

An Analysis of Street Tree Benefits for



By

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In cooperation with

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An inventory of street trees was conducted by Greene County Extension, Yellow Springs Tree Committee, and citizen volunteers to allow an analysis of environmental benefits to be run. A total of 1,646 street trees were inventoried but did not include park trees. A common bid price for this service is \$3.00 per tree and thus the inventory represents a savings of \$4,938 for Yellow Springs taxpayers had the inventory been bid. More importantly however, is that the Village of Yellow Springs now has a tree inventory that can be used to better manage the street tree resource. Benefits mentioned above do not include the subsequent analysis which was performed by The School of Environment and Natural Resources at The Ohio State University.

Analysis of the inventory data was done using iTree, a software suite distributed by the USDA Forest Service. The specific program in the iTree suite used to identify benefits was Street Tree Resource Analysis Tool for Urban forest Managers (STRATUM). This program allows individuals to make informed decisions about the community tree resource and to evaluate costs and benefits of some management decisions such as whether to increase biodiversity in the village.

A long-standing rule of thumb for biodiversity is the 10–20–30 guideline which suggests that no more than 10 percent of village trees should be from the same species, no more than twenty percent should be from the same genera, and no more than thirty percent should be from the same family. In Yellow Springs, maple at 27% exceeds the genera limit of 20% and is approaching the family limit of 30%. Many communities in Ohio have maple in the 30-40% range. This suggests that Yellow Springs is likely to have a more difficult time dealing with Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) should it reach central Ohio than it has at present with the emerald ash borer (EAB). The problem with emerald ash borer, now established in central Ohio, is well known. We recommend planting no additional maples in Yellow Springs until the percentage of maples in the community drops below 20% in order to maintain a diverse tree canopy and limit potential problems with exotic pests such as EAB and ALB. The potential for losses from EAB is likely to be modest as Yellow Springs has only 86 ashes but 450 maples which are sensitive to ALB.

Under ideal conditions, tree numbers among size classes of larger growing trees such as oaks and maples should remain somewhat constant to 24-inch diameter then decline as tree size increases and trees die from old age (Table 2). Younger plantings have been skewed toward maples (Table 3). Consider other large trees for the future to minimize the risk of another exotic pest and to increase environmental benefits for the community as larger trees yield greater environmental benefits. Many of Yellow Springs' trees are now reaching sizes where environmental benefits per tree are high (24 to 36-inch trees).

Larger growing broadleaved deciduous trees such as catalpa have importance values greater than their respective percentages in the inventory because of their larger size. For example catalpa represents 4% of the trees but constitutes 18% of the leaf area, 12% of the canopy cover, and has an importance value of 11 (Table 4). Further this demonstrates Yellow Springs' need for larger statured trees whenever possible as the importance value is a measure of the overall contribution of the species.

A major benefit of urban trees is their ability to intercept rainfall and reduce storm water runoff (Table 5). Storm water runoff is a major cost for many communities. Columbus is about to embark on a multi-billion dollar sewer and storm water upgrade for the community. Yellow Springs' street trees intercept 2,677 CCF (20,025 gallons) of storm water annually at a savings of \$52,265 per year to the community.

Carbon sequestration, as reported here, represents the carbon removed from the air and stored in Yellow Springs' trees (Table 6) over time. More than 6 million pounds or more than 3,000 tons of carbon have been stored by the community's 1,641 trees over time. Additionally, Yellow Springs' trees annually sequester and avoid more than 775,221 lbs of CO₂ (Table 8) and could represent carbon credits worth \$5,664 per year if a carbon trading system were in place and if a system for accounting for them were available for community trees. These are net gain figures and include deductions for tree losses and maintenance. Annual CO₂ benefits vary by species but are confounded by size as larger trees would produce more benefits. Larger, longer lived species and species requiring less maintenance would also produce greater benefits (Table 8).

Energy savings by trees are exceptionally important in view of the citizenry's increasing concern over the nation's energy dependency. Planting trees in our communities may well be more cost effective than building power plants as an alternative to meeting some of our energy needs. Energy is saved by shading structures, evaporating water (evapotranspiration) and reducing wind speed around structures (Table 7). Community-wide, Yellow Springs saves \$17,600 in electricity and \$31,900 in natural gas for a total savings of nearly \$49,600 or more than \$30 per tree with larger trees resulting in greater savings.

