

Tree Inventory Report

Village of Scottsville, NY



September, 2011



www.urbanforestryllc.com



Prepared for:

**Village of Scottsville Tree Board
&
Department of Public Works
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Introduction

The Village of Scottsville, New York secured the services of Urban Forestry, LLC to complete an inventory of park trees and street trees located on the Village right-of-ways along the approximate 10 miles of streets in the Village. The tree inventory was completed in the summer of 2011. The inventory was completed to provide the Village with relevant urban forest management data to assist the Village in making urban forest planning and management decisions.

The following report details the inventory methodology and summarizes the findings of the tree inventory.

Inventory Methodology

Each park and each side of each street in the Village was walked and management information was collected for each tree located on Village parkland and within the Village street right-of-way (ROW). The street ROW width was determined by the location of sidewalks, utilities or consultation with the Supervisor of Public Works.

It is the Village's responsibility to determine if a tree is actually within the Village ROW and what management actions are appropriate.

Tree Location Data

Data fields to identify the location of each tree or planting site are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1. Tree Location Data Field Definitions		
Data Field	Description	Data Type/Choices
Address	Numerical Street Address	Numeric
Assigned	Some locations did not have an address on a building or there was not a building. An address was assigned to the site based on adjacent addresses or logical format.	Y- Yes N-No
Street	Street Name	Street name
On Street	Street, tree or site is located on	Street name
From Street	Start street block, tree is located on	Street name
To Street	Ending street block, tree is located on	Street name
Side of Street	Side of street, tree or site is located on	Even, Odd or Median
Mgmt Unit	Management Unit – Geographical management unit	1 - 4
Tree #	Multiple trees or sites at an address are numbered in ascending order with the street addresses of the on street	Numeric
Side of Lot	Side of the lot the tree or site is located on	Front, side or rear

GPS Coordinates	Global positioning coordinates	
Comments	Comments were used for unique sites to assist in identifying the tree or site.	

Multiple trees at an address are numbered in ascending order (Tree #) with the street addresses of the street the tree is located on (See Diagram, Appendix 1).

Tree Management Data

The following tree management data was collected for each tree (Table 2). In addition to the location information, this information is useful in differentiating multiple trees at an address.

Table 2. Tree Management Information		
Data Field	Description	Type/Choices
Tree Species	Tree genus, species, cultivar and common name	
DBH	Diameter of the tree in inches at 4 ½ feet above grade	Numeric
Mgmt Need	Recommended Management	Prune – Crown Reduce, Routine, Safety 1, Safety 2, Train, Remove – Amenity, 01-16, Plant
Condition	Health & structure of the tree	Good, Fair, Poor, Very Poor, Dead
Location	Is the tree appropriate for the site and appropriately situated on the site	Good, Fair, Poor
Site Type	Physical description of the site the tree is situated	Tree Lawn – between sidewalk & street Lawn – Lawn area, no sidewalk Behind Walk – between sidewalk & home Tree Pit – cut out in sidewalk Private tree Planter Natural area
Planting Area	Approximate most limiting dimension of planting area	3-5 Feet, 6-10 Feet, > 10 Feet,
Overhead Utilities	Overhead utilities present	None, All, Primaries, Secondaries, Telephone/street lighting
Further Inspection	The condition of the tree warrants a more detailed inspection to make management decision	None Resistograph – resistograph drilling to determine sound wood/decay Aerial – conditions in the tree crown warrant an aerial inspection
Replace	When the tree is removed, should it be replaced, if so what size tree, if not why	Yes – Site Appropriate to Replace Tree No – Site Is Not appropriate to replace Tree

	not?	NA – Not applicable
Comments	Unique management comments regarding condition or problems with the tree or site	Unlimited text
Inspector	Initials of the last inspector	
Date	Date of last inspection	

Management Needs

Pruning Needs

Pruning needs are noted by “prune” first and followed by the type of pruning and priority if appropriate (Table 3). Prune “Routine” and “Train” prune are designated for trees that did not have any defects present and do not warrant immediate pruning. This pruning can be completed at the next scheduled maintenance visit. Prune “Safety #” and “Reduce” pruning was recommended on trees with defects present and should be pruned as soon as possible and resources are available. These pruning recommendations were further prioritized, 1 being the highest priority.

