock |
| 376 | Oak-Northern Red | 34 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | Lower parking lot |
| 377 | Sweetgum | 25 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | Lower parking lot |
| 378 | Pine-Loblolly | 24 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Community garden sidewalk |
| 379 | Oak-White | 36 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Community garden |
| 380 | Oak-Southern Red | 27 | | | Fair | None | 3 | Missing 50% of canopy | Community garden |
| 381 | Oak-Southern Red | 34 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood | Community garden |
| 382 | Maple-Red | 27 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Cavities at base, deadwood | Walking trails |
| 383 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 22 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Majority of the tree is dead | Walking trails |
| 384 | Crabapple | 8 | 8 | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Covered in ivy and leaning over road | Walking trails |
| 385 | Oak-White | 30 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood | Woods |
| 386 | Oak-Northern Red | 36 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Woods |
| 387 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Lean, sparse canopy | Woods |
| 388 | Sweetgum | 30 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Woods |
| 389 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Woods |
| 390 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Woods |
| 391 | Beech-American | 26 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Woods |
| 392 | Sweetgum | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Woods |
| 393 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Woods |
| 394 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Sparse Canopy, Deadwood | Woods |
| 395 | Oak-White | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Walkway/woods |
| 396 | Oak-White | 20 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Walkway/woods |
| 397 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dog park |
| 398 | Oak-Northern Red | 30 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, wound at base | Dog park |
| 399 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dog park |
| 400 | Oak-Northern Red | 43 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Multi leads with weak union, hollow at base, hazardous | Dog park/ pavilion |
| 401 | Oak-Northern Red | 29 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood | Dog park |
| 402 | Oak-White | 28 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Dog park |
| 403 | Oak-White | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Dog park |
| 404 | Oak-White | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over foot path | Dog park |
| 405 | Oak-Northern Red | 30 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Dog park |
| 406 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Dog park |
| 407 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, Sparse canopy | Dog park |
| 408 | Oak-White | 29 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, trunk bow | Dog park |
| 409 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood | Dog park |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 410 | Blackgum | 17 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity at base, trunk is hollow | Dog park |
| 411 | Oak-Northern Red | 22 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dog park back gate |
| 412 | Oak-Northern Red | 20 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dog park back gate |
| 413 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 29 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity at base, trunk is hollow | Dog park |
| 414 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Dog park |
| 415 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 26 | 24 | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Codominant | Dormitory path |
| 416 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Dormitory path |
| 417 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Dormitory path |
| 418 | Pine-Loblolly | 17 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dormitory path |
| 419 | Pine-Loblolly | 24 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dormitory path |
| 420 | Oak-Shumard | 8 | | | Fair | Soil Decompaction | 2 | Compact soil | Dormitory path |
| 501 | Oak-Post | 22 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over path to park | Beside dog park sign |
| 502 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Path to dog park entrance |
| 503 | Oak-Southern Red | 11 | | | Poor | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over path to park | Path to dog park entrance |
| 504 | Oak-Post | 6 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Dog park entrance |
| 505 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Fair | None | 3 | Wounds on roots | Dog park entrance |
| 507 | Oak-Post | 3 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 508 | Oak-Post | 9 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Rapidly declining, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 509 | Hickory | 3 | | | Fair | Fair | 1 | Leaning on tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 510 | Oak-White | 3 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffolds, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 511 | Hickory | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 512 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Limbs on fence, wounds on bark, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 513 | Sweetgum | 10 | 5 | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 514 | Oak-Northern Red | 20 | 15 | 10 | Fair | Cable | 1 | Multistem, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 515 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 516 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Bent trunk, leaning, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 517 | Hickory | 2 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 518 | Pine-Loblolly | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 519 | Beech-American | 17 | 5 | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 520 | Oak-White | 13 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 521 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 22 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 522 | Sweetgum | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 523 | Oak-White | 22 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 524 | Sweetgum | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 525 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 15 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 526 | Maple-Red | 8 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Severe lean, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 527 | Oak-White | 6 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 528 | Oak-White | 26 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 529 | Elm | 8 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 530 | Oak-White | 7 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 531 | Oak-Southern Red | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 532 | Beech-American | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 533 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 535 | Beech-American | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over sitting area, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 536 | Oak-White | 23 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over sitting area, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 537 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Declining, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 538 | Oak-Post | 5 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Severe lean, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 539 | Hickory | 11 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 540 | Oak-White | 18 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 541 | Sweetgum | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 542 | Oak-White | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Wounds on roots, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 543 | Oak-Northern Red | 23 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Buttress roots critical, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 544 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 16 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Declining, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 545 | Hickory | 6 | 4 | | Poor | Remove | 1 | 50% dead, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 546 | Hickory | 8 | | | Fair | None | 2 | Large wound at 3 feet, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 547 | Oak-White | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 548 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 11 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 549 | Pine-Loblolly | 10 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 550 | Sweetgum | 3 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 551 | Hickory | 4 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Severe lean, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 552 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Specimen, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 553 | Hickory | 7 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 554 | Oak-Post | 7 | | | Fair | None | 2 | Wounds on trunk, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 555 | Beech-American | 10 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sitting area, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 556 | Oak-Northern Red | 23 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Base is hollow, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 557 | Beech-American | 16 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Wound at union of codominant leads, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 558 | Oak-Northern Red | 21 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 560 | Sweetgum | 13 | 8 | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Fungus and insects in trunk, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 562 | Dogwood-Flowering | 5 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Top is broken, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 563 | Hickory | 6 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Leaning on mature tree , compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 564 | Oak-White | 5 | | | Fair | Remove | 2 | Decay and cavity at base, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 565 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limb over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 566 | Hickory | 8 | | | Fair | Remove | 1 | Top broken, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 567 | Sweetgum | 13 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavities on roots, broken roots, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 569 | Hickory | 4 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 570 | Maple-Red | 4 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning over trail, decay at base, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 571 | Persimmon | 10 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is 75% dead, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 572 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 573 | Hickory | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 574 | Hickory | 2 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 575 | Oak-White | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Large dead scaffold over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 576 | Oak-White | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 577 | Hickory | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 578 | Pine-Loblolly | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 579 | Oak-White | 22 | 16 | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 580 | Oak-White | 11 | | | Fair | Cable | 2 | Codominant at 20 feet, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 581 | Oak-White | 2 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 583 | Dogwood-Flowering | 2 | | | Dead | Remove | 2 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 585 | Beech-American | 5 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Top broken and hanging down, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 586 | Oak-Northern Red | 21 | | | Fair | Cable | 2 | Codominant at 20 feet, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 587 | Hickory | 4 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | 50% dead, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 588 | Hickory | 20 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 589 | Hickory | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 590 | Oak-White | 25 | 14 | 12 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 591 | Hickory | 7 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 592 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 21 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Crooked trunk, large dead limb, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 593 | Magnolia | 3 | | | Poor | Remove | 3 | Wounds on trunk exposing cambium, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 594 | Oak-Northern Red | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limb over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 595 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limb over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 596 | Oak-White | 36 | | | Dead | Grind Stump | 1 | Large stump leaning over | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 598 | Dogwood-Flowering | 3 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Leaning over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 599 | Hickory | 13 | 6 | | Fair | Remove | 1 | Wounds on roots, broken roots, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 600 | Dogwood-Flowering | 2 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 601 | Hickory | 4 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 602 | Oak-White | 21 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Large dead scaffold over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 603 | Beech-American | 6 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 605 | Beech-American | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | large dead scaffold over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 606 | Beech-American | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | broken stub, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 607 | Beech-American | 8 | 8 | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | 1 leader is dead, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 608 | Oak-White | 17 | | | Fair | None | 3 | vertical wound at 30 feet, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 609 | Sweetgum | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | 75% canopy missing, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 610 | Beech-American | 7 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | top broken out, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 611 | Beech-American | 14 | 6 | | Fair | Cable | 2 | wounds on roots,weak union, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 612 | Hickory | 12 | | | Fair | None | 3 | large wound at 3 feet, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 613 | Hickory | 8 | | | Good | None | 3 | crooked trunk, wounds on trunk, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 615 | Oak-White | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | large dead scaffold over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 616 | Hickory | 7 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | poor form, base is hollow, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 617 | Hickory | 9 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | broken roots, wounds on trunk, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 619 | Hickory | 7 | | | Fair | Remove | 2 | leaning over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 620 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 11 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | hollow trunk, near sitting area, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 621 | Hickory | 7 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | broken roots and decay at roots, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 622 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 623 | Oak-Northern Red | 21 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | dead scaffold limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 624 | Hickory | 4 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | 50% dead, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 625 | Hickory | 8 | | | Fair | None | 3 | wounds on roots, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 626 | Hickory | 3 | | | Fair | Remove | 2 | wounds on roots, deadwood, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 627 | Hickory | 6 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | leaning over sitting area, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 629 | Oak-Northern Red | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead scaffold over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 630 | Hickory | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 631 | Pine-Loblolly | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead stubs and scaffold limbs, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 632 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead stubs and scaffold limbs, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 633 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 7 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 635 | Hickory | 3 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 636 | Beech-American | 3 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Top broken out, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 637 | Hickory | 4 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity and decay at base, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 638 | Beech-American | 7 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 639 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 22 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 640 | Hickory | 2 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | 50% dead, decay at base, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 641 | Oak-Northern Red | 12 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 642 | Hickory | 21 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 643 | Dogwood-Flowering | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 644 | Oak-White | 27 | | | Fair | Cable | 1 | Weak union and dead limbs, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 645 | Sweetgum | 24 | | | Fair | None | 4 | Specimen, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 646 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limb, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 647 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 648 | Oak-Post | 14 | | | Poor | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 649 | Oak-White | 23 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 650 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 651 | Oak-Northern Red | 21 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 652 | Oak-Post | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Outside of dog park |
| 653 | Sweetgum | 15 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity in trunk at 6 feet | Outside of dog park |
| 654 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 655 | Sweetgum | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Leaning over on adjacent tree | Outside of dog park |
| 656 | Oak-White | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Outside of dog park |
| 657 | Dogwood-Flowering | 4 | 4 | 4 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Outside of dog park |
| 658 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | | | Fair | None | 3 | Specimen | Outside of dog park |
| 659 | Oak-White | 25 | | | Good | None | 3 | Specimen | Outside of dog park |
| 660 | Maple-Red | 10 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Multiple cavities | Outside of dog park |
| 661 | Sweetgum | 11 | 15 | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Hollow at base | Outside of dog park |
| 662 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Top broken | Outside of dog park |
| 663 | Sweetgum | 16 | | | Poor | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 664 | Pine-Loblolly | 24 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 665 | Oak-Water | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 666 | Oak-Northern Red | 30 | | | Fair | Cut Vines | 3 | Vines growing on trunk | Outside of dog park |
| 667 | Oak-Northern Red | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 668 | Sweetgum | 15 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 669 | Sweetgum | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Outside of dog park |
| 670 | Oak-White | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 671 | Oak-White | 18 | | | Fair | Prune-Structural | 2 | Leaning overcars | Outside of dog park |
| 672 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 20 | | | Fair | None | 3 | Decay at base | Outside of dog park |
| 673 | Birch-Paper | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | 50% dead | Outside of dog park |
| 674 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Outside of dog park |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 675 | Beech-American | 32 | | | Good | None | 3 | Specimen | Dog park rear entrance |
| 676 | Hickory-Shagbark | 15 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning on adjacent tree | Dog park rear entrance |
| 677 | Beech-American | 23 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity in lower trunk | Dog park rear fence |
| 678 | Beech-American | 30 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Trunk splitting apart | Dog park rear fence |
| 679 | Oak-White | 26 | | | Good | None | 3 | Specimen | Dog park rear fence |
| 680 | Beech-American | 27 | | | Fair | None | 3 | Specimen | Dog park rear fence |
| 681 | Hickory-Shagbark | 26 | | | Good | None | 3 | Specimen | Dog park rear fence |
| 682 | Oak-Northern Red | 11 | 22 | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Dog park rear fence |
| 683 | Beech-American | 24 | | | Fair | None | 3 | Large bleeding cavity | Dog park rear fence |
| 684 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 685 | Oak-Northern Red | 29 | | | Poor | Risk Assessment | 1 | Risk assessment | Dormitory path |
| 686 | Oak-Northern Red | 28 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 687 | Elm-American | 24 | | | Fair | Cable | 2 | Cable | Dormitory path |
| 688 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 13 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Hazardous | Dormitory path |
| 689 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 31 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 1 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 690 | Sweetgum | 25 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 1 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 691 | Sourwood | 7 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over path | Dormitory path |
| 692 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity | Dormitory path |
| 693 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 31 | | | Good | None | 4 | | Dormitory path |
| 694 | Pine-Loblolly | 11 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Dormitory path |
| 695 | Pine-Loblolly | 25 | | | Fair | Remove | 2 | Canker and cavity | Dormitory path |
| 696 | Pine-Loblolly | 23 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Remove | Dormitory path |
| 697 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Dormitory path |
| 698 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 699 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 700 | Maple-Red | 14 | | | Poor | Prune Deadwood | 1 | Leaning over AC unit | Dormitory path |
| 701 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 702 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 26 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 703 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 704 | Pine-Loblolly | 25 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Dormitory path |
| 705 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 4 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 706 | Oak-White | 37 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 4 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 707 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Dormitory path |
| 708 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead limbs near sidewalks | Dormitory path |
| 709 | Oak-Water | 11 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead limbs near sidewalks | Dormitory path |
| 710 | Sweetgum | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 711 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 12 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Leaning over trail | Woods at dormitory |
| 712 | Oak-Southern Red | 49 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail | Woods at dormitory |
| 713 | Hickory-Mockernut | 27 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Old tennis courts |
| 714 | Sweetgum | 26 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Old tennis courts |
| 715 | Sweetgum | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Old tennis courts |
| 716 | Sweetgum | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Old tennis courts |
| 717 | Oak-Water | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Woods |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 718 | Pine-Loblolly | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Woods |
| 719 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Woods |
| 720 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 21 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Lightning strike | Woods |
| 721 | Oak-Northern Red | 18 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Woods |
| 722 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Old tennis courts |
| 723 | Pine-Loblolly | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Old tennis courts |
| 724 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Old tennis courts |
| 725 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Old tennis courts |
| 726 | Oak-White | 25 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity opening at base | Old tennis courts |
| 727 | Maple-Red | 8 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | | Old tennis courts |
| 728 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Peachford Rd |
| 729 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 2 | | Pavilion |
| 730 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 731 | Pine-Loblolly | 13 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 732 | Pine-Loblolly | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 733 | Pine-Loblolly | 6 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 734 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | | | Dead | Prune Deadwood | 1 | | Pavilion |
| 735 | Pine-Loblolly | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 736 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 737 | Oak-Northern Red | 17 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 738 | Oak-White | 13 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 739 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Community garden |
| 740 | Pine-Loblolly | 8 | | | Dead | Prune Deadwood | 1 | | Community garden |
| 741 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 742 | Oak-Northern Red | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Community garden |
| 743 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 744 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 745 | Oak-Northern Red | 28 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 746 | Oak-White | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 747 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 748 | Oak-White | 25 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 2 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 749 | Oak-White | 26 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 2 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 750 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Community garden |
| 751 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Community garden |
| 752 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Community garden |
| 753 | Sweetgum | 30 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 3 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 754 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Fair | Remove Vines | 2 | Specimen | Community garden path |
| 755 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 32 | | | Fair | None | 4 | Specimen | Community garden path |
| 756 | Oak-White | 31 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Honeybees |
| 757 | Oak-White | 28 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Honeybees |
| 758 | Oak-White | 35 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Honeybees |
| 759 | Oak-White | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Honeybees |
| 760 | Oak-White | 28 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Honeybees |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 761 | Oak-Northern Red | 30 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Honeybees |
| 762 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 763 | Dogwood-Flowering | 12 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 764 | Oak-White | 26 | | | Fair | Remove Vines | 2 | Specimen tree with poison ivy | Rear field |
| 765 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Cankers on roots | Rear field |
| 766 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 767 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 768 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 33 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 769 | Oak-White | 35 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 770 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Fair | Remove Vines | 2 | Vines on trunk | Rear field |
| 771 | Oak-White | 27 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 772 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 773 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 774 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 33 | | | Fair | Cable | 3 | Codominant | Rear field |
| 775 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | | | Fair | Cable | 3 | Codominant | Rear field |
| 776 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 2 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 777 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 778 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 779 | Oak-Northern Red | 28 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 780 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 781 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | | | Fair | Remove Vines | 3 | Codominant | Rear field |
| 782 | Oak-White | 35 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 783 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 784 | Oak-White | 37 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 785 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 786 | Oak-White | 25 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 787 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 788 | Oak-White | 32 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 789 | Oak-White | 26 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 790 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 791 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 792 | Oak-Northern Red | 28 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 793 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 794 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 795 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 796 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 797 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | | | Fair | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 798 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 799 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | | | Good | None | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 800 | Oak-Northern Red | 19 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Has been climbed with climbing spikes | Playground |
| 801 | Pecan | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Hazardous due to a large trunk cavity opening several feet in length | Playground |
| 802 | Oak-Northern Red | 17 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Majority of tree is dead | Playground |
| 803 | Oak-Southern Red | 25 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Small amount of dead limbs | Between park and Peeler Road |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 805 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 11 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Between Peeler Road and parkinglot |
| 806 | Oak-Northern Red | 28 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Small amount of dead wood | By old school |
| 807 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Small cavity in trunk | By old school |
| 809 | Oak-Southern Red | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead and covered with vines | By old school |
| 810 | Sweetgum | 23 | | | Fair | Remove | 1 | Large cavity in lower trunk | By old school |
| 810 | Pine-Loblolly | 19 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavillion |
| 811 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 812 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 813 | Pine-Loblolly | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Rear field |
| 814 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Rear field |
| 815 | Oak-White | 28 | | | Fair | Cable | 2 | Codominant at 6 ft | Rear field |
| 815 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | | | Poor | None | 4 | Cavity in trunk 10 ft high | Rear field |
| 817 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead Limbs | Rear field |
| 818 | Oak-Northern Red | 28 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead Limbs | Near vegetable garden |
| 819 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead Limbs | Across road from dog park parking lot |
| 845 | Oak-White | 22 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Hazardous due to a trunk cavity along the entrie trunk | Community garden sidewalk |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 284 | Oak-Northern Red | 19 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity with extensive decay in lower trunk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 297 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity at 3', lean over sidewalk, deadwood, 50% dead | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 298 | Oak-Northern Red | 17 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk, 50% dead, | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 300 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Sidewalk to playground |
| 301 | Oak-Northern Red | 4 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Sidewalk to playground |
| 302 | Oak-Northern Red | 4 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Sidewalk to playground |
| 308 | Oak-Southern Red | 4 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Activity field |
| 313 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is splitting in half, high risk of failure | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 317 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 318 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 12 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Tree is 50% dead | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 323 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 324 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 7 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Tree is 50% dead | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 326 | Cherry-Black | 9 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is 50% dead | Activity field |
| 329 | Oak-Northern Red | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Multiple bleeding cankers, tree is 75% dead | Activity field |
| 330 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Activity field |
| 331 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Playground |
| 339 | Cherry-Black | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is 50% dead, lean, | Playground |
| 343 | Hickory | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large trunk cavity with extensive decay | Playground |
| 349 | Oak-Northern Red | 20 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Majority of the tree is dead | Playground sidewalk |
| 350 | Oak-Northern Red | 19 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | 70% of canopy is missing, tip dieback | Playground sidewalk |
| 351 | Oak-Post | 6 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Top is dead, deadwood, tip dieback | Playground sidewalk |
| 354 | Hickory | 19 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Lean, cavity at base, internal decay | Playground sidewalk |
| 356 | Oak-Northern Red | 18 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavities at 20' & 30', leaning on adjacent tree | Playground sidewalk |
| 357 | Oak-Southern Red | 6 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Top is dead | Playground sidewalk |
| 360 | Oak-Post | 20 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tip dieback crown to base, dead limbs over parking area | Playground parking |
| 368 | Sweetgum | 18 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Leaning on neighboring tree | Woods near entrance |
| 369 | Hickory | 18 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity in base 80% hollow | Woods near entrance |
| 370 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 22 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is 50% dead | Skate park near playground |
| 371 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 11 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Skate park parking lot |
| 372 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is 50% dead | Skate park parking lot |
| 373 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Skate park parking lot |
| 374 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 16 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning into roadway | Road behind skate park |
| 375 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Rear of school bldg at loading dock |
| 378 | Pine-Loblolly | 24 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Community garden sidewalk |
| 383 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 22 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Majority of the tree is dead | Walking trails |
| 384 | Crabapple | 8 | 8 | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Covered in ivy and leaning over road | Walking trails |
| 396 | Oak-White | 20 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Walkway/woods |
| 397 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dog park |
| 399 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dog park |
| 400 | Oak-Northern Red | 43 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Multi leads with weak union, hollow at base, hazardous | Dog park/ pavilion |
| 410 | Blackgum | 17 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity at base, trunk is hollow | Dog park |
| 411 | Oak-Northern Red | 22 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dog park back gate |
| 412 | Oak-Northern Red | 20 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dog park back gate |
| 413 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 29 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity at base, trunk is hollow | Dog park |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 418 | Pine-Loblolly | 17 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dormitory path |
| 419 | Pine-Loblolly | 24 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Tree is dead | Dormitory path |
| 502 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Path to dog park entrance |
| 504 | Oak-Post | 6 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Dog park entrance |
| 507 | Oak-Post | 3 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 508 | Oak-Post | 9 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Rapidly declining, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 511 | Hickory | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 513 | Sweetgum | 10 | 5 | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 515 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 516 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Bent trunk, leaning, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 517 | Hickory | 2 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 521 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 22 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 522 | Sweetgum | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 524 | Sweetgum | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 525 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 15 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 526 | Maple-Red | 8 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Severe lean, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 527 | Oak-White | 6 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 530 | Oak-White | 7 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 533 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 537 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Declining, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 538 | Oak-Post | 5 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Severe lean, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 539 | Hickory | 11 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 541 | Sweetgum | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 543 | Oak-Northern Red | 23 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Buttress roots critical, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 544 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 16 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Declining, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 545 | Hickory | 6 | 4 | | Poor | Remove | 1 | 50% dead, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 550 | Sweetgum | 3 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 551 | Hickory | 4 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Severe lean, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 556 | Oak-Northern Red | 23 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Base is hollow, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 557 | Beech-American | 16 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Wound at union of codominant leads, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 560 | Sweetgum | 13 | 8 | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Fungus and insects in trunk, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 562 | Dogwood-Flowering | 5 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Top is broken, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 563 | Hickory | 6 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Leaning on mature tree , compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 564 | Oak-White | 5 | | | Fair | Remove | 2 | Decay and cavity at base, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 566 | Hickory | 8 | | | Fair | Remove | 1 | Top broken, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 567 | Sweetgum | 13 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavities on roots, broken roots, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 569 | Hickory | 4 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 570 | Maple-Red | 4 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning over trail, decay at base, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 571 | Persimmon | 10 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Tree is 75% dead, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 572 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 574 | Hickory | 2 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 581 | Oak-White | 2 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 583 | Dogwood-Flowering | 2 | | | Dead | Remove | 2 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 585 | Beech-American | 5 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Top broken and hanging down, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 587 | Hickory | 4 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | 50% dead, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 588 | Hickory | 20 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 592 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 21 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Crooked trunk, large dead limb, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 593 | Magnolia | 3 | | | Poor | Remove | 3 | Wounds on trunk exposing cambium, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 598 | Dogwood-Flowering | 3 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Leaning over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 599 | Hickory | 13 | 6 | | Fair | Remove | 1 | Wounds on roots, broken roots, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 600 | Dogwood-Flowering | 2 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 601 | Hickory | 4 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 603 | Beech-American | 6 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 609 | Sweetgum | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | 75% canopy missing, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 610 | Beech-American | 7 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | top broken out, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 616 | Hickory | 7 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | poor form, base is hollow, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 617 | Hickory | 9 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | broken roots, wounds on trunk, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 619 | Hickory | 7 | | | Fair | Remove | 2 | leaning over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 620 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 11 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | hollow trunk, near sitting area, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 621 | Hickory | 7 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | broken roots and decay at roots, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 624 | Hickory | 4 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | 50% dead, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 626 | Hickory | 3 | | | Fair | Remove | 2 | wounds on roots, deadwood, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 627 | Hickory | 6 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | leaning over sitting area, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 630 | Hickory | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 635 | Hickory | 3 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 636 | Beech-American | 3 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Top broken out, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 637 | Hickory | 4 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity and decay at base, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 638 | Beech-American | 7 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 640 | Hickory | 2 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | 50% dead, decay at base, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 643 | Dogwood-Flowering | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 652 | Oak-Post | 5 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Outside of dog park |
| 653 | Sweetgum | 15 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity in trunk at 6 feet | Outside of dog park |
| 655 | Sweetgum | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Leaning over on adjacent tree | Outside of dog park |
| 656 | Oak-White | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Outside of dog park |
| 657 | Dogwood-Flowering | 4 | 4 | 4 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Outside of dog park |
| 660 | Maple-Red | 10 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Multiple cavities | Outside of dog park |
| 661 | Sweetgum | 11 | 15 | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Hollow at base | Outside of dog park |
| 662 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Top broken | Outside of dog park |
| 668 | Sweetgum | 15 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 669 | Sweetgum | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Outside of dog park |
| 673 | Birch-Paper | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | 50% dead | Outside of dog park |
| 674 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree | Outside of dog park |
| 676 | Hickory-Shagbark | 15 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning on adjacent tree | Dog park rear entrance |
| 677 | Beech-American | 23 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity in lower trunk | Dog park rear fence |
| 678 | Beech-American | 30 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Trunk splitting apart | Dog park rear fence |
| 688 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 13 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Hazardous | Dormitory path |
| 692 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity | Dormitory path |
| 694 | Pine-Loblolly | 11 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Dormitory path |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 695 | Pine-Loblolly | 25 | | | Fair | Remove | 2 | Canker and cavity | Dormitory path |
| 696 | Pine-Loblolly | 23 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Remove | Dormitory path |
| 697 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Dormitory path |
| 704 | Pine-Loblolly | 25 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Dormitory path |
| 707 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Dormitory path |
| 711 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 12 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Leaning over trail | Woods at dormitory |
| 718 | Pine-Loblolly | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Woods |
| 719 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Woods |
| 720 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 21 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Lightning strike | Woods |
| 721 | Oak-Northern Red | 18 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Woods |
| 722 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Old tennis courts |
| 723 | Pine-Loblolly | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Old tennis courts |
| 724 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Old tennis courts |
| 725 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Old tennis courts |
| 726 | Oak-White | 25 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large cavity opening at base | Old tennis courts |
| 727 | Maple-Red | 8 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | | Old tennis courts |
| 728 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Peachford Rd |
| 730 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 731 | Pine-Loblolly | 13 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 732 | Pine-Loblolly | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 733 | Pine-Loblolly | 6 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 734 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 735 | Pine-Loblolly | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 736 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 737 | Oak-Northern Red | 17 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 738 | Oak-White | 13 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 739 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Community garden |
| 740 | Pine-Loblolly | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Community garden |
| 742 | Oak-Northern Red | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Community garden |
| 750 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Community garden |
| 751 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 8 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Community garden |
| 752 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Community garden |
| 800 | Oak-Northern Red | 19 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Has been climbed with climbing spikes | Playground |
| 801 | Pecan | 14 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Hazardous due to a large trunk cavity opening several feet in length | Playground |
| 802 | Oak-Northern Red | 17 | | | Poor | Remove | 2 | Majority of tree is dead | Playground |
| 805 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 11 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Between Peeler Road and parkinglot |
| 809 | Oak-Southern Red | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead and covered with vines | By old school |
| 810 | Sweetgum | 23 | | | Fair | Remove | 1 | Large cavity in lower trunk | By old school |
| 810 | Pine-Loblolly | 19 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavillion |
| 811 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 812 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Pavilion |
| 813 | Pine-Loblolly | 10 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Rear field |
| 814 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Rear field |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 845 | Oak-White | 22 | | | Poor | Remove | 1 | Hazardous due to a trunk cavity along the entrie trunk | Community garden sidewalk |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 281 | Oak-White | 35 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 282 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, Asymmetrical canopy | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 285 | Oak-Northern Red | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 286 | Oak-Northern Red | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 287 | Oak-Northern Red | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 288 | Oak-Post | 14 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Leaning toward roadway, tip dieback | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 289 | Oak-Post | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 290 | Oak-Northern Red | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 291 | Oak-White | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Growing into neighboring tree, deadwood | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 292 | Oak-Northern Red | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Limited root space, dead limbs over roadway | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 293 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Poor | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Wound at base, bleeding cankers, deadwood, lean | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 294 | Oak-Northern Red | 9 | | | Poor | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 295 | Oak-Northern Red | 12 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 296 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 303 | Oak-Northern Red | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Cavity at 6', deadwood | Activity field |
| 304 | Oak-Post | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Cavity at 6', deadwood | Activity field |
| 305 | Cherry-Black | 5 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk, lean | Activity field |
| 306 | Oak-White | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk | Activity field |
| 307 | Oak-Southern Red | 20 | | | Fair | Prune & Install cable | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk, codominant at 15' | Activity field |
| 309 | Pine-Loblolly | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Activity field |
| 310 | Sweetgum | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Activity field |
| 311 | Pine-Loblolly | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 312 | Pine-Loblolly | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 314 | Pine-Loblolly | 26 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 315 | Pine-Loblolly | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 316 | Pine-Loblolly | 22 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 318 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 12 | | | Poor | Prune or Remove | 2 | Tree is 50% dead | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 319 | Pine-Loblolly | 16 | 18 | | Fair | Cable | 3 | Codominant at base with weak union | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 320 | Sweetgum | 12 | 13 | | Fair | Cable | 3 | Codominant at base with weak union | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 325 | Pine-Loblolly | 26 | | | Fair | Prune | 2 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Activity field |
| 327 | Pine-Loblolly | 7 | | | Fair | Prune | 1 | Large cavity in lower trunk, deadwood near sidewalk | Activity field |
| 328 | Oak-Southern Red | 7 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Top of tree is dead | Activity field |
| 333 | Hickory | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs near playground | Playground |
| 334 | Blackgum | 13 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over play area, trunk wound, compacted soil | Playground |
| 336 | Oak-White | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Tip dieback, deadwood near play area | Playground |
| 342 | Oak-Northern Red | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Playground |
| 345 | Cherry-Black | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Tip dieback, deadwood over sidewalk | Playground restrooms |
| 346 | Oak-White | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk | Playground restrooms |
| 347 | Oak-White | 18 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk | Playground restrooms |
| 348 | Oak-White | 13 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sidewalk | Playground sidewalk |
| 352 | Oak-White | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs near playground | Playground sidewalk |
| 353 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs near playground | Playground sidewalk |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 358 | Oak-Southern Red | 23 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood near sidewalk | Playground sidewalk |
| 361 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Lean toward road, asymmetrical canopy | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 362 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 363 | Oak-Southern Red | 22 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over road and sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 364 | Oak-Southern Red | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over road and sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 365 | Oak-Post | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over road and sidewalk, cavity at base | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 366 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over road and sidewalk, lean | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 367 | Oak-Post | 18 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over road and sidewalk | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 376 | Oak-Northern Red | 34 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | Lower parking lot |
| 377 | Sweetgum | 25 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, Tip dieback | Lower parking lot |
| 381 | Oak-Southern Red | 34 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood | Community garden |
| 382 | Maple-Red | 27 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Cavities at base, deadwood | Walking trails |
| 385 | Oak-White | 30 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood | Woods |
| 394 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Sparse Canopy, Deadwood | Woods |
| 398 | Oak-Northern Red | 30 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, wound at base | Dog park |
| 401 | Oak-Northern Red | 29 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood | Dog park |
| 404 | Oak-White | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over foot path | Dog park |
| 407 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, Sparse canopy | Dog park |
| 408 | Oak-White | 29 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, trunk bow | Dog park |
| 409 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood | Dog park |
| 501 | Oak-Post | 22 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over path to park | Beside dog park sign |
| 503 | Oak-Southern Red | 11 | | | Poor | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over path to park | Path to dog park entrance |
| 510 | Oak-White | 3 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffolds, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 512 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Limbs on fence, wounds on bark, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 514 | Oak-Northern Red | 20 | 15 | 10 | Fair | Cable | 1 | Multistem, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 518 | Pine-Loblolly | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 519 | Beech-American | 17 | 5 | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 520 | Oak-White | 13 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 523 | Oak-White | 22 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 528 | Oak-White | 26 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 529 | Elm | 8 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 531 | Oak-Southern Red | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 532 | Beech-American | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 535 | Beech-American | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over sitting area, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 536 | Oak-White | 23 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over sitting area, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 540 | Oak-White | 18 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over path, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 542 | Oak-White | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Wounds on roots, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 547 | Oak-White | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 548 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 11 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 549 | Pine-Loblolly | 10 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 552 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Specimen, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 553 | Hickory | 7 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 555 | Beech-American | 10 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over sitting area, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 558 | Oak-Northern Red | 21 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 565 | Oak-Northern Red | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limb over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 573 | Hickory | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 575 | Oak-White | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Large dead scaffold over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 576 | Oak-White | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 577 | Hickory | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 578 | Pine-Loblolly | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 579 | Oak-White | 22 | 16 | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 580 | Oak-White | 11 | | | Fair | Cable | 2 | Codominant at 20 feet, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 586 | Oak-Northern Red | 21 | | | Fair | Cable | 2 | Codominant at 20 feet, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 589 | Hickory | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 590 | Oak-White | 25 | 14 | 12 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 591 | Hickory | 7 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 594 | Oak-Northern Red | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limb over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 595 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limb over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 602 | Oak-White | 21 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Large dead scaffold over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 605 | Beech-American | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | large dead scaffold over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 606 | Beech-American | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | broken stub, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 607 | Beech-American | 8 | 8 | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | 1 leader is dead, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 611 | Beech-American | 14 | 6 | | Fair | Cable | 2 | wounds on roots,weak union, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 615 | Oak-White | 19 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | large dead scaffold over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 622 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 16 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 623 | Oak-Northern Red | 21 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | dead scaffold limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 629 | Oak-Northern Red | 9 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead scaffold over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 631 | Pine-Loblolly | 17 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead stubs and scaffold limbs, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 632 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead stubs and scaffold limbs, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 633 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 7 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 639 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 22 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 641 | Oak-Northern Red | 12 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 642 | Hickory | 21 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 644 | Oak-White | 27 | | | Fair | Cable | 1 | Weak union and dead limbs, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 646 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limb, compacted soil | Inside fenced area of dog park |
| 647 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 648 | Oak-Post | 14 | | | Poor | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Deadwood over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 649 | Oak-White | 23 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 650 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 651 | Oak-Northern Red | 21 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 654 | Oak-Northern Red | 14 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 663 | Sweetgum | 16 | | | Poor | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 664 | Pine-Loblolly | 24 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 665 | Oak-Water | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 666 | Oak-Northern Red | 30 | | | Fair | Cut Vines | 3 | Vines growing on trunk | Outside of dog park |
| 667 | Oak-Northern Red | 15 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 670 | Oak-White | 20 | | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Outside of dog park |
| 671 | Oak-White | 18 | | | Fair | Prune-Structural | 2 | Leaning overcars | Outside of dog park |
| 682 | Oak-Northern Red | 11 | 22 | | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Dog park rear fence |
| 685 | Oak-Northern Red | 29 | | | Poor | Risk Assessment | 1 | Risk assessment | Dormitory path |
| 687 | Elm-American | 24 | | | Fair | Cable | 2 | Cable | Dormitory path |
| 689 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 31 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 1 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 690 | Sweetgum | 25 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 1 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 691 | Sourwood | 7 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over path | Dormitory path |
| 698 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 699 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 700 | Maple-Red | 14 | | | Poor | Prune Deadwood | 1 | Leaning over AC unit | Dormitory path |
| 705 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 4 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 706 | Oak-White | 37 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 4 | Specimen | Dormitory path |
| 708 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead limbs near sidewalks | Dormitory path |
| 709 | Oak-Water | 11 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead limbs near sidewalks | Dormitory path |
| 712 | Oak-Southern Red | 49 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail | Woods at dormitory |
| 729 | Oak-Northern Red | 10 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 2 | | Pavilion |
| 734 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | | | Dead | Prune Deadwood | 1 | | Pavilion |
| 740 | Pine-Loblolly | 8 | | | Dead | Prune Deadwood | 1 | | Community garden |
| 748 | Oak-White | 25 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 2 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 749 | Oak-White | 26 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 2 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 753 | Sweetgum | 30 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 3 | Specimen | Community garden |
| 754 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Fair | Remove Vines | 2 | Specimen | Community garden path |
| 763 | Dogwood-Flowering | 12 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 764 | Oak-White | 26 | | | Fair | Remove Vines | 2 | Specimen tree with poison ivy | Rear field |
| 765 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Cankers on roots | Rear field |
| 766 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 767 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 768 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 33 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 770 | Oak-White | 24 | | | Fair | Remove Vines | 2 | Vines on trunk | Rear field |
| 773 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 774 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 33 | | | Fair | Cable | 3 | Codominant | Rear field |
| 775 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | | | Fair | Cable | 3 | Codominant | Rear field |
| 776 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 2 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 781 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | | | Fair | Remove Vines | 3 | Codominant | Rear field |
| 782 | Oak-White | 35 | | | Good | Remove Vines | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 783 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 4 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 784 | Oak-White | 37 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 785 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |
| 786 | Oak-White | 25 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | Rear field |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 803 | Oak-Southern Red | 25 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Small amount of dead limbs | Between park and Peeler Road |
| 806 | Oak-Northern Red | 28 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Small amount of dead wood | By old school |
| 807 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | | | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Small cavity in trunk | By old school |
| 815 | Oak-White | 28 | | | Fair | Cable | 2 | Codominant at 6 ft | Rear field |
| 817 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead Limbs | Rear field |
| 818 | Oak-Northern Red | 28 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead Limbs | Near vegetable garden |
| 819 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | | | Good | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead Limbs | Across road from dog park parking lot |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Priority | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 283 | Oak-White | 14 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Cavity+Decay at base, lean toward road | Brook Run Park entrance |
| 299 | Oak-Northern Red | 20 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Cavity at base, lean | Sidewalk to playground |
| 321 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 15 | | | Poor | Soil Therapy | 2 | Tip dieback, asymmetrical canopy, cavity + decay | Peeler Rd. + N. Peachtree |
| 332 | Hickory | 15 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Large trunk wound, tip dieback, compacted soil | Playground |
| 335 | Oak-White | 12 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 1 | Top is dead, compacted soil | Playground |
| 337 | Oak-White | 11 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Tip dieback, compacted soil | Playground |
| 338 | Oak-White | 17 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Tip dieback, compacted soil, asymmetrical canopy | Playground |
| 340 | Oak-White | 15 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Tip dieback, compacted soil, asymmetrical canopy | Playground |
| 341 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 12 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Tip dieback, compacted soil, asymmetrical canopy | Playground |
| 344 | Hickory | 16 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Trunk wounds, lean toward parking area | Playground restrooms |
| 355 | Oak-White | 6 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Growing into tree #54 causing wound | Playground sidewalk |
| 359 | Oak-Northern Red | 11 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 2 | Cavity at base, asymmetrical canopy | Playground parking |
| 387 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Lean, sparse canopy | Woods |
| 415 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 26 | 24 | | Fair | Soil Therapy | 3 | Codominant | Dormitory path |
| 420 | Oak-Shumard | 8 | | | Fair | Soil Decompaction | 2 | Compact soil | Dormitory path |

