

Urban Tree Selection for Sustainability

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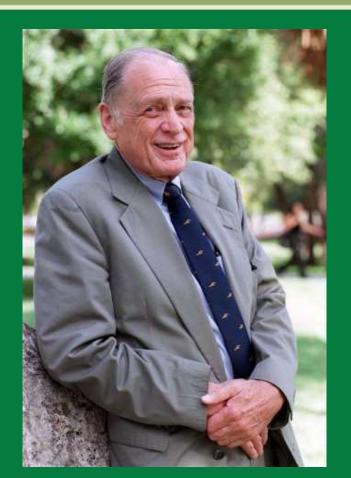
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- Founded in 1986, 1000 Friends of Florida is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit membership organization.
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Dr. John M. DeGrove Webinar Series



- May 4, 1924 April 13, 2012
- Icon of comprehensive planning both in Florida and across the nation
- One of the founders of 1000 Friends of Florida
- First Secretary of the Florida Department of Community Affairs
- His accomplishments recognized with the John M. DeGrove Eminent Scholar Chair in Growth Management and Development at Florida Atlantic University
- To find out more, please visit:



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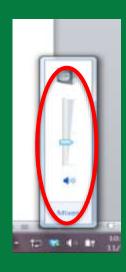
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- Please keep your questions succinct!
- Staff will ask the presenters questions, as time permits



Presenters



Timothee Sallin



- Actively involved in water conservation, sustainable landscaping and responsible agriculture in Florida over the past 15 years through role as President of Cherrylake.
- Cherrylake is a vertically integrated landscape company providing commercial landscape and irrigation construction and maintenance services and is the largest grower of ornamental trees, palms and shrubs in the State of Florida.
- Cherrylake and sister company IMG Citrus manage over 6,000 acres of land in Florida and have a long track record of sustainable land management and stewardship.
- Passionate about connecting people to plants and promoting healthy ecosystems within our urban environments.
- Actively involved in promoting environmental best practices across diverse industries through collaboration with industry associations such as ULI, ASLA and FNGLA as well as through research and development partnerships with UF IFAS and the SJRWMD.
- A graduate of New College in Sarasota Florida earning a degree in Economics and International Studies.
- Lives in Clermont with wife Ellen and daughter Aria; son Tristan is an undergraduate student at Georgia Institute of Technology.

Urban Tree Selection for Sustainability

Timothee Sallin President, Cherrylake





How Many Trees Are There?



3,040,000,000





https://www.researchgate.net/ publication/281532511_Mappi ng_tree_density_at_a_global_ scale

15 Billion

Trees Cut Down Annually



422

Trees Per Person On Earth



1.4

Fewer Trees Per Person Per Year



What is the value of a tree?





i-Tree is a state-of-the-art, peer-reviewed software suite from the USDA Forest Service that provides urban and rural forestry analysis and benefits assessment tools. The i-Tree tools can help strengthen forest management and advocacy efforts by quantifying forest structure and the environmental benefits that trees provide.

https://www.itreetools.org/





Structural values:

- Compensatory value
- Carbon storage

Annual functional values:

- Carbon sequestration
- Stormwater Capture
- Air Pollution removal
- Water Pollution Removal
- Lower energy costs
- Reduced carbon emissions





AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE OF URBAN FOREST TO MEGA-CITIES

\$505 Million





AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE OF URBAN FOREST TO MEGA-CITIES

\$1.2 Million

Per Square Kilometer of Trees





AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE OF URBAN FOREST TO MEGA-CITIES

\$35

Per Resident







What is the life expectancy of an urban tree?



MEAN LIFE EXPECTANCY OF AN URBAN TREE:

7-13 **YEARS**

Gary Moll, "The state of our urban forest," American Forests 95 (1989): 61-64.

Bob Skiera and Gary Moll, "The sad state of city trees," American Forests (1992): 61-64.



