



The City of Austin
Urban Forestry Board

Austin's Urban Forest Plan

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the citizens of Austin, Texas who contributed ... comments and provided helpful feedback to shape and guide this plan.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goal of Austin's Urban Forest Plan is to establish a broad-scoped, long range vision for Austin's urban forest. It will provide a framework for City departments to use as a guide for managing their urban forest resources, in the form of Departmental Operational Plans, and will include a roadmap to implementation to reach that comprehensive vision. The end result will be a superior plan which identifies positive aspects, responsibilities, and innovations, but serves also as a model to the abutting neighbor, regional property owner, and the global community.

Letter from Urban Forestry Board

TBA

Community Voices



All through the plan-writing process, we asked for public input to help guide and prioritize the results of Austin's Urban Forest Plan. Engagement began in Spring 2012 and culminated in 9 separate events. A few comments are captured here from a "leaf-the-tree" event where citizens placed their concerns on a model tree. We asked, "what the City of Austin should do for trees and vegetation in our public spaces." Throughout this plan you will see citizen comments as they relate to specific performance measures and policies. For a full list of public comments please visit austinurbanforestry.org

We asked, “what should be done for trees and vegetation in our public spaces?”



Introduction

1

This chapter introduces Austin's Urban Forest Plan by providing information on why we care about our trees and vegetation and the benefits derived from them. In addition, this chapter lays out Austin's vision, goals, and guiding principles.

WHAT IS AN URBAN FOREST?

SCOPE OF THIS PLAN

BENEFITS OF THE URBAN FOREST

THE NEED FOR A PLAN

GOALS OF THE PLAN

PROCESS

A VISION FOR AUSTIN'S URBAN FOREST

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

COMMUNITY VOICES

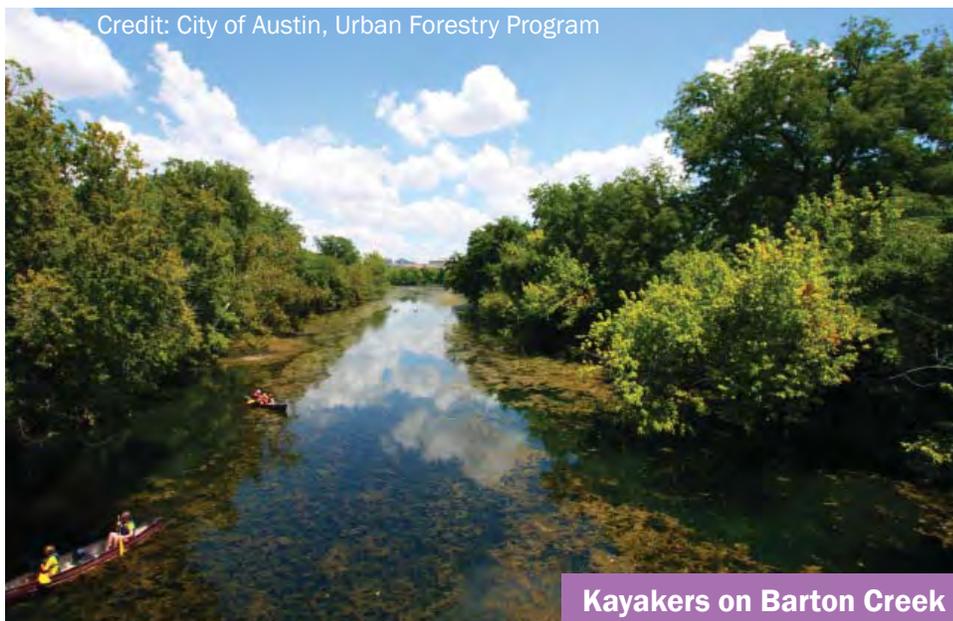
Austin is an attractive and vibrant combination of its unique cultural and physical landscape. As the city has grown and changed, Austinites have voiced their love and concern for the impact that growth and a changing climate are having on trees and vegetation. As the city faces an unknown future, broad comprehensive planning becomes of paramount importance in the effort to support the health and long term vitality of our green infrastructure resource.

WHAT IS AN URBAN FOREST?

At first glance, the term “urban forest” seems like an oxymoron. A forest in a city...how could that be? To understand what we mean by urban forest, it is important to first understand the term “urban” which is a geographic area bound by a municipal jurisdiction and containing a large concentration of people—typically 50,000 or more people according to the United States Census Bureau (2013). The “forest” element consists of all trees and vegetation within an urban area regardless of public or private ownership. A city’s urban forest increases the quality of life for people residing there. The key to ensuring increased quality of life lies in maximizing the various benefits we derive from trees and vegetation located in our parks, along our streets, and in our yards.

Defining “Urban Forest”

“The aggregate of all community vegetation and green spaces that provide a myriad of environmental, health, and economic benefits for a community” (Sustainable Urban Forests Coalition, 2013).



What is the Public Right-of-Way?

The City's public right of way (ROW) is an area owned by the City. It consists of the street surface, sidewalks, and grassy areas between the street pavement and a property boundary. In Austin, it is usually defined as the roadway plus 10 feet behind the curb. This definition of the City ROW may vary depending on the physical conditions at any given location. The public ROW covers approximately 47 square miles in Austin ([City of Austin, Urban Forestry Program, GIS Data](#)).

SCOPE OF THIS PLAN

The urban forest does not stop at the edge of our local parks, natural areas, residential yards, and green spaces. It includes trees located within the public right-of-way (i.e. along streets, medians, and sidewalks), and along our waterways, among many more places.

Tree designation, between public and private, is greatly tied to land ownership. In the United States, urban foresters primarily focus on trees situated on public lands even though, in many cities, the majority urban forest is situated on private land and forest ecosystems exist beyond political boundaries. Sure enough, single family residences in Austin obtain the second highest acreage of tree canopy coverage after parkland and open space ([City of Austin, Urban Forestry Program, Tree Canopy 2006](#)). Despite this reality, this plan focuses on trees and vegetation located on public lands over which the City of Austin can exert the most direct influence. The following list contains various land owned by the City. These are the most common areas in which the City manages and maintains the urban forest. See the [maps on the following pages](#) to view the distribution of these land components throughout Austin.

Parkland

- Neighborhood parks (Eastwoods)
- Pocket parks (Comal)
- District parks (Pease)
- Golf courses (Hancock)
- Greenbelts (Barton Creek Greenbelt)
- Metropolitan parks (Zilker)
- Nature preserves (Decker Tallgrass Prairie Preserve)
- School parks (Kealing)

Other

- Street right-of-way
- Medians
- Sidewalks
- Infrastructure easements
- Hike and bike rails
- Riparian areas (Waller Creek, Lady Bird Lake, Barton Springs Pool)
- Planting strips/triangles
- Cemeteries