## Maintenance Priority
*City of Dunwoody*
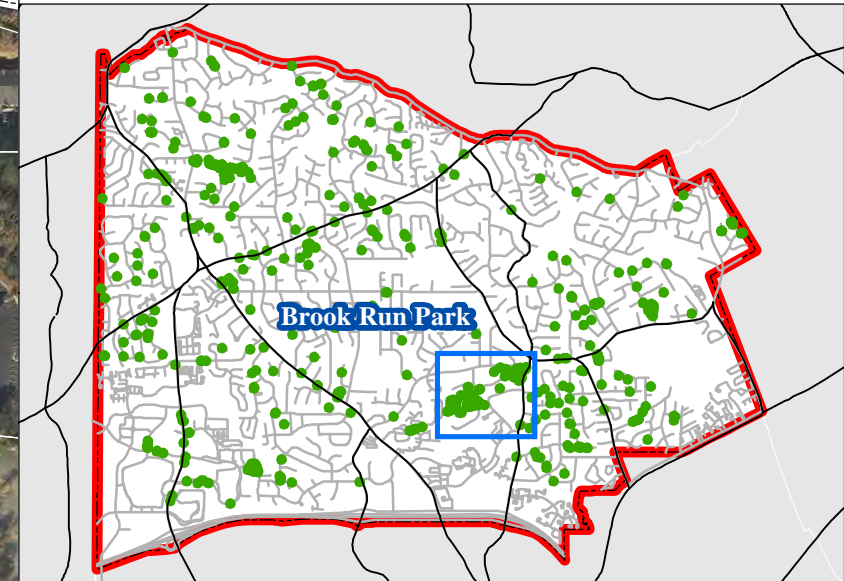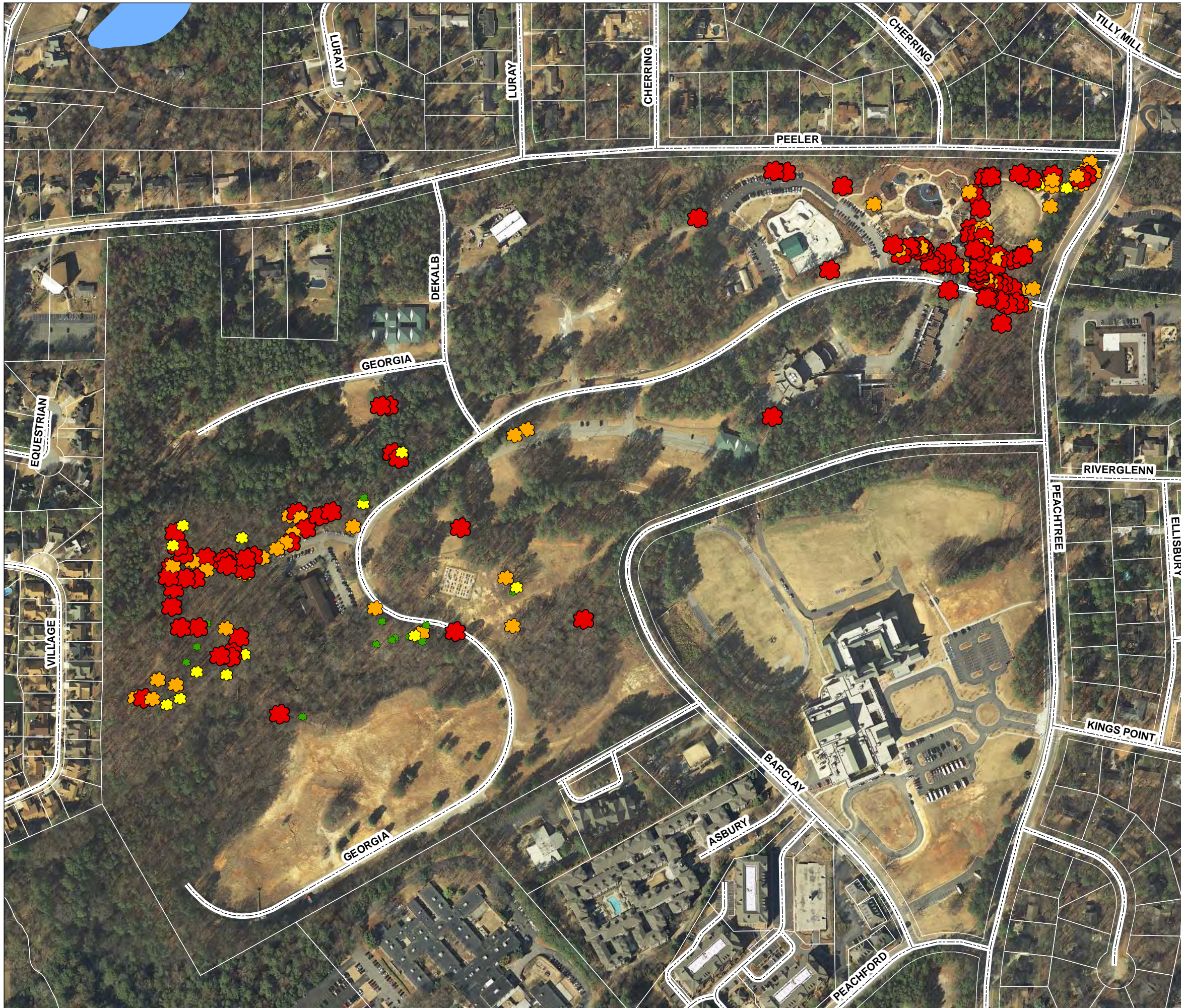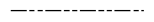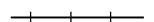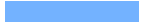
**Brook Run Park**

### Maintenance Priority Level
*Brook Run Park*

Priority 1

Priority 2

Priority 3

Priority 4

**Legend**

Roads

Parcels

Railroads

Lakes / Water Features

*1 inch = 300 feet*

N

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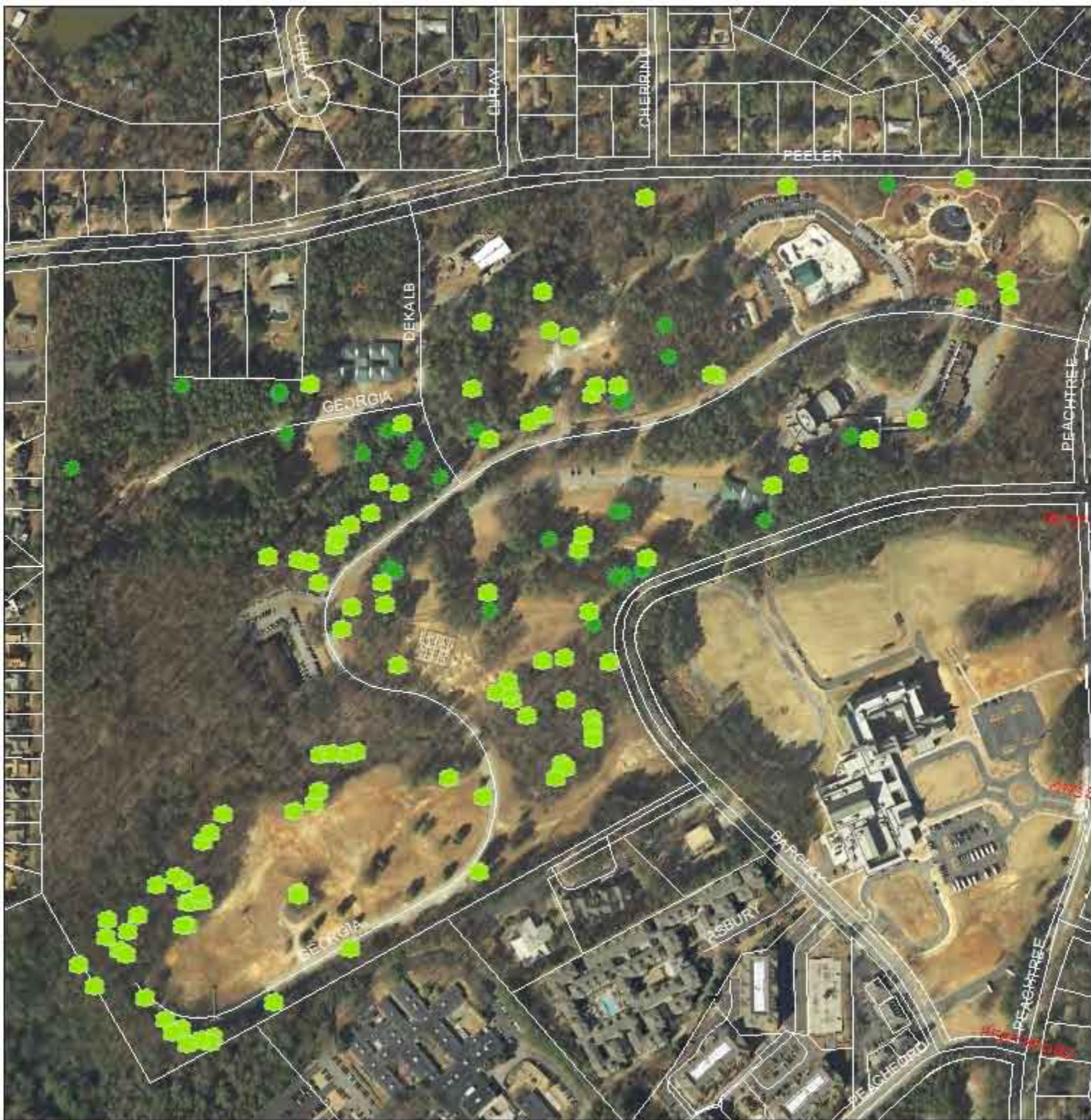
**Ecological Planning Group**

**A|EC**
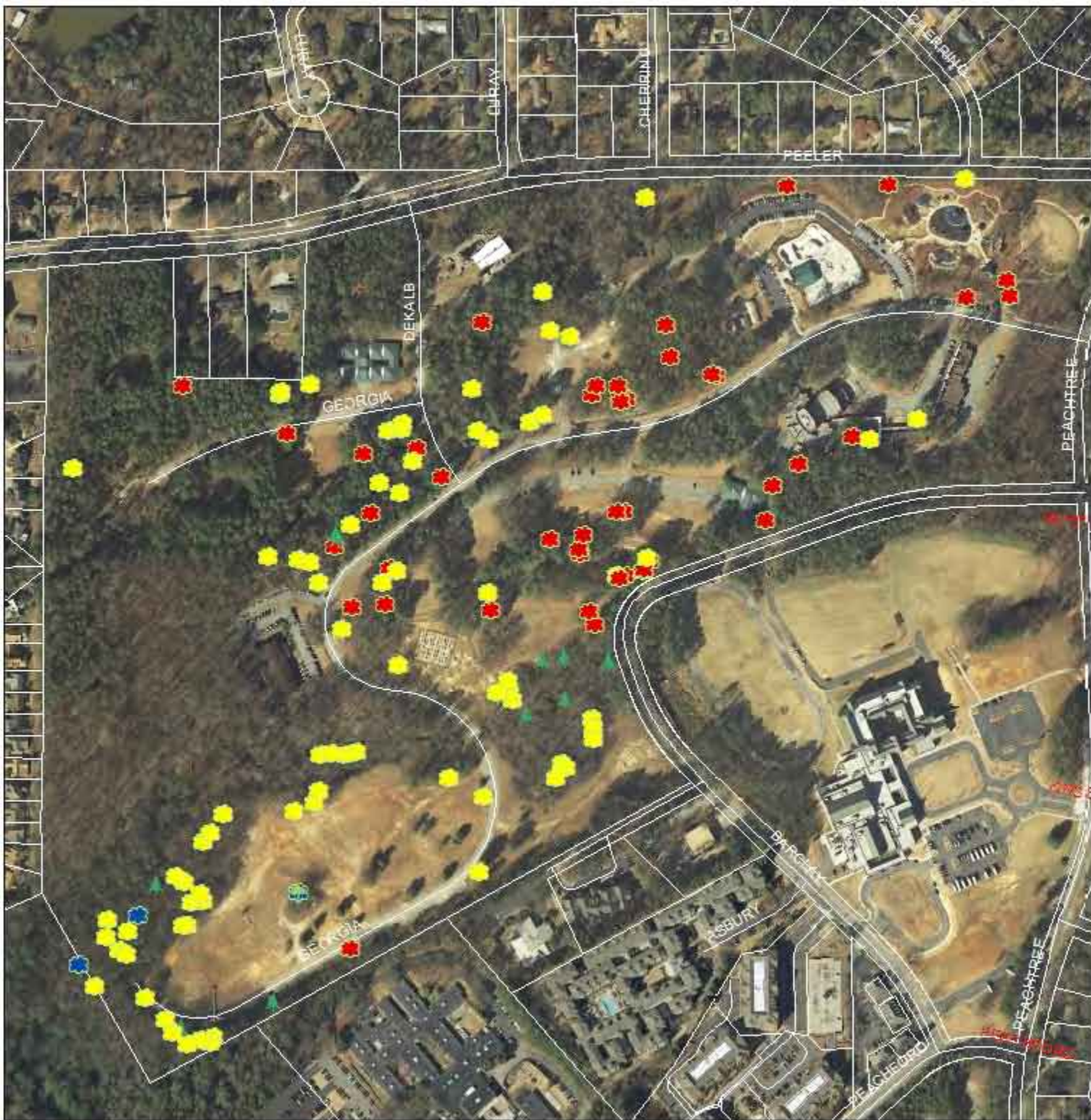
**Brookrun Park**

**Hardwood**

* Cable
* Prune Deadwood
* Remove
* Remove Vines

**Brookrun Park**

- Hardwood
- Softwood

# Tree Assessment

# *Dunwoody Nature Center*



Submitted by:
Arborguard Tree Specialists
June 2012

## Table of Contents

## Introduction

A tree assessment was conducted on trees in high pedestrian, traffic and recreational areas within the Dunwoody Nature Center.  Specimen trees within the nature center were also located.  Specimen tree criteria is defined in the City of Dunwoody Tree Ordinance Section 16-195(h) as follows: hardwood trees ≥24″ diameter at breast height (DBH), softwood trees ≥30″ DBH and flowering understory trees ≥6″ DBH.