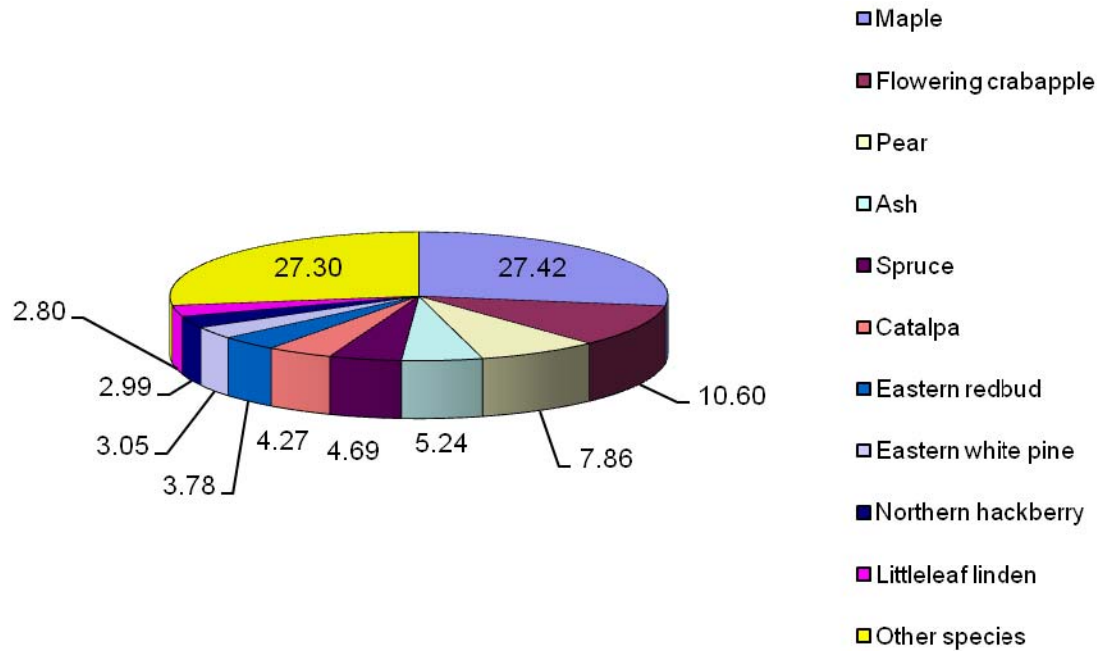
Annual air quality savings (reduced ozone, nitrous and sulfur oxides as well as particulate matter) for Yellow Springs' trees are \$8,366 (Table 9). This includes both direct savings (\$1,975) from the trees and avoided pollution which is even greater (\$6,936). Avoided pollution is pollution not generated at power source because energy was not required by the community. The total annual air quality benefits are discounted by \$545 for the volatile emissions given off by the trees themselves.

Aesthetic and miscellaneous benefits from trees contribute \$43,266 annually to the community in the form of increased property values and enhanced community identity among other things (Table 10). Research in public housing has shown that areas with trees lead to reduced domestic violence and more sociable environments. Customer surveys suggest that customers prefer to spend their money and time in commercial streetscapes with trees and are willing to spend up to 11% more in such settings.

When all benefits are included the average tree in Yellow Springs contributes \$98.18 per tree annually to the community (Tables 11 & 12). Species vary in their annual benefits. Mature size, longevity, and maintenance costs are but some of the factors determining annual benefits. Thus Yellow Springs' 1,646 trees contribute \$161,107. This would be well in excess of their maintenance and planting costs.

The Village of Yellow Springs does not have a specific budget for tree care but if we use the Tree City guideline suggesting a minimum expenditure of \$2 per capita yields an \$8,000 budget estimate. Dividing benefits by costs yields a 2000% return on the community's investment. Trees are truly a contributing part of Yellow Springs. Unlike most community infrastructure, tree benefits per tree continue to increase over a tree's lifetime and peak between 24 and 36 inches in diameter.

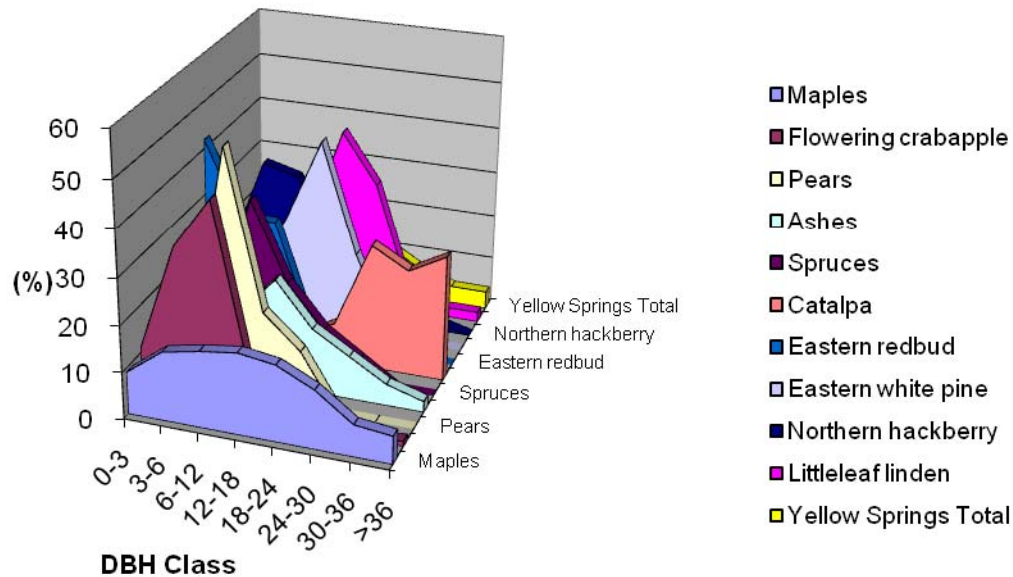
Table 1 Distribution of Yellow Springs' Ten Most Commonly Planted Street Trees (%)