Table 3. Pruning Recommendations	Description
Prune Safety 1 or 2	Perform Safety Prune, 1-high priority, 2-lower priority , due to risk of failure and/or non utility targets threatened
Prune Crown Reduce	Crown reduce the tree due to defects present
Prune Routine	Mature tree, Perform maintenance prune at next scheduled visit
Prune Train	Young Tree, perform train prune at next scheduled visit

Tree Removal

Tree removal recommendations include; Remove Amenity, Remove Dead and Remove 01 thru 16. Remove Amenity trees are small trees recommended for removal due to poor condition.

Trees recommended for removal due to health or safety concerns are identified as Remove 01 through 16 (Table 4). The system is designed to prioritize the removals, the higher the score, the higher the priority. If resources are limited, removals should be removed in the order of the priority rating, high to low.

Table 4. Tree Removal Priority Rating Definition		
Factor	Possible Values	Value/Score
Defect rating:	1-minor; 2 -intermediate; 3 – elevated; 4 - severe	Enter value
Target rating:	1 – lawn/sidewalk; 2 – residential street; 3 – arterial street, residential street intersection, school zone; 4 – building, primary utility lines, arterial intersection	Enter value



Priority Rating		Multiply two values to get priority rating
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Lastly, “Stump” designates a tree stump is present and needs to be removed.

Location

The location rating represents an evaluation of the placement of an existing tree or the merit of a planting site based on planting site standards (Appendix 2). For example, if a large tree were located in a three-foot tree lawn under overhead utilities this would be considered a poor location. If a tree is located too close to a driveway or intersection, or the spacing between trees is too close for the species of tree, the location would also have been down graded. If the tree species were appropriate and appropriately placed on the site it would be assigned a good location rating. In some cases, the location was down graded because the sites are environmentally harsh. The sites were also down graded if they were not located in front of residential properties and watering would be needed to be assigned to city staff or volunteers. This was done to help prioritize planting needs.

Management Units

Trees and sites were assigned to management units. This facilitates sorting trees located in these geographic areas and serve as work units.

Global Positioning Coordinates (GPS)

Each tree or planting site had global positioning coordinates collected. Coordinates are expressed in decimal degrees.

Tree Replacement

The “Replace” data field provides a management recommendation for replacing a tree after it is removed. The planting site standards were used in making this recommendation (Appendix 3). If the site is suitable for a replacement tree, “Yes” is noted. In some cases, it is recommended the tree should not be replaced for the reasons discussed under “Location” and these are designated as “No”.

Inventory Summary Report

The inventory revealed a total of 715 trees, stumps and planting sites. There are 102 park trees. There are 496 trees and 7 stumps located along Village streets. There are 110 planting sites on selected streets.

For the purposes of benchmarking, the following statistics may be compared to the average statistics of tree inventories Urban Forestry, LLC has completed in New York State (NYS UFLLC).

Tree Species

There are 43 different species of trees in the Village inventory (Appendix 3). Maples (Genus – Acer) represent the largest percentage of the trees at approximately 66% followed by spruce, ash (Fraxinus), honeylocust (Gleditsia) and linden (Tilia) respectively (Table 5).

Tree Genus	# of Trees	% of Trees
Maple	395	66.05%
Spruce	38	6.35%
Ash	34	5.69%
Honeylocust	23	3.85%
Linden	14	2.34%

Silver maple at approximately 34% and Norway maple at 18% of the trees represent the highest percentage of the maples as well as any other species of the trees in the Village (Table 6).