There were a total of 130 trees inventoried within the Nature Center.  The trees consist of 15 species.  The most common tree species are Tulip Poplar and Sourwood.  The inventory was completed using GIS and GPS technology.  This report is intended to be used as a management tool to sustain and promote healthy trees and improve the environmental quality of the area.

| Dunwoody Nature Center Urban Forest Summary | |
| --- | --- |
| Feature | Measure |
| Number of Trees Surveyed | 130 |
| Number of Species | 15 |
| Most Common Species | Tulip Poplar & Sourwood |
| Most common diameter | 26″-30″     (23% of all trees) |
| Largest diameter | 50″ |
| Condition | Good=52 Fair=40 Poor=6 Dead=22 |
| Maintenance Priority Levels * | 1=38      2=20       3=13     4=59 |

## Results

The data from this survey is shown in its entirety in Appendix B of this report.  The following information has been taken from the data and summarized where relevant.

(* See page 6 for more information of Maintenance Priority Levels)

## Species Distribution

There are 15 different species of tree surveyed inside Dunwoody Nature Center. The predominant species as ranked by their total number as compared to the total trees inventoried are as follows:



Species Distribution

Legend:
- White Oak
- Loblolly Pine
- Flowering Dogwood
- Southern Red Oak
- Sweetgum
- Tulip Poplar
- Hickory
- Red Maple
- Sourwood
- Northern Red Oak
- American Beech
- Southern Magnolia
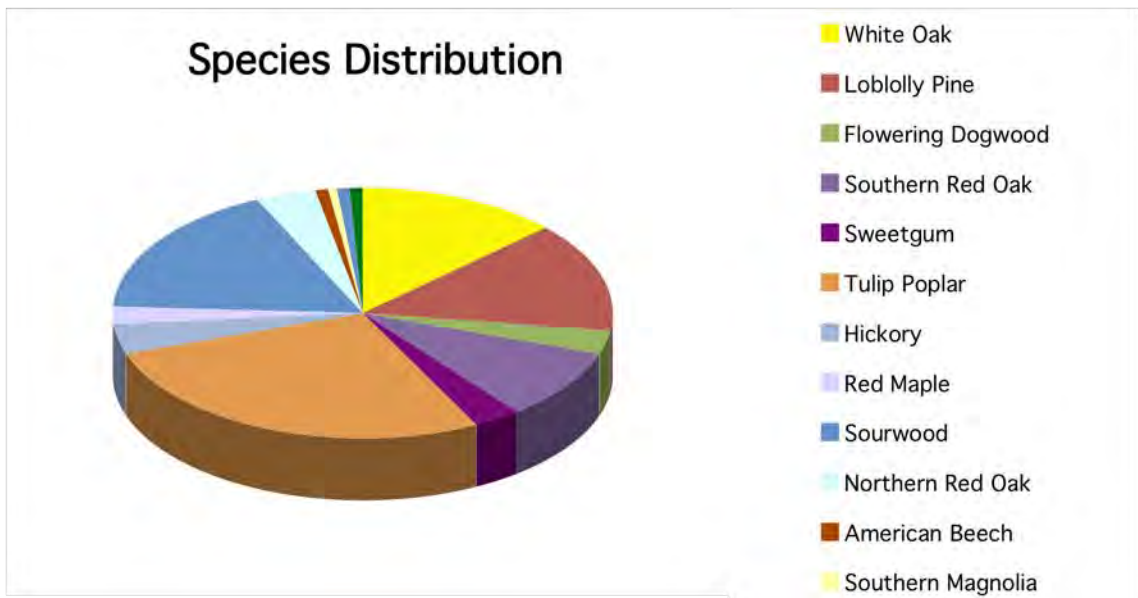
# Amount of Trees Per Species

| Species | Number of Trees |
| --- | --- |
| White Oak | 17 |
| Loblolly Pine | 18 |
| Flowering Dogwood | 4 |
| Southern Red Oak | 12 |
| Sweetgum | 4 |
| Tulip Poplar | 35 |
| Hickory | 5 |
| Red Maple | 3 |
| Sourwood | 22 |
| Northern Red Oak | 5 |
| American Beech | 1 |
| Southern Magnolia | 1 |
| Black Cherry | 1 |
| Black Locust | 1 |
| Post Oak | 1 |

## Diameters

The inventoried trees range from 3 to 50 inches in diameter.  The majority of the trees (23%) are between 26 and 30 inches in diameter.

| Diameter | Amount |
|:--------:|:------:|
| 3-10"    | 24 |
| 11-15"   | 23 |
| 16-20"   | 9  |
| 21-25"   | 26 |
| 26-30"   | 30 |
| 31-35"   | 13 |
| 36-40"   | 4  |
| 41"+     | 1  |
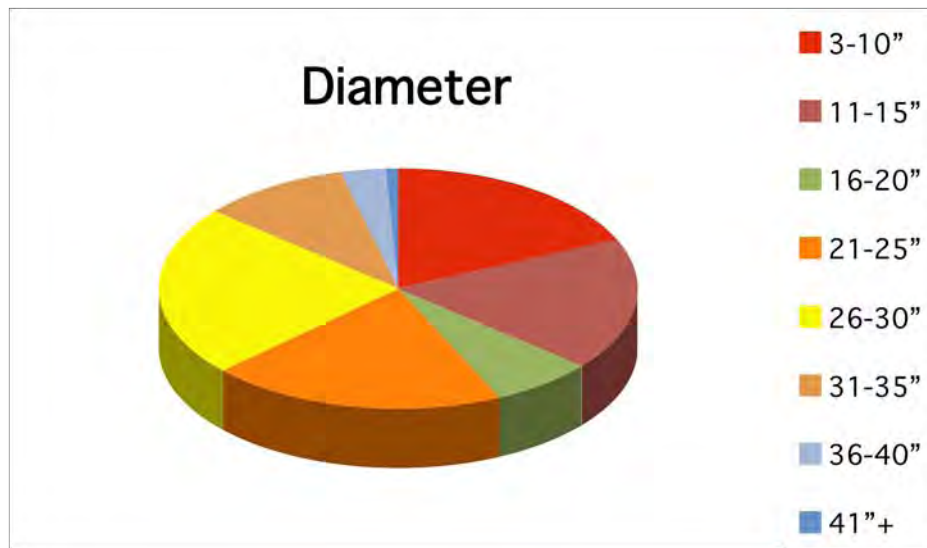
## Vitality Rating

Of the trees surveyed, 40% are in good condition, 31% are in fair condition, 8% are in poor condition and 21% are dead.  It is important to note that vitality is not necessarily an indicator of structural integrity or the safety of a tree.  Vitality is simply a judgment made by the field technician concerning the outward signs of health of the tree.

| Vitality | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| Good | 52 |
| Fair | 40 |
| Poor | 11 |
| Dead | 27 |

## Maintenance Priorities

Priority 1= Action is required as soon as possible.  These trees may be dead, hazardous, in need of a risk assessment using Resistograph technology or requires pruning or other actions as soon as possible.

Priority 2= These trees will require action in the near future.

Priority 3= Maintenance priorities 1-2 should be addressed before maintenance priority 3.

Priority 4= Maintenance is not required at this time.

| Maintenance Priority | Amount |
|----------------------|--------|
| Priority 1 | 38 |
| Priority 2 | 20 |
| Priority 3 | 13 |
| Priority 4 | 59 |
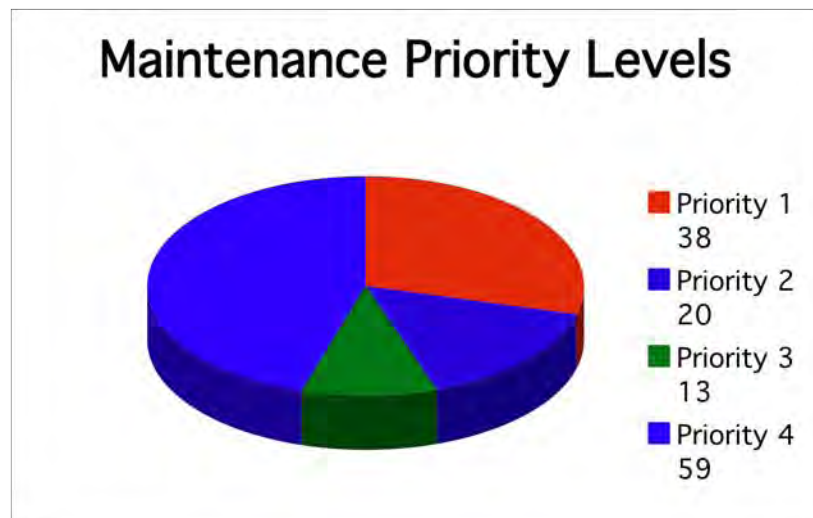
# Maintenance Schedule

This 35 acre park is currently occupied by a variety of structures, activity areas and walking trails.  28 trees were identified as needing pruning or removal at this location.  It is recommended that an additional 7 trees receive organic nutrients to help improve their vigor

The following budget for tree pruning and removal is reflective of standard tree care rates typical of fully insured and highly qualified local arborists.  It is expected that to satisfactorily complete this work it will require a time budget of approximately 3 days.

Remove approximately 9 trees as needed along footpaths in woods, leave debris in woods as wildlife habitat where appropriate:
   • Labor: $7800

Prune dead limbs over sidewalk and install steel support cables as needed:
   • Labor: $8280

Provide twice annually supplemental organic nutrients to approximately 7 specimen trees:
   • $1180

Total estimated removal, pruning and fertilization budget: $17260

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## Appendix A

### Common Name – Latin Name Key

| Common Name | Trees - Latin | Native/ Adaptive |
|---|---|---|
| White Oak | *Quercus alba* | YES |
| Loblolly Pine | *Pinus taeda* | YES |
| Red Maple | *Acer rubrum* | YES |
| Tulip Poplar | *Liriodendron tulipifera* | YES |
| Sweetgum | *Liquidambar styraciflua* | YES |
| Southern Red Oak | *Quercus falcata* | YES |
| Flowering Dogwood | *Cornus florida* | YES |
| Mockernut Hickory | *Carya tomentosa* | YES |
| Northern Red Oak | Quercus rubra | YES |
| American Beech | Fagus grandifolia | YES |
| Southern Magnolia | Mangolia grandiflora | YES |
| Black Cherry | Prunus serotina | YES |
| Black Locust | Robinia pseudoacacia | YES |
| Post Oak | Quercus stellata | YES |
| Sourwood | Oxydendrum arboreum | YES |

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## Appendix B

The inventory is a compilation of information gathered about the trees. All trees were located utilizing GPS technology and the following data parameters recorded for each tree.

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Tree No. | All trees were numbered with an aluminum tag bearing a unique number and utilizing GPS technology. |
| Species | Listed as the North American common name. |
| DBH | Diameter of trunk in inches, measured at 4.5' feet above average soil level.  Measurements were taken using a forestry diameter tape. |
| Vitality | Good ........ Tree has excellent vigor and is actively growing without any serious pathogenic problems.  Tree exhibits a structural form that is safe and typical of the species. |
|  | Fair .......... Tree is in moderate health, but may have a minor pathogenic problem.  Some insects and disease could be present.  Tree may have minor structural defects, but does not exhibit optimal form for the species in an urban environment.  A tree in fair condition may not react favorably to site developments or additional stress. |
|  | Poor ......... Tree's vigor is low to moderate.  It may also have moderate to severe structural defects or a form that is undesirable for the species.  Some trees in poor condition are not recoverable and could degrade into a state of advanced decline leading to death. |
| Maintenance Recommendations | Any maintenance needed; such as pruning, soil therapy, install cables or removal. |
| Maintenance Priority | Urgency of the required maintenance rated from 1 to 4. |
| Comments | Any other additional notes about the tree that were not adequately addressed in the other fields. |
| Location | Specifies where the trees can be found such as by address or approxiamte location in a park. |

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| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 452 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Canker at 2 feet high, deadwood stubs. | DNC  driveway |
| 453 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | DNC driveway |
| 454 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 29 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | DNC driveway |
| 455 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 32 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, tip dieback | DNC entrance |
| 456 | Dogwood-Flowering | 12 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over sidewalk | DNC entrance |
| 457 | Maple-Red | 27 | 0 | Fair | Cable leads | 2 | Multi stem with weak union and included bark | DNC entrance |
| 458 | Sweetgum | 32 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail | DNC trailhead |
| 459 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 26 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | DNC trailhead |
| 460 | Sweetgum | 33 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | DNC trailhead |
| 461 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead scaffold over trail | DNC trailhead |
| 462 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 2 | Codominant at 10 ft. weak union, included bark | DNC trailhead |
| 463 | Maple-Red | 24 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | DNC trailhead |
| 464 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Wounds on trunk at base, deadwood | DNC trailhead |
| 465 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 3 | Deadwood, codominant at 30 feet | DNC  trailhead |
| 466 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | DNC trail boardwalk |
| 467 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 3 | Dead limbs over seats | DNC trail behind kiosk |
| 468 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | DNC-orange trail |
| 469 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-orange trail |
| 470 | Pine-Loblolly | 23 | 0 | Poor | Insecticide sprays | 2 | Boring beetles | DNC-orange trail at playground |
| 471 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | DNC-orange trail |
| 472 | Hickory | 14 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-orange trail |
| 473 | Oak-White | 32 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | DNC-orange trail |
| 474 | Oak-Southern Red | 14 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-orange trail |
| 475 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-red trail |
| 476 | Hickory | 13 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning over trail with cavity in base | DNC-red trail |
| 477 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large canker in lower trunk | DNC-red and orange trail crossing |
| 478 | Oak-Southern Red | 18 | 22 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-red trail |
| 479 | Oak-Southern Red | 31 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-red trail |
| 480 | Oak-White | 31 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, trunk wound at base | DNC-white trail |
| 481 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 20 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | 60 % of base decayed, large cavity | DNC-white trail |
| 482 | Oak-White | 20 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Large dead scaffold over trail | DNC-white trail at bridge |
| 483 | Oak-White | 30 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 484 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Crooked trunk,  sparse canopy | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 485 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, sparse foliage | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 486 | Oak-Southern Red | 27 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, sparse foliage | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 487 | Oak-Southern Red | 27 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Asymmetrical canopy, deadwood | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 488 | Oak-Southern Red | 26 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 489 | Oak-Southern Red | 34 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Sparse canopy, deadwood | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 490 | Oak-Southern Red | 32 | 0 | Fair | Cable leads | 2 | Codominant at 7ft | DNC- driveway entrance |
| 846 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 40 | 0 | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | DNC trailhead |
| 847 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 26 | 0 | Fair | None | 1 | Cavity at base needs resistograph inspection | DNC trail head |
| 848 | Pine-Loblolly | 40 | 0 | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead limbs over trail | DNC Trail head |
| 849 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 31 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail at tree house |
| 850 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Canopy Suppression | Red trail creek bank |
| 851 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | 15° lean over creek | Red trail creek bank |
| 852 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Yellow trail |
| 853 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Yellow trail |
| 854 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Yellow trail |
| 855 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Yellow trail |
| 856 | Dogwood-Flowering | 3 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Yellow trail |
| 857 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Yellow trail |
| 858 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 859 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Lower trunk significantly decayed | Orange trail |
| 860 | Sweetgum | 15 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Orange trail |
| 861 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Orange trail |
| 862 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Orange trail |
| 863 | Sourwood | 6 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 864 | Sourwood | 8 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 865 | Sourwood | 7 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 866 | Sourwood | 8 | 0 | Poor | None | 4 | 50° lean | Orange trail |
| 867 | Sourwood | 8 | 0 | Fair | Remove Vines | 3 | 20° lean, vines | Orange trail |
| 868 | Sourwood | 10 | 0 | Good | Remove Vines | 4 | Vines | Orange trail |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 869 | Sourwood | 6 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 870 | Oak-White | 20 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Orange trail |
| 871 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 872 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Sparse canopy | Orange trail |
| 873 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 874 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 37 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 3 | Co-dominant | Orange trail |
| 875 | Oak-Southern Red | 25 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 876 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 4 | Co-dominant | Orange trail |
| 877 | Sourwood | 8 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 878 | Sourwood | 6 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 879 | Sourwood | 11 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | Co-dominant | Red trail |
| 880 | Sourwood | 10 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 881 | Sourwood | 6 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 882 | Sourwood | 11 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 883 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 884 | Sourwood | 11 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 885 | Sourwood | 6 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 886 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 887 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 888 | Hickory-Mockernut | 10 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 889 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 890 | Oak-Southern Red | 14 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 891 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 892 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 893 | Oak-Northern Red | 22 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 894 | Sweetgum | 15 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 895 | Oak-White | 26 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 896 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 31 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 897 | Oak-White | 31 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Area of decay at base | Red trail |
| 898 | Sourwood | 9 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 899 | Sourwood | 6 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Red trail |
| 900 | Sourwood | 10 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | orange trail |
| 901 | Oak-White | 24 | 0 | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Orange trail |
| 902 | Oak-White | 32 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 903 | Oak-White | 26 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 904 | Sourwood | 8 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 905 | Oak-White | 10 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Orange trail |
| 906 | Oak-White | 24 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 907 | Sourwood | 6 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 908 | Sourwood | 6 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Orange trail |
| 909 | Beech-American | 24 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Two buttress roots with decay | Near creek and orange trail |
| 910 | Oak-Northern Red | 23 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity with decay in lower trunk | Near creek and orange trail |
| 911 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | creek bank near bridge orange/white trail |
| 912 | Oak-White | 24 | 0 | Good | None | 1 | | Near wildcat bridge |
| 913 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | White trail |
| 914 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | White trail |
| 915 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White trail |
| 916 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White trail |
| 917 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White trail |
| 914 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | White trail |
| 919 | Hickory | 10 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White path |
| 920 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 50 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | White trail |
| 921 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White trail |
| 922 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White trail |
| 923 | Black Locust | 15 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | | White trail |
| 924 | Magnolia-Southern | 24 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | End of white trail |
| 925 | Maple-Red | 37 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 3 | | Info box\teaching area near garden |
| 926 | Cherry-Black | 24 | 0 | Poor | Remove Vines | 1 | Tree canopy is covered in wisteria | Near training area\info box |
| 927 | Hickory | 17 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Near chain link fence near info box |
| 928 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Asymmetrical canopy | Chain link fence behind info box |
| 929 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Good | Remove Vines | 2 | Covered in vines | Behind raised bed garden |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 930 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Between raised beds and road |
| 931 | Oak-Post | 13 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Severe trunk decay | Left of entrance |
| 932 | Sourwood | 13 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Right of paved road near parking lot |
| 933 | Dogwood-Flowering | 7 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Right of paved road |
| 934 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 27 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Lean | Bee boxs |
| 935 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 34 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | Poison ivy | Bee box |
| 936 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 25 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Parking lot |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 469 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-orange trail |
| 472 | Hickory | 14 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-orange trail |
| 474 | Oak-Southern Red | 14 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-orange trail |
| 475 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-red trail |
| 476 | Hickory | 13 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Leaning over trail with cavity in base | DNC-red trail |
| 477 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Large canker in lower trunk | DNC-red and orange trail crossing |
| 478 | Oak-Southern Red | 18 | 22 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-red trail |
| 479 | Oak-Southern Red | 31 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Hazard | DNC-red trail |
| 481 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 20 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | 60 % of base decayed, large cavity | DNC-white trail |
| 852 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Yellow trail |
| 856 | Dogwood-Flowering | 3 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Yellow trail |
| 857 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Yellow trail |
| 858 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 859 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Lower trunk significantly decayed | Orange trail |
| 860 | Sweetgum | 15 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Orange trail |
| 861 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Orange trail |
| 862 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Orange trail |
| 870 | Oak-White | 20 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Orange trail |
| 888 | Hickory-Mockernut | 10 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 890 | Oak-Southern Red | 14 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 892 | Oak-Southern Red | 28 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 893 | Oak-Northern Red | 22 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 894 | Sweetgum | 15 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Red trail |
| 900 | Sourwood | 10 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | orange trail |
| 905 | Oak-White | 10 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Orange trail |
| 910 | Oak-Northern Red | 23 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Cavity with decay in lower trunk | Near creek and orange trail |
| 915 | Pine-Loblolly | 15 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White trail |
| 916 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White trail |
| 917 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White trail |
| 919 | Hickory | 10 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White path |
| 921 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White trail |
| 922 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | White trail |
| 923 | Black Locust | 15 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 |  | White trail |
| 927 | Hickory | 17 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead | Near chain link fence near info box |
| 931 | Oak-Post | 13 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Severe trunk decay | Left of entrance |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 452 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Canker at 2 feet high, deadwood stubs. | DNC  driveway |
| 455 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 32 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, tip dieback | DNC entrance |
| 456 | Dogwood-Flowering | 12 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over sidewalk | DNC entrance |
| 457 | Maple-Red | 27 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 2 | Multi stem with weak union and included bark | DNC entrance |
| 458 | Sweetgum | 32 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail | DNC trailhead |
| 461 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead scaffold over trail | DNC trailhead |
| 462 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 2 | Codominant at 10 ft. weak union, included bark | DNC trailhead |
| 464 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Wounds on trunk at base, deadwood | DNC trailhead |
| 465 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 3 | Deadwood, codominant at 30 feet | DNC  trailhead |
| 467 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 3 | Dead limbs over seats | DNC trail behind kiosk |
| 468 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | DNC-orange trail |
| 471 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | DNC-orange trail |
| 473 | Oak-White | 32 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | DNC-orange trail |
| 480 | Oak-White | 31 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, trunk wound at base | DNC-white trail |
| 482 | Oak-White | 20 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Large dead scaffold over trail | DNC-white trail at bridge |
| 487 | Oak-Southern Red | 27 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Asymmetrical canopy, deadwood | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 488 | Oak-Southern Red | 26 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 489 | Oak-Southern Red | 34 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Sparse canopy, deadwood | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 490 | Oak-Southern Red | 32 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 2 | Codominant at 7ft | DNC- driveway entrance |
| 846 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 40 | 0 | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Specimen | DNC trailhead |
| 848 | Pine-Loblolly | 40 | 0 | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 3 | Dead limbs over trail | DNC Trail head |
| 867 | Sourwood | 8 | 0 | Fair | Remove Vines | 3 | 20° lean, vines | Orange trail |
| 868 | Sourwood | 10 | 0 | Good | Remove Vines | 4 | Vines | Orange trail |
| 874 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 37 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 3 | Co-dominant | Orange trail |
| 876 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 4 | Co-dominant | Orange trail |
| 901 | Oak-White | 24 | 0 | Fair | Prune Deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over trail | Orange trail |
| 925 | Maple-Red | 37 | 0 | Fair | Cable | 3 | | Info box\teaching area near garden |
| 926 | Cherry-Black | 24 | 0 | Poor | Remove Vines | 1 | Tree canopy is covered in wisteria | Near training area\info box |
| 929 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Good | Remove Vines | 2 | Covered in vines | Behind raised bed garden |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 453 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | DNC driveway |
| 454 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 29 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | DNC driveway |
| 466 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Tip dieback | DNC trail boardwalk |
| 470 | Pine-Loblolly | 23 | 0 | Poor | Insecticide sprays | 2 | Boring beetles | DNC-orange trail at playground |
| 484 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 24 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Crooked trunk,  sparse canopy | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 485 | Oak-Southern Red | 30 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, sparse foliage | DNC-white trail at meadow |
| 486 | Oak-Southern Red | 27 | 0 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Asymmetrical canopy, sparse foliage | DNC-white trail at meadow |