Species	Percent
Maples	27.42
Flowering crabapple	10.60
Pears	7.86
Ash	5.24
Spruces	4.69
Catalpa	4.27
Eastern redbud	3.78
Eastern white pine	3.05
Northern hackberry	2.99
Littleleaf linden	2.80
Other species	27.30
Total	100.00



Table 2. Relative Age Distribution (%) of the Top 10 Most Commonly Planted Street Trees in Yellow Springs



Species Name	DBH class (in)							
	0-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	30-36	>36
Maples	9.1	14.9	16.4	17.6	16.4	12.7	6.9	6.0
Flowering crabapple	10.9	33.9	44.8	8.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1
Pears	6.2	9.3	52.7	19.4	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ashes	11.6	19.8	15.1	23.3	14.0	9.3	4.7	2.3
Spruces	18.2	10.4	36.4	19.5	10.4	5.2	0.0	0.0
Catalpa	5.7	2.9	1.4	4.3	8.6	27.1	22.9	27.1
Eastern redbud	41.9	25.8	25.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Eastern white pine	6.0	10.0	24.0	42.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern hackberry	12.2	32.7	30.6	16.3	6.1	0.0	2.0	0.0
Littleleaf linden	0.0	6.5	17.4	39.1	28.3	4.3	2.2	2.2
Yellow Springs Total	11.5	17.9	26.5	17.6	11.6	7.1	3.9	3.8



Table 3. Inventory of Yellow Springs Trees by Common Name and Size

Species	DBH Class (in)								Total
	0-3	3-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	30-36	>36	
Broadleaf Deciduous Large (BDL)									
Maples	41	67	74	79	74	57	31	27	450
Catalpa	4	2	1	3	6	19	16	19	70
Northern hackberry	6	16	15	8	3	0	1	0	49
Black walnut	7	5	12	11	6	0	1	0	42
Hybrid elm	0	10	15	3	5	4	0	2	39
Sweetgum	1	3	6	10	3	1	0	0	24
Oaks	5	5	6	4	0	1	0	0	21
Large Unknowns	5	3	6	4	9	6	3	3	39
Total	69	111	135	122	106	88	52	51	734
Broadleaf Deciduous Medium (BDM)									
Ashes	10	17	13	20	12	8	4	2	86
Littleleaf linden	0	3	8	18	13	2	1	1	46
Zelkova	2	4	13	14	6	0	1	1	41
Osage-Orange	0	1	10	8	6	4	1	2	32
Black locust	2	0	8	3	3	7	3	2	28
Honeylocust	5	2	4	8	1	1	1	0	22
Ginkgo	6	3	8	3	1	0	0	0	21
Medium Unknowns	3	5	3	3	0	0	1	0	15
Total	28	35	67	77	42	22	12	8	291
Broadleaf Deciduous Small (BDS)									
Flowering crabapple	19	59	78	15	1	0	0	2	174
Pears	8	12	68	25	16	0	0	0	129
Eastern redbud	26	16	16	2	1	1	0	0	62
Mulberry	5	13	12	7	4	0	0	1	42
Common chokecherry	1	9	7	3	3	1	0	0	24
Serviceberry	4	11	6	0	0	0	0	1	22
Small Unknowns	8	9	2	0	0	1	0	0	20
Total	71	129	189	52	25	3	0	4	473
Conifer Evergreen Large (CEL)									
Spruces	14	8	28	15	8	4	0	0	77
Eastern white pine	3	5	12	21	9	0	0	0	50
Large Unknown Conifers	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	17	16	42	36	17	4	0	0	132
Conifer Evergreen Small (CES)									
Small Unknown Conifers	6	4	3	1	2	0	0	0	16
Total	6	4	3	1	2	0	0	0	16
Yellow Springs Total	191	295	436	288	192	117	64	63	1,646

Table 4. Importance Values for Yellow Spring's Most Abundant Street Tree Species Ordered by Importance Value