Species	# of Trees	% of Trees
Acer saccharinum - Silver Maple	203	33.95%
Acer platanoides - Norway Maple	108	18.06%
Acer rubrum - Red Maple	29	4.85%
Acer saccharum - Sugar Maple	28	4.68%
Acer platanoides 'Crimson King' - Crimson King Norway Maple	22	3.68%
Acer campestre - Hedge Maple	5	0.84%

Urban forestry professionals recommend a single species of tree should not exceed 10% of the total population in an effort to minimize the potential impact of disease or insect pests on the urban forest. The high maple population is well above the 10% threshold and thus is reason for concern. Presently, there are two exotic pests in NYS, one that threatens maples and one that threatens ash

trees. The detection of the emerald ash borer (www.emeraldashborer.info) in Scottsville and Rochester is an immediate concern. There are 34 ash trees in the Village population representing approximately 7% of the total population. The tree population is also susceptible to losses from Asian long horned beetle (www.na.fs.fed.us/fhp/alb/) which preys on maples. State mitigation measures have been in place in to slow the spread of each of these infestations with some success.



Asian Longhorned Beetle



Emerald Ash Borer

The local presence of EAB does mean the Villages 34 ash trees will be lost to EAB if they are not treated with preventative insecticides. There are four management options for the Village to respond to EAB:

1. Response - remove trees as they die
2. Preventative Treatment - using biannual insecticide treatments
3. Pre-emptive Removal - Planned tree removal prior to infestation based on predetermined time frames and specifications
4. Combination - combination of these three strategies.

Choosing the response option leaves the Village with the possibility of having to remove more trees than the Village budgeted for tree work over a short period of time. It also accepts all ash trees will be lost.

There are insecticidal treatments available that have proven effective in protecting ash trees from EAB. These include systemic insecticides that are applied through direct injection into the tree trunk or drenching around the base of the tree trunk. Either method requires treatment of a tree every 2 years to retain protection of the tree. The duration ash trees will need to be treated to protect them from EAB and the long-term effectiveness is presently unknown. Therefore, if the Village chose to treat trees they would need to be treated indefinitely until more is learned about EAB and its persistence as a threat in North America.

The pre-emptive removal strategy employs removing all of the ash trees over a pre-determined project duration prior to an EAB infestation in the Village. This

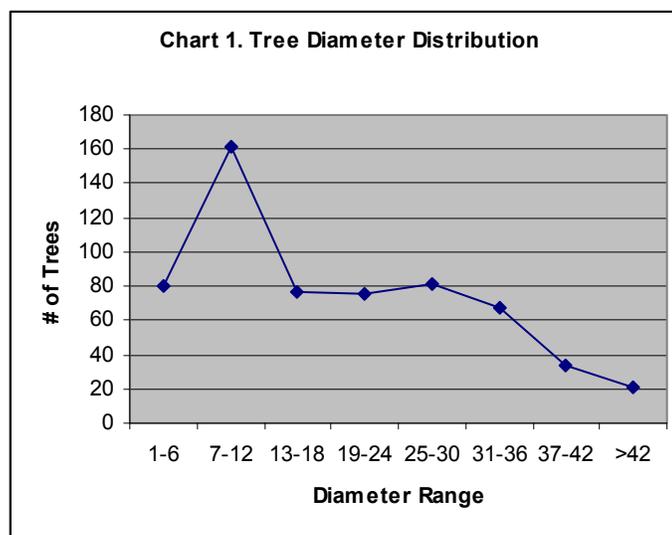
strategy provides for work planning and budgeting, and realizing the most favorable contract rates for completing the tree removal work.

A combination strategy employs treating and preserving a select number of trees and pre-emptive removal of a select number of trees per year for a predetermined duration. This strategy, like pre-emptive removal provides for work planning and realizing the most favorable contract rates for completing the tree removal and tree injection work.

Early detection of insect and disease pests is the first line of defense. Reducing the numbers of high populations of individual tree species as trees are removed and replaced is the logical urban forest management strategy.

Diameter Distribution

The diameter of each tree was measured in inches at 4 ½ feet above grade (DBH- diameter at breast height). Diameter provides an indication of the age of a tree because trees increase in diameter with age. An analysis of the age of the urban forest provides an indication of the Village’s tree replacement efforts and helps estimate the short and long-term management costs. An ideal distribution has a largest number of trees in the small diameter ranges (1-6”) indicating a strong planting program and a slowly declining number of trees in the larger diameter ranges indicating trees are reaching their lifespan potential.