**Maintenance Priority**
*City of Dunwoody*

Dunwoody Nature Center
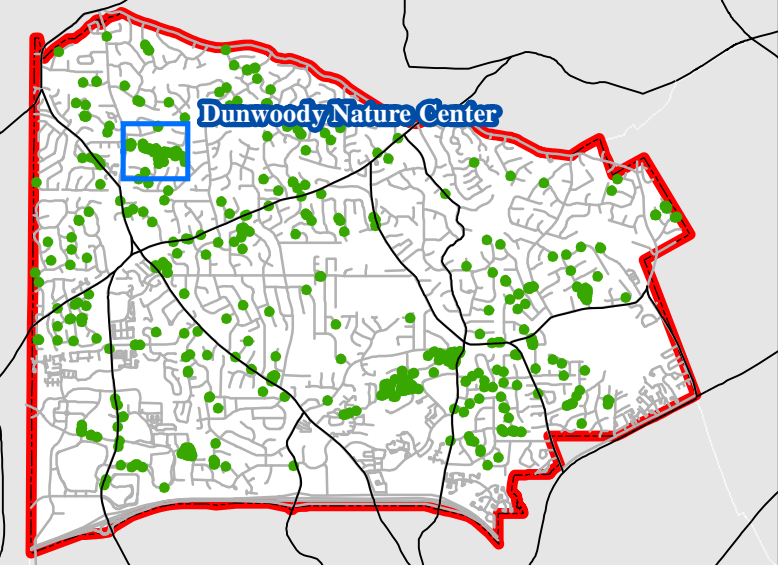
**Maintenance Priority Level**
*Dunwoody Nature Center*

Priority 1

Priority 2

Priority 3

Priority 4

**Legend**

Roads

Railroads

Parcels

Lakes / Water Features

*1 inch = 200 feet*

**Dunwoody**
*Smart people – Smart city*

*Solutions Naturally*
**Arborguard** Tree Specialists

*Ecological Planning Group*

A:EC
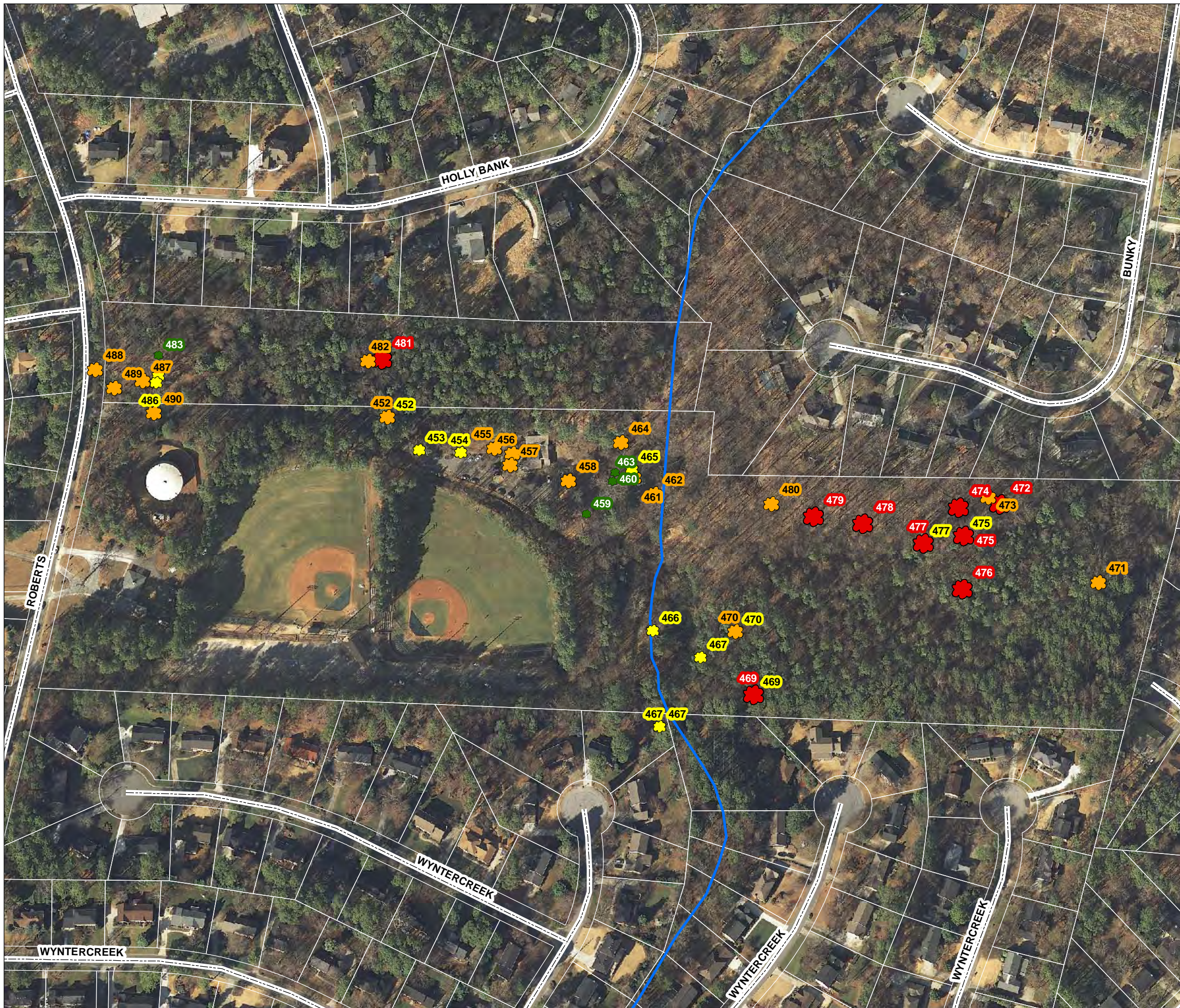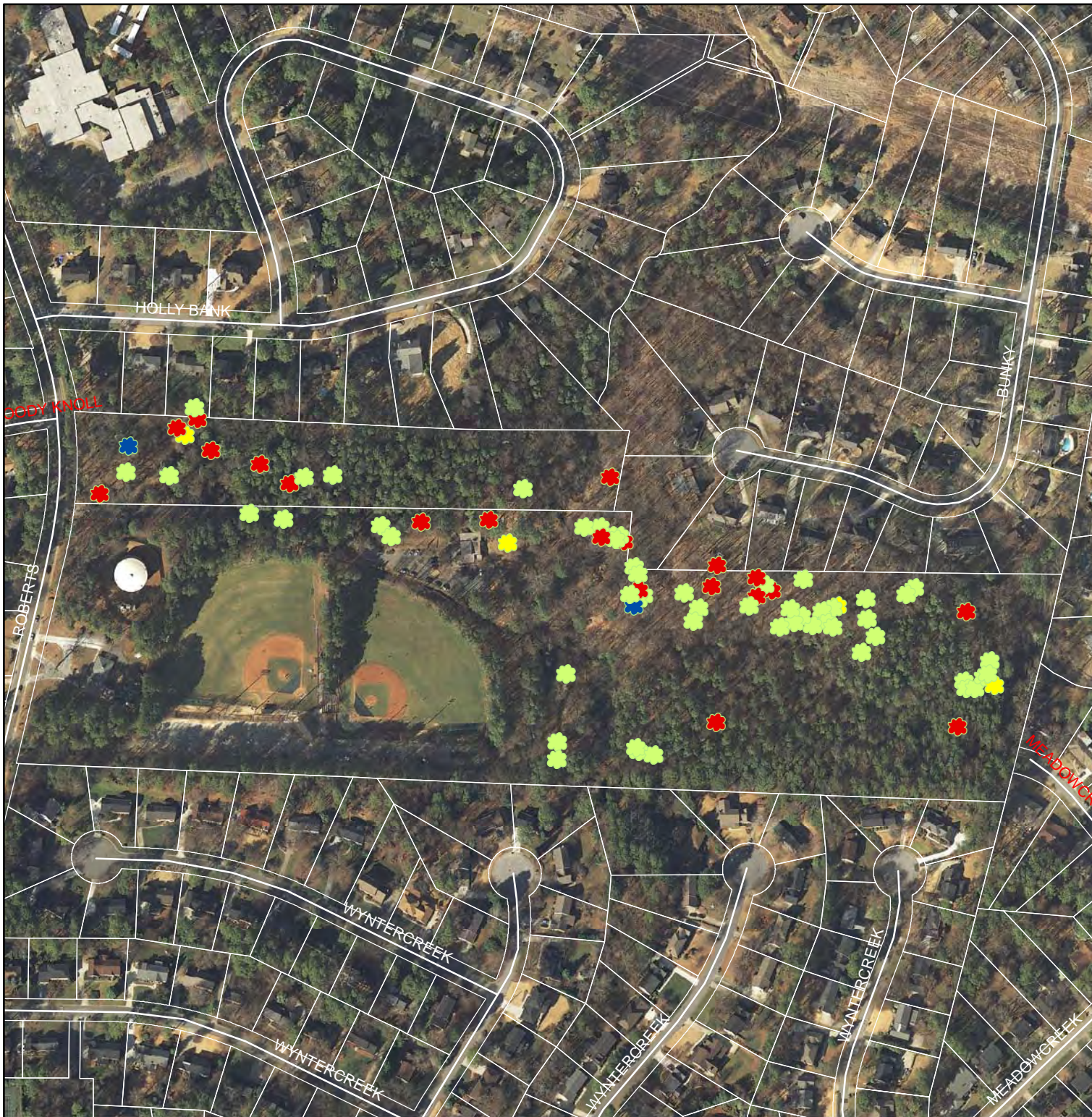
## Nature Center

### Maintenance Priorites

| | |
|---|---|
| ✳ | 1 |
| ✳ | 2 |
| ✳ | 3 |
| ✳ | 4 |
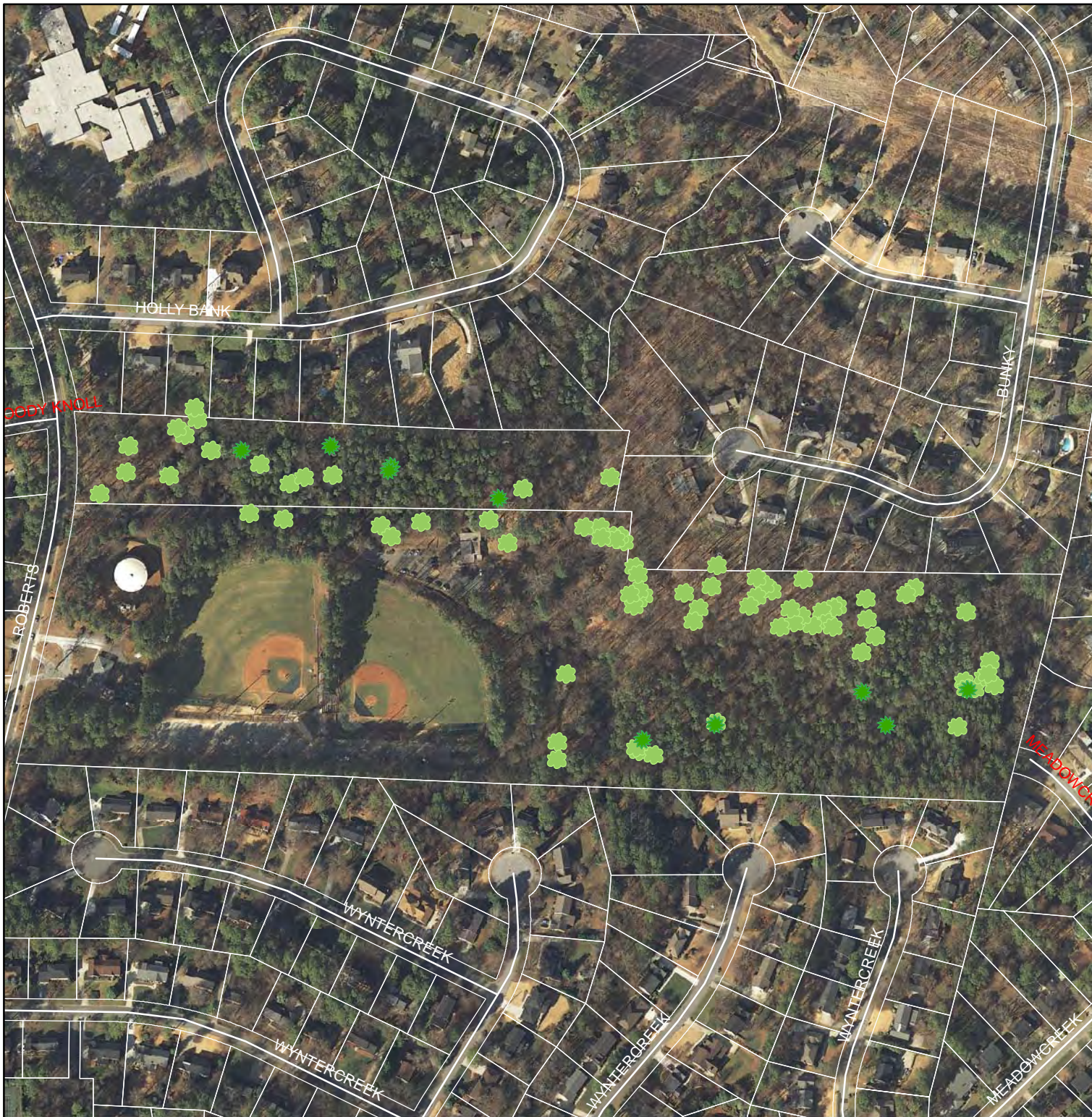
**Nature Center**

✳ Nature Center Softwood

✳ Nature Center Hardwood

# Tree Assessment

# *Windwood Hollow Park*



Submitted by:
Arborguard Tree Specialists
June 2012

## Table of Contents

Introduction

A tree assessment was conducted on trees in high pedestrian, traffic and recreational areas within Windwood Hollow Park.  Specimen trees within the park were also located.  Specimen tree criteria is defined in the City of Dunwoody Tree Ordinance Section 16-195(h) as follows: hardwood trees ≥24″ diameter at breast height (DBH), softwood trees ≥30″ DBH and flowering understory trees ≥6″ DBH.

There were a total of 20 trees inventoried within Windwood Hollow Park.  The trees consist of 6 species.  The most common tree species are Southern Red Oak and Post Oak.  The inventory was completed using GIS and GPS technology.  This report is intended to be used as a management tool to sustain and promote healthy trees and improve the environmental quality of the area.

| Windwood Park Urban Forest Summary | |
|---|---|
| Feature | Measure |
| Number of Trees Surveyed | 20 |
| Number of Species | 6 |
| Most Common Species | Southern Red Oak & Post Oak |
| Most common diameter | 16″-20″     (35% of all trees) |
| Largest diameter | 31″ |
| Condition | Good=0 Fair=14 Poor=4 Dead=2 |
| Maintenance Priority Levels * | 1=11       2=9       3=0     4=0 |

Results

The data from this survey is shown in its entirety in Appendix B of this report.  The following information has been taken from the data and summarized where relevant.

(*See page 5 for more information of Maintenance Priority Levels)

## Species Distribution

There are 6 different species of tree surveyed inside Windwood Hollow Park. The predominant species as ranked by their total number as compared to the total trees inventoried are as follows:
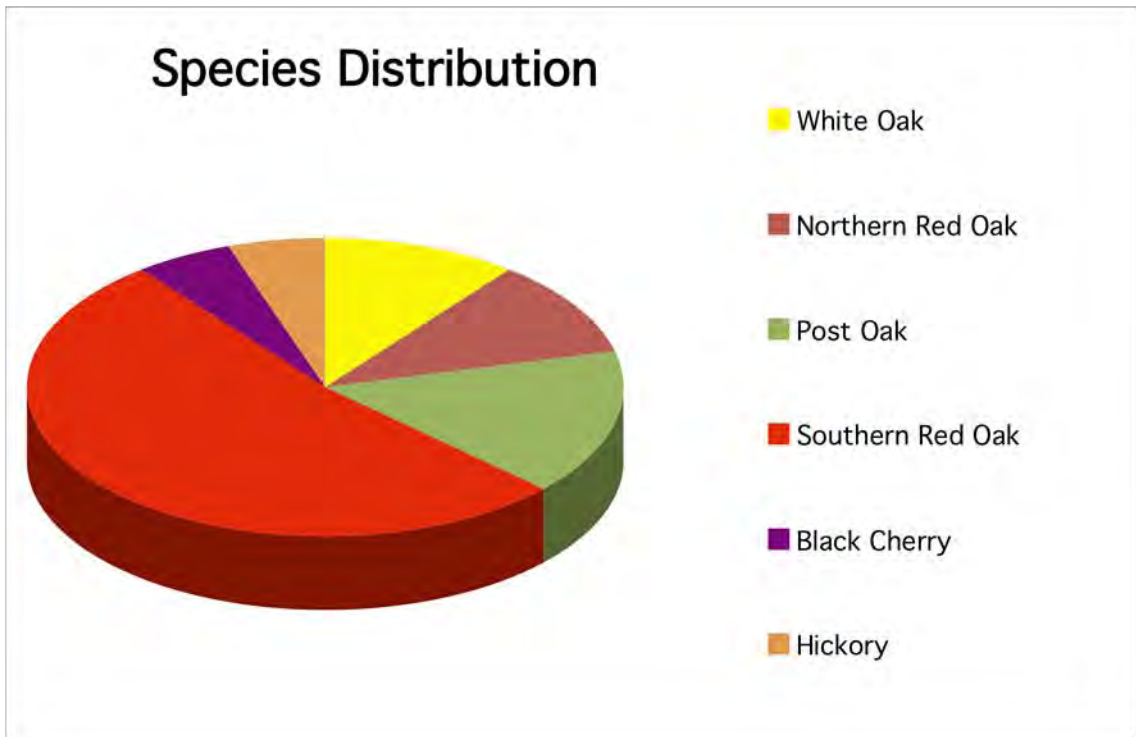


## Amount of Trees Per Species

| Species | Number of Trees |
|---|---|
| White Oak | 2 |
| Northern Red Oak | 2 |
| Post Oak | 3 |
| Southern Red Oak | 10 |
| Black Cherry | 1 |
| Hickory | 2 |

## Diameters

The inventoried trees range from 3 to 31 inches in diameter.  The majority of the trees (35%) are between 16 and 20 inches in diameter.

| Diameter | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| 3-10″    | 5      |
| 11-15″   | 5      |
| 16-20″   | 7      |
| 21-25″   | 2      |
| 26-30″   | 0      |
| 31-35″   | 1      |

## Vitality Rating

Of the trees surveyed, 0% are in good condition, 70% are in fair condition, 20% are in poor condition and 10% are dead. It is important to note that vitality is not necessarily an indicator of structural integrity or the safety of a tree. Vitality is simply a judgment made by the field technician concerning the outward signs of health of the tree.

| Vitality | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| Good | 0 |
| Fair | 14 |
| Poor | 4 |
| Dead | 2 |
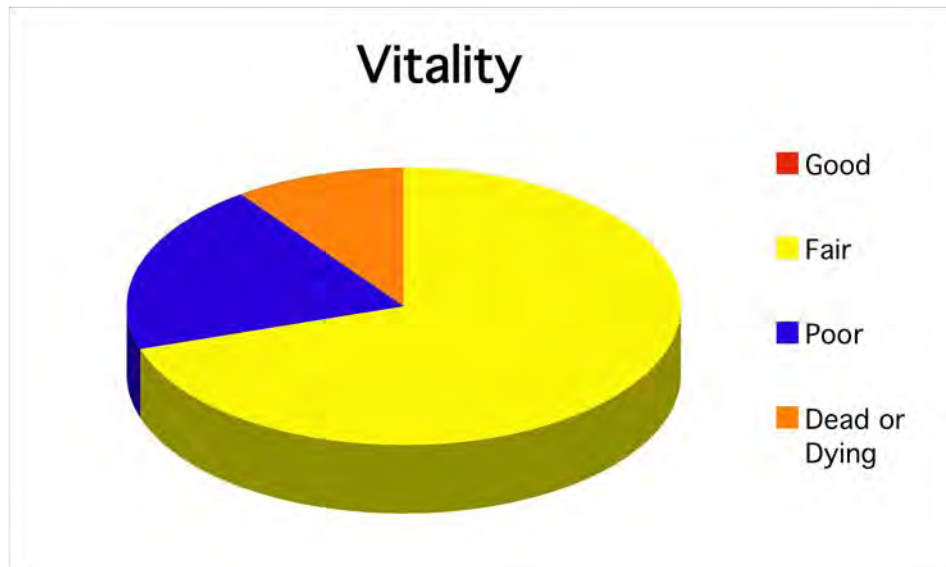
## Maintenance Priorities

Priority 1 = Action is required as soon as possible.  These trees may be dead, hazardous, in need of a risk assessment using Resistograph technology or requires pruning or other actions as soon as possible.

Priority 2 = These trees will require action in the near future.

Priority 3 = Maintenance priorities 1-2 should be addressed before maintenance priority 3.

Priority 4 = Maintenance is not required at this time.

| Maintenance Priority | Amount |
|---|---|
| Priority 1 | 11 |
| Priority 2 | 9 |
| Priority 3 | 0 |
| Priority 4 | 0 |
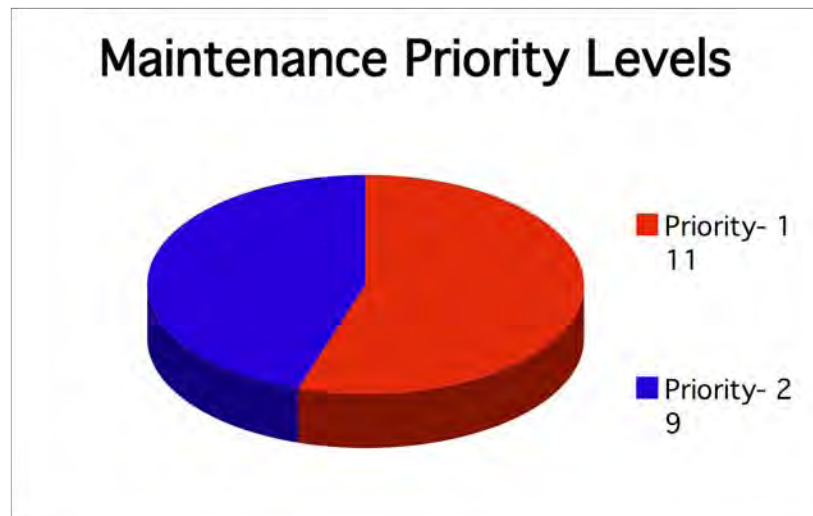
# Maintenance Schedule

This 11 acre park is currently occupied by a tennis court, playground picnic pavilion and walking trails.  Twenty trees were identified as needing pruning or removal at this location.

The following budget for tree pruning is reflective of standard tree care rates typical of fully insured and highly qualified local arborists.  It is expected that to satisfactorily complete this work it will require a time budget of approximately 3 days.