Species	Number of Trees	% of Total Trees	Leaf Area (ft2)	% of Total Leaf Area	Canopy Cover (ft2)	% of Total Canopy Cover	Importance Value
Maple	450	27.42	1,126,616	36.03	393664	37.68	33.71
Catalpa	70	4.27	548,452	17.54	123621	11.83	11.21
Ash	86	5.24	176,342	5.64	61140	5.85	5.58
Other trees	90	5.48	182,366	5.83	52017	4.98	5.43
Flowering crabapple	174	10.60	35,797	1.14	43484	4.16	5.30
Pear	129	7.86	62,200	1.99	55191	5.28	5.04
Spruce	77	4.69	149,322	4.78	22227	2.13	3.87
Littleleaf linden	46	2.80	114,145	3.65	32294	3.09	3.18
Osage-Orange	32	1.95	109,958	3.52	31747	3.04	2.84
Eastern white pine	50	3.05	108,539	3.47	18043	1.73	2.75
Black locust	28	1.71	95,068	3.04	28694	2.75	2.50
Hybrid elm	39	2.38	74,477	2.38	27998	2.68	2.48
Black walnut	42	2.56	67,786	2.17	23791	2.28	2.33
Northern hackberry	49	2.99	46,103	1.47	24714	2.37	2.28
Zelkova	41	2.50	68,788	2.20	21754	2.08	2.26
Eastern redbud	62	3.78	9,108	0.29	10171	0.97	1.68
Honeylocust	22	1.34	47,956	1.53	17469	1.67	1.52
Mulberry	42	2.56	17,136	0.55	14678	1.41	1.50
Sweetgum	24	1.46	45,051	1.44	16181	1.55	1.48
Oak	21	1.28	20,774	0.66	7852	0.75	0.90
Common chokecherry	24	1.46	11,106	0.36	9000	0.86	0.89
Ginkgo	21	1.28	6,231	0.20	4944	0.47	0.65
Serviceberry	22	1.34	3,450	0.11	3956	0.38	0.61
Yellow Springs Totals	1641	100.00	3,126,772	100.00	1044630	100.00	100.00



Table 5. Annual Stormwater Benefits of Yellow Springs' Street Trees by Common Name and Ordered by Average Benefit per Tree

Species	Total Rainfall Interception (CCF)	Total (\$)	% of Total Tree Numbers	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
Catalpa	408	\$8,271	4.3	15.2	\$118.16
Black locust	82	\$1,668	1.7	3.1	\$59.57
Osage-Orange	90	\$1,831	2.0	3.4	\$57.22
Maples	969	\$19,634	27.4	36.2	\$43.63
Littleleaf linden	97	\$1,961	2.8	3.6	\$42.64
Ashes	162	\$3,283	5.2	6.1	\$38.17
Eastern white pine	90	\$1,826	3.0	3.4	\$36.53
Hybrid elm	68	\$1,378	2.4	2.5	\$35.33
Sweetgum	41	\$828	1.5	1.5	\$34.50
Honeylocust	37	\$751	1.3	1.4	\$34.12
Other street trees	150	\$3,047	5.5	5.6	\$33.85
Zelkova	61	\$1,238	2.5	2.3	\$30.20
Spruces	113	\$2,285	4.7	4.2	\$29.67
Black walnut	61	\$1,231	2.6	2.3	\$29.32
Northern hackberry	48	\$975	3.0	1.8	\$19.89
Oaks	19	\$390	1.3	0.7	\$18.58
Pears	73	\$1,472	7.9	2.7	\$11.41
Common chokecherry	12	\$249	1.5	0.5	\$10.36
Mulberry	20	\$397	2.6	0.7	\$9.45
Ginkgo	8	\$165	1.3	0.3	\$7.86
Flowering crabapple	51	\$1,039	10.6	1.9	\$5.97
Serviceberry	5	\$96	1.3	0.2	\$4.37
Eastern redbud	12	\$249	3.8	0.5	\$4.02
Yellow Springs Totals	2677	\$54,265	100.0	100.0	\$33.07



Table 6. Stored CO2 Benefits of Yellow Springs' Street Trees by Common Name and Ordered by Average Benefits per Tree