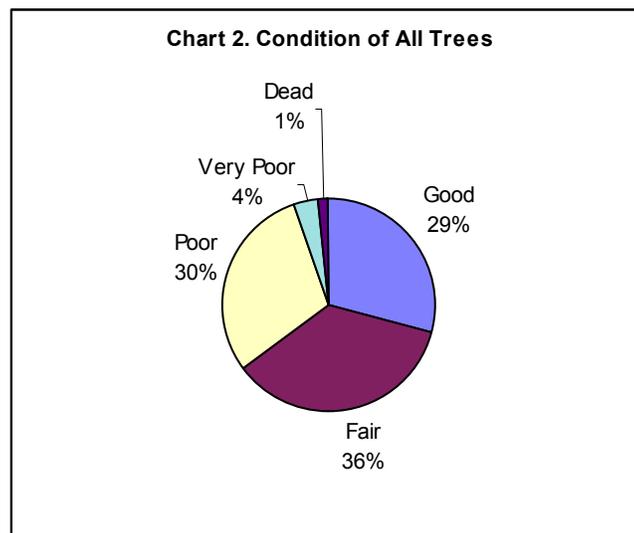


The Village’s diameter distribution indicates the forest is mature to old. Sixty-one percent of the trees are 13 inches in diameter or larger (Chart 1). The population of young trees (1-6 inch) should be the highest percentage of the population indicating strong planting program. The large population of old trees is primarily the silver maples and as a result the Village’s management costs will be high for

the near future. Additional resources should be directed toward preserving the larger trees prior to planting new trees.

Tree Condition

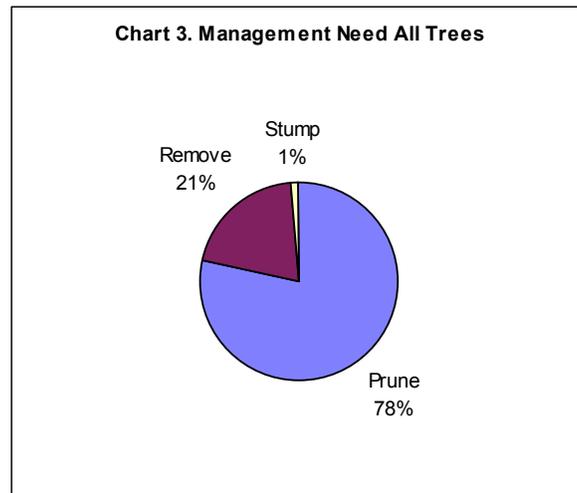
Tree condition is a qualification of the health and structure of a tree. Health and structure may be exclusive. For example, a healthy tree may have poor structure, pose a failure risk and therefore should be removed. An unhealthy tree may not have significant structural problems but should be removed. Sixty-five percent of the trees are in fair or good (Chart 2). The lifespan of these trees can be prolonged with a regular pruning program.



Thirty-five percent of trees are in poor condition or worse, and this is significantly higher than the NYS UFLLC average of 15%. This is the result of the high percentage of over-mature trees (Chart 1.). All of the trees in very poor condition are recommended for removal. The trees in poor condition may be recommended for removal or will most likely need to be removed in three to five years.

Management Needs

For the purpose of analysis, management needs of existing trees were grouped into pruning and removal. This provides another indicator of the health of the urban forest as a whole and how well a community has been working to identify and remove risk trees. The NYS UFLLC average percentage of trees requiring removal is 5%. Twenty-one percent of the existing trees are recommended for removal and 78% are recommended for pruning (Chart 3).



Tree Removal

There are 78 trees recommended for removal (Table 7). The removal recommendations were prioritized as noted in the inventory methodology. These trees are recommended for removal because they have structural defects that pose a risk to public safety and/or are in poor health. Prioritization of these removals can be used to develop a removal plan over several years if resources are not available to complete the removals within a year. Trees with the highest priority score should be removed first followed by the lower priority score trees. Amenity removals are small trees that will not require heavy equipment or skill to remove.