MEAN LIFE EXPECTANCY OF AN URBAN TREE:

19-28 YEARS

Street tree survival rates: Meta-analysis of previous studies and application to a field survey in Philadelphia, PA, USA Lara
A. Romana, *, Frederick N. Scatena b; 2011



POPULATION HALF LIFE OF AN URBAN TREE:

13-20 YEARS

Street tree survival rates: Meta-analysis of previous studies and application to a field survey in Philadelphia, PA, USA Lara
A. Romana, *, Frederick N. Scatena b; 2011



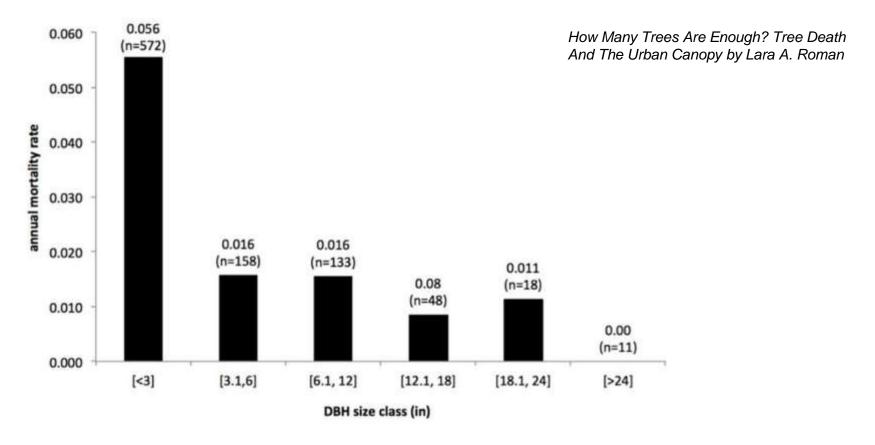


Figure 5. Size-class mortality curve for West Oakland street trees. Total n = 940. Adapted from Roman et. al. (in press) [28].





BIOPHYSICAL FACTORS

FACTOR	TOTAL STUDIES CITING FACTOR	STUDIES FINDING FACTOR SIGNIFICANT
Taxa (genus, species, cultivar)	13	11
Planting Space Characteristics	13	9
Tree Characteristics (size, age, condition)	13	11
Planting Season	4	4
Nursery (source, stock, type size)	3	2



HUMAN FACTORS

FACTOR	TOTAL STUDIES CITING FACTOR	STUDIES FINDING FACTOR SIGNIFICANT
Stewardship & Maintenance	13	4
Land Use	7	7
Socioeconomic Measures	6	6
Unstable Homeownership	5	3
Construction and Redevelopment Activity	5	5
Traffic and Transportation	4	4
Group Characteristics (city, town, neighborhood)	2	1
Landscaping Norms and Behavior	2	0





RIGHT TREE, RIGHT PLACE

BIODIVERSITY

NURSERY STOCK QUALITY

NATIVE + FLORIDA FRIENDLY

MARKET AVAILABILITY



RIGHT TREE RIGHT PLACE

- Hardiness
- Hydrology
- Soils
- Environmental Conditions
- Planting Space Characteristics
- Mature Habit

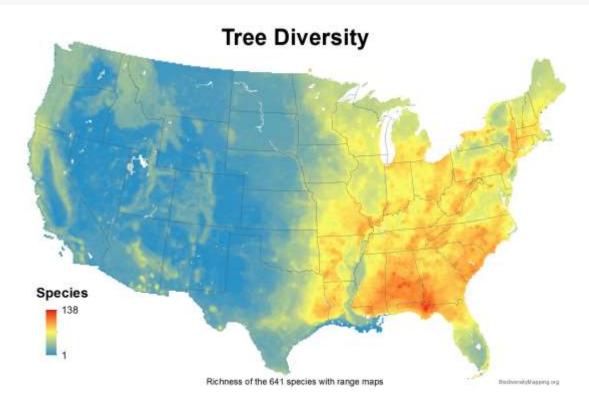




BIODIVERSITY:



BIODIVERSITY:



Tree Diversity in the USA, based on data from <u>U.S. Geological Survey (1999) Digital</u> representation of "Atlas of United States Trees" by Elbert L. Little, Jr.