Species	Total stored CO2 (lbs)	Total (\$)	% of Total Tree Numbers	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
Catalpa	1401621	\$10,512	4.3	22.8	\$150.17
Black locust	214909	\$1,612	1.7	3.5	\$57.56
Osage-Orange	245331	\$1,840	2.0	4.0	\$57.50
Littleleaf linden	241256	\$1,809	2.8	3.9	\$39.34
Ash	385940	\$2,895	5.2	6.3	\$33.66
Maple	1884745	\$14,136	27.4	30.6	\$31.41
Hybrid elm	156603	\$1,175	2.4	2.5	\$30.12
Sweetgum	84640	\$635	1.5	1.4	\$26.45
Zelkova	144208	\$1,082	2.5	2.3	\$26.38
Black walnut	130506	\$979	2.6	2.1	\$23.30
Honeylocust	59586	\$447	1.3	1.0	\$20.31
Pear	247794	\$1,858	7.9	4.0	\$14.41
Common chokecherry	44052	\$330	1.5	0.7	\$13.77
Oak	37655	\$282	1.3	0.6	\$13.45
Mulberry	68249	\$512	2.6	1.1	\$12.19
Eastern white pine	57938	\$435	3.0	0.9	\$8.69
Spruce	81784	\$613	4.7	1.3	\$7.97
Northern hackberry	46887	\$352	3.0	0.8	\$7.18
Flowering crabapple	147354	\$1,105	10.6	2.4	\$6.35
Ginkgo	13616	\$102	1.3	0.2	\$4.86
Serviceberry	14201	\$107	1.3	0.2	\$4.84
Eastern redbud	37289	\$280	3.8	0.6	\$4.51
Other street trees	187169	\$3,095	5.5	6.7	\$34.39
Yellow Springs Totals	6158800	\$46,191	100.0	100.0	\$28.15



Table 7. Annual Energy Benefits of Yellow Springs' Street Trees by Common Name and Ordered by Numbers of Trees

Species	Total Electricity (MWh)	Electricity (\$)	Total Natural Gas (MBtu)	Natural Gas (\$)	Total (\$)	% of Total Tree Numbers	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
Maples	85	\$6,436	1152	\$11,287	\$17,723	27.4	35.8	\$39.4
Flowering crabapple	11	\$797	170	\$1,668	\$2,465	10.6	5.0	\$14.2
Pears	13	\$996	205	\$2,005	\$3,000	7.9	6.1	\$23.3
Ashes	14	\$1,094	206	\$2,019	\$3,113	5.2	6.3	\$36.2
Spruces	6	\$430	78	\$767	\$1,197	4.7	2.4	\$15.5
Catalpa	23	\$1,727	315	\$3,091	\$4,818	4.3	9.7	\$68.8
Eastern redbud	2	\$182	39	\$387	\$569	3.8	1.1	\$9.2
Eastern white pine	5	\$367	62	\$608	\$975	3.0	2.0	\$19.5
Northern hackberry	6	\$452	86	\$846	\$1,298	3.0	2.6	\$26.5
Littleleaf linden	8	\$639	115	\$1,127	\$1,765	2.8	3.6	\$38.4
Black walnut	6	\$443	77	\$750	\$1,194	2.6	2.4	\$28.4
Mulberry	3	\$264	54	\$526	\$791	2.6	1.6	\$18.8
Zelkova	6	\$447	80	\$784	\$1,231	2.5	2.5	\$30.0
Hybrid elm	6	\$449	81	\$792	\$1,241	2.4	2.5	\$31.8
Osage-Orange	7	\$528	94	\$921	\$1,449	2.0	2.9	\$45.3
Black locust	6	\$470	91	\$894	\$1,364	1.7	2.8	\$48.7
Sweetgum	4	\$313	53	\$515	\$827	1.5	1.7	\$34.5
Common chokecherry	2	\$157	33	\$319	\$476	1.5	1.0	\$19.8
Serviceberry	1	\$68	15	\$150	\$218	1.3	0.4	\$9.9
Honeylocust	4	\$298	51	\$496	\$794	1.3	1.6	\$36.1
Ginkgo	1	\$99	17	\$170	\$269	1.3	0.5	\$12.8
Oak	2	\$151	26	\$253	\$404	1.3	0.8	\$19.2
Other street trees	11	\$836	156	\$1,529	\$2,365	5.5	4.8	\$26.3
Yellow Springs Totals	232	\$17,643	3255	\$31,903	\$49,546	100.0	100.0	\$30.2



Table 8. Annual Carbon Dioxide Benefits of Yellow Springs' Street Trees by Species and Ordered by Average Benefits per Tree