Priority	# of Trees
Remove 16	6
Remove 12	22
Remove 09	9
Remove 08	11
Remove 06	14
Remove 04	6
Remove 03	6
Remove 02	3
Remove Amenity	1
Total	78

The reasons for a removal recommendation may not be clear to the lay person. As was discussed under the condition evaluation, a tree may be structurally defective and a significant failure risk, however appear healthy. This is common with over-mature silver maples. Large trees have large leaf areas exposed to storm winds that act like sails. Add severe trunk or scaffold defects, and these trees can be a significant risk for large branch or whole tree failures.



Silver maple at the corner of Browns Ave. & Genesee St appears healthy, however the trunk is severely decayed.

Tree Pruning

Pruning needs were also prioritized. Approximately 92% of the trees were designated routine, or train pruning (Table 8). These trees do not require immediate pruning and this pruning can wait for the next scheduled maintenance visit. “Prune train” is young trees that should be “trained” to promote good branching structure. Train pruning is the most important and cost effective management practice a community can employ to prolong tree longevity. The remaining 8% of the pruning needs do require “priority pruning”; reduction, or safety pruning to reduce the risk of branch failures. These pruning needs were prioritized further to assist in targeting resources. The percentage of these priority pruning needs is below the NYS UFLLC average of 10%.

Priority	# of Trees	% of Pruning
Prune Reduce	11	2.12%
Prune Safety 1	16	3.08%
Prune Safety 2	17	3.27%
Prune Routine	416	80.00%
Prune Train	60	11.54%
Total	520	100.00%

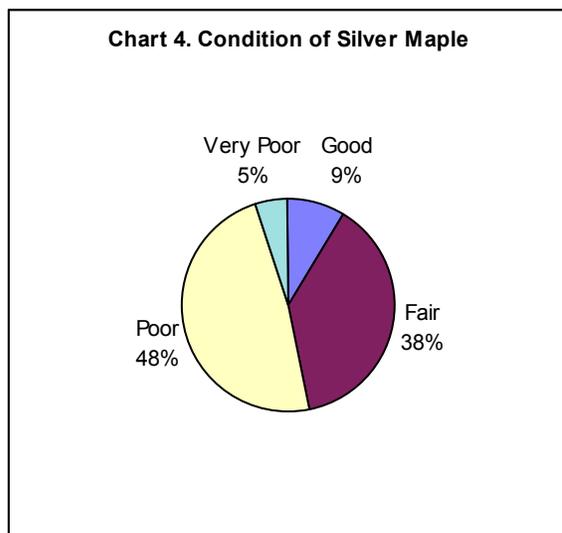
Species Analysis

Tree species that comprise more than five percent of the population include silver maple, Norway maple and blue spruce (Table 9). Crimson king Norway maple is a cultivar of Norway maple and therefore is grouped with Norway maples for analysis. These trees account for approximately 61% of all the trees in the inventory.

Species	# of Trees	% of Trees
Acer saccharinum - Silver Maple	203	33.95%
Acer platanoides - Norway Maple	108	18.06%
Picea pungens - Blue Spruce	33	5.52%
Acer platanoides 'Crimson King' - Crimson King Norway Maple	22	3.68%

Silver Maple

Fifty-three percent (53%) of the silver maples are in poor condition or worse (Chart 4). Silver maple accounts for over 52% of the priority pruning needs and 71% of the removal needs (Table 10).

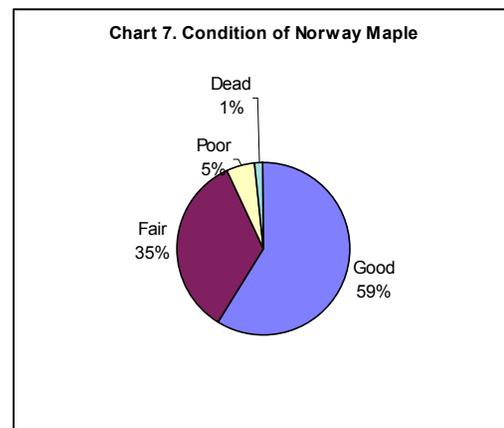


Mgmt Need	% of Mgmt Need
Routine Pruning	23.95%
Priority Pruning	52.27%
Removal	71.79%

