

Topics

- Goals of Urban Forestry Program
- Design Applications
- Species Diversity
- Soils
- Respecting Base of Tree
- Pavement removal & canopy creation



TREES: Multi-Tasking Bio-Utility

- Air conditioner
- Water and Air Purifier
- Anger Management Program
- On-Site Marketer of Place



Planning for Trees

- Trees can have 60 100 year life cycle
- Must design for an expanding target

What other infrastructure:

- Improves in performance over time
- Accrues in value over time



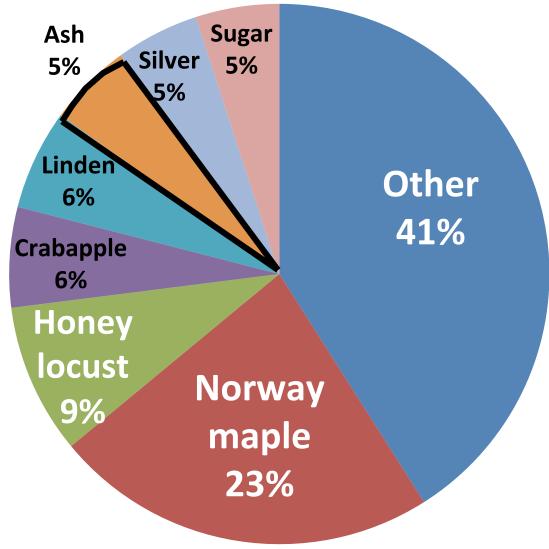
SYRACUSE'S URBAN FOREST Street Tree Population

$$1951 = 49,000$$
Loss of elm
 $1978 = 39,000$
Labor Day Storm
 $1999 = 32,000$
Planting=Removals



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Top 7 Street Trees = 60% of stems





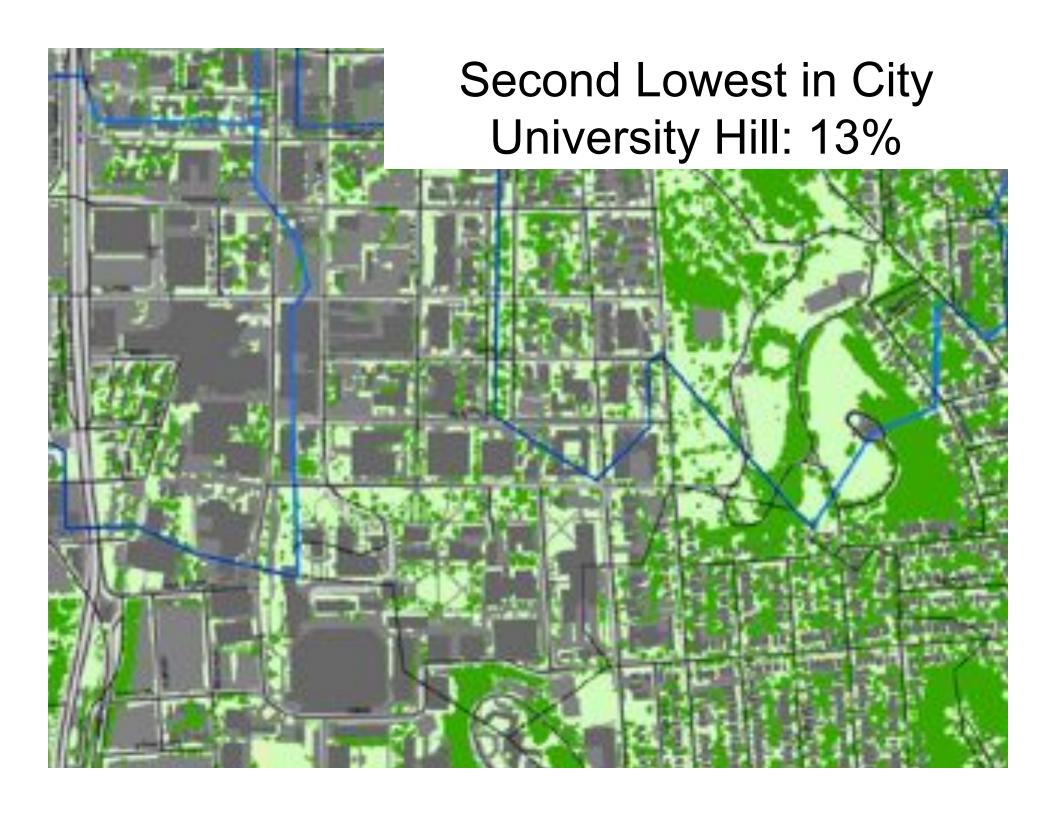
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Canopy Cover 2010: 27%