Figure 1.1 | Austin Parkland

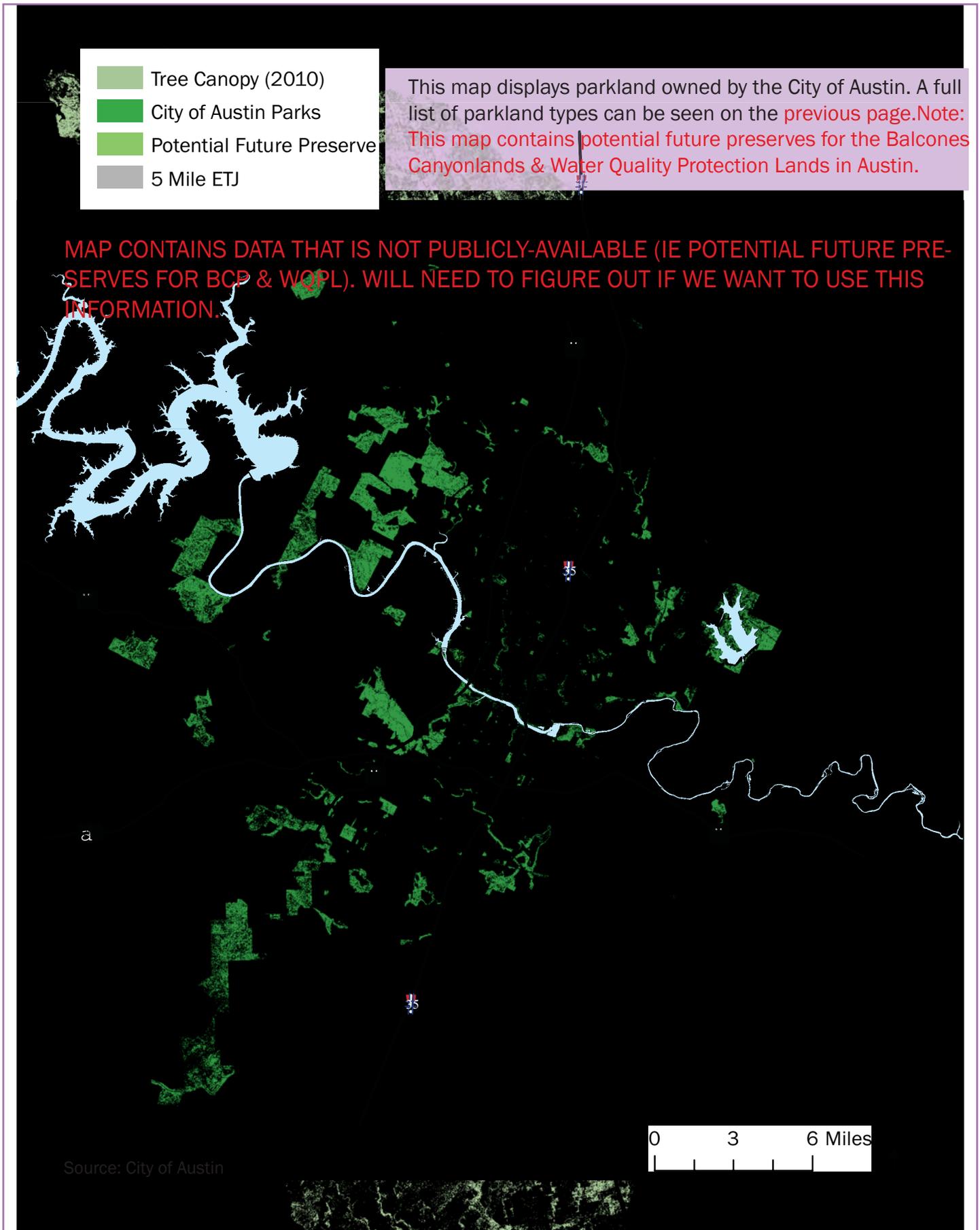
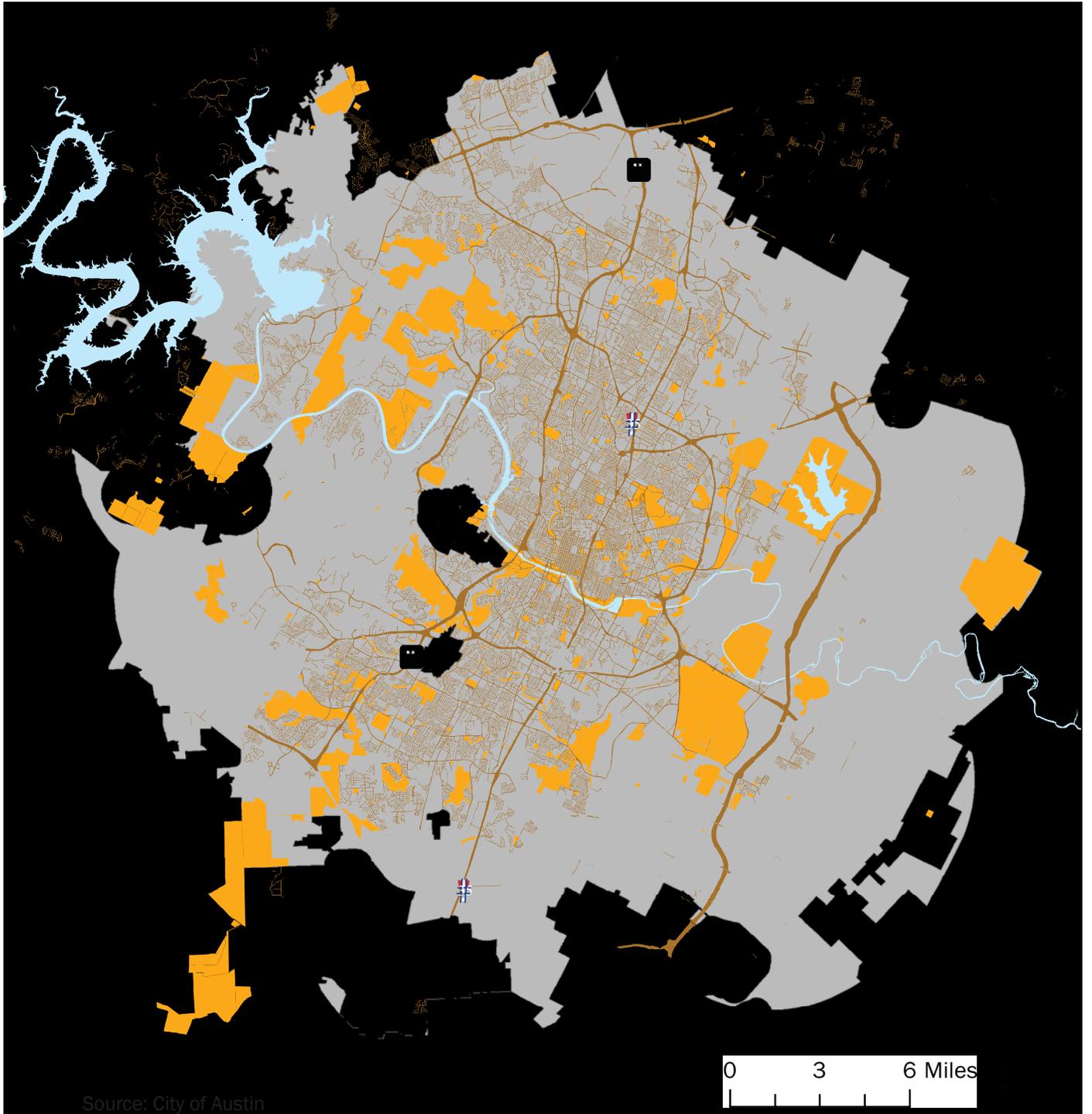


Figure 1.2 | City of Austin Owned Land

-  City of Austin Parcels
-  Public Right of Way

This map displays public land owned by the City of Austin. Roughly 24% of Austin's total land area is owned by the City of Austin including public street right-of-ways (City of Austin, Urban Forestry Program, GIS Data).



BENEFITS OF THE URBAN FOREST

Today, urban forests are increasingly considered an element of a much larger green infrastructure (GI) network which provides benefits to humans (Benepe, 2013, ImagineAustin, 2012; Young, 2011; American Planning Association, 2009). Within this network, the urban forest plays an integral role in the health and vitality of Austin by providing social, ecological, and economic benefits to the community and by enhancing the quality of life for Austin residents. The following are a few benefits commonly provided by trees:

Figure 1.3 | Tree Benefits

Environmental	Frequently Cited Sources
• Air pollution removal	Nowak et al. 2006, Nowak 2002, Akbari et al. 2001
• Noise pollution reduction	Nowak et al. 2006, Nowak 2002, Akbari et al. 2001
• Water quality enhancement	Cappiella et al. 2005
• Carbon sequestration	Nowak et al. 2002
• Rainfall/stormwater interception	Nowak et al. 2007, Raciti et al. 2006, Beattie et al. 2000
• Flood mitigation	Cappiella et al. 2005
• Urban heat island mitigation	Streiling & Matzarakis 2003; Akbari et al. 2001; Rosenfeld et al. 1998
• Shading/reducing energy usage	Donovan & Butry, 2009; Akbari et al. 2001
• Controlled stream channel erosion	Raciti et al. 2006, Cappiella et al. 2005
• Habitat provided for wildlife	Rudd et al. 2002, Fernandez-Jurick, 2000
Social	
• Crime reduction	White et al. 2011; Donovan & Prestemon, 2010
• Traffic calming	Naderl, 2006; Wolf & Brstton, 2006
• Increased public health	Bell et al. 2008; Mitchell & Popham, 2008; Lovasi et al. 2008; Ulrich 1984
• Education/school testing	???
Economic	
• Increased property values	Donovan & Butry, 2010; Crowover, 1991
• Improved retail business	Werner et al. 2001, Wolf, 2004
• Enhanced rental rates	Donovan & Butry, 2011; Laverne & Winson-Geideman, 2003
• Infrastructure cost savings	McPherson, 2006

Aside from these benefits, Austin’s urban forest faces many concerns. Accelerated land development, harsh environments brought on by climate change, recent periods of drought, increased public use, and public safety related to an aging tree population are but a few major tree-related concerns associated with our urban forest in Austin. In addition, the fact that trees do not naturally propagate themselves in a highly urbanized area, like they do in natural ecosystems, means the urban forest will not replenish itself as successfully without deliberate human intervention.