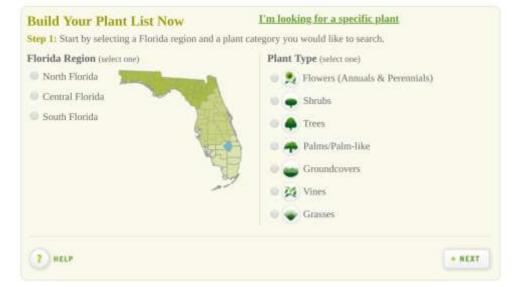


Florida-friendly Plant Database

Identify the Florida-friendly plants, including Florida native plants, that will work in your yard or landscape design. The database contains a list of recommended trees, palms, shrubs, flowers, groundcovers, grasses and vines developed by University of Florida/IFAS horticulture experts. The plants included in the database are available at nurseries throughout Florida.



FLORIDA FRIENDLY LANDSCAPING
"The Smart Way to Grow"







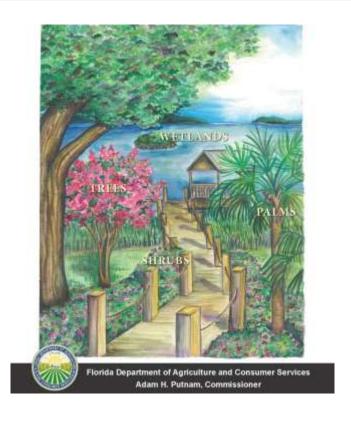
NURSERY STOCK QUALITY





THE FLORIDA GRADES AND STANDARDS

- The Florida Grades and Standards was developed for more accurate communication between buyers and sellers.
- It is an excellent resource for growers, clients, homeowners and extension agents to agree on what constitutes quality in trees.
- The quality or grade of a tree at planting can have a large impact on longevity in the landscape.
- Higher grades require less pruning after planting and are likely to establish more





4 GRADES FOR FOR NURSERY PLANTS IN FLORIDA

- Florida Fancy
- Florida #1
- Florida #2
- Cull



7 STEPS FOR DETERMINING GRADE OF TREE

Step 1. Choose the appropriate tree matrix type. (Matrix 1 - p. 13; Matrix 2 - p. 14; Matrix 3 - p. 15.)

Appropriate matrix type: _____

- a) For multi-trunked small maturing trees such as crape-myrtle and wax privet (Index of Small-Maturing Trees, p. 26), measure the container size or root ball diameter of the tree you are grading and ignore the caliper. For standard small maturing trees, measure the caliper of the tree. For all small maturing trees, skip Step 2.
- For all other trees, measure the caliper of the tree.

Caliper:____

Step 2. Grade the tree according to trunk structure (see Fig. 1, p. 10). Trees with one dominant trunk are graded Florida Fancy. Those with double or multiple trunks are given a lesser grade depending on the size and location of the defect. Circle the appropriate grade below based on trunk structure only. This step is skipped if grading a small-maturing tree (Index of Small-Maturing Trees, p. 26).

Florida Florida Cull Fancy No. 1 No. 2

Step 3. Grade the tree according to crown uniformity (see Fig. 2, p. 11). Circle the appropriate grade below based on crown uniformity only.

Note: For crown uniformity there is no Florida No. 1 or cull grade.

> Florida Florida Fancy No. 2

Step 4. Record the lowest grade determined in Step 2 or 3.