Norway Maple

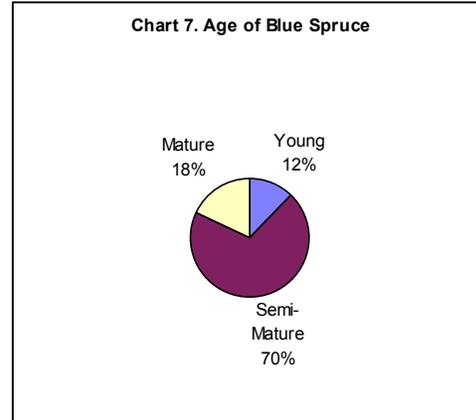
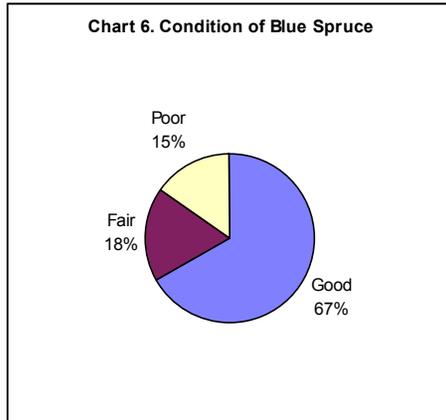
Six percent of the Norway maple are in poor condition or worse (Chart 7) and account for approximately 7% of the removal needs (Table 14).

Mgmt Need	% of Need
Prune Routine	9.62%
Prune Train	2.61%
Removals	6.82%



Blue Spruce

There are 29 blue spruce trees located on the Village parks and four located along the streets. Sixty-seven percent are in good condition (Chart 6). Eight-two percent are young to semi-mature in age.



Street Tree Highlights

The vast majority of the Village trees are street trees. Sites available to plant trees were also inventoried along select streets. Street trees are trees located on the Village right-of-way along Village streets. There are 496 trees, 7 stumps and 110 planting sites located along Village streets.

There are three very large and mature bur oak located along North Road. Two are in good condition and the health of the tree near the school entrance is struggling. I recommend dedicating additional resources to enhance and preserve the health of these large specimens.



Bur oak trees on North Road.

Silver & Norway Maples

Approximately 96% of the silver and Norway maples are located along the Village streets. The populations are also localized on the relatively few streets.

Street	# of Trees	% of Silver Maple
Browns Ave	66	34.02%
Maple St	29	14.95%
Beckwith Ave	27	13.92%
Rochester St	20	10.31%
Oatka Pl	11	5.67%
Second St	8	4.12%

Street	# of Trees	% of Norway Maple
Rochester St	25	20.00%
Wyvil Ave	21	16.80%
Caledonia Ave	14	11.20%
Browns Ave	11	8.80%
Maple St	10	8.00%
Beckwith Ave	8	6.40%
Oatka Pl	8	6.40%
Second St	7	5.60%

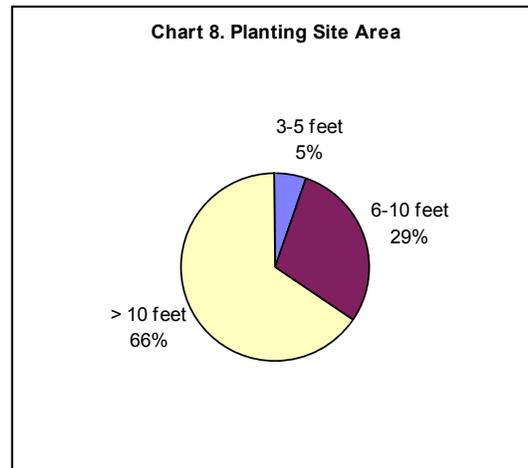
Browns Avenue has the highest population of silver maple and Rochester Street has the highest concentration of Norway maple (Table 15 & 16). Given the condition of the majority of silver maples are in poor condition or worse (Chart 4), the loss of these trees will create a significant aesthetic impact.



Silver maple trees on Browns Ave.