Case Study | Urban Heat Island Mitigation

Temperatures get hotter in the city than in rural areas, because highways, buildings, parking lots, etc. absorb and retain far more heat than materials in the natural environment. Shade trees that shelter homes and other structures are a great way to mitigate effects of urban heat. They help reduce energy use and utility costs as well as protect homes from sun damage and deterioration.

Top 5 Threats to the Urban Forest Through the Eyes of citizen Participants

1. Development
2. Drought
3. Climate change
4. Soil compaction
5. Invasive species

Source: City of Austin, Urban Forestry Program, 2012

Imagine Austin | Priority Action CE A22

“Create an urban forest plan that identifies tree canopy goals, establishes a budget, and presents implementation measures...create a green infrastructure program to protect environmentally sensitive areas and integrate nature into the city” (ImagineAustin, 2012, p.247).

“AUFPP needs to have short and long term goals, with action items, with a plan (what, how, when).”

— *Leaf the Tree*
participant

THE NEED FOR A PLAN

Austin has experienced positive percent population change of over 30% for the last 4 decades (ImagineAustin, 2012). With increasingly more people living in Austin, the need to strategically approach the care and replenishment of the urban forest has reached a decisive point. Impacts from continuing growth and development, combined with long term drought conditions have created an imperative to move forward with the development of a broad-scoped, comprehensive urban forest plan.

The requirement for a comprehensive urban forest plan was initially established in Austin’s City Code in 1992 (§ 6-3-5). Later in 2012, with the adoption of Austin’s new comprehensive plan, ImagineAustin, priority was placed on protecting and expanding Austin’s green infrastructure elements through the creation of an urban forest plan. Austin’s Urban Forest Plan is the direct implementation of ImagineAustin’s call to action.

GOALS OF THE PLAN

- Establish a broad-scoped, long range vision for Austin’s urban forest.
- Provide a road map to implementation to reach the vision for the urban forest.
- Provide a framework for City departments to use as a guide for managing their urban forest resources.

With a plan in place to support Austin’s urban forest, the City will be able to 1) support the health and vitality of the community and its public spaces and 2) to manage the needs of a dynamic component of the City’s infrastructure. Of primary concern is the assurance of public well-being and safety, and enhancement of urban forest benefits through preservation, care and maintenance, and replenishment. A thriving, healthy urban forest is a reflection of the City’s ability to preserve individual trees and vegetation communities, restore and/or repair degraded lands, protect lands for environmental services, encourage the removal of non-native, invasive species, and replant trees and vegetation. A city that plans its urban forest is a city that truly and comprehensively plans for its future and the future livelihood of its citizens.

PROCESS

The Urban Forestry Board, established by Austin City Code § 2-1-183, was tasked with developing and subsequently revising a comprehensive urban forest plan with administrative assistance from the City of Austin Urban Forester (§ 6-3-5). The Urban Forestry Board is currently comprised of 7 City Council appointed members and acts in an advisory capacity to the City Council, the City Manager, and the director of the Parks and Recreation Department in all matters related to the urban forest. The duties of the Urban Forester (§ 6-3-4), include management of the public urban forest, oversight and supervision of City departments' work involving urban forest management, and ensuring preservation and replenishment of the public urban forest.

Since 1992 attempts were made to develop the Code mandated plan but none resulted in a final product. Working collaboratively the Urban Forestry Board and Urban Forester took up the cause in February 2011 and kicked off the process to produce Austin's first Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan. With renewed support and energy, the Urban Forestry Board working group met often over the next 3 years.

Two public engagement initiatives were utilized to reach out into the community with the goal of engaging the public in a discussion on the topic of Austin's urban forest. In April 2012, a public meeting was held for comment on the urban forest plan vision statement, vision components and guiding principles. The Urban Forest Opinion Poll was also conducted through an online survey tool and received 876 responses. July 2013 featured pop-up Leaf the Tree Activities around town to gather a broad sampling of input from the community, and three surveys were initiated under the topics of policy, funding and performance indicators. A public education campaign was initiated to raise awareness and engage the public. In August 2013 a second public meeting was held as a community workshop and open house to prioritize resources and encourage face-to-face discussion. See Community Voices on page 11 and Appendix A for more information on the public engagement and education process.

“With the assistance of the urban forester, the [urban forestry] board shall develop and revise the [comprehensive urban forest] plan.”

— Austin City Code
§ 6-3-5

A VISION FOR AUSTIN'S URBAN FOREST

Austin's urban forest is a healthy and sustainable mix of trees, vegetation, and other components that comprise a contiguous and thriving ecosystem valued, protected, and cared for by the City and all of its citizens as an essential environmental, economic, and community asset.

VISION COMPONENTS

Thriving

A thriving urban forest is one that is optimized according to site and ecosystem capacity.

Contiguous

A contiguous urban forest is composed of interconnected, forested corridors for transportation, community, recreation and wildlife throughout the city.

Healthy Ecosystem

A healthy urban forest is comprised of a diverse, native and uneven aged palate of species adapted to the unique growing conditions of ecosystem types.

Valued

A valued urban forest is recognized as an asset that is essential to the well-being of the community and the ecosystem.

Protected

Trees are protected through sustainable site design and land management practices so that long-term ecosystem health is maintained.

Cared For

A well cared for urban forest is proactively managed for health, longevity and safety.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The guiding principles were established during the initial phase of the plan's development and apply to all areas and phases of the plan, its development, and its implementation.

- 1. Greatest Good Philosophy**
- 2. Wise Use of Resources**
- 3. Sustainable**
- 4. Science-Based Decision Making**
- 5. Public Safety**
- 6. Industry Recognized Best Management Practices**

COMMUNITY VOICES

Public engagement efforts produced over 1,500 total responses from online sources and multiple events that occurred throughout Austin. The list below details the major public engagement strategies undertaken for this plan. For more information on the public engagement process please see Appendix A. For a full list of comments please see Appendix B.

MAJOR PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES

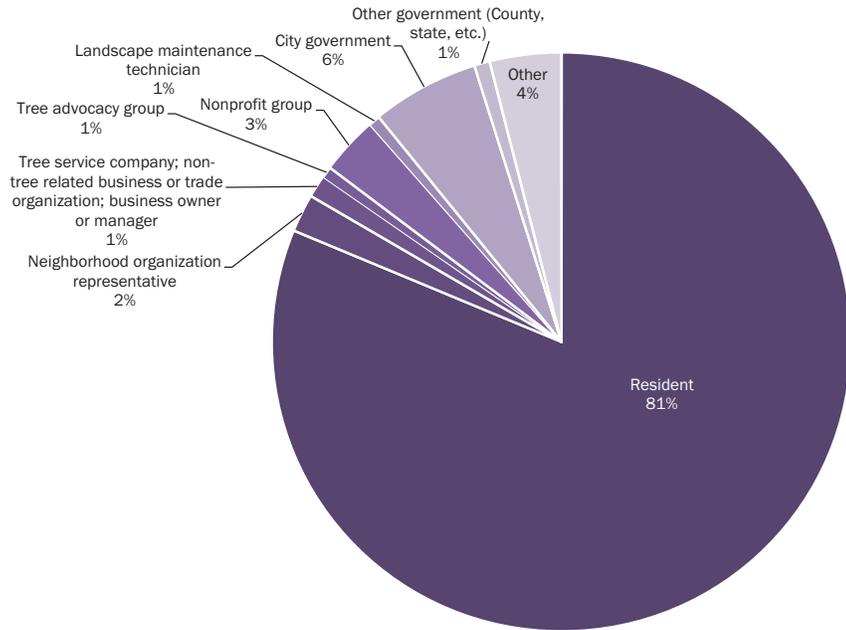
- Leaf-the-tree pop-up events
- Online and hardcopy surveys
- Community workshop & open house public meetings
- Radio and newspaper media outreach
- Social media and website outreach
- Email correspondence

The remainder of this chapter displays some major findings from the most recent surveys conducted in 2013. These results provide a snapshot into general public interest of the urban forest and citizen preferences as they relate to Austin's Urban Forest Plan.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Figure 1.4 | Public Interest in Urban Forestry

Which of the following best represents your interest in Austin’s urban forest?