Grade:



7 STEPS FOR DETERMINING GRADE OF TREE

Step 5.	If one of the following statements is true, reduce	Step 6.	If two of the following statements are true, reduce the grade determined in Step 5 by one. If three or more of the statements are true,	Step 7.	The tree is a Cull if one of the following conditions is true:
	the grade determined in Step 4 by one. If two or more are true, reduce the grade by two. Reference tree caliper and appropriate matrix for 5a, 5b, and 5d. For multi-trunked small-		reduce the grade by two. It takes only one true statement to reduce Florida Fancy to Florida No. 1.		a) The top-most structural root (roots among largest on the tree) emerges from trunk (root collar) more than two inches below the top of the root ball surface. Soil, substrate and/or
	maturing trees, use container size or root ball	TF			roots can be removed from the top 1/3 of the
TF	diameter (not caliper) for 5b and skip 5a and 5d.		 a) Flush cuts were made when pruning branches from the trunk (Fig. 3, p. 12). 		root ball to conform to this depth requirement. For example, see Appendix A, Part 2, p. 30-31.
	a) Tree does not meet height requirement.		b) Branch stubs were left beyond the collar		All the second s
	b) Crown does not meet diameter requirement.		(Fig. 3, p. 12). A branch stub can be		b) One or more roots greater than 1/10
	c) Root ball is not secure enough to		removed and not reduce the grade.		the trunk caliper, circle more than 1/2 of
00	successfully transplant. d) Root ball or container is undersized. If two or more sizes, reduce grade by two.	00	c) Open trunk wounds are evident. Wounds are considered open when they are greater than 10% of trunk circumference and/or		trunk in the top ½ of the root ball. All three conditions (> ½ trunk caliper, ½ around, top ½ of the root ball) must be true to grade as
00	 e) Tree with a trunk caliper larger than two inches requires a stake to hold the trunk erect. For multi-trunked trees, this applies to each trunk individually. 		more than two inches tall. Open or closed proper pruning cuts, surface abrasions or scratches to the bark should not be downgraded. See Glossary: Trunk wound .		a Cull. One or more circling roots less than 1/3 the trunk diameter can be cut at the point just inside where they begin to circle. For multi-trunked trees, caliper equals the sum
	Grade:	00	d) More than 10% of the crown exhibits necrosis, chlorosis or damage from pests, diseases or tip dieback.		of the three largest trunks. Following cutting, the tree is no longer a Cull. For example, see Appendix A, Part 2, p. 30-31).
		00	e) The crown is thin and sparsely foliated. Some species are thin and sparsely foliated in fall through early spring. Recently harvested field grown trees might also be thin and should not be downgraded.	Note:	Grades and Standards do not apply to specialty trees like braided stems, poodles, espalier, topiary and bonsai.
			 f) There is included bark between the trunk and a major lateral branch or between main trunks (Appendix B, p. 37). 		Final Grade:
			g) Trunks and/or major branches are touching.		



INNOVATIONS IN THE INDUSTRY



Reason 7 has adopted a series of certified processes to give you the peace of mind that you are purchasing the best possible tree on the market - from the tip of its roots, to the top of its canopy.