Species	Sequestered (lb)	Sequestered (\$)	Decomp. Release (lb)	Maint. Release (lb)	Total Release (\$)	Avoided (lb)	Avoided (\$)	Net Total (lb)	Total (\$)	% Total Tree Numbers	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
Catalpa	55062	\$412.96	-6728	-13.7	-\$50.56	38172	\$286.29	86492	\$648.69	4.3	11.4	\$9.27
Osage-orange	15940	\$119.55	-1178	-6.2	-\$8.88	11674	\$87.55	26430	\$198.22	2.0	3.5	\$6.19
Littleleaf linden	23719	\$177.89	-1158	-9.0	-\$8.75	14113	\$105.85	36665	\$274.99	2.8	4.8	\$5.98
Sweetgum	8767	\$65.75	-406	-4.7	-\$3.08	6908	\$51.81	15264	\$114.48	1.5	2.0	\$4.77
Honeylocust	7165	\$53.74	-286	-4.3	-\$2.18	6588	\$49.41	13463	\$100.97	1.3	1.8	\$4.59
Zelkova	15113	\$113.34	-692	-8.0	-\$5.25	9869	\$74.02	24282	\$182.11	2.5	3.2	\$4.44
Black locust	6960	\$52.20	-1032	-5.5	-\$7.78	10389	\$77.92	16313	\$122.35	1.7	2.2	\$4.37
Maples	121441	\$910.80	-9047	-87.8	-\$68.51	142239	\$1,066.79	254545	\$1,909.09	27.4	33.7	\$4.24
Black walnut	12711	\$95.33	-626	-8.2	-\$4.76	9799	\$73.49	21875	\$164.06	2.6	2.9	\$3.91
Hybrid elm	10631	\$79.73	-752	-7.6	-\$5.69	9919	\$74.40	19791	\$148.43	2.4	2.6	\$3.81
Ashes	20909	\$156.82	-1853	-16.8	-\$14.02	24176	\$181.32	43216	\$324.12	5.2	5.7	\$3.77
Oaks	4275	\$32.06	-181	-4.1	-\$1.39	3341	\$25.06	7431	\$55.74	1.3	1.0	\$2.65
Pears	22614	\$169.61	-1189	-25.2	-\$9.11	22002	\$165.02	43402	\$325.52	7.9	5.8	\$2.52
Northern hackberry	4869	\$36.52	-225	-9.6	-\$1.76	9994	\$74.95	14628	\$109.71	3.0	1.9	\$2.24
Common chokecherry	3386	\$25.39	-211	-4.7	-\$1.62	3474	\$26.05	6643	\$49.83	1.5	0.9	\$2.08
Mulberry	5690	\$42.68	-328	-8.2	-\$2.52	5835	\$43.76	11189	\$83.92	2.6	1.5	\$2.00
Eastern white pine	4845	\$36.34	-278	-9.8	-\$2.16	8104	\$60.78	12661	\$94.96	3.0	1.7	\$1.90
Spruces	5923	\$44.43	-393	-15.0	-\$3.06	9493	\$71.20	15009	\$112.57	4.7	2.0	\$1.46
Flowering crabapple	15779	\$118.34	-707	-33.9	-\$5.56	17617	\$132.12	32654	\$244.90	10.6	4.3	\$1.41
Ginkgo	1151	\$8.63	-65	-4.1	-\$0.52	2193	\$16.45	3274	\$24.56	1.3	0.4	\$1.17
Eastern redbud	3669	\$27.51	-179	-12.1	-\$1.43	4014	\$30.10	7491	\$56.19	3.8	1.0	\$0.91
Serviceberry	1135	\$8.51	-68	-4.3	-\$0.54	1511	\$11.33	2574	\$19.31	1.3	0.3	\$0.88
Other street trees	23449	\$175.87	-1981	-17.6	-\$14.99	18476	\$138.57	39927	\$299.45	5.5	5.3	\$3.33
Yellow Springs Totals	395202	\$2,964.02	-29562	-320.0	-\$224.12	389901	\$2,924.25	755221	\$5,664.15	100.0	100.0	\$3.45

Table 9. Annual Air Quality Benefits of Yellow Springs' Street Trees by Species and Ordered by Average Dollars per Tree