Source: City of Austin, Urban Forestry Program

Goals for the Urban Forest

Figure 1.5 | Citizen Participant Goals Part 1

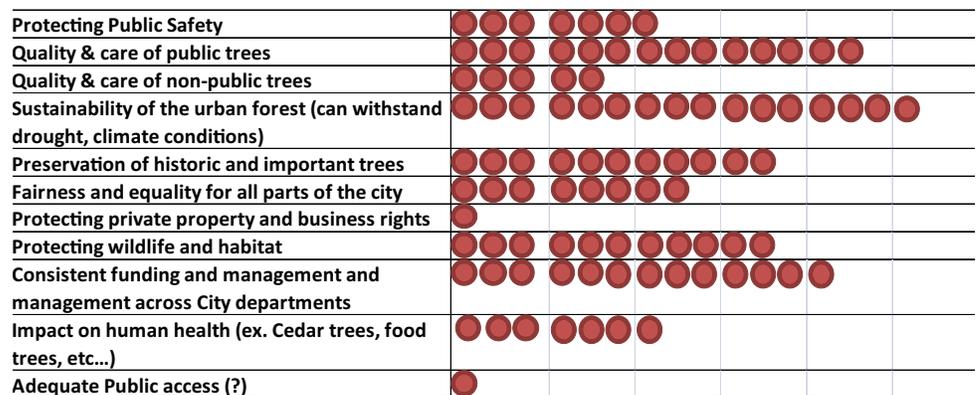


Figure 1.6 | Prioritizing tree care

Do a Lot for Some Trees or Do a Little for Many Trees

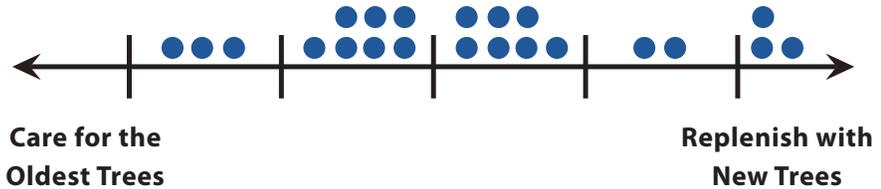
NOW

FUTURE

Chapter 1: Introduction

Public Interest in Caring for Mature Trees vs. Planting New Trees

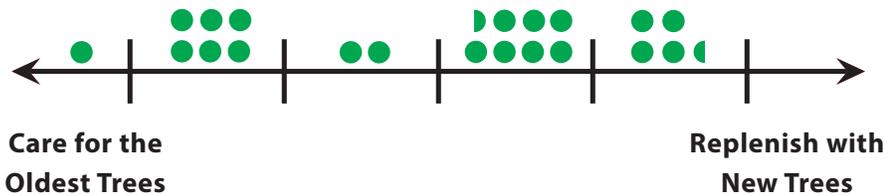
NOW



Care for the most mature trees	0	3	7	7	2	3	Replenish with new trees
	10			12			

Observation: On average people seem to feel that resources are evenly distributed with a slight resource distribution towards new plantings.

FUTURE



Care for the most mature trees	2	4.5	3	5.5	5	1	Replenish with new trees
	9.5			11.5			

Observation: Replenishment with new trees had a small, two point higher average than resources for mature trees.

State of Austin's Urban Forest

2

This chapter presents baseline information regarding Austin's urban forest resources as they stand today. Such information is the first step in future planning as it serves as a benchmark for monitoring present achievements against future goals.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

OUR URBAN FOREST'S HISTORY

INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN FORESTRY

VEGETATIVE RESOURCE

COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

URBAN FORESTRY CHALLENGES

REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Austin metropolitan region is nested within multiple ecosystems delineated by similarities and differences in biotic and abiotic traits such as geology, vegetation, climate, soils, land uses, wildlife, and hydrology. When a small area’s local ecosystems exhibit enough similarities in these traits over a larger geographic region, the area is deemed an ecoregion (CITE). Austin lies at the confluence of three ecoregions as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department (CITE). These regions include the Northern Blackland Prairie (including the Floodplains and Low Terraces of the Colorado River), the Edwards Plateau (including the Balcones Canyonlands and Live Oak-Mesquite Savanna subregions), and the Oak Woods and Prairies. A survey of Austin’s local ecoregions serves as a base understanding of quality, quantity, and type of environmental resources existing within Central Texas. Such an understanding establishes and informs ecosystem management principles and policies. In an attempt to contextualize Austin’s regional forest resource, the following surveys the physical and cultural landscape of Austin that has historically shaped the state of our urban forest.

AUSTIN ECOREGIONS

Edwards Plateau | West of the Balcones Escarpment lies the Edwards Plateau. The plateau is an uplifted geological region and the largest of Austin’s ecoregions. As one moves east in this region, the terrain becomes rugged with eroded limestone and granite rock forming what is known as the Texas Hill Country. Historically, the Edwards Plateau was a grassland savanna with intermittent forest patches. Originally, fire played a heavy role in determining vegetation types within the Edwards Plateau until wildfire suppression and overgrazing converted this area from grassland to brushland (Texas A&M Forest Service, 2008; Texas Parks & Wildlife, Edwards Plateau ecological region). As a result, Ashe juniper and mesquite dominate the landscape today as cattle avoid the juniper’s bitter-tasting seed allowing for selective removal of other plant and tree species. Current land management practices have reintroduced controlled burns and employed “cedar choppers” to selectively

Chapter 2: State of Austin's Urban Forest

eradicate the invasive cedar attempting to achieve grassland regrowth.

Balcones Canyonlands & Live Oak Mesquite Savanna | The Balcones Canyonlands and Live Oak-Mesquite Savanna subregions provide variation on the plateau. The Live Oak-Mesquite Savanna dominates most of the western and northern portion of the Edwards Plateau although intermittent finger-like portions exist in the eastern portion of the Plateau. The Live Oak-Mesquite Savanna subregion is dominated, as its name suggests, by mesquite shrubland and live oak trees. On the other hand, limestone canyons cut by tributaries of the Colorado River, identify the Balcones Canyonlands. Karst topography further characterizes the terrain—the result of acidic rainfall reacting with limestone bedrock, which creates Swiss cheese-like formations in the ground. Water percolation through the porous limestone contributes to recharge of the Edwards Aquifer below. Slopes are particularly steep along stream courses with soil depth varying by topography slopes and hilltops usually have thin soils whereas flat areas and lowlands have thicker soils. Vegetative cover in the Canyonlands consists of evergreen woodlands and deciduous forests composed of Texas mountain laurel, Lacey oak, black cherry, bigtooth maple, Ashe juniper, sumac, acacia, and honey mesquite.

Blackland Prairie | The Blackland Prairie is a grassland ecoregion covering the eastern portion of Austin. Its boundaries form a thin strip spanning from the Red River in the north to San Antonio in the south. Its Cretaceous chalk, marl, and limestone formations created productive black clay soils suitable for farming. Initially the prairie consisted of tallgrasses however agricultural production converted much of the terrain into cropland and grazing pastures (Texas Parks & Wildlife, Blackland Prairie ecological region). The region is identified as the most altered ecoregion in Texas with 1% of the native Blackland Prairie remaining today (Ramos & Gonzalez, 2011; Clymer Meadow Preserve website, 2013). Like the Edwards Plateau, this region was historically influenced by natural fires however human settlement has introduced woody vegetation including pecan, cedar elm, hackberry, mesquite, and various oaks.

