

Our Trees.

Our Communities.

Our Future.

Urban Forest Management Planning

What has CRTI been up to and why should you care?



Building community capacity to manage and care for important infrastructure – the urban forest.

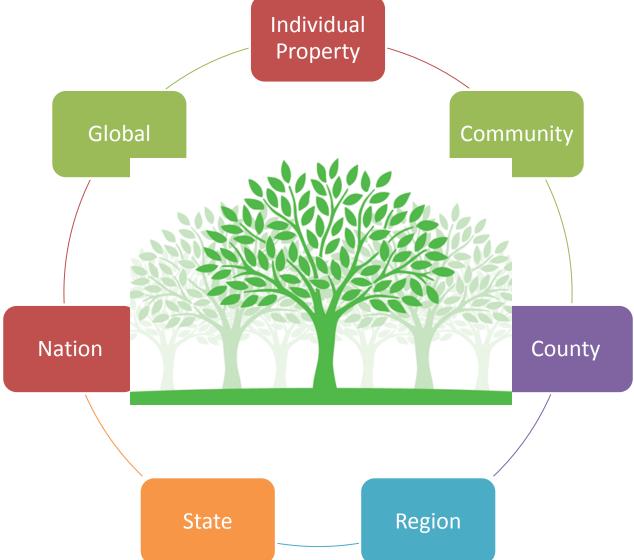
The urban forest is a collective asset – public and private trees





Resource





Urban forestry management plans and ordinances



Framework to preserve and protect the urban forest on public and private property

- education and outreach
- community-wide understanding of the value and benefits of trees
- community-wide support and engagement
- management strategies including forest composition, operations and funding
- ordinances and incentives
- community engagement and participation

Urban forestry management plan



The Sustainable Urban Forest A Step-by-Step Approach

The Davey Institute/USDA Forest Service

Urban forestry management plan



Workshops:

2 held

42 participants from 33 communities

Resources:

- community inventory analysis;
- LiDAR analysis overview;
- Ordinance and management plan review;
- Sample plans;
- Guide

Action:

Individual work sessions with communities to facilitate plan development

Urban forestry management plan



START TO PLAN: URBAN FORESTRY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Steps:	To Do:
Introduction 1. What is the urban forest (general) a. Regional and local context b. Public c. Private 2. Why is it important (general) a. Benefits b. Services i. Built	The Morton Arboretum will supply
ii. Natural 3. Need for collective action and why	
Your Urban Forest 1. Canopy cover (specific) a. Urban tree canopy assessment 2. Species composition (specific) a. Inventory i. Public ii. Private 3. What is the urban forest (specific) a. Regional and local context i. Public ii. Private	1. The Morton Arboretum will help a. Interactive map 2. Your community inventory: a. Public property b. Private property data - The Morton Arboretum will provide 3. How do you compare? How diverse is your forest?
4. Why is your urban forest important a. Benefits b. Services i. Built ii. Natural c. Green infrastructure	4. What is your urban forest doing? (iTree - Al Zelaya al.zelaya@davey.com)
The Sustainable Urban Forest: A Step-by-Step Approach	See guide by M. Leff et al. (electronic copy provided)
Who do you engage in the process?	

1. Internal	Internal
a. Board or commission member	a.
b. Elected official	b.
c. Administrative staff	с.
d. Cross department representation	d.
e. Forestry department representation	e.
f. Others	f.
2. External	External
a. Public	Public
į. Regional planning agency	į.
ii. County representatives	ii.
(stormwater, forest preserve,	iii.
others?)	iv.
iii. Schools	v.
iv. Park District	
v. Surrounding communities	
vi <mark>.</mark> Others	Private
b. Private	į,
į. Corporations	ii.
ii. Industry	iii.
iii. HOA	iv.
iv. Individual homeowners	v.
v. Churches	vi.
vi. Garden club	vii.
vii. Rotary	ix.
viii. Chamber of Commerce	X.
ix. Volunteers	
x. Others	Date:
3. Date for first meeting.	
What to include in your plan:	
1. Canopy goal	% Canopy cover (The Morton Arboretum to provide)
a. Public	a. Public
b. Private	b. Private
b. Private	

Interagency/Department Engagement



- Water
- Streets
- Parks
- Recreation
- Planning
- EconomicDevelopment
- Permitting
- Resident Outreach
- Marketing and Communications



Source: APWA

Private Landowners

- Residential
- Large rural
- Commercial
- Industrial

Land types:

Formal and natural





Advocacy





ts, Environmental



Industry





Source: conleyslandscaping, galleryhip, djcoregon.com

Engagement



- Support for the plan
 - Expertise
 - Personal
 - Organizational
 - Policy
 - Resources



Source: alsgardena

2. Species goal	(not more than 5% species, 10% genus, 15% family?)			
a. Public	a.			
b. Private	b.			
3. Age goal				
a. Public	a. Public			
b. Private	b.Private			
4. Inventory				
a. Full	a.			
b. Frequency	b.			
c. Strategy for update	C.			
5. Staff	Operations structure (Attach a table)			
a. Existing (include information on needs not	a.			
currently being met)				
b. Projected (include benefits of meeting	b.			
needs: reduced overtime, reduced				
contracted service, etc.				
c. Contracted needs	С.			
d. Contracted projected	d.			
6. Training				
a. Required (include who; consider cross	a.			
training)	į. ii.			
į. Frequency	ii.			
ii. Funding	b.			
b. Incentive (include who; consider cross	į,			
training)	ii.			
į. Frequency				
ii. Funding				
7. Tree Planning				
a. Set priorities	a.			
b. Set goals to meet priorities	b.			
8. Tree Planting				
or receivancing				

a. Selection at nursery	a.
b. Specifications	b.
9. Tree establishment	
a. Specifications	
b. Warrantee requirements	
c. Mulch	
d. Water	
10. Site suitability criteria	
11. Maintenance criteria	
a. Water	a.
b. Mulch	b.
c. Pruning (include frequency)	C.
12. Risk assessment	
a. Who	a.
b. What	b.
c. When	C.
13. Tree protection and preservation	
a. Tree preservation ordinance	a.
b. Tree protection ordinance	b.
c. Landscape ordinance	С.
d. Private property	d.
į. Ordinance	į.
ii. Incentives	ii.
iii. Education	iii.
14. Monitoring	
15. Wood utilization	
16. Budget (capital and operating - equipment, staff,	
trees, etc.)	
a. One year	a.
b. Five year	b.
c. Ten year	C.
17. Attachments	

Urban forestry management plans



Approximately 3 public meetings

Estimated time to complete 6-9 months

Ordinance used to support plan

Tree Management plan a resource for the ordinance

Species list

Specifications

1, 5 and 10 year plans

Urban forestry ordinances



2 Workshops

Dates to be determined Legal counsel to help present

Foundation for our work



Forest Composition Operational Capacity



Science to action



Science to action



- Healthy, more resilient urban forest
- Provide ecosystem services
- Provide habitat for wildlife



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- Provide ecosystem services
- Provide habitat for wildlife





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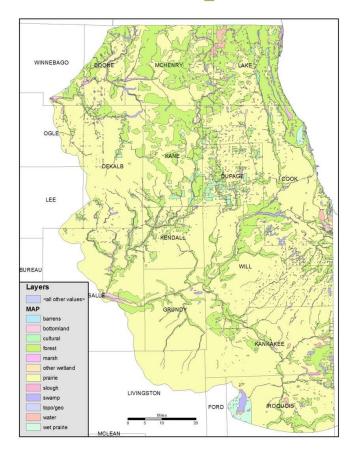
Science to action



Operational capacity



Forest composition





Our communities

Regional forestry survey

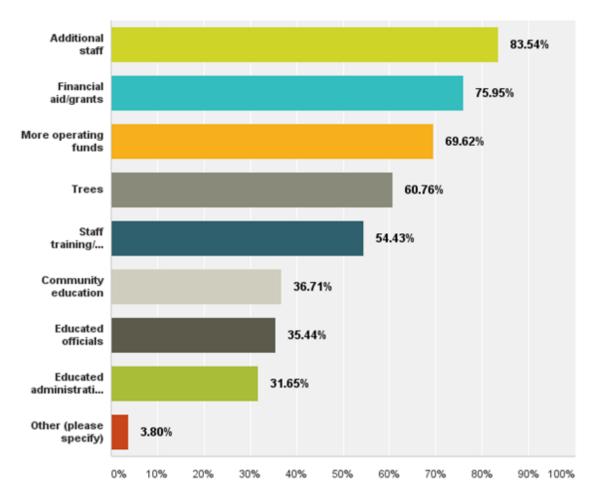


- Survey sections
 - Administrative and program profile
 - Emerald ash borer
 - Other tree disorders
 - Tree planting
 - Maintenance of trees
 - Tree removal











Our Trees.