Planting Sites

Sites available to plant trees were inventoried along streets with the highest density of street trees. Sixty-six percent of the sites have growing space greater than 10 feet (Chart 8.). These sites can accommodate large species of trees. Large tree species provide the most environmental benefits in an urban area such as reducing storm water runoff and air pollution sequestering.



There are significant opportunities to plant street trees on streets that were not inventoried including; Cavalier Roads, Chili Avenue, Diana Drive neighborhood, Grenadier Roads and North Road.

Park Tree Highlights

Each of the two Village parks has different recreational uses as well as unique landscape designs and trees.

Canauwaugus Park

Canauwaugus is a passive use park that is home to several less common tree species such as willow oak and blackgum. This park would be a good site for an arboretum and serve as a tool to teach the community regarding the Villages urban forestry program and the benefits of trees.

One noted challenge is the fungal leaf disease called diplodia that is killing the Austrian pines in the park. Severely infested trees should be removed as soon as possible to slow the spread of the disease. Preventative fungicide treatments can also be applied to the trees in an effort to minimize the damage.



Austrian pines in Canauwaugus Park infected with a fungal disease.

Johnson Park

Johnson is an active recreational park that is highlighted with the large weeping willows and surrounding spruce trees. Several of the willows are in very poor condition and should be removed. I would recommend replacing them with weeping willow to maintain the present character of the park.



Weeping willow trees in Johnson Park.

The row of spruce trees on the north side of the park were not inventoried because it was not clear if they were on village property.

Closing

The Village obviously recognizes the value a community forest provides in enhancing the quality of living in the Village. The completion of the tree inventory is significant step and valuable tool toward improving the management of the Village trees. The Village's most significant challenge is the management of the over-mature population of silver maples. Second, a decision should be made on the mitigation of EAB and the Village's ash trees. Finally, the Village has a significant opportunity for additional tree planting and should introduce more tree species diversity in the tree selection for planting.

A tree inventory is only useful if the information in the inventory is current. The inventory should be updated as trees are pruned, removed and planted. Annual surveys to identify risk trees, an annual pruning program and an updating of the inventory every five to seven years are also recommended. Urban Forestry, LLC was pleased to be of service to the Village and look forward to the opportunity to assist the Village in meeting your urban forest management needs in the future.

Urban Forestry, LLC (UFLLC) was acting as an independent contractor for the Village. UFLLC's services are a non-exclusive study of the Village's trees and any recommendations/evaluations made by UFLLC are solely for the benefit of



the Village so as to assist the Village in its planning/assessment of the allocation of Village resources. UFLLC shall have no liability for any claims arising out of the performance or non-performance of the recommended actions and the Village shall defend and indemnify UFLLC from any such claim including but not limited to claims alleging that UFLLC tested, identified or caused damage (directly or indirectly) to trees other property or persons outside the Village's right of way.

STREET TREE PLANTING SITE STANDARDS

1. Residential Tree Lawn

A. Suitable planting site must meet the following minimum distances and requirements:

- a. Tree lawn greater than 3'.
- b. 30' from an intersection or stop sign
- c. 10' from driveway or fire hydrant
- d. 5' from underground service or utility box
- e. 10' from drip line of private tree overhanging the tree lawn
- f. 15' from a street light

B. Sites passing the minimum requirements are evaluated using the following standards to identify acceptable planting site and determine acceptable tree size. Distances shall be measured from the most limiting site restriction.

- a. Large trees (greater than 50' at maturity)
 - 10' or larger tree lawn
 - No overhead primary or secondary utilities unless tree can be offset at least 8'
 - 45' spacing between trees
 - 30' building offset
- b. Medium sized trees (30' to 50' height at maturity)
 - 5.1' to 9.9' tree lawn
 - No overhead primary or secondary utilities unless tree can be offset at least 8'
 - 35' spacing between trees
- c. Small sized trees (less than 30' height at maturity)
 - 3' to 5' tree lawns
 - 25' spacing between trees on residential streets

2. Arterial Tree Lawn

A. Suitable planting site must meet the following minimum distances from itemized infrastructure:

- a. Tree lawn greater than 3'
- b. 30' from an intersection or stop sign
- c. 10' from driveway or fire hydrant
- d. 5' from underground service or utility box
- e. 10' from drip line of private tree overhanging the tree lawn
- f. 15' from a street light

B. Sites passing the minimum requirements are examined using the following guide to determine acceptable tree size. Distances shall be measured from the most limiting site restriction.