What is essential is invisible to the eye



INNOVATIONS IN THE INDUSTRY

Start with R7 approved plant

Innovative container technology

Root shaving

Identify defects

5 Correct defects

6 Proper planting depth

Audit

















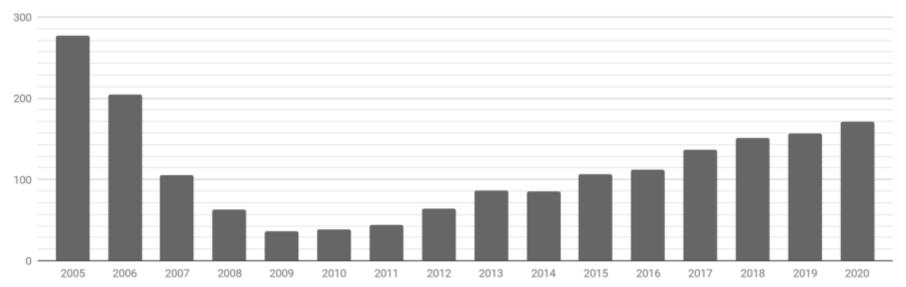
INNOVATIONS IN THE INDUSTRY



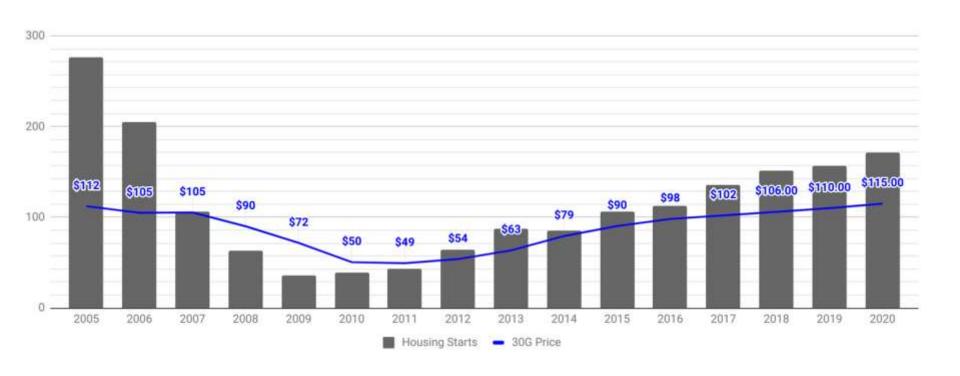




Florida Housing Starts

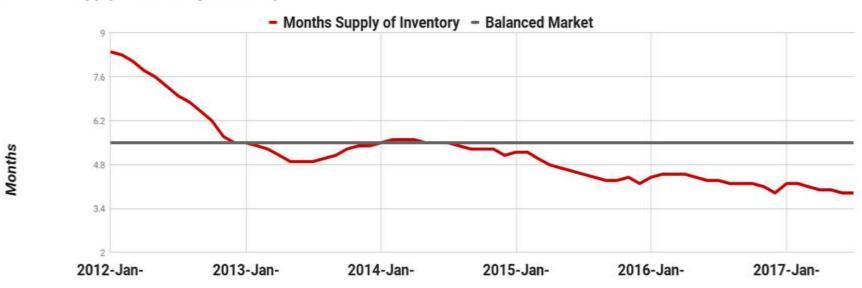








Months Supply of Housing Inventory





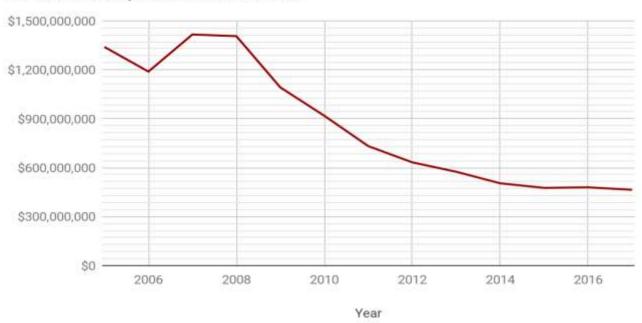
Monthly Housing Starts VS Housing Inventory





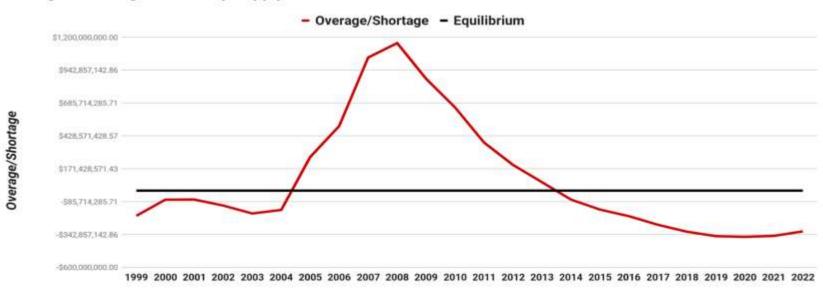
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE LIABILITIES

US Federal Crop Insurance Liabilities





Overage / Shortage of Nursery Supply









RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CODES & ORDINANCES

1. Caliper v. DBH

2. Hedge Material Heights



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CODES & ORDINANCES

Caliper:

For trees < 4" Caliper measure 6" from ground;

For trees > 4" measure 12" from ground.