Remove approximately 6 trees as needed, leave debris in woods as wildlife habitat where appropriate:
 • Labor: $1950

Prune dead limbs over sidewalk as needed:
 • Labor: $3900

Total estimated removal and pruning budget: $5850

Common Name – Latin Name Key

| Common Name | Trees - Latin | Native/Adaptive |
|---|---|---|
| White Oak | *Quercus alba* | YES |
| Northern Red Oak | *Quercus rubra* | YES |
| Post Oak | *Quercus stellata* | YES |
| Southern Red Oak | *Quercus falcata* | YES |
| Black Cherry | *Prunus serotina* | YES |
| Mockernut Hickory | *Carya tomentosa* | YES |

The inventory is a compilation of information gathered about the trees. All trees were located utilizing GPS technology and the following data parameters recorded for each tree.

| Term | Description |
| --- | --- |
| Tree No. | All trees were numbered with an aluminum tag bearing a unique number and located utilizing GPS technology. |
| Species | Listed as the North American common name. |
| DBH | Diameter of trunk in inches, measured at 4.5' feet above average soil level. Measurements were taken using a forestry diameter tape. |
| Vitality | Good ........ Tree has excellent vigor and is actively growing without any serious pathogenic problems. Tree exhibits a structural form that is safe and typical of the species. |
| | Fair .......... Tree is in moderate health, but may have a minor pathogenic problem. Some insects and disease could be present. Tree may have minor structural defects, but does not exhibit optimal form for the species in an urban environment. A tree in fair condition may not react favorably to site developments or additional stress. |
| | Poor ......... Tree's vigor is low to moderate. It may also have moderate to severe structural defects or a form that is undesirable for the species. Some trees in poor condition are not recoverable and could degrade into a state of advanced decline leading to death. |
| Maintenance Recommendations | Any maintenance needed; such as pruning, soil therapy, install cables or removal. |
| Maintenance Priority | Urgency of the required maintenance rated from 1 to 4. |
| Comments | Any other additional notes about the tree that were not adequately addressed in the other fields. |
| Location | Specifies where the trees can be found such as by address or approxiamte location in a park. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 421 | Oak-White | 14 | 8 | 6 | Fair | Prune low limbs | 2 | Multistem, weak union with included bark, low limbs over roadway | Entrance to Windwood Park |
| 422 | Oak-Southern Red | 6 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Mistletoe, low limbs over road, 50% dead | Entrance to Windwood Park |
| 423 | Oak-Southern Red | 13 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune low limbs | 2 | Low limbs over road | Entrance to Windwood Park |
| 424 | Cherry-Black | 7 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Low limbs over road | Entrance to Windwood Park |
| 425 | Oak-Northern Red | 12 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over road | Entrance to Windwood Park |
| 426 | Oak-Southern Red | 19 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Low limbs over road | Entrance to Windwood Park |
| 427 | Oak-White | 24 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead limbs over sidewalk | Windwood Park Tennis Court |
| 428 | Oak-Southern Red | 17 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over sidewalk | Windwood Park Tennis Court |
| 429 | Oak-Southern Red | 17 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Top broken out at 30 feet high | Windwood Park activity field |
| 430 | Oak-Southern Red | 13 | 12 | 8 | Poor | Cable leads | 2 | Multistem at base, weak union, included bark | Windwood Park activity field |
| 431 | Oak-Southern Red | 3 | 0 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Dead tree beside sidewalk to playground | Windwood Park sidewalk to playground |
| 432 | Oak-Post | 13 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 1 | Dead scaffold limbs over sidewalk | Windwood Park sidewalk to playground |
| 433 | Oak-Post | 18 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over playground | Windwood Park playground |
| 434 | Oak-Post | 18 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Prune deadwood | 2 | Aerial cavity at 15 ft., wound at base | Windwood Park activity field near treeline |
| 435 | Oak-Southern Red | 18 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead scaffold limbs | Windwood Park activity field near treeline |
| 436 | Oak-Southern Red | 22 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over playground | Windwood Park playground and pavilion |
| 437 | Oak-Southern Red | 31 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 1 | Dead limbs over pavilion | Windwood Park pavilion |
| 438 | Oak-Northern Red | 17 | 0 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 1 | Hazard | Windwood Park behind playground |
| 439 | Hickory | 8 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove | 1 | Cavity in base | Windwood Park sidewalk |
| 440 | Hickory | 6 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Remove | 1 | Cavity in base | Windwood Park sidewalk |

# Maintenance Priority
*City of Dunwoody*

Windwood Hollow Park
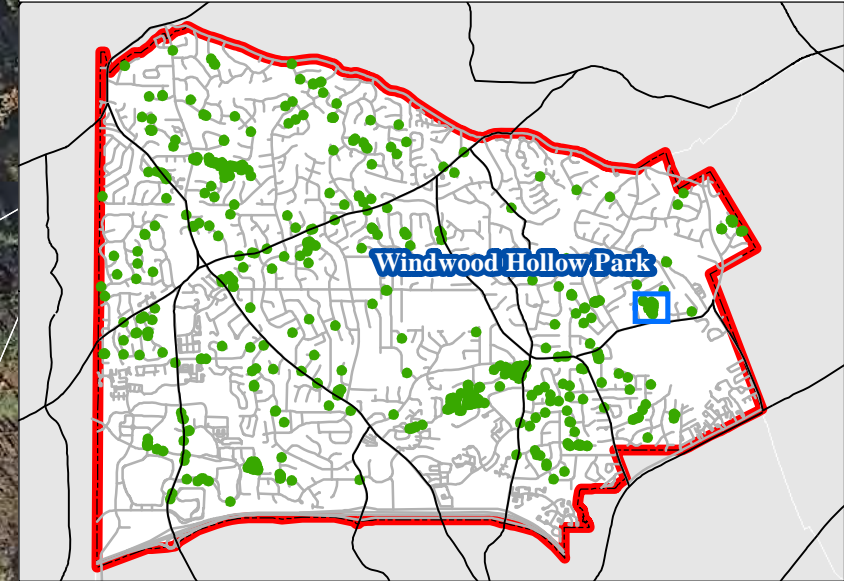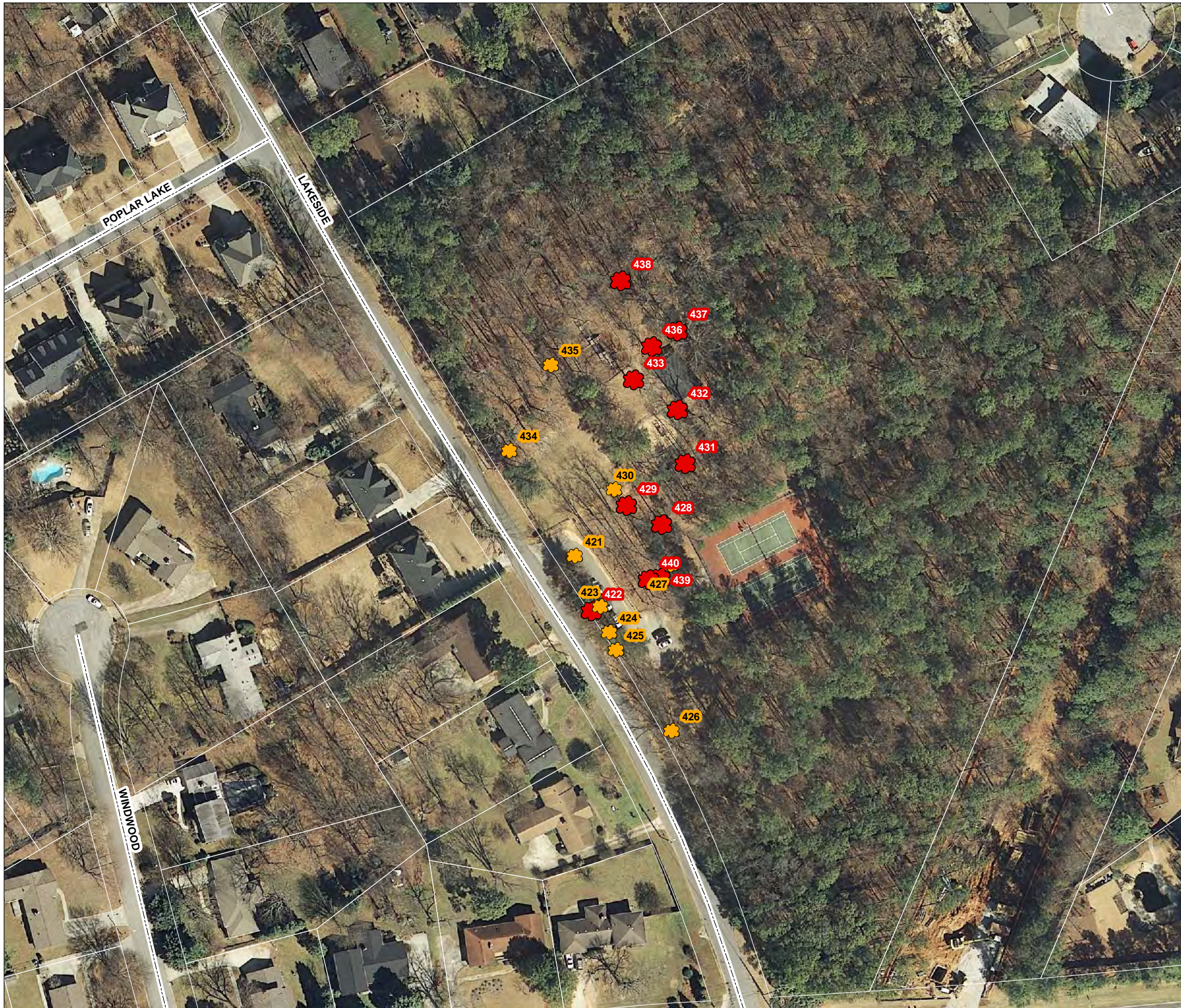
## Maintenance Priority Level
*Windwood Hollow Park*

Priority 1  Priority 2

Priority 3  Priority 4

### Legend

Roads  Parcels

Railroads  Lakes / Water Features

*1 inch = 100 feet*

**Dunwoody**
*Smart people – Smart city*

Arborguard Tree Specialists

Ecological Planning Group

A|EC

# Tree Assessment

# *Vernon Oaks Park*



Submitted by:
Arborguard Tree Specialists
June 2012

## Table of Contents

## Introduction

A tree assessment was conducted on trees in high pedestrian, traffic and recreational areas within Vernon Oaks Park.  Specimen trees within the park were also assessed.  Specimen tree criteria is defined in the City of Dunwoody Tree Ordinance Section 16-195(h) as follows: hardwood trees ≥24″ diameter at breast height (DBH), softwood trees ≥30″ DBH and flowering understory trees ≥6″ DBH.

There were a total of 11 trees inventoried within Vernon Oaks Park. The trees consist of 7 species.  The most common tree species are Tulip Poplar and White Oak.  The inventory was completed using GIS and GPS technology.  This report is intended to be used as a management tool to sustain and promote healthy trees and improve the environmental quality of the area.

| Vernon Oaks Park Urban Forest Summary | |
|---|---|
| Feature | Measure |
| Number of Trees Surveyed | 11 |
| Number of Species | 7 |
| Most Common Species | Tulip Poplar & White Oak |
| Most common diameter | 26″-30″    (36% of all trees) |
| Largest diameter | 41″ |
| Condition | Good=0  Fair=10  Poor=1  Dead=0 |
| Maintenance Priority Levels * | 1=3      2=3      3=1      4=4 |

## Results

The data from this survey is shown in its entirety in Appendix B of this report.  The following information has been taken from the data and summarized where relevant.

(*See page 5 for more information of Maintenance Priority Levels)

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1

## Species Distribution

There are 7 different species of tree surveyed inside Vernon Oaks Park.  The predominant species as ranked by their total number as compared to the total trees inventoried are as follows:
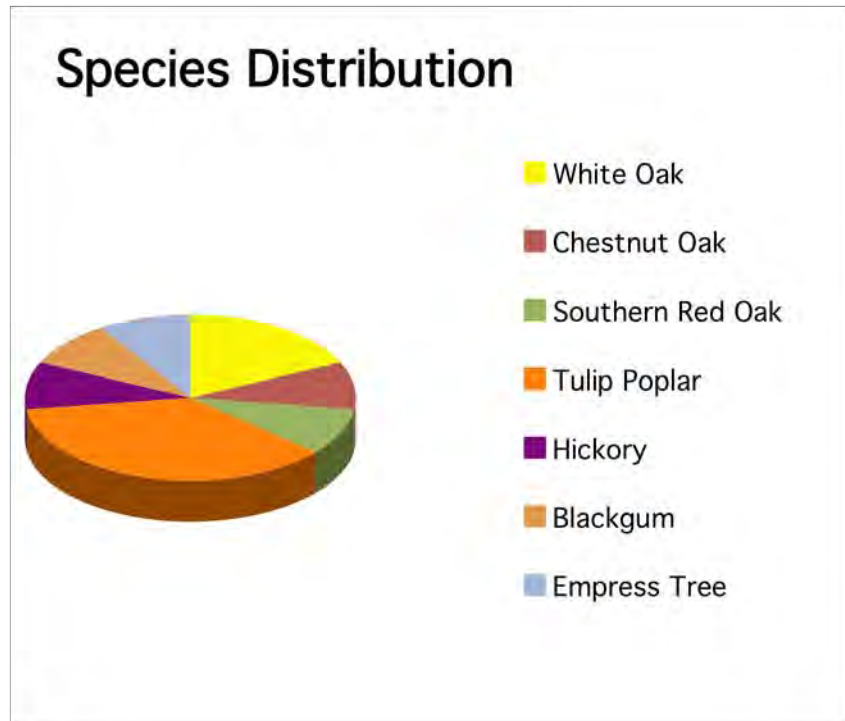


## Amount of Trees Per Species

| Species | Number of Trees |
|---|---|
| White Oak | 2 |
| Chestnut Oak | 1 |
| Southern Red Oak | 1 |
| Tulip Poplar | 4 |
| Hickory | 1 |
| Blackgum | 1 |
| Empress Tree | 1 |

## Diameters

The inventoried trees range from 12 to 41 inches in diameter. The majority of the trees (36%) are between 26 and 30 inches in diameter.

| Diameter | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| 3-10″ | 0 |
| 11-15″ | 1 |
| 16-20″ | 1 |
| 21-25″ | 0 |
| 26-30″ | 4 |
| 31-35″ | 1 |
| 36-40″ | 3 |
| 41″+ | 1 |

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3

## Vitality Rating

Of the trees surveyed, 0% are in good condition, 91% are in fair condition, 9% are in poor condition and 0% are dead.  It is important to note that vitality is not necessarily an indicator of structural integrity or the safety of a tree.  Vitality is simply a judgment made by the field technician concerning the outward signs of health of the tree.

| Vitality | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| Good | 0 |
| Fair | 10 |
| Poor | 1 |
| Dead | 0 |

## Maintenance Priorities

Priority 1= Action is required as soon as possible. These trees may be dead, hazardous, in need of a risk assessment using Resistograph technology or requires pruning or other actions as soon as possible.

Priority 2= These trees will require action in the near future.

Priority 3= Maintenance priorities 1-2 should be addressed before maintenance priority 3.

Priority 4= Maintenance is not required at this time.

| Maintenance Priority | Amount |
|---|---|
| Priority 1 | 3 |
| Priority 2 | 3 |
| Priority 3 | 1 |
| Priority 4 | 4 |



Maintenance Priority Levels

Priority- 1 3
Priority- 2 3
Priority- 3 1
Priority- 4 4

## Maintenance Schedule

This park is approximately one-half acre in size and sits well below grade at the intersection two secondary roads.  It is utilized on a regular basis as a walking trail.  The 11 trees identified on this site consist primarily of tulip poplar and white oak trees.  There is tree pruning recommended for the removal of dead branches over pathways, a recommendation to perform a Resistograph analysis on two specimen trees and a recommendation to remove one tree.

There is also one specimen sized tulip poplar tree that would benefit from the twice annual application of organic nutrients.

The following budget for tree pruning and removal is reflective of standard tree care rates typical of fully insured and highly qualified local arborists.  It is expected that to satisfactorily complete this work it will require a time budget of approximately 1 day.

Prune dead limbs on 3 trees, remove one empress tree:
- Labor: $1950

Resistrograph analysis: $590

Twice annual application of organic nutrients for on tulip poplar tree: $590

Total estimated budget: $3130

## Appendix A

### Common Name – Latin Name Key

| Common Name | Trees - Latin | Native/Adaptive |
|---|---|---|
| White Oak | *Quercus alba* | YES |
| Tulip Poplar | *Liriodendron tulipifera* | YES |
| Chestnut Oak | *Quercus prinus* | YES |
| Southern Red Oak | *Quercus falcata* | YES |
| Blackgum | *Nyssa sylvatica* | YES |
| Empress Tree | *Paulownia tomentosa* | NO |
| Black Cherry | *Prunus serotina* | YES |
| Mockernut Hickory | *Carya tomentosa* | YES |

The inventory is a compilation of information gathered about the trees. All trees were located utilizing GPS technology and the following data parameters recorded for each tree.

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Tree No. | All trees were numbered with an aluminum tag bearing a unique number and located utilizing GPS technology. |
| Species | Listed as the North American common name. |
| DBH | Diameter of trunk in inches, measured at 4.5' feet above average soil level.  Measurements were taken using a forestry diameter tape. |
| Vitality | Good ........ Tree has excellent vigor and is actively growing without any serious pathogenic problems.  Tree exhibits a structural form that is safe and typical of the species.<br><br>Fair .......... Tree is in moderate health, but may have a minor pathogenic problem.  Some insects and disease could be present.  Tree may have minor structural defects, but does not exhibit optimal form for the species in an urban environment.  A tree in fair condition may not react favorably to site developments or additional stress.<br><br>Poor ......... Tree's vigor is low to moderate.  It may also have moderate to severe structural defects or a form that is undesirable for the species.  Some trees in poor condition are not recoverable and could degrade into a state of advanced decline leading to death. |
| Maintenance Recommendations | Any maintenance needed; such as pruning, soil therapy, install cables or removal. |
| Maintenance Priority | Urgency of the required maintenance rated from 1 to 4 |
| Comments | Any other additional notes about the tree that were not adequately addressed in the other fields. |
| Location | Specifies where the trees can be found such as by address or approxiamte location in a park. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 441 | Oak-White | 41 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over path, cavity at base | Vernon Oaks Park entrance |
| 442 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 37 | Fair | Soil therapy | 3 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | Vernon Oaks Park entrance |
| 443 | Blackgum | 12 | Fair | None | 4 | Cavity in base | Vernon Oaks Park entrance |
| 444 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 35 | Fair | None | 4 | On steep slope | Vernon Oaks Park entrance |
| 445 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 36 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Lawnmower wounds on roots, dead scaffold limbs | Vernon Oaks Park entrance |
| 446 | Oak-White | 27 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Dead scaffold limbs | Vernon Oaks Park entrance |
| 447 | Hickory | 27 | Fair | None | 4 | Approximate 45 degree lean over the creek | Vernon Oaks Path |
| 448 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | Fair | None | 4 | Sparse canopy, tip dieback | Vernon Oaks Park beside creek |
| 449 | Empress Tree | 17 | Poor | Remove | 1 | Two cavities in base, tree base is hollow | Vernon Oaks Park beside creek |
| 450 | Oak-Chestnut | 27 | Fair | Risk assessment | 1 | Lean towards road, cavity at base | Vernon Oaks Park entrance |
| 451 | Oak-Southern Red | 36 | Fair | Risk assessment | 1 | Cavity in base | Vernon Oaks Park entrance |

# Maintenance Priority
## City of Dunwoody
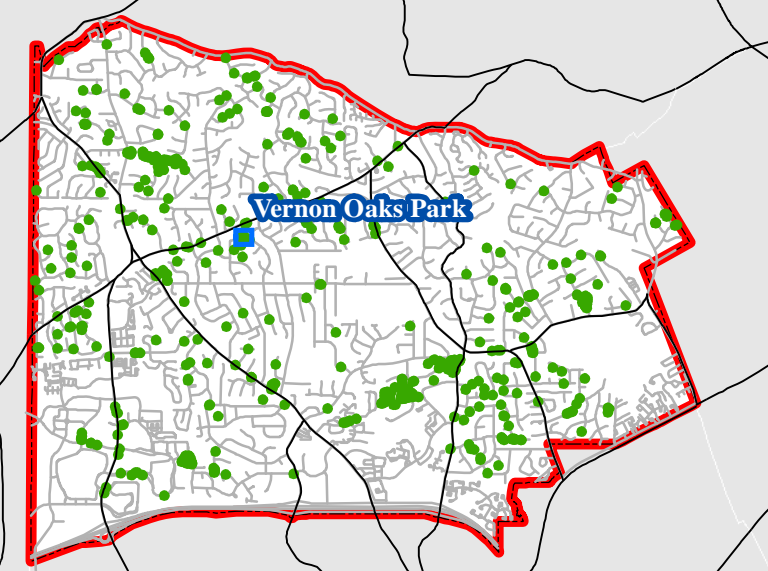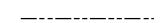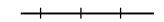
Vernon Oaks Park

## Maintenance Priority Level
### Vernon Oaks Park

Priority 1
Priority 2
Priority 3
Priority 4

### Legend

Roads
Railroads
Parcels
Lakes / Water Features

*1 inch = 50 feet*

Dunwoody
*Smart people – Smart city*

Solutions Naturally
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VERNON SPRINGS
VERNON OAKS

450
441
442
445
446
451
449

N

# Tree Assessment

# *Donaldson-Bannister Park*



Submitted by:
Arborguard Tree Specialists
June 2012

## Table of Contents

Introduction

A tree assessment was conducted on trees in high pedestrian, traffic and recreational areas within Donaldson-Bannister Park.  Specimen trees within the park were also assessed.  Specimen tree criteria is defined in the City of Dunwoody Tree Ordinance Section 16-195(h) as follows: hardwood trees ≥24″ diameter at breast height (DBH), softwood trees ≥30″ DBH and flowering understory trees ≥6″ DBH.

There were a total of 7 trees inventoried within Donaldson-Bannister Park. The trees consist of 5 species.  The most common tree species are Northern Red Oak and White Oak.  The inventory was completed using GIS and GPS technology.  This report is intended to be used as a management tool to sustain and promote healthy trees and improve the environmental quality of the area.

| Donaldson-Bannister Park Urban Forest Summary | |
|---|---|
| Feature | Measure |
| Number of Trees Surveyed | 7 |
| Number of Species | 5 |
| Most Common Species | Southern Magnolia |
| Most common diameter | 26″-30″    (57% of all trees) |
| Largest diameter | 42″ |
| Condition | Good=0  Fair=5  Poor=2  Dead=0 |
| Maintenance Priority Levels * | 1=2       2=5       3=0    4=0 |

Results

The data from this survey is shown in its entirety in Appendix B of this report.  The following information has been taken from the data and summarized where relevant.

(*See page 5 for more information of Maintenance Priority Levels)

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1

## Species Distribution

There are 5 different species of trees surveyed inside Donaldson-Bannister Park.  The predominant species as ranked by their total number as compared to the total trees inventoried are as follows:
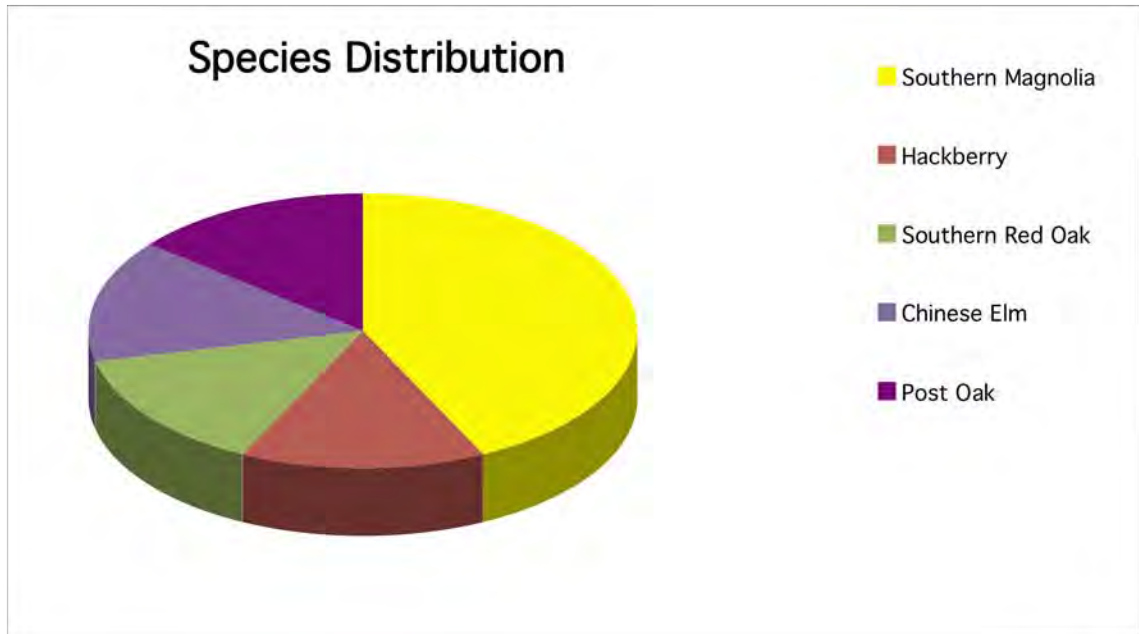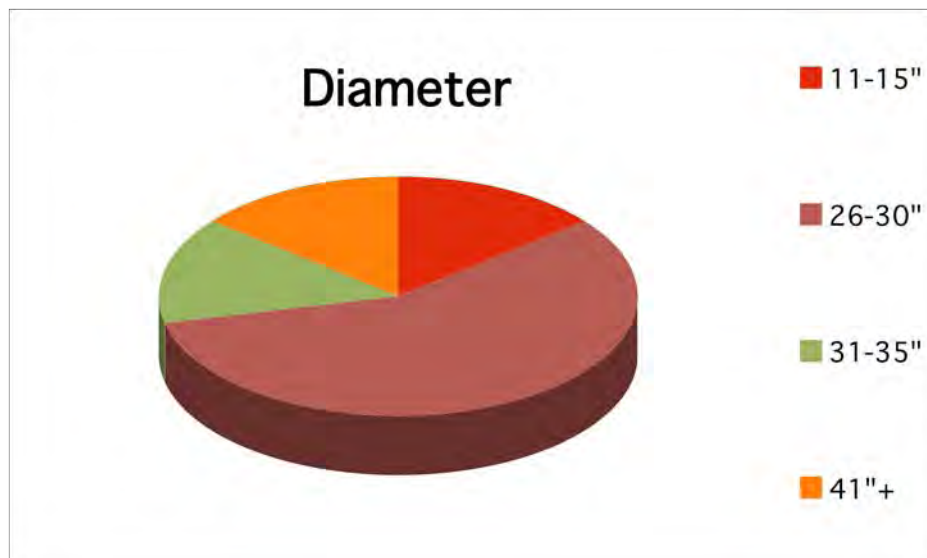


## Amount of Trees Per Species

| Species | Number of Trees |
| --- | --- |
| Post Oak | 1 |
| Hackberry | 1 |
| Chinese Elm | 1 |
| Southern Magnolia | 3 |
| Southern Red Oak | 1 |

Diameters

The inventoried trees range from 14 to 42 inches in diameter.  The majority of the trees (57%) are between 26 and 30 inches in diameter.

| Diameter | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| 6"- 10" | 0 |
| 11"-15" | 1 |
| 16"- 20" | 0 |
| 21"- 25" | 0 |
| 26"- 30" | 4 |
| 31"- 35" | 1 |
| 36"- 40" | 0 |
| +41"= | 1 |
| 6"- 10" | 0 |

## Vitality Rating

Of the trees surveyed, 71% are in fair condition and 29% are in poor condition. It is important to note that vitality is not necessarily an indicator of structural integrity or the safety of a tree. Vitality is simply a judgment made by the field technician concerning the outward signs of health of the tree.

| Vitality | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| Good | 0 |
| Fair | 5 |
| Poor | 2 |
| Dead | 0 |

## Maintenance Priorities

Priority 1= Action is required as soon as possible. These trees may be dead, hazardous, in need of a risk assessment using Resistograph technology or requires pruning or other actions as soon as possible.

