## mays Mills

## COMMUNITY TREE MAP INVENTORY

## SPECIES DIVERSTTY

Species diversity is a very important, but often elusive, goal of community foresters. Having a diverse mix of species helps protect your forest from future pests and pathogens.

The charts to the right show the composition of the three most commonly planted species and genera in the community and state. The higher the percentage in the "other" category, the better. It is best practice to have many species and genera, but not large percentages of either.



## Genus Diversity

## STATEWIDE**




Species Diversity


## Genus Diversity

## SIZE DISTRIIBUTION

It is important to manage a forest of mixed ages and sizes. Large trees generally provide more benefits than smaller trees, though a sustainable forest requires a significant percentage of small, young trees in order to replace the old. Charts to the left show the distribution of trees of different diameter classes, a common way of measuring tree size and estimating age.

## URBAN FOREST BENEFITS

Trees are part of a community's infrastructure, providing valuable benefits:

- Stormwater reduction: Reduce amount and speed of rain on built infrastructure
- Property value: Add real estate value
- Energy savings: Cool buildings, reducing air conditioning costs, and block wind, reducing heating costs
- Air Quality: Remove pollutants from the atmosphere
- Carbon sequestration: Capture $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ from the atmosphere


[^0]*Derived from i-Tree Streets, part of the U.S. Forest Service's i-Tree suite of software calculating the value of ecosystem and infrastructural benefits of trees.
For more information on urban forest composition, visit: pg-cloud.com/wisconsin


[^0]:    ${ }^{*}$ *Trees incorporated into the Wisconsin Community Tree Map (pg-cloud.com/wisconsin). These are mostly street trees and do not represent all trees in a community.
    ${ }_{* * *}^{* *}$ Of 694,863 trees incoporated into the WCTM.