Species	Deposit O3 (lb)	Deposit NO2 (lb)	Deposit PM10 (lb)	Deposit SO2 (lb)	Total Deposition (\$)	Avoid NO2 (lb)	Avoid PM10 (lb)	Avoid VOC (lb)	Avoid SO2 (lb)	Total Avoided (\$)	BVOC Emitted (lb)	BVOC Emitted (\$)	Net Total (lb)	Total (\$)	% Total Tree Numbers	Avg. \$/tree
Maple	173.4	29.5	81.0	7.7	\$924	403.5	58.8	56.1	384.1	\$2,516	-58.1	-\$218	1136	\$3,222	27.4	\$7.16
Flowering crabapple	8.2	1.4	4.4	0.4	\$45	52.5	7.5	7.1	47.6	\$321	0.0	\$0	128.8	\$366	10.6	\$2.10
Pear	15.3	2.5	7.4	0.7	\$82	64.8	9.3	8.8	59.4	\$398	-0.1	\$0	168.2	\$480	7.9	\$3.72
Ash	23.2	4.0	11.6	1.0	\$126	69.7	10.1	9.6	65.4	\$432	-5.6	-\$21	189.1	\$537	5.2	\$6.25
Spruce	9.1	1.8	7.9	1.1	\$61	27.0	3.9	3.8	25.6	\$168	-36.0	-\$135	44.1	\$94	4.7	\$1.22
Catalpa	42.7	6.8	19.5	1.9	\$225	109.0	15.8	15.1	103.1	\$678	0.0	\$0	314.0	\$903	4.3	\$12.90
Eastern redbud	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.1	\$11	12.0	1.7	1.6	10.8	\$73	0.0	\$0	29.8	\$85	3.8	\$1.37
Eastern white pine	7.3	1.4	6.3	0.9	\$49	22.6	3.3	3.2	21.9	\$142	-26.2	-\$98	40.8	\$93	3.0	\$1.86
Northern hackberry	3.4	0.6	2.2	0.2	\$20	28.9	4.2	4.0	27.0	\$179	0.0	\$0	70.4	\$199	3.0	\$4.06
Littleleaf linden	11.1	1.9	5.7	0.5	\$61	40.2	5.9	5.6	38.2	\$251	-5.6	-\$21	103.4	\$290	2.8	\$6.31
Black walnut	3.9	0.6	2.2	0.2	\$22	27.6	4.0	3.9	26.5	\$173	0.0	\$0	68.8	\$194	2.6	\$4.62
Mulberry	4.2	0.7	2.0	0.2	\$23	17.1	2.5	2.3	15.8	\$105	0.0	\$0	44.8	\$128	2.6	\$3.05
Zelkova	6.5	1.1	3.4	0.3	\$36	28.1	4.1	3.9	26.7	\$175	-3.4	-\$13	70.7	\$198	2.5	\$4.83
Hybrid elm	6.1	1.0	3.3	0.3	\$34	28.2	4.1	3.9	26.8	\$176	0.0	\$0	73.7	\$210	2.4	\$5.37
Osage-Orange	7.4	1.2	3.7	0.3	\$40	33.1	4.8	4.6	31.5	\$207	0.0	\$0	86.8	\$247	2.0	\$7.71
Black locust	12.9	2.2	6.3	0.6	\$70	30.2	4.4	4.1	28.1	\$187	-3.0	-\$11	85.9	\$245	1.7	\$8.76
Sweetgum	2.5	0.4	1.4	0.1	\$14	19.3	2.8	2.7	18.7	\$121	0.0	\$0	48.0	\$135	1.5	\$5.64
Common chokecherry	2.7	0.4	1.3	0.1	\$14	10.3	1.5	1.4	9.4	\$63	0.0	\$0	27.1	\$77	1.5	\$3.22
Serviceberry	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	\$4	4.6	0.6	0.6	4.1	\$28	0.0	\$0	11.2	\$32	1.3	\$1.45
Honeylocust	4.8	0.8	2.3	0.2	\$26	18.5	2.7	2.6	17.8	\$116	-3.3	-\$12	46.3	\$129	1.3	\$5.86
Ginkgo	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	\$5	6.2	0.9	0.9	5.9	\$39	-0.4	-\$1	15.2	\$43	1.3	\$2.03
Oak	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	\$6	9.4	1.4	1.3	9.0	\$59	0.0	\$0	23.0	\$65	1.3	\$3.09
Other street trees	14.4	2.4	7.4	0.7	\$79	53.1	7.7	7.3	49.9	\$329	-3.7	-\$14	139.2	\$394	5.5	\$4.38
Yellow Springs Totals	364.0	61.7	182.1	17.6	\$1,975	1115.8	162.0	154.4	1053.4	\$6,936	-145.3	-\$545	2966	\$8,366	100.0	\$5.10

Table 10. Annual Aesthetic or Other Benefits of Yellow Springs' Street Trees by Common Name and Ordered by Average Benefit per Tree

Species	Total (\$)	Tree Numbers	% Total Tree Numbers	% of Total \$	Avg. \$/tree
Maples	\$15,974	451	27.42	36.9%	\$35.50
Flowering crabapples	\$882	174	10.60	2.0%	\$5.07
Pears	\$1,308	129	7.86	3.0%	\$10.14
Ashes	\$2,139	86	5.24	4.9%	\$24.87
Spruces	\$1,534	77	4.69	3.5%	\$19.92
Catalpa	\$4,059	70	4.27	9.4%	\$57.98
Eastern redbud	\$196	62	3.78	0.5%	\$3.16
Eastern white pine	\$1,339	50	3.05	3.1%	\$26.78
Northern hackberry	\$1,107	49	2.99	2.6%	\$22.59
Littleleaf linden	\$2,544	46	2.80	5.9%	\$55.31
Black walnut	\$1,370	42	2.56	3.2%	\$32.63
Mulberry	\$327	42	2.56	0.8%	\$7.79
Zelkova	\$1,713	41	2.50	4.0%	\$41.79
Hybrid elm	\$1,057	39	2.38	2.4%	\$27.11
Osage-Orange	\$1,467	32	1.95	3.4%	\$45.84
Black locust	\$682	28	1.71	1.6%	\$24.36
Sweetgum	\$918	24	1.46	2.1%	\$38.25
Common chokecherry	\$196	24	1.46	0.5%	\$8.18
Serviceberry	\$61	22	1.34	0.1%	\$2.78
Honeylocust	\$1,548	22	1.34	3.6%	\$70.37
Ginkgo	\$118	21	1.28	0.3%	\$5.64
Oaks	\$520	21	1.28	1.2%	\$24.78
Other street trees	\$2,204	90	5.48	5.1%	\$24.49
Yellow Springs Totals	\$43,266	1646	100.00	100.0%	\$26.29