Chapter 2: State of Austin's Urban Forest

Ashe juniper, *Juniperus ashei*



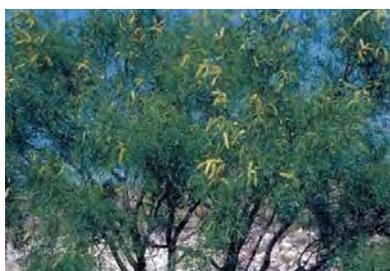
Native to Edwards Plateau. Provides habitat for the endangered Golden-cheeked Warbler. Major allergy irritant.

TX mountain laurel, *Sophora secundiflora*



Native to Edwards Plateau. Ornamental flowers give off grape-scented fragrance.

Honey mesquite, *Prosopis glandulosa*



Aggressive spreader native to both Edwards Plateau and Blackland Prairie. Produces nectar and thorns.

Lacey oak, *Quercus laceyi*



Native to Edwards Plateau. Resistant to oak wilt. Largest known specimen grows 50 miles west of Austin in Blanco, Texas.

Bigtooth maple, *Acer grandidentatum*



Native to Edwards Plateau. Leaves turn red and gold in fall.

Pecan, *Carya illinoensis*



Native to Blackland Prairie. Official Texas state tree. Nut producing.

Southern live oak, *Quercus virginiana*



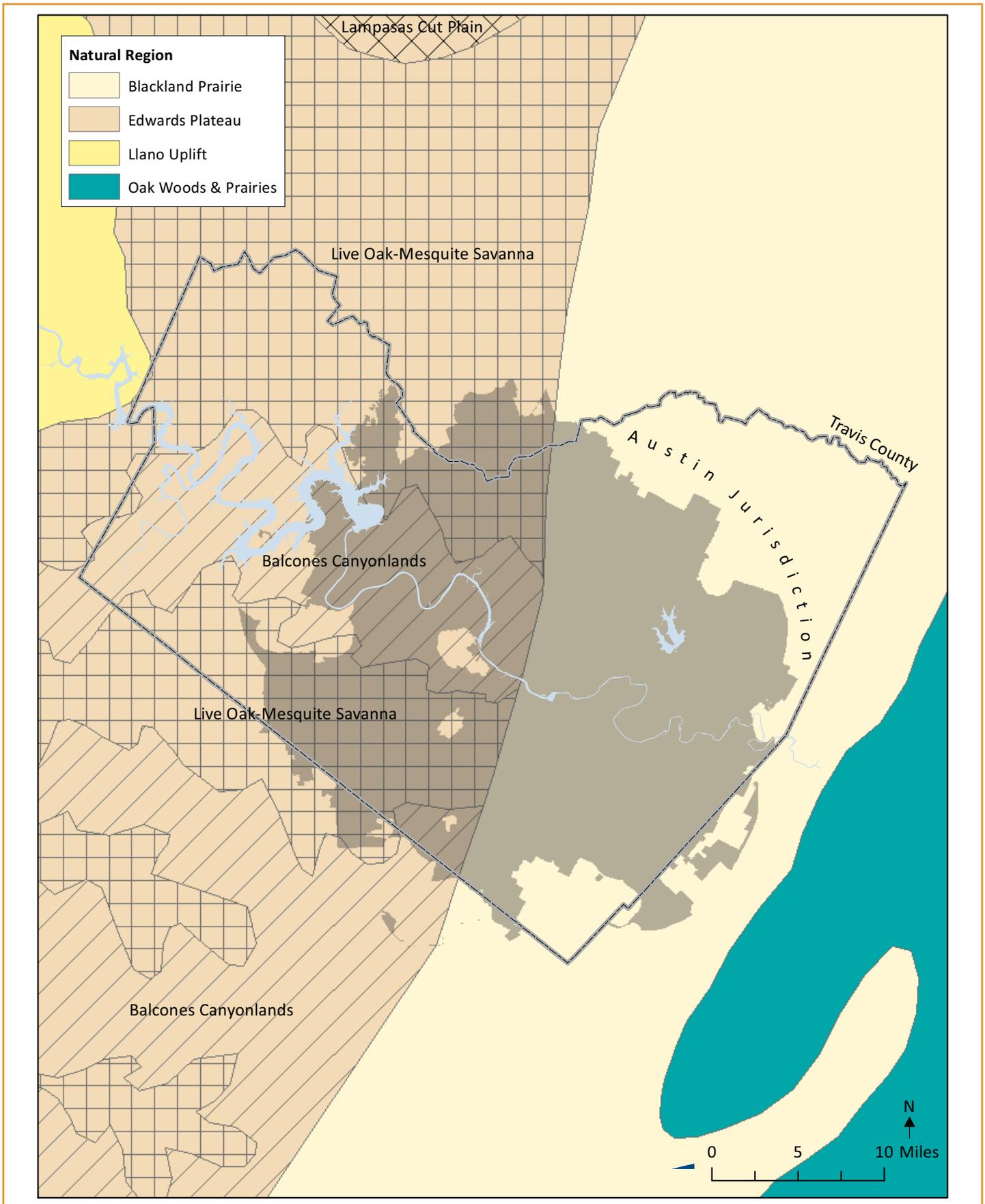
Native to Edwards Plateau and Blackland Prairie. Susceptible to oak wilt. Very popular shade tree.

Cedar elm, *Ulmus crassifolia*



Native to Edwards Plateau and Blackland Prairie. One of the most common species in Austin.

Figure 2.1 | Austin Ecoregions



Chapter 2: State of Austin’s Urban Forest

Floodplains & Low Terraces | The Floodplains and Low Terraces subregion is part of the Blackland Prairie and includes the broad floodplains of the Colorado River. Historically, bottomland forests contained bur oak, Shumard oak, sugar hackberry, elm, ash, eastern cottonwood, and pecan although most forested land has been converted to agricultural land.

Oak Woods & Prairies | The Oak Woods and Prairies region is characteristic of savanna grasses, brushlands, and forest patches. Originally a diverse savanna of native grasses and patches of Post Oak trees, the region has given way to denser undergrowth due to fire suppression, farming, overgrazing, soil disturbance, and land parcelization beginning in the 1800s. Today, common species found in the region consist of blackjack oak, water oak, winged elm, hackberry, yaupon, and concentrations of loblolly pines near Bastrop.

Case Study | Balcones Escarpment

Austin straddles a major geologic formation—the Balcones Fault—an inactive yet distinct fault zone stretching north to Waco. The surface expression of the fault is the Balcones Escarpment which impacts local climate patterns and greatly influences east-west spanning ecosystems creating unique variation in vegetation types, soils, topography, species biodiversity, and climate patterns throughout the region.

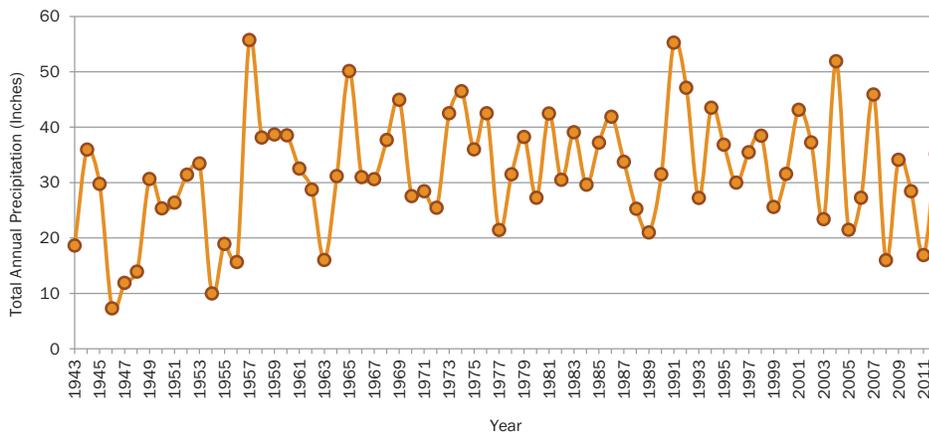
Culturally speaking, the Balcones Escarpment is the natural feature influencing human settlement throughout Central Texas’ history (Palmer, 1986; City of Austin, Community Inventory Report, 2011). Early European economies in Central Texas were delineated by arable soils. In the west, shallow clay soils covering limestone bedrock discouraged farming yet promoted cattle grazing, while the fertile black soils to the east promoted agriculture (Johnson). As a result, most of Austin’s agricultural lands exist today east of Austin.