DBH:

Diameter at Breast Height - 54" from ground Forestry measurement not appropriate for nursery trees.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CODES & ORDINANCES

1. Caliper v. DBH

2. Hedge Material Heights





TAXODIUM DISTICHUM

Bald Cypress

Common Names: Southern Cypress, Swamp Cypress, Red Cypress, White

Cypress, Gulf Cypress

Hardy Range: 4 to 10 (mature)

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 50 - 70' Mature Spread: 25'

Growth Rate: *medium* **Form:** *pyramidal, upright, erect*

Persistence: evergreen Salt tolerance: medium

Exposure: full sun

Soil: Acidic; drought tolerant; loamy; moist; sandy, well drained soils;

wet clay soils





ACER RUBRUM 'FLAME'

Red Flame Maple

Common Names: Autumn Flame, Red Flame

Hardy Range: 6 to 10

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 50 - 60' Mature Spread: 25 - 35'

Growth Rate: *medium* **Form:** *upright, oval with age*

Persistence: deciduous Salt tolerance: medium

Exposure: partial to full sun

Soil: moist sites are best; well-drained if irrigated





ILEX CASSINE 'NATIVA' PPAF

Dahoon Nativa Holly

Common Names: Dahoon Holly, Nativa

Hardy Range: 7A to 11

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 30 - 40' Mature Spread: 15 - 20'

Growth Rate: medium **Form:** oval, pyramidal

Persistence: evergreen Salt tolerance: medium

Exposure: partial to full sun

Soil: Clay, sand, loam; slightly alkaline, acidic; extended flooding;

well-drained







COCCOLOBA DIVERSIFOLIA

Pigeon Plum

Common Names: Pigeon Plum

Hardy Range: 10B to 11

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 15 - 25' Mature Spread: 20- 30'

Growth Rate: *moderate* **Form:** *round, upright, vase*

Persistence: evergreen **Salt tolerance:** high

Exposure: full sun; partial shade

Soil: clay; loam; sand; acidic; alkaline; well-drained







ULMUS ALATA

Winged Elm

Common Names: Winged Elm

Hardy Range: 6A to 9B

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 45 - 70' Mature Spread: 30 - 40'

Growth Rate: fast Form: pyramidal, vase, oval, upright/erect

Persistence: deciduous Salt tolerance: moderate

Exposure: partial to full sun

Soil: clay; sand; loam; alkaline; acidic; extended flooding; well-drained





PINUS ELLIOTTI VAR. DENSA

Densa Slash Pine

Common Names: South Florida Slash Pine, Yellow Pine, Dade County Pine

Hardy Range: *7A - 11*

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 75 - 100' Mature Spread: 35 - 50'

Growth Rate: fast Exposure: partial to full sun

Persistence: evergreen

Soil: wet to moist, well drained, sandy, limestone

******* cherrylake



JUNIPERUS SILICICOLA

Southern Red Cedar

Common Names: Red Cedar, Eastern Red Cedar, Coast Juniper

Hardy Range: 8A to 10B

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 25 - 40' Mature Spread: 20 - 30'

Growth Rate: fast **Form:** pyramidal

Persistence: evergreen Salt tolerance: medium

Exposure: partial to full sun

Soil: Well-drained; loamy, sandy or clay







ILEX VOMITORIA

Weeping Yaupon Holly

Common Names: Weeping Yaupon Holly

Hardy Range: 7A to 9B

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 15 - 30' Mature Spread: 6- 12'