- a. Large trees (greater than 50' height at maturity)
 - 10' or larger tree lawn
 - No overhead primary or secondary utilities unless tree can be offset at least 8'



- 45' spacing between trees
- 15' building offset for suitable root space
- b. Medium sized trees (30' to 50' height at maturity)
 - 5.1' to 9.9' tree lawn
 - No overhead primary or secondary utilities unless tree can be offset at least 8'
 - 45 ' spacing between trees
- c. Small sized trees (less than 30' height at maturity)
 - 40' spacing between trees on arterial streets

3. Arterial Tree Pits

- A. Tree pits must meet minimum placement requirements from infrastructure.
- B. Minimum 40' spacing between sites.
- C. Minimum pit dimensions
 - a. New pit location projects - 4' by 4 ' (length x width, parallel with street)
 - b. Existing - 4 ' by 3' (length x width, parallel with street)
 - c. Trees selection for planting
 - Medium planting site - one story building or 30' building offset
 - Small planting site - multi-story buildings, less than 30' building offset
 - Upright planting site - requires upright tree form due to building offset.

Appendix 3

Tree Species	# of Trees	% of Trees
Acer saccharinum - Silver Maple	203	33.95%
Acer platanoides - Norway Maple	108	18.06%
Picea pungens - Blue Spruce	33	5.52%
Acer rubrum - Red Maple	29	4.85%
Acer saccharum - Sugar Maple	28	4.68%
Gleditsia triacanthos - Honeylocust	23	3.85%
Acer platanoides 'Crimson King' - Crimson King Nor	22	3.68%
Fraxinus americana - White Ash	18	3.01%
Fraxinus pennsylvanica - Green Ash	16	2.68%
Pyrus calleryana - Bradford Pear Cultivars	13	2.17%
Malus species - Crabapple Species	11	1.84%
Tilia cordata - Littleleaf Linden	11	1.84%
Salix var. pendula - Weeping Willow	10	1.67%
Pinus nigra - Austria Pine	9	1.51%
Acer campestre - Hedge Maple	5	0.84%
Picea abies - Norway Spruce	5	0.84%
Populus deltoides - Cottonwood	5	0.84%
Quercus macrocarpa - Bur Oak	5	0.84%
Carpinus betula - European Hornbeam	3	0.50%
Cercis canadensis - Eastern Redbud	3	0.50%
Juniperus virginiana - Eastern White Cedar	3	0.50%
Nysa sylvatica - Black Tupelo	3	0.50%
Pseudotsuga menziesii - Douglas Fir	3	0.50%
Quercus phellos - Willow Oak	3	0.50%
Tilia americana - Basswood	3	0.50%
Aesculus hippocastanum - Horsechestnut	2	0.33%
Celtis occidentalis - Hackberry	2	0.33%
Juglans nigra - Black Walnut	2	0.33%
Prunus virginiana - Common Chokecherry	2	0.33%
Quercus rubra - Red Oak	2	0.33%
Amelanchier species - Serviceberry Species	1	0.17%
Carya cordiformis - Bitternut	1	0.17%
Crataegus phaenopyrum - Washington Hawthorn	1	0.17%
Malus sylvestris - Common Apple	1	0.17%
Morus alba - White Mulberry	1	0.17%
Prunus species - Cherry/Plum Species	1	0.17%
Quercus alba - White Oak	1	0.17%
Quercus bicolor - Swamp White Oak	1	0.17%
Quercus palustris - Pin Oak	1	0.17%
Rhamnus carthartica - Buckthorn	1	0.17%
Rhus typhina - Staghorn Sumac	1	0.17%
Sorbus aucuparia - European Mountain Ash	1	0.17%
Thuja occidentalis - Eastern Arborvitae	1	0.17%