PICTURE OF BALCONES ESCARPMENT

AUSTIN’S CLIMATE

Austin spans the climatic transition zone between the humid subtropics of east Texas and semiarid lands of west Texas. Summers are hot with temperatures exceeding 90°F most summer days, while winters are mild with daytime temperatures hovering around 50°F (NOAA, 2010). Weather patterns stem from Mexico’s Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Occasional Arctic cold fronts intrude from the north. Austin experiences unreliable precipitation with peak rainfall typically occurring in May and September. Average yearly rainfall is near 30 inches, with periodic droughts and occasional flooding impacting normal precipitation levels. Because Austin sits between climatic regions, water levels are variable, which ultimately influences vegetative species growing throughout the Central Texas region.

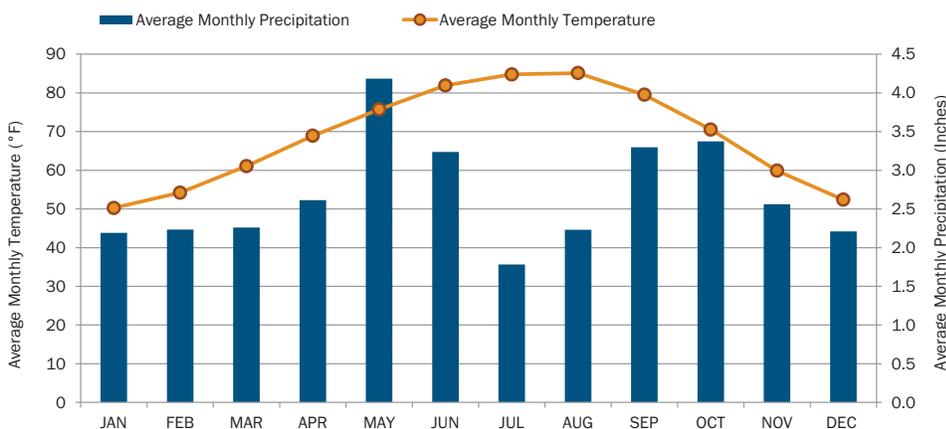
Figure 2.2 | Total Annual Precipitation in Austin (1943-2012)



*1946 precipitation total is inconclusive due to incomplete values.

Source: NOAA, 2013

Figure 2.3 | Austin Climate Graph (1943-2012)



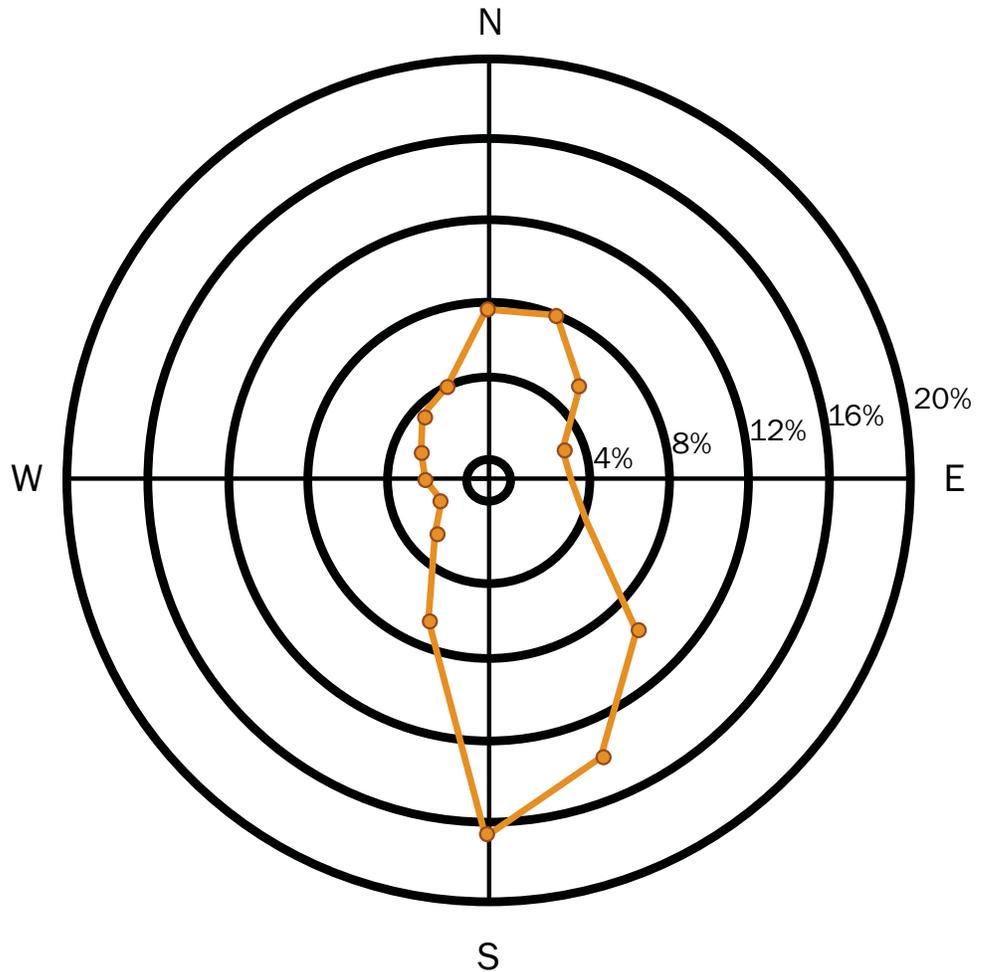
*These values reflect monthly averages over a 69 year period.

Source: NOAA, 2013

Wind Rose | A Graph of Austin's Wind Patterns

The graph at right displays the direction from which the wind blows (from the outer circle towards the center). The size of the orange area within each circle shows the amount of time that wind blows from a particular direction.

Figure 2.4 | Average Annual Wind Prevalence in Austin (1984-1992)



Source: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Figure ... shows the most common wind patterns in Austin averaged over an 8 year period. This shows that Austin winds blow from the south and southeast 40% of the time and north or northeast 21% of the time typically at speeds from 4 to 18 mph. These are light to breezy style winds. Winds blow much less from the east and west directions. Wind patterns are important to consider since they can greatly impact the structure of trees and vegetation throughout their lifetime. Intense or extended winds may topple entire trees or limbs.

Chapter 2: State of Austin's Urban Forest

1800s: Treaty Oak becomes historic icon.

1928: Section 2, Article 1 of the City Charter outlines the City's boundaries with tree landmarks.

1969: Expansion of UT Austin's Memorial Stadium warranted citizen protests over the destruction of trees along Waller Creek.

1830s: Austin settled by first Anglo-Americans.

1883: First tree ordinance passed outlawing damage to trees.

1971: Landscape Ordinance codified; Protests erupt over reducing Zilker Park to construct MOPAC Highway.

1975: Margret Hofmann protests the destruction of a 700-year old heritage tree for a parking lot.