Persistence: evergreen Salt tolerance: high

Exposure: full sun, partial sun or partial shade

Soil: clay; loam; sand; acidic; alkaline; well-drained, extended flooding





BETULA NEGRA 'BNMTF' DURA-HEAT®

Dura-heat River Birch

Common Names: Birch, River Birch

Hardy Range: 4 to 9

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 20 - 25' Mature Spread: 15 - 20'

Growth Rate: medium **Exposure:** partial to full sun

Persistence: deciduous Soil: acidic, well drained





MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA 'BLANCHARD'

D.D. Blanchard Magnolia

Common Names: D.D. Blanchard, DD

Hardy Range: 7A to 10B

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 50 - 70' Mature Spread: 20 - 35'

Growth Rate: slow **Form:** columnar, oval, upright or erect

Persistence: evergreen Salt tolerance: high

Exposure: partial to full sun

Soil: rich; loamy; moist soils





MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA 'BRACKEN'S BROWN BEAUTY'

Bracken's Brown Beauty Magnolia

Common Names: Bracken, Bracken's Brown Beauty

Hardy Range: 5B to 10A

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 30 - 50' Mature Spread: 15 - 30'

Growth Rate: medium **Form:** slightly pyramidal, upright oval

Persistence: evergreen Salt tolerance: medium

Exposure: partial to full sun

Soil: well-drained, slightly acidic





QUERCUS VIRGINIANA

Southern Shade Live Oak

Common Names: Live oak, Virginia oak, southern live oak, sand live oak,

scrub live oak, Texas live oak, seedling

Hardy Range: 7B to 10B

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 50 - 75' **Mature Spread:** 60 - 100'

Growth Rate: medium **Form:** rounded, spreading

Persistence: semi-evergreen Salt tolerance: medium

Exposure: partial to full sun

Soil: clay, sand, loam, alkaline, acidic, well-drained, occasionally wet





TABEBUIA IMPETIGINOSA

Purple Tabebuia

Common Names: Purple Tabebuia

Hardy Range: 10 to 11

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 12 - 18' Mature Spread: 10- 15'

Growth Rate: moderate **Form:** round

Persistence: deciduous Salt tolerance: moderate

Exposure: full sun

Soil: clay; loam; sand; acidic; alkaline; well-drained







ELAEOCARPUS DECIPIENS

Japanese Blueberry

Common Names: Japanese Blueberry, Elaeocarpus

Hardy Range: 9A to 11

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 25 - 35' Mature Spread: 30 - 40'

Growth Rate: *medium* **Form:** *rounded*

Persistence: evergreen **Exposure:** partial to full sun

Soil: sandy, loamy, clay, acidic, neutral and basic alkaline soils





JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS 'SPARTAN'

Spartan Juniper

Common Names: Chinese juniper, Spartan

Hardy Range: 4A to 10A

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 15 - 20' Mature Spread: 4 - 6'

Growth Rate: medium **Form:** columnar, upright, erect

Persistence: evergreen Salt tolerance: medium

Exposure: partial to full sun

Soil: well-drained; loamy, sandy or clay





LAGERSTOEMIA (INDICA x FAURIEI) 'MUSKOGEE'

Muskogee Crape Myrtle

Common Names: 'Muskogee' Crape Myrtle

Hardy Range: 7A to 10A

DESCRIPTION

Mature Height: 25 - 35' Mature Spread: 15 - 25'

Growth Rate: medium **Form:** vase shaped, standard or multi-trunk

Persistence: deciduous Salt tolerance: medium

Exposure: full sun

Soil: sand, loam, clay; acidic, alkaline; well-drained

******* cherrylake



THANK YOU

Timothee Sallin timothee@cherrylake.com 352.516.5992













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Check out our Legislative Webpage!



Available at:

www.1000friendsofflorida.org/20 18-florida-legislative-sessioncustom/

This site is:

- Includes what passed and failed
- Includes Growth Management,
 Transportation and Conservation
 Legislation
- Includes links to the bills



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