Westcott 39%

Near Westside 19%







Trees and Save The Rain

Four applications:

- 1. Tree pit
- 2. Tree trench
- 3. Parkways and Green Streets
- 4. Residential street tree planting

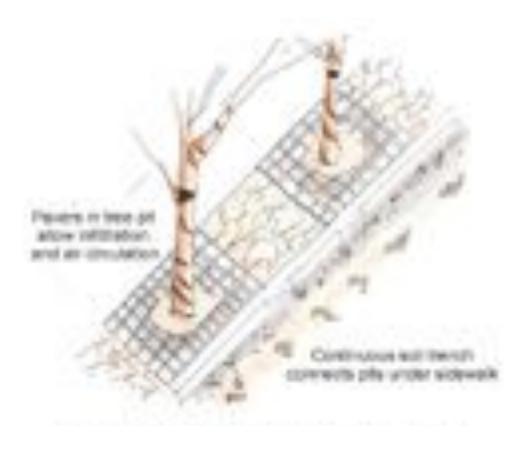


Porous Pavement

- Do not use next to trees unless material supporting porous pavement allows root growth underneath
 - Structural soils, silva cell, etc.



Tree Pit



- Hardscape on 4 sides
- Structural soil or soil under pavement
- Compaction resistant soil with low OM
- Cover opening with materials that break away cleanly



Silva Cell and Structural Soil





Tree Trench



- 2 sides of hard scape
- Open, continuous soil trench
- Compaction resistant soil, low OM



Parkways & Green Streets



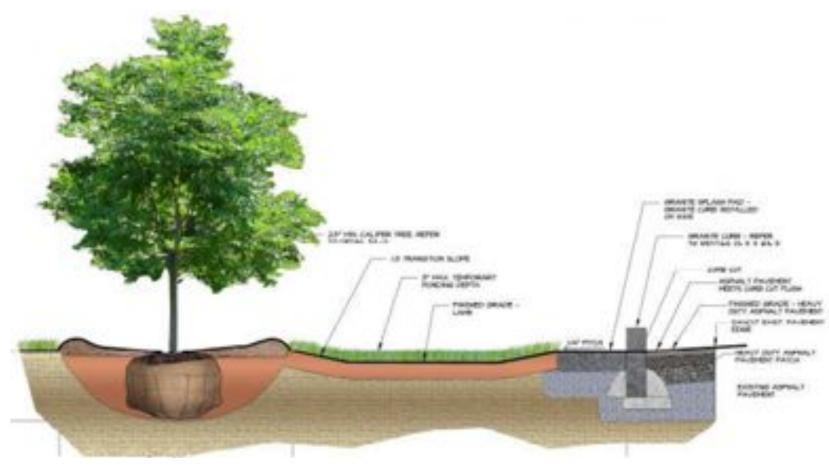




- 1. Rehab or replace soil in tree lawn
- 2. Upgrade sidewalks and Curbs
- Plant trees



Otisco Street Green Corridor





Pass Arboretum





Pass Arboretum





Residential Street Tree Program

- 8,500 trees by 2018
- 4,500 by contract
- 4,000 via Community
- FU Maintenance
 - Watering
 - Weed-Free Mulch Ring
 - Pruning

2011	400
2012	900
2013	1,250
2014	1,250
2015	1,250
2016	1,250
2017	1,150
2018	1,050