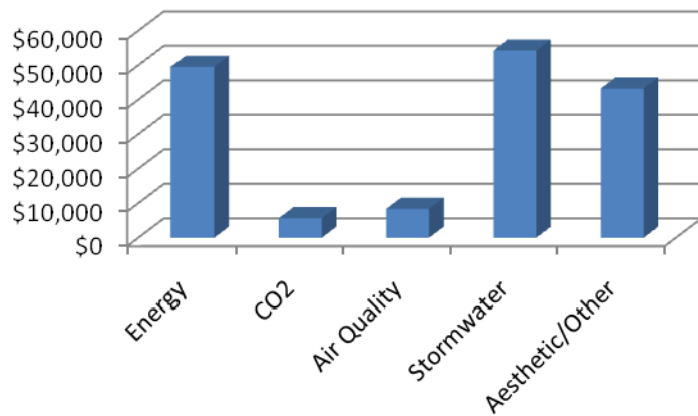


Table 11. Average Annual Benefits of Yellow Springs' Community Trees by Species (\$/tree)

Species	Energy	CO2	Air Quality	Stormwater	Aesthetic /Other	Total
Catalpa	\$68.83	\$9.27	\$12.90	\$118.16	\$57.98	\$267.14
Osage-orange	\$45.28	\$6.19	\$7.71	\$57.22	\$45.84	\$162.25
Honeylocust	\$36.10	\$4.59	\$5.86	\$34.12	\$70.37	\$151.04
Littleleaf linden	\$38.38	\$5.98	\$6.31	\$42.64	\$55.31	\$148.61
Black locust	\$48.73	\$4.37	\$8.76	\$59.57	\$24.36	\$145.79
Maples	\$39.38	\$4.24	\$7.16	\$43.63	\$35.50	\$129.92
Sweetgum	\$34.46	\$4.77	\$5.64	\$34.50	\$38.25	\$117.62
Zelkova	\$30.02	\$4.44	\$4.83	\$30.20	\$41.79	\$111.29
Ashes	\$36.20	\$3.77	\$6.25	\$38.17	\$24.87	\$109.26
Hybrid elm	\$31.81	\$3.81	\$5.37	\$35.33	\$27.11	\$103.43
Black walnut	\$28.42	\$3.91	\$4.62	\$29.32	\$32.63	\$98.90
Eastern white pine	\$19.50	\$1.90	\$1.86	\$36.53	\$26.78	\$86.56
Northern hackberry	\$26.50	\$2.24	\$4.06	\$19.89	\$22.59	\$75.28
Oaks	\$19.24	\$2.65	\$3.09	\$18.58	\$24.78	\$68.34
Spruces	\$15.54	\$1.46	\$1.22	\$29.67	\$19.92	\$67.81
Pears	\$23.26	\$2.52	\$3.72	\$11.41	\$10.14	\$51.05
Common chokecherry	\$19.82	\$2.08	\$3.22	\$10.36	\$8.18	\$43.66
Mulberry	\$18.82	\$2.00	\$3.05	\$9.45	\$7.79	\$41.11
Ginkgo	\$12.83	\$1.17	\$2.03	\$7.86	\$5.64	\$29.53
Flowering crabapple	\$14.16	\$1.41	\$2.10	\$5.97	\$5.07	\$28.72
Serviceberry	\$9.92	\$0.88	\$1.45	\$4.37	\$2.78	\$19.39
Eastern redbud	\$9.17	\$0.91	\$1.37	\$4.02	\$3.16	\$18.63
Other street trees	\$26.27	\$3.33	\$4.38	\$33.85	\$24.49	\$92.32



Table 12. Totals for Five Benefit Categories and Grand Total for Yellow Springs' Street Tree Benefits



Benefits	Total (\$)	\$/tree
Energy	\$49,546	\$30.19
CO2	\$5,664	\$3.45
Air Quality	\$8,366	\$5.10
Stormwater	\$54,265	\$33.07
Aesthetic/Other	\$43,266	\$26.37
Total Benefits	\$161,107	\$98.18
<i>This is a savings in benefits of more than \$40 per person in Yellow Springs.</i>		