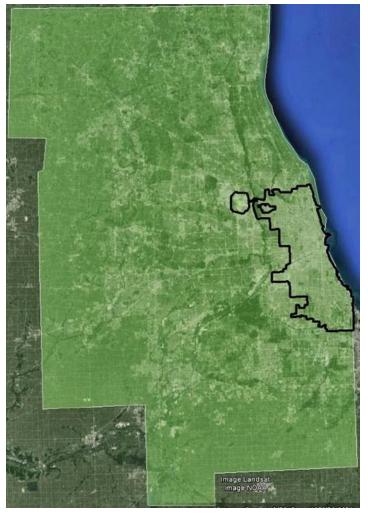
Our Communities.

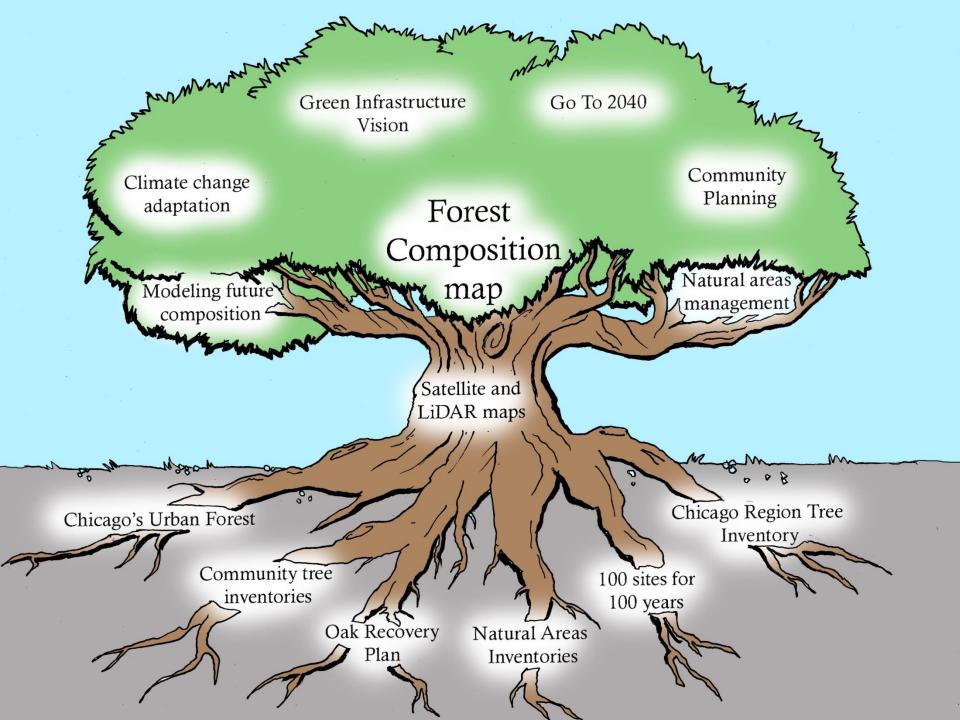
Our trees

Goals



- Fine scale map
 - Species distribution
 - Age distribution
 - Canopy density
- Spanning a wide region
- Across all land use types
 - Varying land owners
 - Varying management strategies



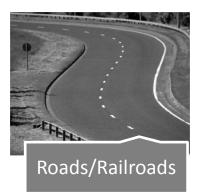


Canopy data



- Produced from LiDAR and satellite imagery
- Two foot resolution
- Across the seven county region