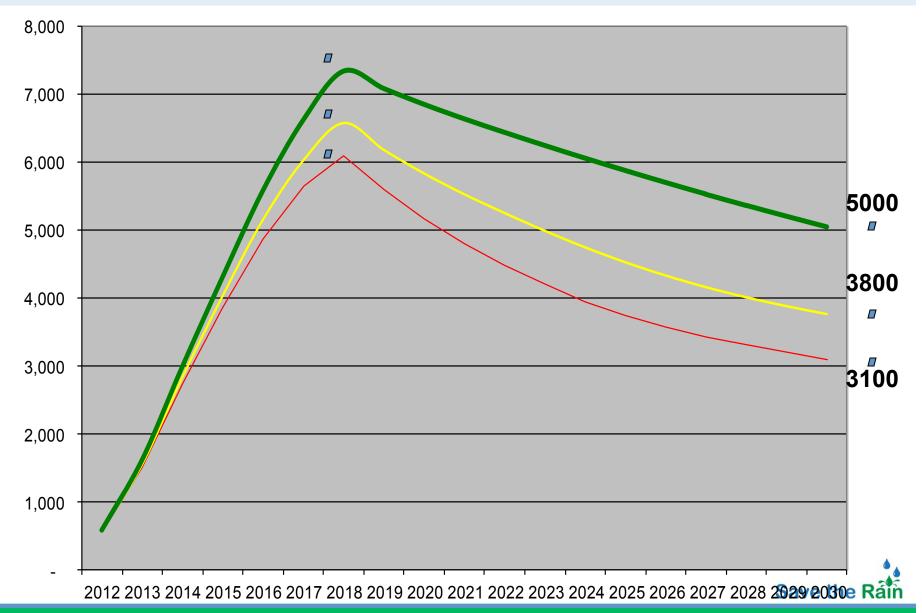
Factors Affecting Mortality

RATE	FACTORS
HIGH 7-9%	No community; poor contractor monitoring; untrained volunteers; poor stock quality; poor site selection
MED 5-7%	Community involved; good contractor monitoring; trained volunteers; high quality sites and stock
LOW 3-5%	Community involved; good contractor monitoring; trained volunteers; high quality sites and stock; <u>After-care</u>

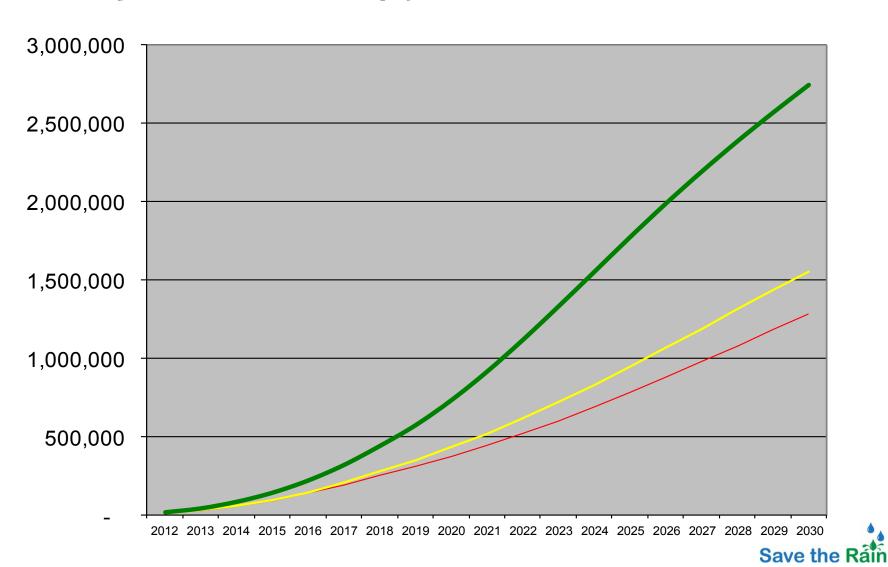
J. Bond. 2005. Davey Resource Group. "Urban Tree Canopy Cover Inclusion in State Implementation Plans"

Save the Rain

Projected Tree Mortality to 2030



Projected Canopy Creation to 2030



6.3% Capture Via Green Infrastructure 4
Reduce 250 MG/yr of CSO by 2018



Tree Planting Program Goals

Basin	Tree Planting Goal	Assumed CSO Reduction (MG/yr)	Estimated Cost	Estimated Cost per Gallon
Clinton	3,500	5.0	1,400,000	\$0.028
Midland	2,000	2.8	800,000	\$0.028
Harbor Brook	3,000	4.3	1,200,000	\$0.028
TOTAL	8,500	12.0	3,400,000	\$0.028

314 ft² canopy/tree (20') = 1,440 gallon reduction

\$400 per tree



Species Diversity and Scale

- Neighborhood scale reforestation
- Diversity at what level?
- Species List impacted by:
 - Stock type
 - Season of planting
 - Soil qualities



Use of Natives

Natives first unless:

- 1. Not adaptable to urban soil
- 2. Not at expense of stem diversity

Greatest urban tree disasters have been natives attacked by exotics



Species and Stock Type

- 1.5" Bare-Root
 - Community Planting Parks, Streets
- 1" bare-root, container-spring & fall
 - Wealthier neighborhoods, lawns
- 2" B&B Spring and Fall
 - Largest stock
 - Neighborhoods rentals, main blvds...