1800

1900

1950

1975



Treaty Oak



Austin 1873

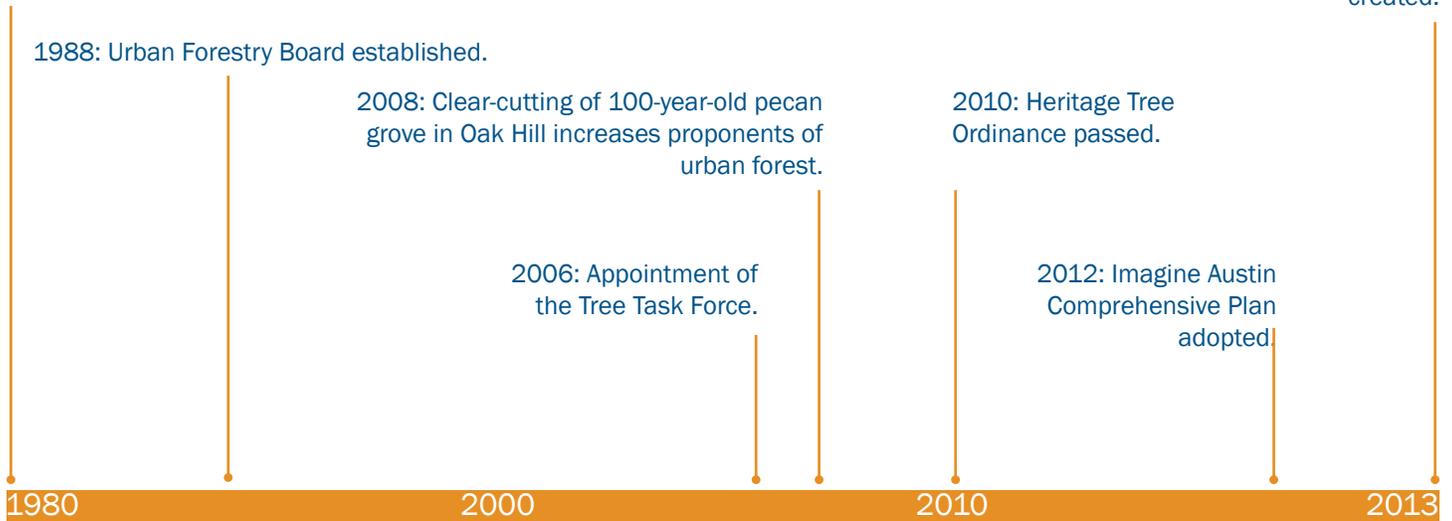
OUR URBAN FOREST'S HISTORY

Traveling to Austin in the 1850s, the legendary landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted wrote, "the country around the town is rolling and picturesque, with many agreeable views of distant hills and a pleasant sprinkling of wood over prairie slopes" (Olmsted, 1978). Since then, Austin's natural landscape has changed greatly from a "sprinkling of wood over prairie slopes" to a forested city. This forestation is a result of the human activities and level of support for our urban forest throughout history. The importance of trees to Austinites is largely solidified in historical events and

Chapter 2: State of Austin's Urban Forest

1983: Margaret Hofmann backs tree protection ordinance.

2013: Urban forest comprehensive plan created.



City rules initiated by local residents. These human actions continue to impact local policies and goals in preserving a healthy urban forest citywide. The following timeline details important historical events impacting Austin's urban forest over the years. City rules initiated by local residents. These human actions continue to impact local policies and goals in preserving a healthy urban forest citywide. The following timeline details important historical events impacting Austin's urban forest over the years.

Chapter 2: State of Austin’s Urban Forest

Case Study | Austin’s Tree Lady

Margret Hofmann was Austin’s most well-known tree advocate. Hofmann’s stardom as Austin’s “Tree Lady” began in 1973 when she challenged the removal of an ancient Live Oak on South First Street, establishing her “Think Trees” campaign. Soon after, Hofmann served a short-lived but influential City Council term from 1975 to 1977 in which she advocated protecting trees from destruction in the face of new development. Her efforts materialized in Austin’s first major heritage tree registry and the passage of Austin’s first modern tree protection ordinance in 1983. Hofmann’s tree-minded legacy persists today, influencing local environmental activism and City decisions. In 2010, the City passed its Heritage Tree Ordinance to further protect Austin’s aged urban forest; owing its formation to Hofmann. Her legacy is honored in the Margret Hofmann Oaks standing across from City Hall at the intersection of South 1st Street and Cesar Chavez Street.



Credit: Austin Chronicle

Margret Hofmann

HISTORY OF CITY TREE-RELATED ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, & CODE

I think this should be a short summary with the full of ordinances, resolutions and code listed as part of the appendix.



Augustus Koch's hand drawn map of Austin 1887 | Credit: Amon Carter Museum

AUSTIN,
STATE CAPITAL OF TEXAS.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>41. M. Winkle Co. Paint Store and Carpet Store.
42. A. Hartman's Planing Mill, Saw, Door and Blank Factory and Lumber Yard.
43. Head Office.
44. Moore & Wilson, wholesale and proprietors of Bolivar Station.</p> | <p>45. Calmeson Lumber Yard.
46. W. W. Frost & Co's Lumber Yard and Planing Mill, Saw, Door and Blank Factory.
47. C. E. Mitchell's Lumber Yard, Planing Mill, Saw, Door and Blank Factory.
48. Lumber Company.</p> | <p>49. Ben. B. Simpson & Son's Dry Factory.
50. City National Bank.
51. First National Bank.
52. State National Bank.
53. Stewart & Hancock's Bank.
54. John Hancock's Wholesale Store.</p> | <p>55. Austin Gas & Coal Co's Works.
56. A. Van Dusen's Lumber Yard.
57. Brackley's Lumber.
58. Joseph Natta's Lumber Yard and Planing Mill.
59. Stewart & Hancock's Bank.
60. Turner Hall.</p> | <p>61. High School.
62. Bess & Co's Book Store.
63. Smith & Co's Book Store.
64. Central Printing and Stationery Co.
65. Bank & Station Printing and Stationery Co.
66. American Express Company.</p> |
|---|---|---|---|---|

DESIGNED BY AUGUSTUS KOCH, 1887.
PUBLISHED BY A. C. KIMBALL, INC. 101 PINE ST. N. W.

INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN FORESTRY

The remaining three sections present baseline information regarding Austin’s urban forest resources. Such information helps in understanding our current situation and serves as a benchmark for monitoring present achievements against future goals.

This analysis follows a nationally-recognized framework for evaluating strategic urban forest planning and management through the implementation of urban forestry criteria and indicators proposed by Kenney et al. (2011). This framework was born out of The Montréal Process in 1994—an intergovernmental call for sustainable forest management worldwide—and later modified by Clark et al. (1997).

The following three sections mirror the Kenney et al. approaches to urban forestry sustainability: vegetative resource, community framework, and resource management. Each approach houses a set of criteria and performance indicators for measuring urban forestry management success. These off-the-shelf criteria were reviewed and modified when deemed appropriate.

In the case where issues were not addressed by these criteria, new criteria were created. There are 30 total criteria for Austin. The following sections provide a snapshot of Austin’s urban forest in terms of the most comprehensive indicators available at this time. These indicators will be updated and reported on, when new data becomes available, culminating in a reoccurring “state of the urban forest” report.

The full list of Austin’s performance indicators is shown on the following page. They are displayed in order of citizen prioritization as revealed through online polling and public engagement events. Citizen-guided prioritization will help set up the order in which urban forestry policies are implemented in the future.

Austin’s Score: 58/120
Appendix ... displays a performance indicator report card for Austin. Scoring of each indicator was confirmed by available datasets and City staff. Targets are provided when applicable. Performance rankings follow low, moderate, good, and optimal standards. To date, Austin urban forestry scores 58 out of a maximum 120 points towards an optimally-performing, sustainable urban forestry program.

Chapter 2: State of Austin's Urban Forest

What things are most important when we decide how healthy our urban forest is?

Vegetative Resource

- 1) Native vegetation
- 2) Species suitability
- 3) Relative canopy cover
- 4) Species distribution
- 5) Condition of the urban forest
- 6) Publicly-owned natural areas
- 7) Urban forest pests
- 8) Size-class distribution

What is the most important way that community members can get involved with taking care of the urban forest?

Community Framework

- 1) Complete urban forest recognition
- 2) General urban forest awareness
- 3) Neighborhood action
- 4) Public agency cooperation
- 5) Involvement of State & Federal landholders
- 6) Regional urban forest cooperation
- 7) Green industry cooperation

What is more important for the City to spend money on to keep the urban forest healthy?

Resource Management - Coordination, Support, & Planning

- 1) Urban forest establishment planning & implementation
- 2) Municipality-wide funding
- 3) City-wide urban forest funding
- 4) City staffing
- 5) Urban forest inventory
- 6) Tree canopy cover inventory
- 7) Urban forest risk management

“What is more important for the City to focus on in order to protect our urban forest and manage it sustainably?”