Priority 2= These trees will require action in the near future.

Priority 3= Maintenance priorities 1-2 should be addressed before maintenance priority 3.

Priority 4= Maintenance is not required at this time.

| Maintenance Priority | Amount |
|---|---|
| Priority 1 | 2 |
| Priority 2 | 5 |
| Priority 3 | 0 |
| Priority 4 | 0 |
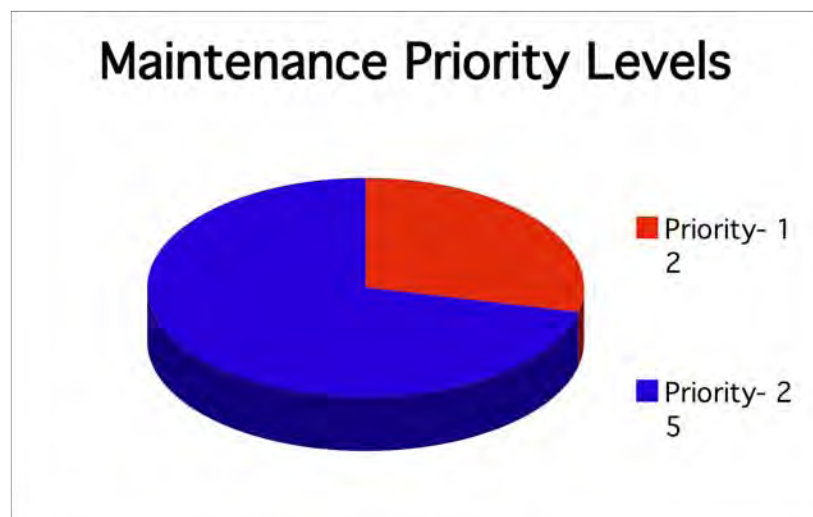
## Maintenance Schedule

This park currently has a number of buildings situated on the property with trees surrounding the perimeter of the property.  The 7 trees identified on this site are generally in fair condition with two being in poor condition.  No hazardous conditions are present at this time.  Although no maintenance would actually be required on this site at this time, there is one specimen sized southern magnolia tree that is hollow and requires a test for structural integrity.

The following budget for tree pruning is reflective of standard tree care rates typical of fully insured and highly qualified local arborists.  It is expected that to satisfactorily complete this work it will require a time budget of approximately 1 day.

Prune dead limbs and cut vines on 5 trees, cable on southern magnolia:
- Labor: $1950
- Materials:  $160
- Risk assessment for one southern magnolia: $295

Total estimated budget:  $2405

Common Name – Latin Name Key

| Trees – Common | Latin Name | Native/ Adaptive |
|---|---|---|
| Southern Magnolia | *Magnolia grandiflora* | YES |
| Southern Red Oak | *Quercus rubra* | YES |
| Post Oak | *Quercus stellata* | YES |
| Hackberry | *Celtis occidentalis* | YES |
| Chinese Elm | *Ulmus parvifolia* | YES |

The inventory is a compilation of information gathered about the trees. All trees were located utilizing GPS technology and the following data parameters recorded for each tree.

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Tree No. | All trees were numbered with an aluminum tag bearing a unique number and located utilizing GPS technology. |
| Species | Listed as the North American common name. |
| DBH | Diameter of trunk in inches, measured at 4.5' feet above average soil level.  Measurements were taken using a forestry diameter tape. |
| Vitality | Good ........ Tree has excellent vigor and is actively growing without any serious pathogenic problems.  Tree exhibits a structural form that is safe and typical of the species. |
| | Fair .......... Tree is in moderate health, but may have a minor pathogenic problem.  Some insects and disease could be present.  Tree may have minor structural defects, but does not exhibit optimal form for the species in an urban environment.  A tree in fair condition may not react favorably to site developments or additional stress. |
| | Poor ......... Tree's vigor is low to moderate.  It may also have moderate to severe structural defects or a form that is undesirable for the species.  Some trees in poor condition are not recoverable and could degrade into a state of advanced decline leading to death. |
| Maintenance Recommendations | Any maintenance needed; such as pruning, soil therapy, install cables or removal. |
| Maintenance Priority | Urgency of the required maintenance rated from 1 to 4. |
| Comments | Any other additional notes about the tree that were not adequately addressed in the other fields. |
| Location | Specifies where the trees can be found such as by address or approxiamte location in a park. |

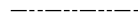| Tree # | Species | DBH | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 537 | Oak-Post | 27 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, ivy overtaking trunk | Donadson-Bannister Park backyard fence |
| 538 | Hackberry | 26 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, ivy overtaking trunk | Donaldson-Bannister Park backyard fence |
| 539 | Elm-Chinese | 14 | Poor | Insecticide sprays | 2 | Large lead fell from tree creating a large wound | Donaldson-Banister Park beside pool |
| 540 | Oak-Southern Red | 42 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, tip dieback, broken scaffolds | Donaldson-Bannister park- garden |
| 541 | Magnolia-Southern | 34 | Fair | Cable leads | 2 | Codominant at 5 ft | Donaldson-Bannister park-garden |
| 542 | Magnolia-Southern | 29 | Poor | Risk assessment | 1 | Large cavity in base/decay | Donaldson-Bannister park-garden |
| 543 | Magnolia-Southern | 30 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, ivy overtaking trunk | Donaldson-Bannister park-garden |

# Maintenance Priority
*City of Dunwoody*

Donalson-Bannister Park
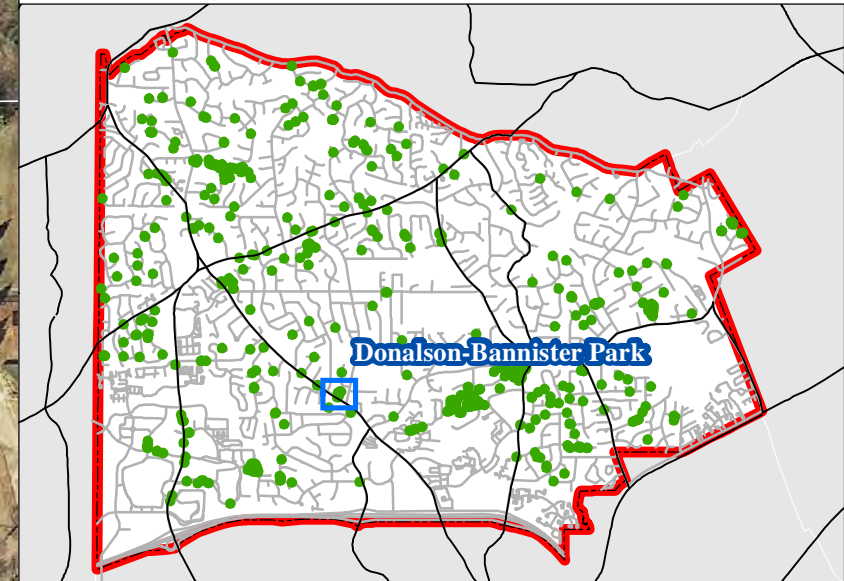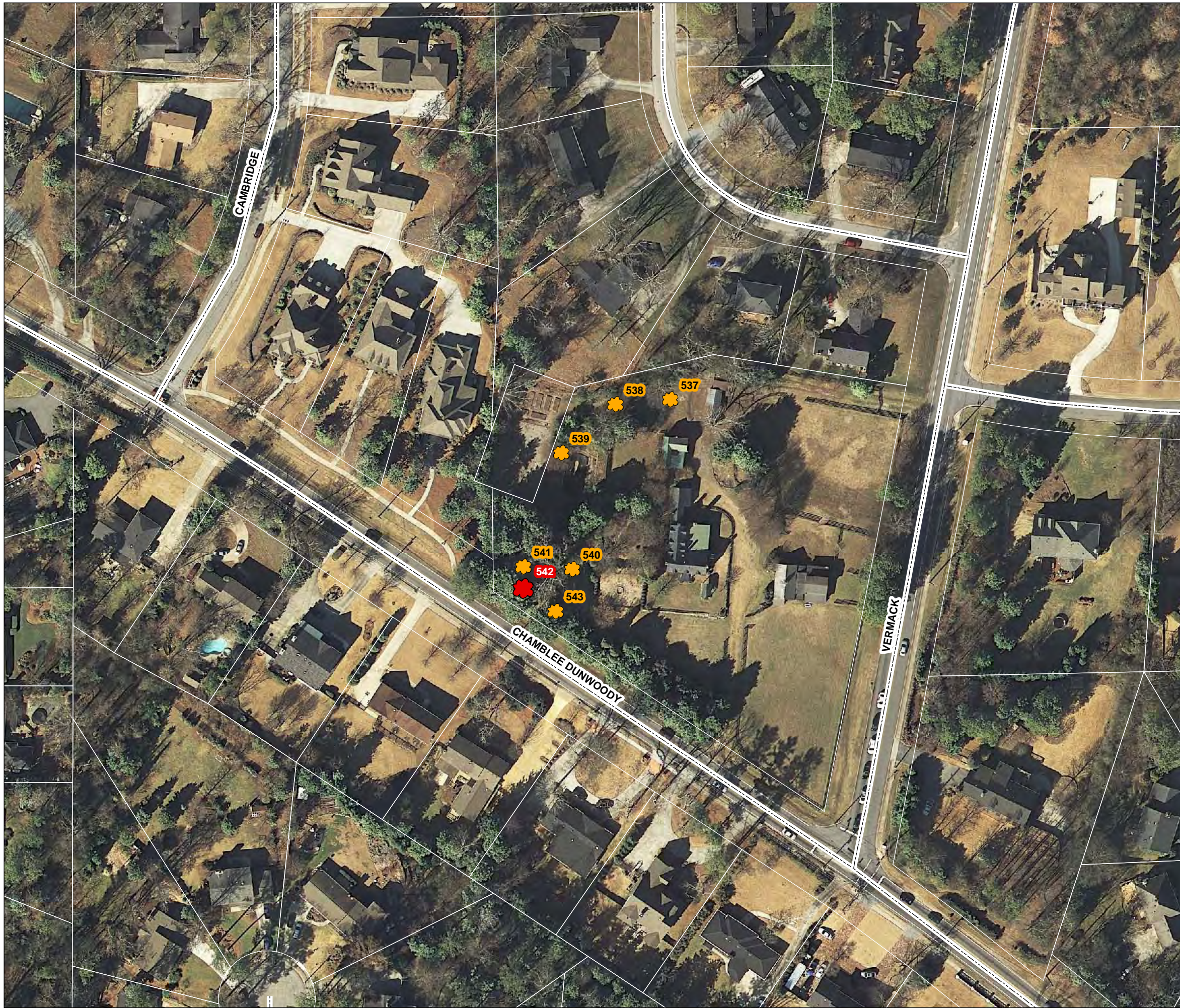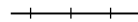
**Maintenance Priority Level**
*Donalson - Bannister Park*

Priority 1

Priority 2

Priority 3

Priority 4

**Legend**

- - - Roads

Parcels

Railroads

Lakes / Water Features

*1 inch = 100 feet*

N

# Dunwoody*
*Smart people – Smart city*

Solutions Naturally
**Arborguard**
Tree Specialists

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Group

A|EC

Map labels: CAMBRIDGE, CHAMBLEE DUNWOODY, VERMACK, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543

# Tree Assessment

# *North DeKalb Cultural Arts Center*



Submitted by:
Arborguard Tree Specialists
June 2012

## Table of Contents

## Introduction

A tree assessment was conducted on trees in high pedestrian, traffic and recreational areas within North Dekalb Cultural Arts Center. Specimen trees were located.  Specimen tree criteria is defined in the City of Dunwoody Tree Ordinance Section 16-195(h) as follows: hardwood trees ≥24″ diameter at breast height (DBH), softwood trees ≥30″ DBH and flowering understory trees ≥6″ DBH.

There were a total of 11 trees inventoried.  The trees consist of 6 species.  The most common tree species are Flowering Dogwood and Maple.  The inventory was completed using GIS and GPS technology. This report is intended as a management tool to sustain and promote healthy trees and improve the environmental quality of the area.

| North Dekalb Cultural Arts Center Urban Forest Summary | |
| --- | --- |
| Feature | Measure |
| Number of Trees Surveyed | 11 |
| Number of Species | 6 |
| Most Common Species | Flowering Dogwood |
| Most common diameter | 3″-10″     (45% of all trees) |
| Largest diameter | 27″ |
| Condition | Good=2 Fair=6 Poor=2 Dead=1 |
| Maintenance Priority Levels * | 1=2       2=7       3=0     4=2 |

## Results:

The data from this survey is shown in its entirety in Appendix B of this report.  The following information has been taken from the data and summarized where relevant.
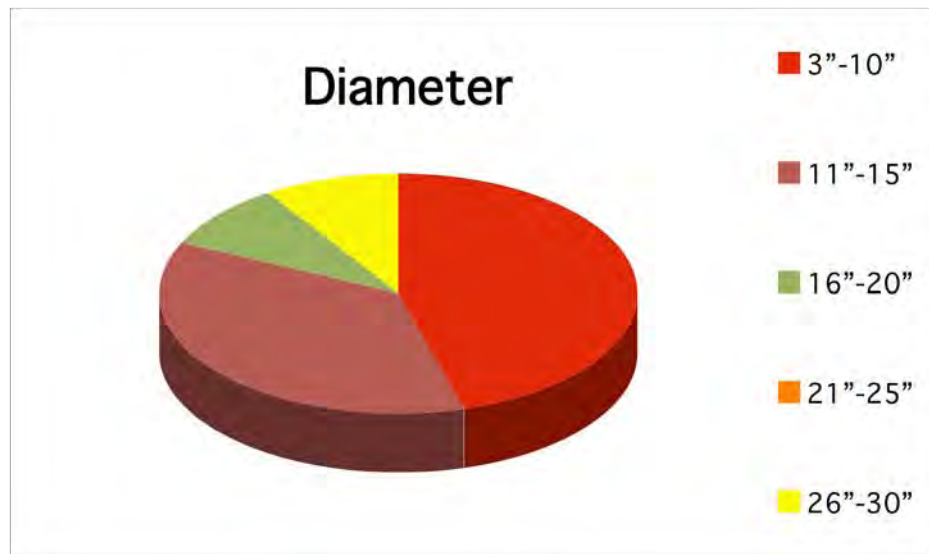
(*See page 5 for more information of Maintenance Priority Levels)

There are 6 different species of tree surveyed inside North Dekalb Cultural Arts Center.  The predominant species as ranked by their total number as compared to the total trees inventoried are as follows:



## Amount of Trees Per Species

| Species | Number of Trees |
|---|---|
| Flowering Dogwood | 3 |
| Red Maple | 2 |
| Mimosa | 2 |
| American Sycamore | 1 |
| Loblolly Pine | 1 |
| Pin Oak | 2 |

## Diameters

The inventoried trees range from 5 to 27 inches in diameter.  The majority of the trees (45%) are between 3 and 10 inches in diameter.

| Diameter | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| 3"-10"   | 5      |
| 11"-15"  | 4      |
| 16"-20"  | 1      |
| 21"-25"  | 0      |
| 26"-30"  | 1      |

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## Vitality Rating

Of the trees surveyed, 18% are in good condition, 55% are in fair condition, 18% are in poor condition and 9% are dead.  It is important to note that vitality is not necessarily an indicator of structural integrity or the safety of a tree.  Vitality is simply a judgment made by the field technician concerning the outward signs of health of the tree.

| Vitality | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| Good | 2 |
| Fair | 6 |
| Poor | 2 |
| Dead | 1 |

## Maintenance Priorities

Priority 1= Action is required as soon as possible.  These trees may be dead, hazardous, in need of a risk assessment using Resistograph technology or requires pruning or other actions as soon as possible.

Priority 2= These trees will require action in the near future.

Priority 3= Maintenance priorities 1-2 should be addressed before maintenance priority 3.

Priority 4= Maintenance is not required at this time.

| Maintenance Priority | Amount |
|---|---|
| Priority 1 | 2 |
| Priority 2 | 7 |
| Priority 3 | 0 |
| Priority 4 | 2 |
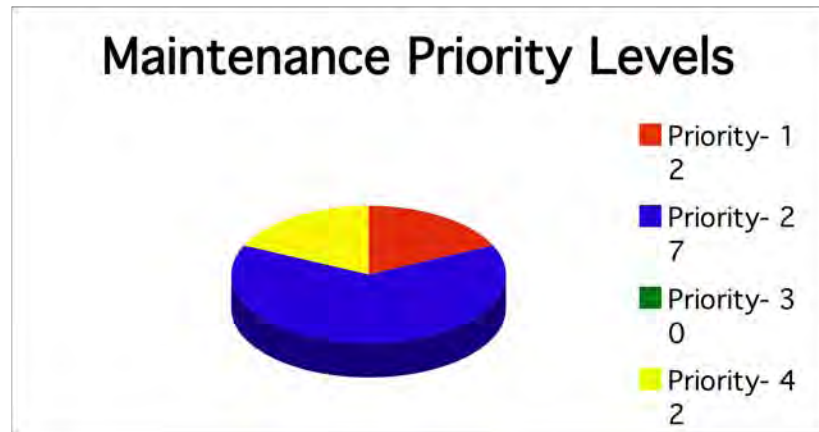
## Maintenance Schedule

11 trees were identified at this location as either meeting the specimen tree size criteria or requiring some type of tree maintenance.  One tree was found to need immediate removal seven trees are recommended for pruning as well as three trees recommended for the application of organic nutrients to help improve their vigor.

The following budget for tree pruning and removal is reflective of standard tree care rates typical of fully insured and highly qualified local arborists.  It is expected that to satisfactorily complete this work it will require a time budget of approximately 2 days.

Prune dead limbs, install steel support cables and prune trees as needed, remove one dead pine:
  • Labor: $4160

Provide organic nutrients to approximately 3 trees twice annually: $590

Total estimated budget:  $4750

# Appendix A

## Common Name – Latin Name Key

| Common Name | Trees – Latin | Native/Adaptive |
|---|---|---|
| Flowering Dogwood | *Cornus florida* | YES |
| Loblolly Pine | *Pinus taeda* | YES |
| Pin Oak | *Quercus rubra* | YES |
| Red Maple | *Acer rubrum* | YES |
| Mimosa | *Mimosa pudica* | NO |
| American Sycamore | *Platanus occidentalis* | YES |

The inventory is a compilation of information gathered about the trees. All trees were located utilizing GPS technology and the following data parameters recorded for each tree.

| Term | Description |
|---|---|
| Tree No. | All trees were numbered with an aluminum tag bearing a unique number and located utilizing GPS technology. |
| Species | Listed as the North American common name. |
| DBH | Diameter of trunk in inches, measured at 4.5' feet above average soil level.  Measurements were taken using a forestry diameter tape. |
| Vitality | Good ........ Tree has excellent vigor and is actively growing without any serious pathogenic problems.  Tree exhibits a structural form that is safe and typical of the species.<br><br>Fair .......... Tree is in moderate health, but may have a minor pathogenic problem.  Some insects and disease could be present.  Tree may have minor structural defects, but does not exhibit optimal form for the species in an urban environment.  A tree in fair condition may not react favorably to site developments or additional stress.<br><br>Poor ......... Tree's vigor is low to moderate.  It may also have moderate to severe structural defects or a form that is undesirable for the species.  Some trees in poor condition are not recoverable and could degrade into a state of advanced decline leading to death. |
| Maintenance Recommendations | Any maintenance needed; such as pruning, soil therapy, install cables or removal. |
| Maintenance Priority | Urgency of the required maintenance rated from 1 to 4. |
| Comments | Any other additional notes about the tree that were not adequately addressed in the other fields. |
| Location | Specifies where the trees can be found such as by address or approxiamte location in a park. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | DBH3 | DBH4 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|------|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 544 | Dogwood-Flowering | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Fair | Soil therapy | 2 | Cavities in trunk | NDCAC-parking |
| 545 | Maple-Red | 17 | 18 | 9 | 0 | Fair | Cable leads | 1 | Cavities in trunk | NDCAC-parking |
| 546 | Maple-Red | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune deadwood | 2 | Deadwood, aerial cavity in scaffold limb | NDCAC-parking |
| 547 | Dogwood-Flowering | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | NDCAC-courtyard |
| 548 | Dogwood-Flowering | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | NDCAC-courtyard |
| 549 | Sycamore-American | 11 | 15 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Cable leads | 2 | Weak union, included bark | NDCAC-courtyard |
| 550 | Pine-Loblolly | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dead | Removal | 1 | Hazard | NDCAC-rear fence |
| 551 | Oak-Pin | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Soil therapy/Prune | 2 | Sparse canopy/ deadwood | NDCAC-corner of bldg |
| 552 | Oak-Pin | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Poor | Soil therapy/Prune | 2 | Sparse canopy/ deadwood | NDCAC-corner of bldg |
| 553 | Mimosa | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune low limbs | 2 | Low limbs near dumpster | NDCAC-fence near dumpster |
| 554 | Mimosa | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Fair | Prune low limbs | 2 | Low limbs near dumpster | NDCAC-fence near dumpster |

# Maintenance Priority
## City of Dunwoody

North Dekalb Cultural Arts Center
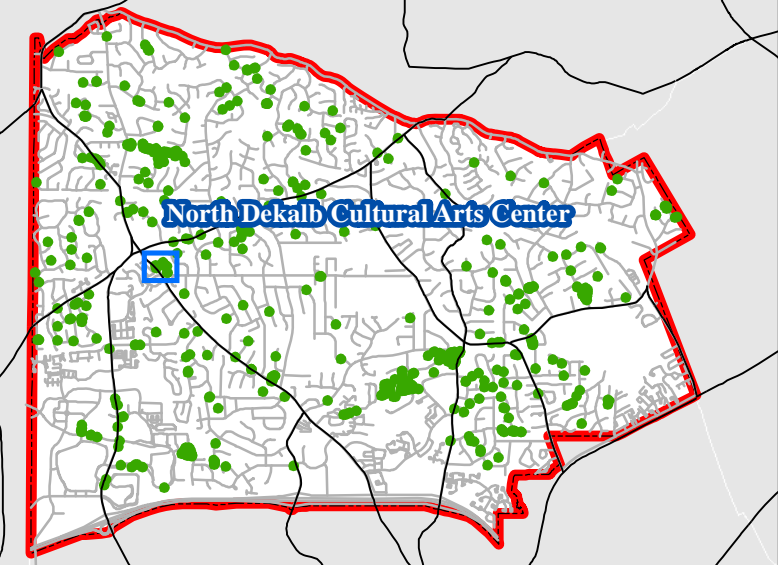
### Maintenance Priority Level
*North Dekalb Cultural Arts Center*

Priority 1

Priority 2

Priority 3

Priority 4

**Legend**

Roads

Railroads

Parcels

Lakes / Water Features

*1 inch = 100 feet*

**Dunwoody**
*Smart people – Smart city*

*Solutions Naturally*
**Arborguard**
Tree Specialists

**Ecological Planning Group**

**A EC**

# Tree Assessment

# *Perimeter Center East Park*



Submitted by:
Arborguard Tree Specialists
June 2012

## Table of Contents

Introduction

A tree assessment was conducted on trees within the future site of Perimeter Center East Park.  Specimen trees within the park were also located.  Specimen tree criteria is defined in the City of Dunwoody Tree Ordinance Section 16-195(h) as follows: hardwood trees ≥24″ diameter at breast height (DBH), softwood trees ≥30″ DBH and flowering understory trees ≥6″ DBH.

There were a total of 28 trees inventoried within Perimeter Center East Park. The trees consist of 6 species.  The most common tree species is Loblolly Pine.  The inventory was completed using GIS and GPS technology.  This report is intended as a management tool to sustain and promote healthy trees and improve the environmental quality of the area.

| Perimeter Center East Park Urban Forest Summary | |
|---|---|
| Feature | Measure |
| Number of Trees Surveyed | 28 |
| Number of Species | 6 |
| Most Common Species | Northern Red Oak |
| Most common diameter | 26″-30″     (43% of all trees) |
| Largest diameter | 38″ |
| Condition | Good=7 Fair=18 Poor=2 Dead=1 |
| Maintenance Priority Levels * | 1=1      2=0      3=19     4=8 |

Results

The data from this survey is shown in its entirety in Appendix B of this report.  The following information has been taken from the data and summarized where relevant.