Using Smaller Stock

- Lower unit cost
- Easier to transplant
- Rapid establishment
- Increases species list
- Need right sites



How to Diversify Pallette

CONDITION OF PLANTING SITES WITH NO OVERHEAD UTILITIES

Strip Width	Good	Fair	Poor
5 to 8'	118	188	24
8 to 11	434	482	96
11+	47	_	-
	598	670	120



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Design Considerations



Where are Trees Doing Well?





Where are Trees Doing Well?





Where are Trees Doing Well?





Soils



Urban Soils

- Poor drainage, shallow profile
- High pH
- Limited rooting volume



Construction Practices

- Post WWII: Tanks and Dozers
 - Where has all the soil gone?
- Residential Tree Lawn Soil
 - Stood the test of time
- Preserving and Protecting Soil
 - Stay off or stock pile healthy soils



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THIS IS NOT TREE PROTECTION³⁸



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THIS IS TREE PROTECTION





Soil Re-Use

Soils excavated from:

- Tree lawns
- Footprints of Pre-WWII Buildings
- o Parks
- 20,000+ cubic feet of soil will be generated from Street Tree planting

Can be used for Pavement Removal Projects



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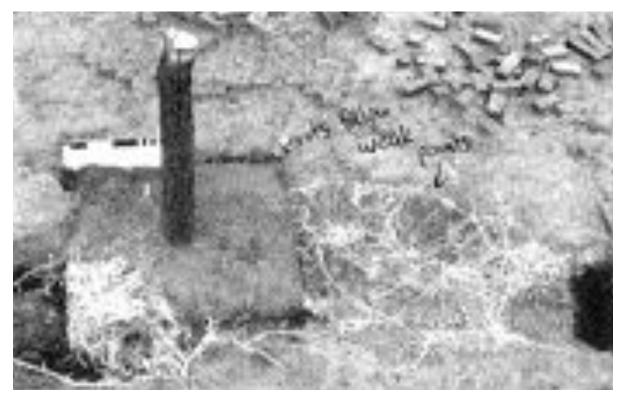
'ell?



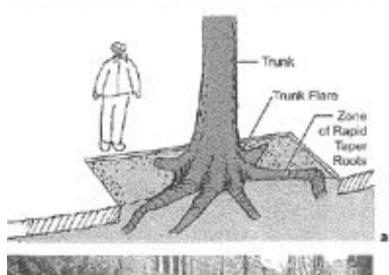
- Plan for Tree at Maturity
- Max. Tree Opening & Min.
 Pavement
- Linear and Uniform Patterns are Limiting



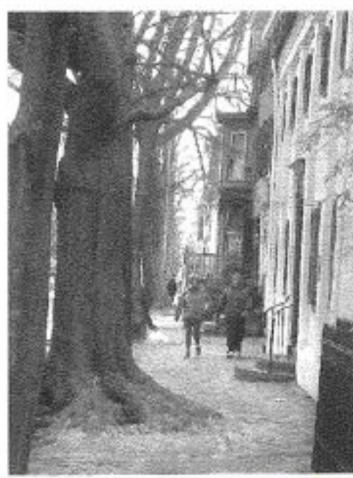
 Poor drainage and limited rooting volume creates conflicts