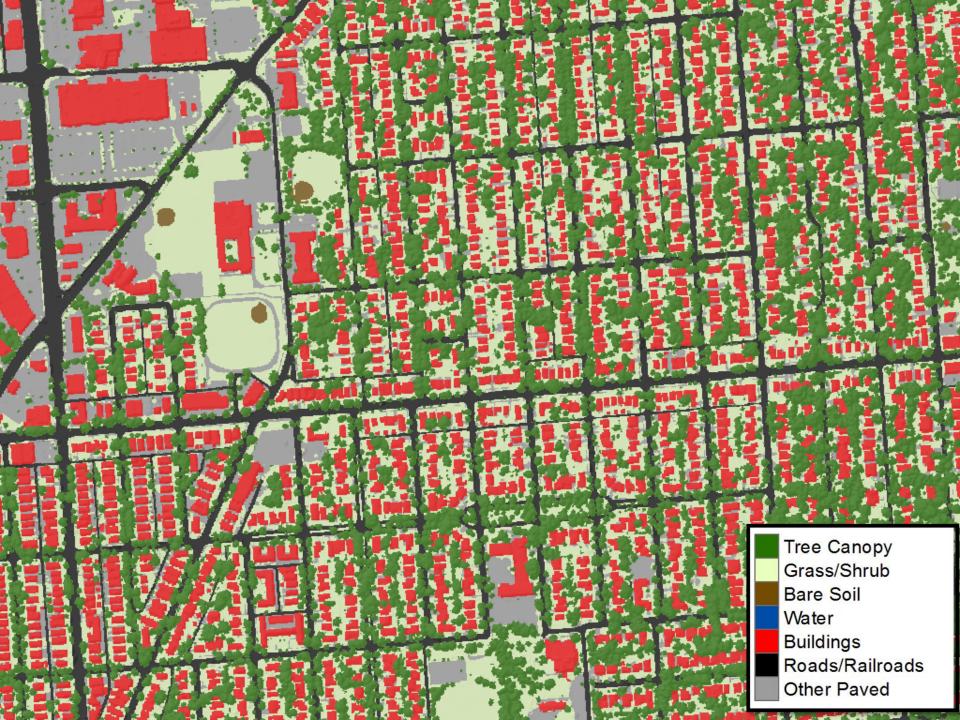














Our Trees.

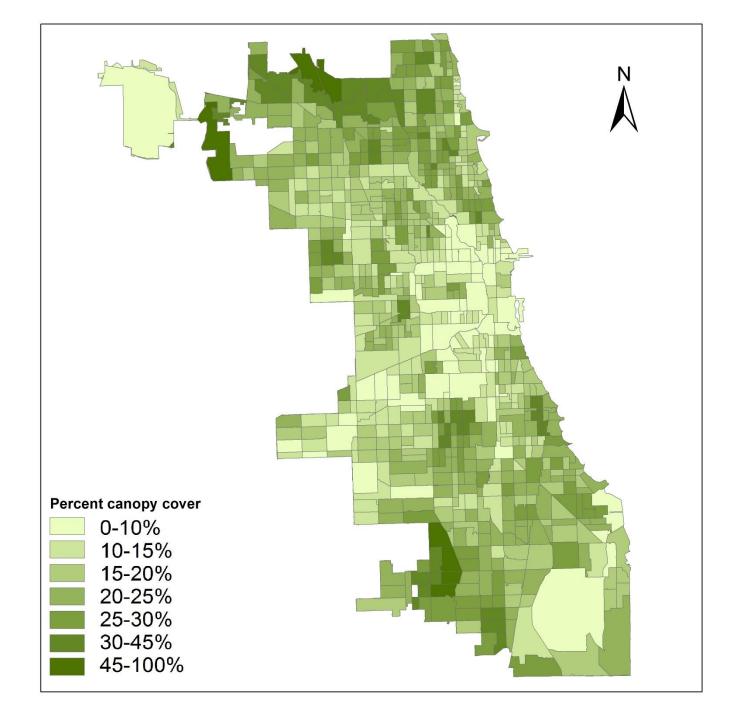
Our Communities.