(*See page 5 for more information of Maintenance Priority Levels)

## Species Distribution

There are 6 different species of tree surveyed inside Perimeter Center East Park.  The predominant species as ranked by their total number as compared to the total trees inventoried are as follows:



## Amount of Trees Per Species

| Species | Number of Trees |
|---|---|
| White Oak | 7 |
| Loblolly Pine | 4 |
| Northern Red Oak | 11 |
| Tulip Poplar | 4 |
| Red Maple | 1 |
| American Sycamore | 1 |

## Diameters

The inventoried trees range from 24 to 38 inches in diameter.  The majority of the trees (43%) are between 16 and 20 inches in diameter.

| Diameter | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| 1-6" | 0 |
| 7-10" | 0 |
| 11-15" | 0 |
| 16-20" | 0 |
| 21-25" | 10 |
| 26-30" | 12 |
| 31-35" | 5 |
| 36-40" | 1 |
| 41"+ | 0 |

## Vitality Rating

Of the trees surveyed, 25% are in good condition, 64% are in fair condition, 7% are in poor condition and 4% are dead.  It is important to note that vitality is not necessarily an indicator of structural integrity or the safety of a tree.  Vitality is simply a judgment made by the field technician concerning the outward signs of health of the tree.

| Vitality | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| Good | 7 |
| Fair | 18 |
| Poor | 2 |
| Dead | 1 |
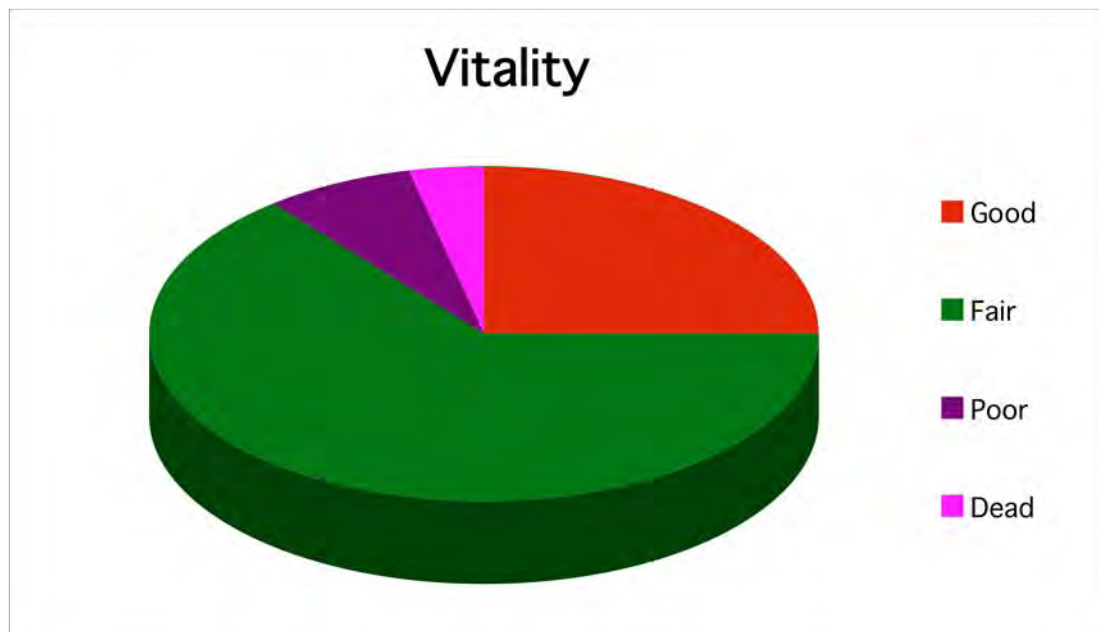
Arborguard
Tree Specialists

Ecological
Planning
Group

A-EC

4

## Maintenance Priorities

Priority 1= Action is required as soon as possible.  These trees may be dead, hazardous, in need of a risk assessment using Resistograph technology or requires pruning or other actions as soon as possible.

Priority 2= These trees will require action in the near future.

Priority 3= Maintenance priorities 1-2 should be addressed before maintenance priority 3.

Priority 4= Maintenance is not required at this time.

| Maintenance Priority | Amount |
|----------------------|--------|
| Priority 1 | 0 |
| Priority 2 | 0 |
| Priority 3 | 20 |
| Priority 4 | 8 |

## Maintenance Priority
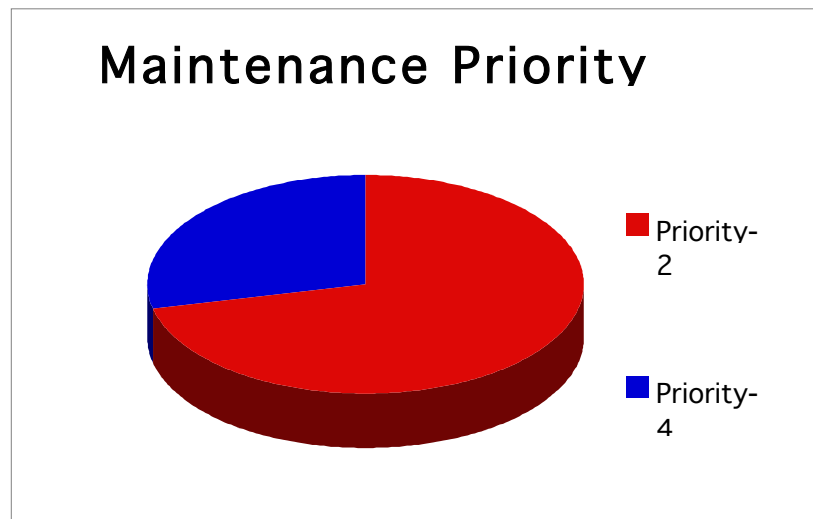
## Maintenance Schedule

This park is currently an undeveloped wooded tract of land.  The 28 trees identified on this site consist primarily of specimen size trees.  Although no maintenance would actually be required on this site at this time, there were three trees identified as needing removal should the budget allow for it.  As these trees are in an undeveloped wooded location, it is recommended that they be felled and left lay on the ground.

The following budgets for tree removal are reflective of standard tree care rates typical of fully insured and highly qualified local arborists.  It is expected that to satisfactorily complete this work it will require a time budget of approximately 1 day.

Removal of 3 dead and dying trees:
- Labor: $1950

Total estimated budget Removal: $1950

Common Name – Latin Name Key

| Trees - Latin | Common Name | Native/Adaptive |
|---|---|---|
| White Oak | *Quercus alba* | YES |
| Loblolly Pine | *Pinus taeda* | YES |
| Northern Red Oak | *Quercus rubra* | YES |
| Red Maple | *Acer rubrum* | YES |
| American Sycamore | *Platanus occidentalis* | YES |
| Tulip Poplar | *Liriodendron tulipfera* | YES |

## Appendix B

The inventory is a compilation of information gathered about the trees. All trees were located utilizing GPS technology and the following data parameters recorded for each tree.

| Term | Description |
| --- | --- |
| Tree No. | All trees were numbered with an aluminum tag bearing a unique number and utilizing GPS technology. |
| Species | Listed as the North American common name. |
| DBH | Diameter of trunk in inches, measured at 4.5' feet above average soil level.  Measurements were taken using a forestry diameter tape. |
| Vitality | Good ........ Tree has excellent vigor and is actively growing without any serious pathogenic problems.  Tree exhibits a structural form that is safe and typical of the species.<br><br>Fair .......... Tree is in moderate health, but may have a minor pathogenic problem.  Some insects and disease could be present.  Tree may have minor structural defects, but does not exhibit optimal form for the species in an urban environment.  A tree in fair condition may not react favorably to site developments or additional stress.<br><br>Poor ......... Tree's vigor is low to moderate.  It may also have moderate to severe structural defects or a form that is undesirable for the species.  Some trees in poor condition are not recoverable and could degrade into a state of advanced decline leading to death. |
| Maintenance Recommendations | Any maintenance needed; such as pruning, soil therapy, install cables or removal. |
| Maintenance Priority | Urgency of the required maintenance rated from 1 to 4. |
| Comments | Any other additional notes about the tree that were not adequately addressed in the other fields. |
| Location | Specifies where the trees can be found such as by address or approxiamte location in a park. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 564 | Oak-Northern Red | 38 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Poison ivy, Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 565 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Perimeter Center E |
| 566 | Oak-Northern Red | 27 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Dead scaffold branch | Perimeter Center E |
| 567 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Perimeter Center E |
| 568 | Oak-White | 24 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 569 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 570 | Oak-White | 24 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 571 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 572 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 573 | Oak-Northern Red | 30 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Perimeter Center E |
| 574 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 30 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Epicormic sprouts | Perimeter Center E |
| 575 | Oak-White | 27 | 0 | Good | Prune-Deadwood, Remove vines | 3 | Ivy covering trunk, Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 576 | Oak-Northern Red | 30 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Perimeter Center E |
| 577 | Sycamore-American | 25 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 578 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 579 | Pine-Loblolly | 31 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 580 | Maple-Red | 27 | 0 | Poor | Remove | 3 | Cavities at base, lean | Perimeter Center E |
| 581 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 28 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 582 | Pine-Loblolly | 22 | 0 | Dead | Remove | 3 | Dead | Perimeter Center E |
| 583 | Pine-Loblolly | 30 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 584 | Pine-Loblolly | 25 | 29 | Poor | Remove | 3 | >75% Dead, Codominant | Perimeter Center E |
| 585 | Tulip Tree-Poplar | 34 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Perimeter Center E |
| 586 | Oak-Northern Red | 32 | 0 | Good | None | 4 | | Perimeter Center E |
| 587 | Oak-White | 35 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 588 | Oak-White | 34 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 589 | Oak-Northern Red | 25 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 590 | Oak-Northern Red | 24 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |
| 591 | Oak-Northern Red | 26 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 3 | Deadwood | Perimeter Center E |

**Maintenance Priority**
*City of Dunwoody*

Perimeter Center East Park
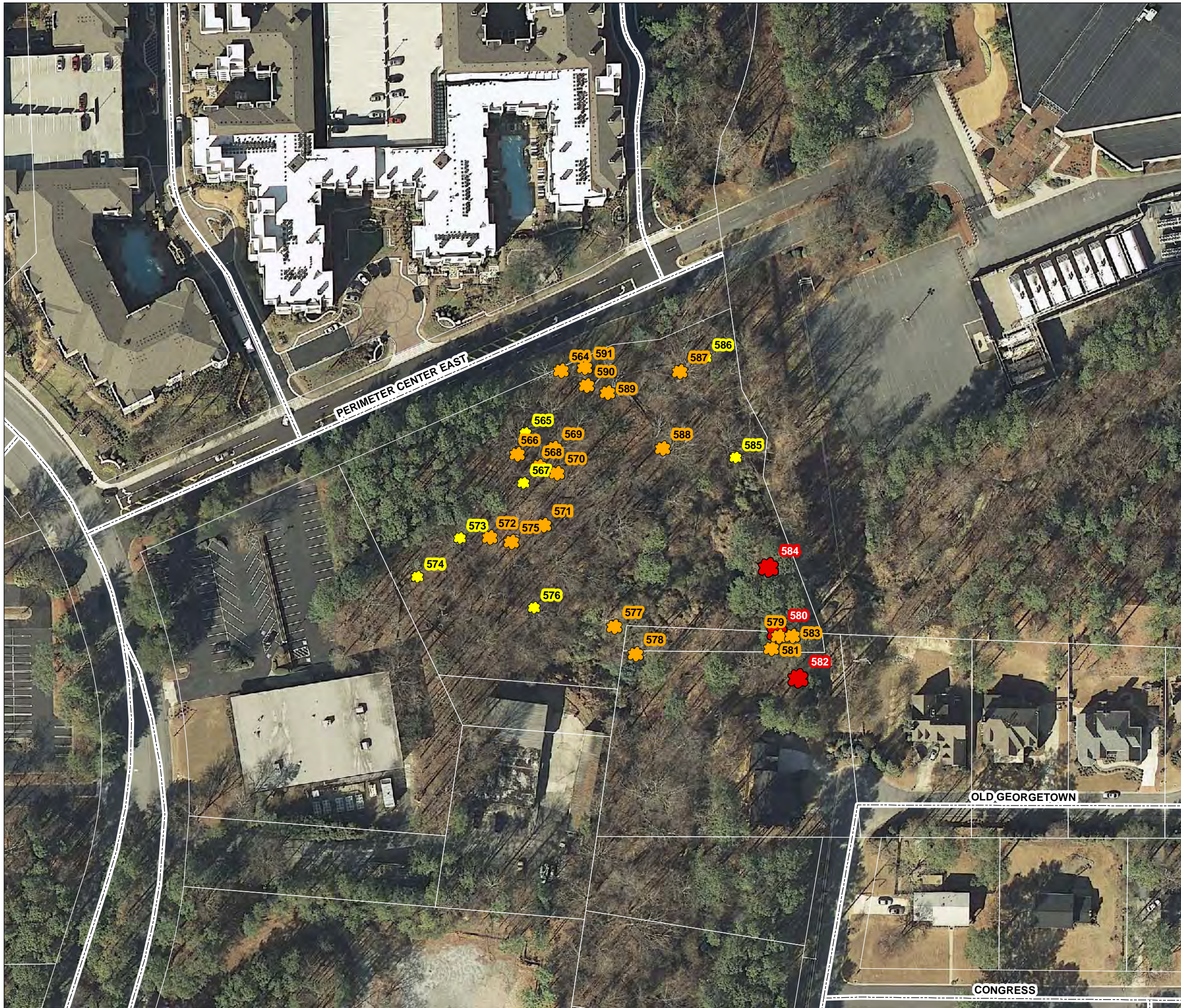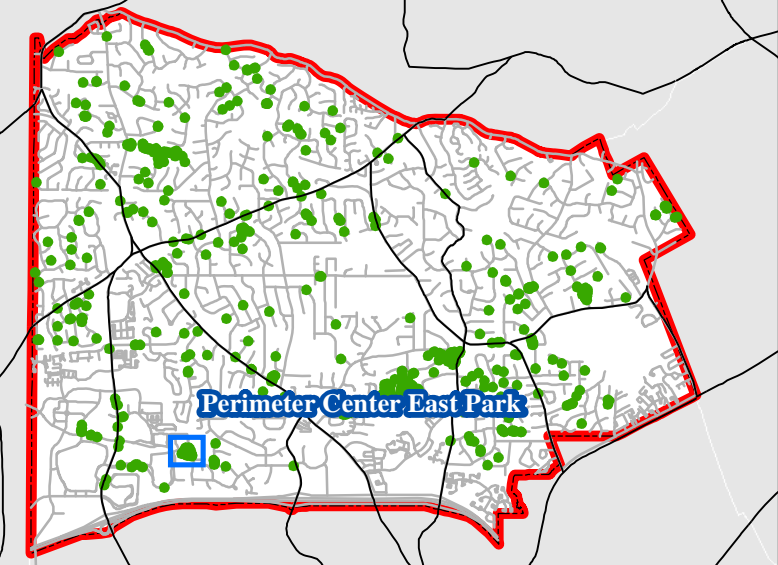
**Maintenance Priority Level**
*Perimeter Center East Park*

Priority 1

Priority 2

Priority 3

Priority 4

**Legend**

Roads
Parcels
Railroads
Lakes / Water Features

*1 inch = 100 feet*

**Dunwoody**
*Smart people – Smart city*

*Solutions Naturally*
**Arborguard**
Tree Specialists

**Ecological Planning Group**

**A|EC**

PERIMETER CENTER EAST

OLD GEORGETOWN

CONGRESS

N

# Tree Assessment

# *Rochelle Drive Dead End Trail*



Submitted by:
Arborguard Tree Specialists
June 2012

## Table of Contents

## Introduction

A tree assessment was conducted on trees along the trail between the Rochelle Drive dead end and Bishop Hollow Run.  Specimen trees along the trail were also located.  Specimen tree criteria is defined in the City of Dunwoody Tree Ordinance Section 16-195(h) as follows: hardwood trees ≥24″ diameter at breast height (DBH), softwood trees ≥30″ DBH and flowering understory trees ≥6″ DBH.

There were a total of 9 trees inventoried along the trail.  The trees consist of 3 species.  The most common tree species is Loblolly Pine. The inventory was completed using GIS and GPS technology.  This report is intended to be used as a management tool to sustain and promote healthy trees and improve the environmental quality of the area.

| Rochelle Drive Dead End Trail Urban Forest Summary | |
|---|---|
| Feature | Measure |
| Number of Trees Surveyed | 9 |
| Number of Species | 3 |
| Most Common Species | Loblolly Pine |
| Most common diameter | 16″-20″     (78% of all trees) |
| Largest diameter | 26″ |
| Condition | Good=0 Fair=8 Poor=1 Dead=0 |
| Maintenance Priority Levels * | 1=1       2=3       3=4     4=1 |

## Results

The data from this survey is shown in its entirety in Appendix B of this report.  The following information has been taken from the data and summarized where relevant.

(*See page 5 for more information of Maintenance Priority Levels)

## Species Distribution

There are 3 different species of tree surveyed along Rochelle Drive Dead End Trail. The predominant species as ranked by their total number as compared to the total trees inventoried are as follows:

### Species Distribution

Legend:
- Loblolly Pine
- Sweetgum
- Chinese Privet
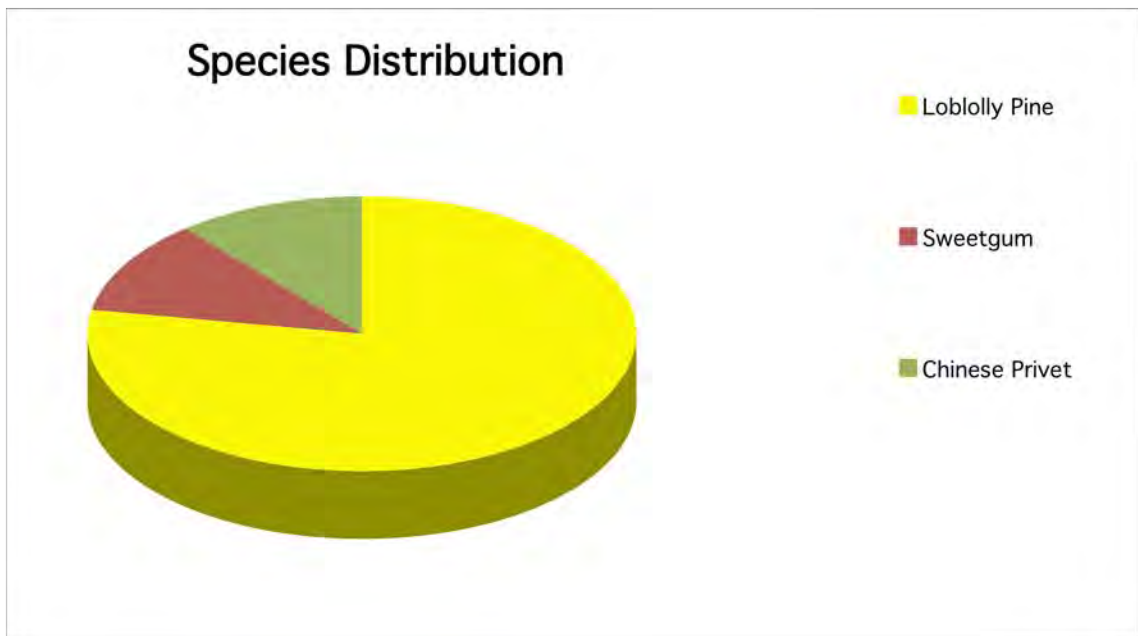
## Amount of Trees Per Species

| Species | Number of Trees |
|---------|-----------------|
| Loblolly Pine | 7 |
| Sweetgum | 1 |
| Privet | 1 |

## Diameters

The inventoried trees range from 6 to 26 inches in diameter.  The majority of the trees (44%) are between 21 and 25 inches in diameter.

| Diameter | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| 1-6″ | 1 |
| 7-10″ | 0 |
| 11-15″ | 3 |
| 16-20″ | 1 |
| 21-25″ | 4 |
| 26-30″ | 0 |
| 31-35″ | 0 |
| 36-40″ | 0 |
| 41″+ | 0 |

## Vitality Rating

Of the trees surveyed, 0% are in good condition, 89% are in fair condition, 11% are in poor condition and 0% are dead. It is important to note that vitality is not necessarily an indicator of structural integrity or the safety of a tree. Vitality is simply a judgment made by the field technician concerning the outward signs of health of the tree.

| Vitality | Amount |
|----------|--------|
| Good | 0 |
| Fair | 8 |
| Poor | 1 |
| Dead | 0 |

## Maintenance Priorities

Priority 1= Action is required as soon as possible.  These trees may be dead, hazardous, in need of a risk assessment using Resistograph technology or requires pruning or other actions as soon as possible.

Priority 2= These trees will require action in the near future.

Priority 3= Maintenance priorities 1-2 should be addressed before maintenance priority 3.

Priority 4= Maintenance is not required at this time.

| Maintenance Priority | Amount |
|---|---|
| Priority 1 | 1 |
| Priority 2 | 3 |
| Priority 3 | 4 |
| Priority 4 | 1 |
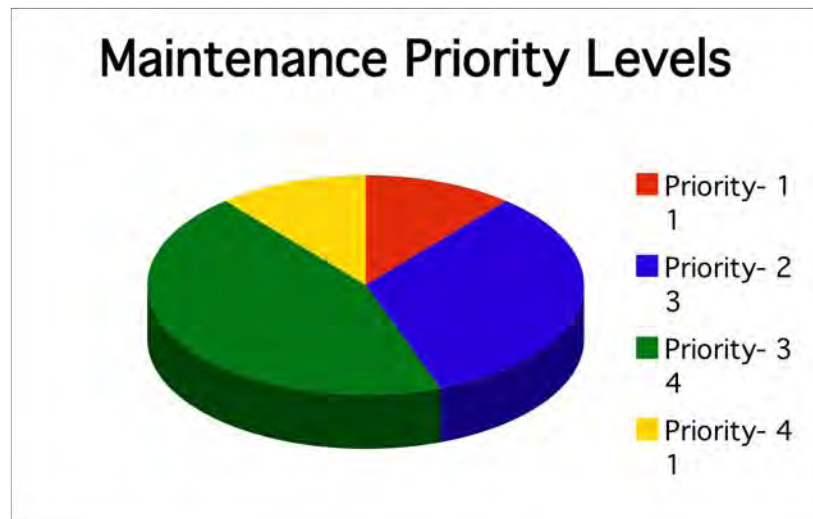
## Recommendations

This trail is currently an undeveloped wooded tract of land. It is however utilized on a regular basis as a walking trail. The 9 trees identified on this site consist primarily of loblolly pine trees. Although no maintenance would actually be required on this site at this time, there is one privet bush growing into the power line that needs pruning by a Georgia Power subcontractor and then removed should the budget allow for it. The balance of the trees would require cutting the vines on the tree stem and pruning to remove dead branches.

The following budget for tree pruning is reflective of standard tree care rates typical of fully insured and highly qualified local arborists. It is expected that to satisfactorily complete this work it will require a time budget of approximately 1 day.