Balancing
 need for
 large trunk
 opening with
 traffic flow









Save the Rain



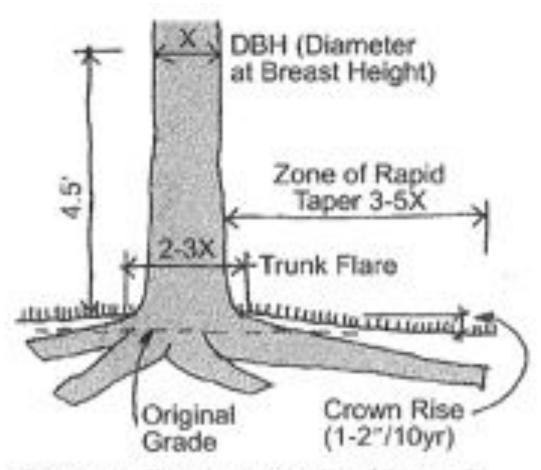
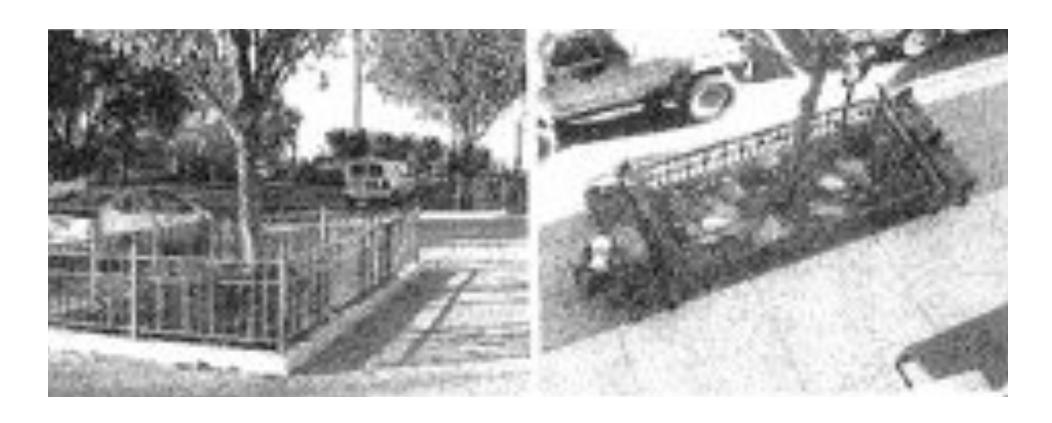


Figure 2.5.11. Dimensional relationships of the base of mature trees.

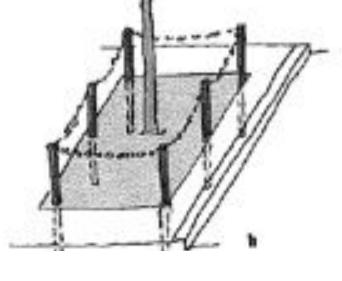








Low fence with ground cover. Tripping hazard issues never surfaced.



Bollard with chain

Pipe wicket design effective enough to direct pedestrian away from tree – bike rack too.

Separating rooting space of trees and ground covers



Permanent shrub planting will become difficult to maintain over time



Rooting Volume Targets

Big trees need places for roots to grow

Properly designed soils are critical

Compaction resistant, low OM



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Rooting Volume Targets







estimated crown spread =

30 feet diameter

Soil Volume = 120 cubic feet Soil Vo

Soil Volume = 500 cubic feet

Soil Volume = 1000 cubic feet

Increasing Canopy in DC



1mpervious Surface Removal & Green Median Renovation

- 1) Tree Box Expansions
- 2) Tree Box Creation
- Continuous Planting Strip Creation
- 4) Large Area Greening
- Green Median Creation



Hanover Place







Adams Morgan









Continuous Planting Strips



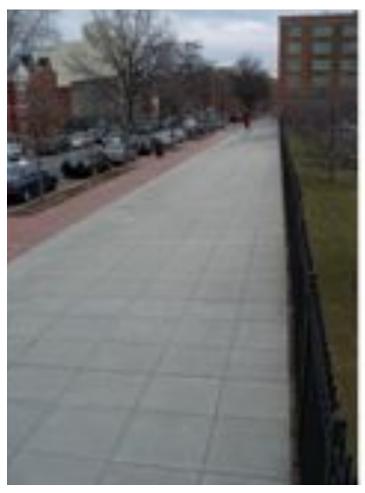














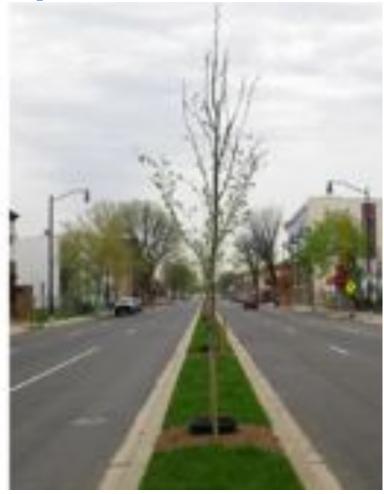














The End