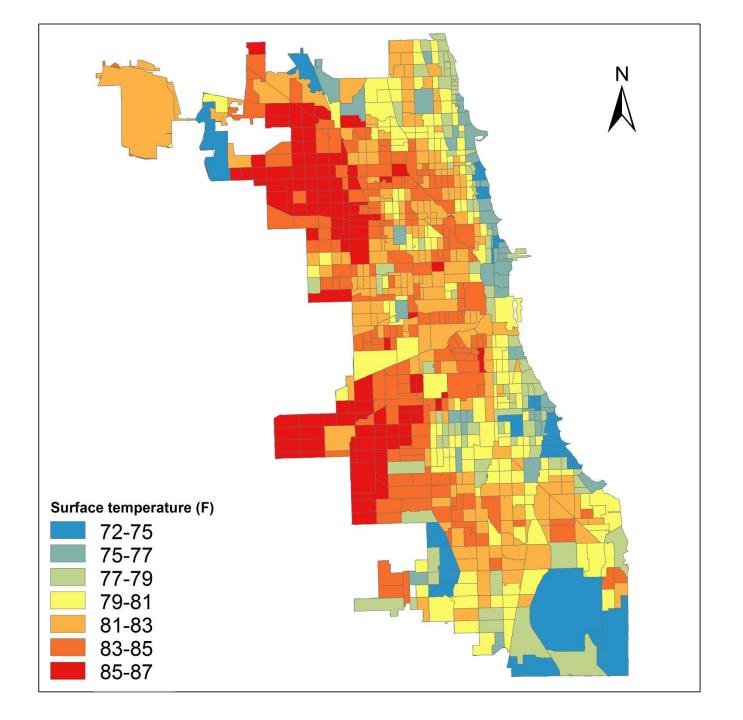
Our future

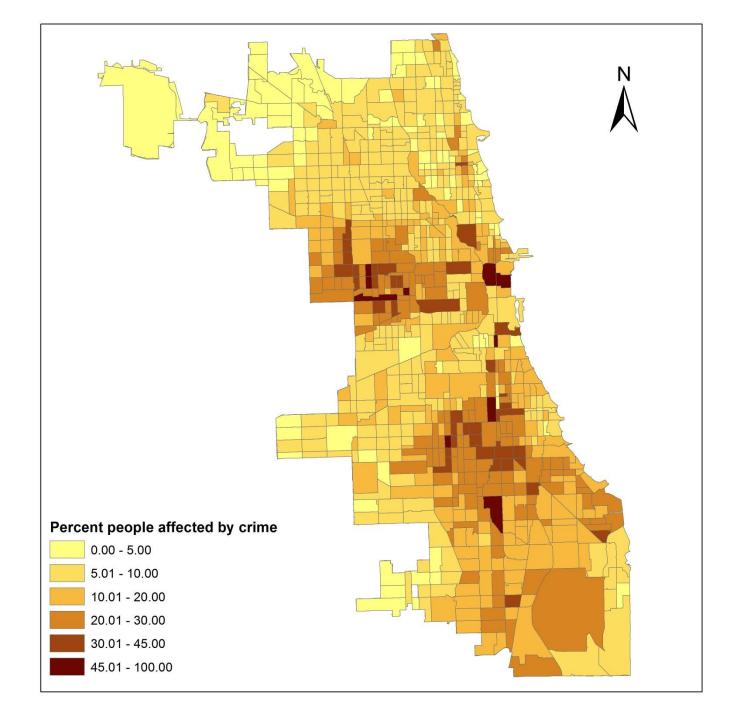
Using these data we can...



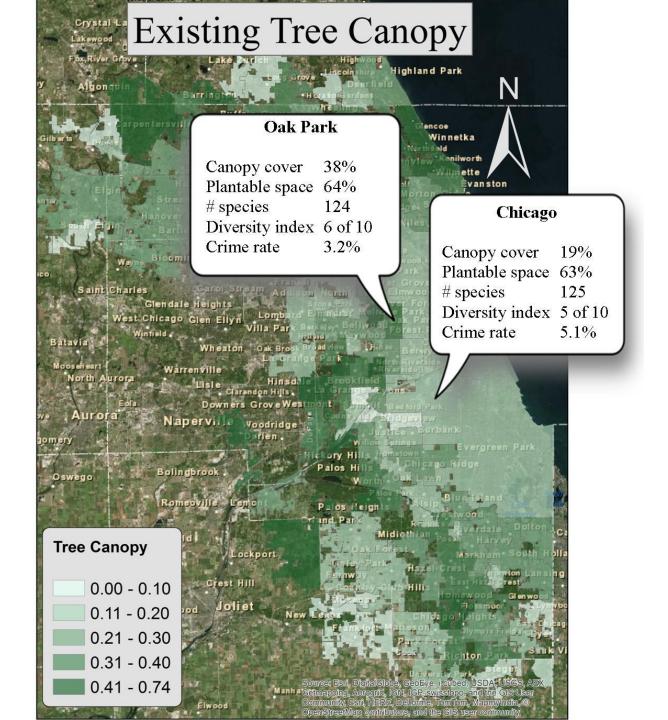
- Identify priority places for tree plantings
- Identify vulnerable areas by species or age diversity
- Determine how best to help communities improve their forestry programs







Species	Percent abundance	Genus	Percent abundance
Acer platanoides	18.49%	Acer	35.95%
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	14.50%	Fraxinus	17.38%
Gleditsia triacanthos	14.37%	Gleditsia	14.37%
Acer saccharinum	12.45%	Tilia	4.39%
Ulmus hybrid	3.03%	Ulmus	5.38%





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Questions?