Prune dead limbs and cut vines on 7 loblolly pine trees, remove one privet bush:
- Labor: $1950

Total estimated removal budget: $1950

## Common Name – Latin Name Key

| Trees – Common Name | Latin Name | Native/Adaptive |
|---|---|---|
| Loblolly Pine | *Pinus taeda* | YES |
| Sweetgum | *Liquidambar styraciflua* | YES |
| Chinese Privet | *Ligustrum sinensis* | NO |

## Appendix B

The inventory is a compilation of information gathered about the trees. All specimen trees were located utilizing GPS technology and the following data parameters recorded for each tree.

| Term | Description |
|------|-------------|
| Tree No. | All trees were numbered with an aluminum tag bearing a unique number and located using a GPS system. |
| Species | Listed as the North American common name. |
| DBH | Diameter of trunk in inches, measured at 4.5' feet above average soil level.  Measurements were taken using a forestry diameter tape. |
| Vitality | Good ........ Tree has excellent vigor and is actively growing without any serious pathogenic problems.  Tree exhibits a structural form that is safe and typical of the species.<br><br>Fair .......... Tree is in moderate health, but may have a minor pathogenic problem.  Some insects and disease could be present.  Tree may have minor structural defects, but does not exhibit optimal form for the species in an urban environment.  A tree in fair condition may not react favorably to site developments or additional stress.<br><br>Poor ......... Tree's vigor is low to moderate.  It may also have moderate to severe structural defects or a form that is undesirable for the species.  Some trees in poor condition are not recoverable and could degrade into a state of advanced decline leading to death. |
| Maintenance Recommendations | Any maintenance needed; such as pruning, soil therapy, install cables or removal. |
| Maintenance Priority | Urgency of the required maintenance rated from 1 to 4. |
| Comments | Any other additional notes about the tree that were not adequately addressed in the other fields. |
| Location | Specifies where the trees can be found such as by address or approxiamte location in a park. |

| Tree # | Species | DBH | DBH2 | Vitality | Mtnc Rec | Mtnc Prior | Comments | Location |
|--------|---------|-----|------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| 555 | Privet | 6 | 6 | Poor | Removal | 1 | Growing into utility lines | Trail between Rochelle Dr. and Bishop Hollow Run |
| 556 | Pine-Loblolly | 14 | 0 | Fair | Remove Vines | 3 | Vines on trunk | Trail between Rochelle Dr. and Bishop Hollow Run |
| 557 | Pine-Loblolly | 21 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood, remove vines | 3 | Vines on trunk, Deadwood | Trail between Rochelle Dr. and Bishop Hollow Run |
| 558 | Pine-Loblolly | 12 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood, remove vines | 3 | Vines on trunk, Deadwood | Trail between Rochelle Dr. and Bishop Hollow Run |
| 559 | Pine-Loblolly | 18 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood, remove vines | 3 | Vines on trunk, Deadwood | Trail between Rochelle Dr. and Bishop Hollow Run |
| 560 | Sweetgum | 25 | 0 | Fair | None | 4 | Bowed Trunk | Trail between Rochelle Dr. and Bishop Hollow Run |
| 561 | Pine-Loblolly | 26 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail | Trail between Rochelle Dr. and Bishop Hollow Run |
| 562 | Pine-Loblolly | 13 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail | Trail between Rochelle Dr. and Bishop Hollow Run |
| 563 | Pine-Loblolly | 23 | 0 | Fair | Prune-Deadwood | 2 | Deadwood over trail | Trail between Rochelle Dr. and Bishop Hollow Run |

**Maintenance Priority**
*City of Dunwoody*

Rochelle Dr Deadend Trail
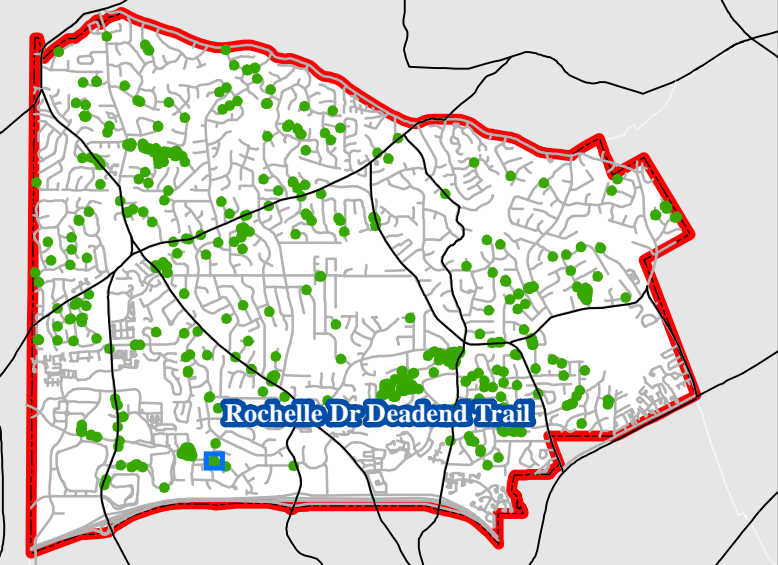
**Maintenance Priority Level**
*Rochelle Dr Deadend Trail*

Priority 1
Priority 2
Priority 3
Priority 4

**Legend**

Roads
Parcels
Railroads
Lakes / Water Features

*1 inch = 50 feet*

**Dunwoody**
*Smart people – Smart city*

Solutions Naturally
**Arborguard** Tree Specialists

**E**cological **P**lanning **G**roup

**A·EC**
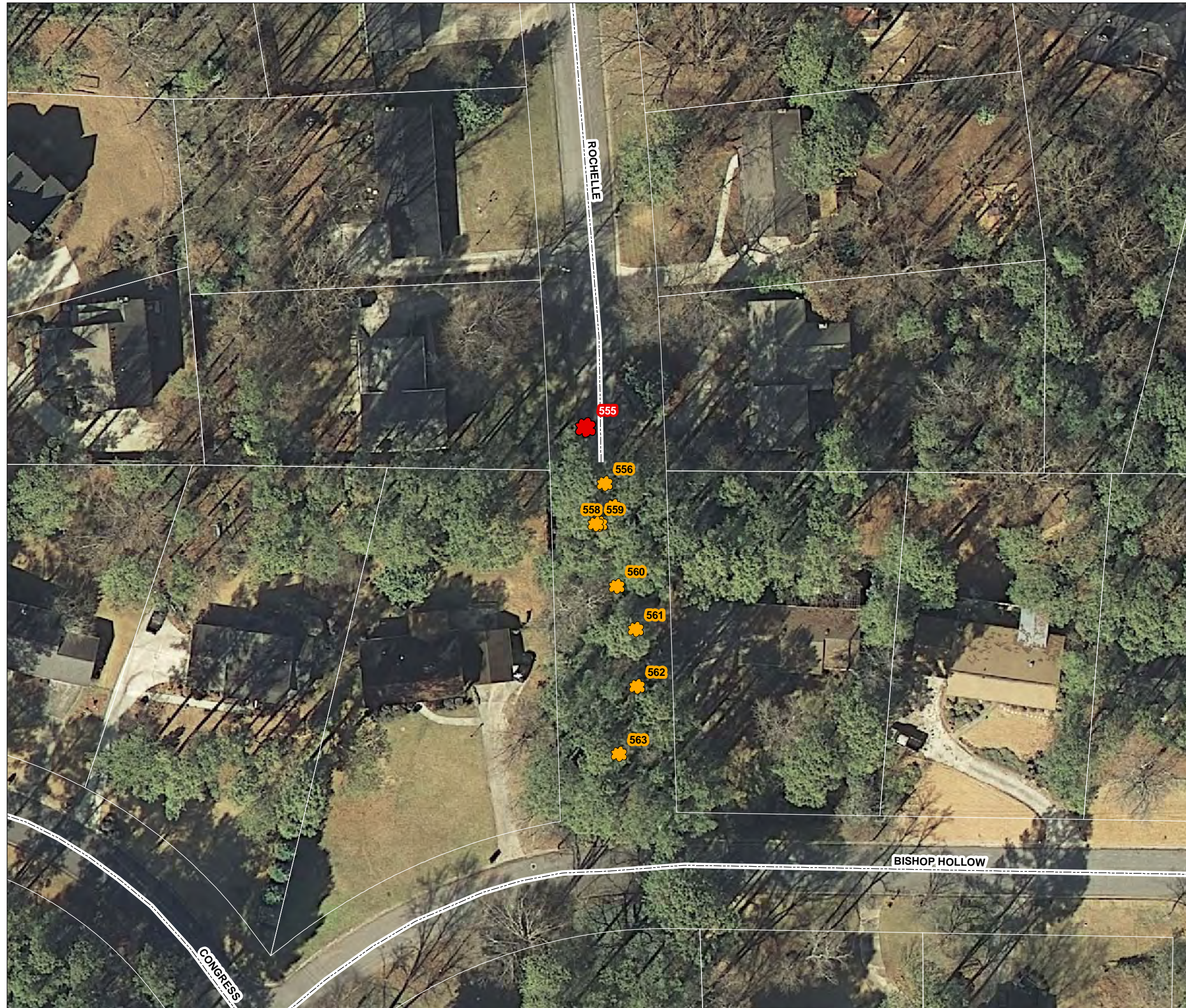
# **Disk/Instructions**

# ArcReader 10 Installation Guidelines

## Installation and Setup Instructions

ArcReader 10 can be installed from different media options; 1.) Direct download from ESRI at http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis/arcreader/download, 2.) CD or DVD media, 3.) Flash-drive or Thumb-drive.

Installing ArcReader 10 with CD, DVD, or a Flash-drive are all the same procedure. Insert the media into the computer where ArcReader 10 will be installed, open that drive location and double click on setup.exe the icon should appear with a small globe icon as shown.



After starting the Setup.exe program you will see the ArcGIS ArcReader 10 Setup dialog box open. The dialog box will compute needed space and then continue into several dialog boxes that offer the user different installation options. To proceed with the standard installation accept the license agreement and continue to choose next through each of the screens accepting all the default choices.



By choosing all of the default settings the setup program will install the ArcReader 10 software in the location listed below:

C:\Program Files\ArcGIS\ArcReader10.0

The installation will take a few minutes to run and it should give you a confirmation that ArcReader 10 has been installed.

## Project Setup

An ArcReader 10 deliverable from Ecological Planning Group will include the software installation as described above as well as the actual project data.

The ArcReader 10 project data will contain two folders as illustrated to the left, those two folders will need to be copied to the computer or a designated location on the network.. Copy both folders to the desired location:

<div align="center">
For Example: C:\GIS\ArcReader\<br>
- Or -<br>
N:\GIS\ArcReader\
</div>

After both folders have completely copied to the desired location, navigate to the **pmf** folder and view the contents.  Inside the **pmf** folder there will be a single file.  Select this file and **right click**.  In the pop-up menu select **Send to** then choose **Desktop (create shortcut)**, as shown below.



The result of this action will be a link on the desktop that will directly open the ArcReader project in the installed program ArcReader 10.0.  For help using ArcReader please see the Arc Reader 10 Guidelines document that was also included in the deliverables.
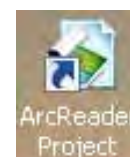
# ARC READER

## *GENERAL RULES AND GUIDELINES*

**OVERVIEW**

*The toolbar allows the user to interactively work with the data.*
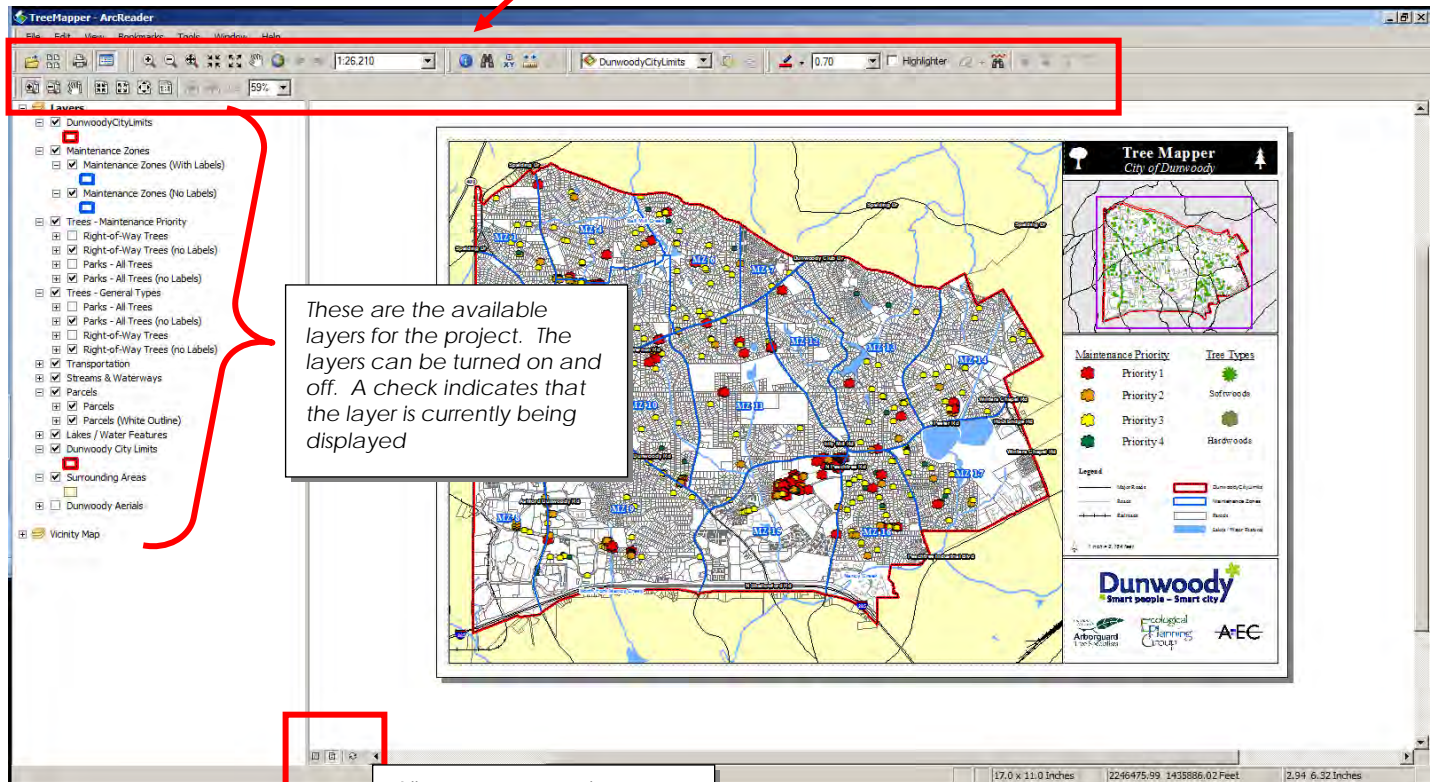


*These are the available layers for the project. The layers can be turned on and off. A check indicates that the layer is currently being displayed*

*Allows user to toggle between the data view and the layout view.*

## THE NAVIGATION TOOLBAR
## (THE NAVIGATION TOOLBAR IS ACTIVE IN BOTH DATA AND LAYOUT VIEWS)



**INTERACTIVE ZOOM TOOLS.** USER MUST HOLD DOWN LEFT MOUSE BUTTON AND DRAG A BOX IN ORDER TO ZOOM IN/OUT ON THE MAP.

**AUTOMATIC ZOOM TOOLS.** MAP WILL AUTOMATICALLY ZOOM IN/OUT ONE FRAME AT A TIME WITH EACH CLICK OF THE MOUSE.

 **PAN TOOL.** ALLOWS USER TO MOVE THE MAP AROUND THE DISPLAY AREA WITHOUT CHANGING THE SCALE.

 **ZOOM TO FULL EXTENT.** RETURNS THE MAP TO THE FULL EXTENT. FOR EXAMPLE, IF ZOOMED IN ON A SELECTED AREA, THIS TOOL WILL RETURN THE MAP TO THE FULL CITY OR COUNTY VIEW.

 **GO BACK/GO NEXT TOOLS.** RETURNS USER BACK/FORWARD TO LAST VIEWING EXTENT.
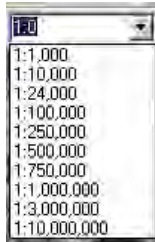
 **SCALE SELECT TOOL.** ALLOWS THE USER TO SELECT SPECIFIC SCALE FROM A DROP DOWN MENU. ONCE THE SCALE IS SELECTED, THE MAP WILL AUTOMATICALLY ZOOM TO THE SELECTED SCALE.

**THE DATA TOOLBAR**
**(THE DATA TOOLBAR IS ACTIVE IN BOTH DATA AND LAYOUT VIEWS)**



 **IDENTIFY TOOL.** SELECT THIS TOOL AND CLICK A FEATURE ON THE MAP TO DISPLAY ATTRIBUTES ABOUT THE SELECTED FEATURE . . .

A DIALOG WILL DISPLAY AFTER SELECTING THE IDENTIFY TOOL. THE DROP DOWN LIST CONTAINS ALL LAYERS IN THE VIEW. SELECT THE LAYER YOU WISH TO IDENTIFY FEATURES IN FROM THIS DROP DOWN LIST AND THEN CLICK ON A FEATURE ON THE MAP.
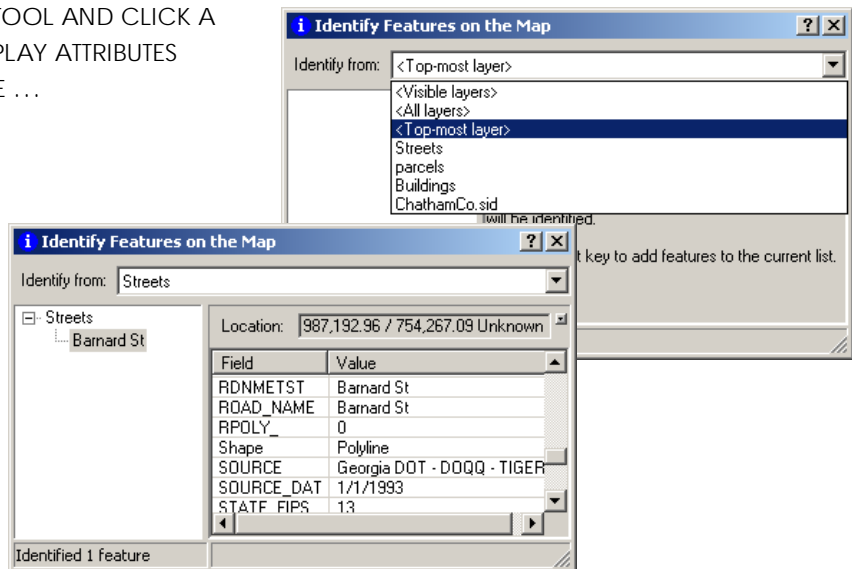
## FIND TOOL.
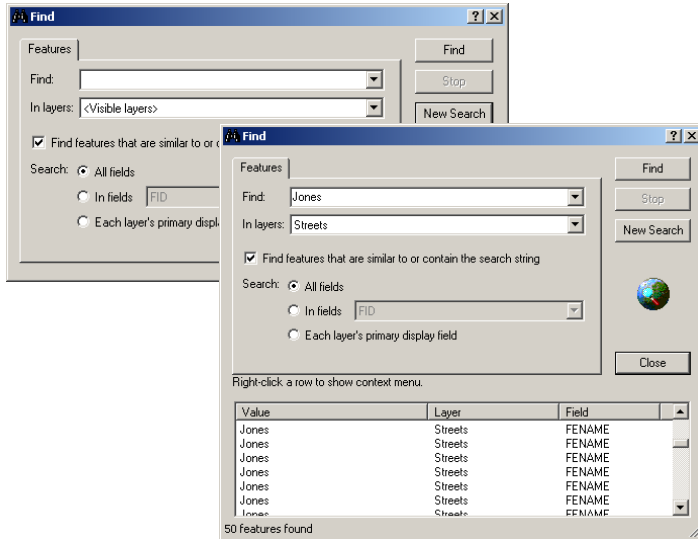


A DIALOG WILL DISPLAY AFTER SELECTING THE FIND TOOL. IN THE LAYERS DROP DOWN LIST, SELECT THE LAYER YOU WISH TO SEARCH (*YOU CAN SEARCH MORE THAN ONE LAYER IF DESIRED).

IN THE TEXT LINE LABELED 'FIND', TYPE THE NAME OF THE FEATURE TO SEARCH FOR. IN THIS EXAMPLE, STREETS ARE BEING SEARCHED FOR 'JONES.' ALL RECORDS LOCATED ARE LISTED IN THE BOX AT THE BOTTOM OF THE DIALOG. RIGHT-CLICKING A RECORD IN THE BOX PRESENTS MORE OPTIONS SUCH AS ZOOMING TO THE FEATURE, IDENTIFYING, ETC).



**MEASURE TOOL.** ALLOWS THE USER TO MEASURE DISTANCES. SELECT THE MEASURE TOOL AND CLICK A PLACE ON THE MAP TO START MEASURING FROM. CLICK THE MOUSE AGAIN TO CREATE A NEW LINE SEGMENT (IE. MAKE A TURN). THE MEASUREMENT OF CURRENT LINE SEGMENT WILL BE DISPLAYED ALONG WITH THE TOTAL DISTANCE. DOUBLE-CLICK THE MOUSE TO FINISH THE MEASUREMENT. (*NOTE – THE LINE AND DISTANCES WILL DISAPPEAR AFTER DOUBLE-CLICKING THE MOUSE). THE MEASURE TOOL IS ALSO CAPABLE OF MEASURING AREAS OR DISTANCES AND THE USER MAY SELECT FROM SEVERAL DIFFERENT UNIT TYPES.





**Go To X,Y Tool.** Allows user to enter an x,y coordinate, the map will be centered based on the coordinate.

## THE MARKUP TOOLBAR
### (THE MARKUP TOOLBAR IS ACTIVE IN BOTH DATA AND LAYOUT VIEWS)



 THE PEN TOOL. ALLOWS USER TO SKETCH OR WRITE DIRECTLY ON THE MAP OR LAYOUT. THE PEN TOOL IS NOT PERMANENT AND IT IS NOT SAVED WHEN THE PROJECT IS SAVED. THE USER CAN EXPORT THE MAP TO A PDF AND THE RESULTS OF THE PEN TOOL WILL ALWAYS BE IN THE PDF VERSION. THE SMALL BLACK ARROW NEXT TO THE PEN TOOL ALLOWS THE USER TO CHOOSE THE COLOR OF THE PEN WHILE USING THE PEN TOOL.
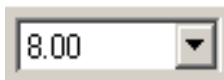
 THE CHANGE MARKUP WIDTH TOOL. THIS DROPDOWN ALLOWS THE USER TO QUICKLY CHANGE THE WIDTH OF THE PEN TOOL, THE LOWER THE NUMBER THE THINNER THE LINE.

 THE HIGHLIGHTER CHECKBOX. THIS CHECKBOX TOGGLES BETWEEN A SEMI-TRANSPARENT LINE AND AN OPAQUE LINE. IF HIGHLIGHTER IS SELECTED THE USER WILL BE ABLE TO SEE MAP FEATURES THROUGH THE LINE, IF IT IS NOT SELECTED THE PORTION OF THE MAP BEHIND THE LINE WILL BE BLOCKED OUT.

 THE ERASER TOOL. THIS TOOL ALLOWS THE USER TO DELETE ANY MARKS CREATED WITH THE PEN TOOL. THIS TOOL ALSO HAS A SMALL BLACK ARROW BESIDE IT THAT ALLOWS THE USER TO CHOOSE HOW THICK OF A SWATH THE ERASER SHOULD USE.

## THE LAYOUT

THE LAYOUT VIEW IS SET UP
TO LOOK LIKE A PIECE OF
PAPER AND PROVIDES A
NICER MAP FOR PRINTING.
IT WILL INCLUDE THE
LEGEND, NORTH ARROW,
TITLE, ETC.
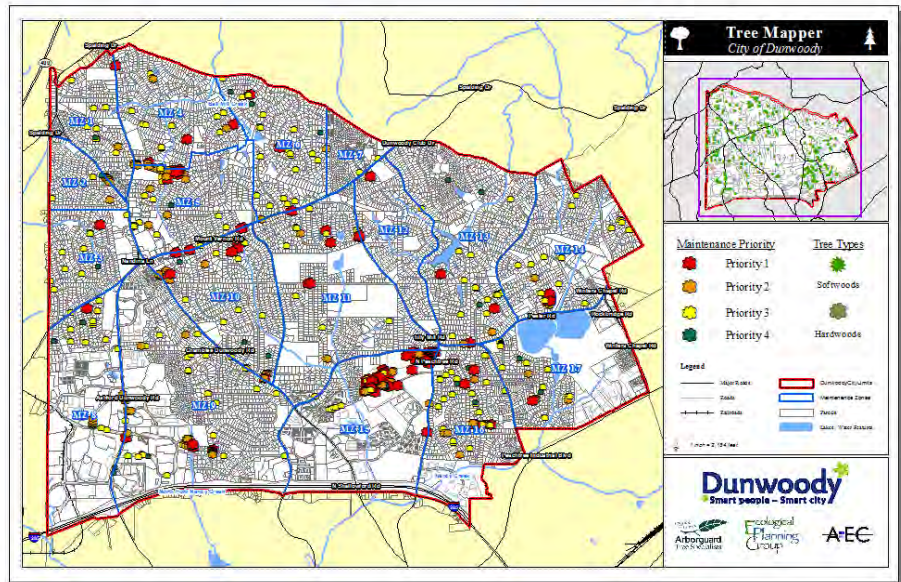


## THE LAYOUT TOOLBAR

THE TOOLS IN THE LAYOUT TOOLBAR ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE ON THE MAIN TOOLBAR. HOWEVER, THE
SELECTED OPERATION WILL ONLY BE PERFORMED ON THE 'PIECE OF PAPER.' FOR EXAMPLE, USING THE
ZOOM IN TOOL FROM THE LAYOUT TOOLBAR WILL ONLY ZOOM IN TO THE SELECTED SPACE ON THE PIECE OF
PAPER AS OPPOSED TO ZOOMING IN TO THAT AREA ON THE MAP.

* NOTE: TOOLS FROM THE MAIN TOOLBAR CAN STILL BE USED WHILE IN THE LAYOUT VIEW.



Pan

Zoom to page &
zoom to 1:1 ratio

Zoom in/out
(Interactive)

Zoom in/out
(Automatic)
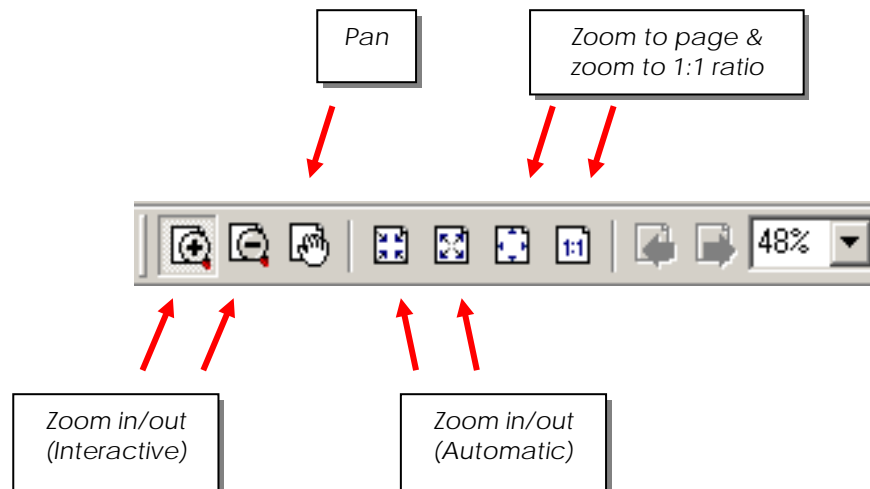
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