Resource Management - Protection & Practices

- 1) Urban forest protection from development
- 2) Water use & drought response
- 3) Urban forest habitat suitability
- 4) Wildlife & human habitat
- 5) Sustainable practices
- 6) Carbon sequestration & woody biomass

Chapter 2: State of Austin's Urban Forest

VEGETATIVE RESOURCE

The vegetative resource refers to the physical components of an urban forest related to vegetative growth. These components include but are not limited to trees, plants, grasses, soils, and water. Managing these physical resources by monitoring criteria such as tree canopy cover, age structure, and species diversity will help plan for a healthy and resilient urban forest well into the future. This section covers the following indicators:

- Tree canopy distribution
- Species composition
- Age structure
- Tree condition
- Tree values and benefits

Tree Canopy Distribution | Tree canopy is a simple measurement of an urban forest's spatial distribution. Canopy refers to a tree's aboveground layer of leaves, branches, and stems. When tree canopy density is high, we receive various benefits. These benefits include cleaning our air, cooling our homes through shading, and providing habitat for wildlife. Monitoring tree canopy distribution is one way to measure the health of our urban forest over time and to ensure we continue receiving benefits.

The percent of land covered by tree canopy provides a baseline indicator of an urban forest's extent, and is easily acquired with relatively little cost. Tree canopy covers an estimated 31% of Austin's land area (City of Austin's full purpose and 5 mile ETJ area) and has consistently decreased since the 1970's as shown in figure above (This percentage represents findings from 2006 aerial imagery. The 2010 drought has most likely decreased canopy cover across the city although the magnitude is unknown.). Recent declines in canopy cover are most likely attributed to natural factors such as extended drought periods, as well as human impacts such as urban development. To put these numbers

Canopy goals |

A distraction?

NEED TO INSERT BRIEF DESCRIPTION ON HISTORY OF CANOPY GOALS AND WHY THEY DON'T PAINT A FULL PICTURE.

Chapter 2: State of Austin's Urban Forest

into perspective, American Forests recommends 30% tree canopy cover within arid cities and 40% cover within humid cities. Since Austin lies at a climatic transition zone between humid and dry, identifying appropriate canopy levels for Austin proves difficult. Furthermore, establishing percent canopy goals can defeat the purpose of truly sustainable urban forestry practice and can place unnecessary resources (i.e. time, money, labor) in well-intentioned but poorly planned endeavors. Nevertheless, measuring tree canopy distribution helps to identify forest loss over time and to inform tree planting programs in underserved communities.

At the neighborhood level, variations in tree canopy distribution are more complex. Many areas with high population density actually contain some of the highest tree canopy cover (e.g. Hyde Park). In fact, residences and open space areas contain the largest shares of tree canopy cover in Austin. [Map ... shows](#) a clear distinction between east and west Austin with greater tree canopy cover occurring in west Austin, and lower tree canopy cover occurring in east Austin. For instance, the Edwards Plateau region to the west contains the majority canopy coverage at 165,595 acres while the Blackland Prairie region to the east contains only 44,148 acres of tree canopy cover. This pattern is consistent with the natural and cultural histories of Central Texas, and reflects the domination of agricultural practices resulting in fewer trees, occurring in far east Austin. Additionally, the prevalence of high canopy cover may reflect distributions of wealthier neighborhoods in west Austin while lower canopy cover percentages reflect distributions of less affluent neighborhoods in east Austin. Studies show a positive relationship between income and the demand for trees as rich communities have larger budgets and larger private lot sizes for trees to grow (Zhu & Zhang, 2008).

Chapter 2: State of Austin’s Urban Forest

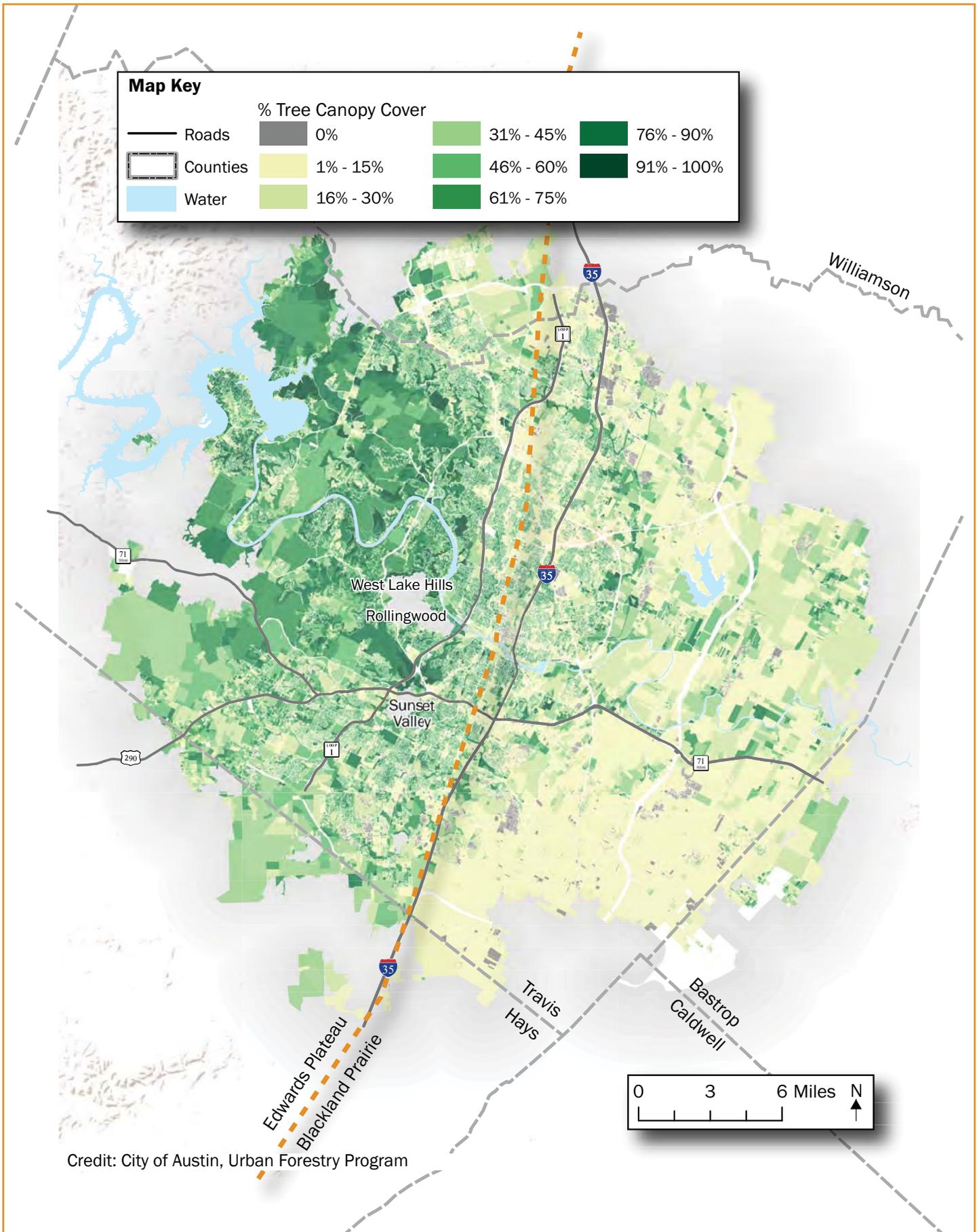
Figure 2.5 | Historic Tree Canopy Cover

Year	% Tree Canopy Cover	Source
1977	39%	Rodgers & Harris, 1983
1982	37%	Crownover, 1991
1990	34%	Crownover, 1991
1996	34%	American Forests, 1996
2006	31%	City of Austin, 2006
2010	...%	City of Austin, 2010

Austin Tree Canopy Map (Right) | Austin’s tree canopy varies across the city. The **map at right** shows a clear distinction between east and west Austin with greater tree canopy cover occurring west of IH35 in the Edwards Plateau region, and lower tree canopy cover occurring east of IH35 in the Blackland Prairie region. Intuitively, many areas adjacent to or near water features show high tree canopy percentages.

Open space, single family, and undeveloped lands contain the highest distribution of tree canopy cover in the city (**CITE**). In open space park areas, the amount of land covered by tree canopy (37,705 acres) is substantial—roughly 50 times the size of Central Park in NYC.

Figure 2.6 | Percent Tree Canopy Cover in Austin, 2006



Chapter 2: State of Austin's Urban Forest

Case Study | Tree Inventory Assessment (2008)

Examining the characteristics of a city's tree population helps to understand the urban forest resource as it stands today and helps to prioritize future management focus. Species composition, age, condition, and tree values and benefits indicate the relative importance of individual tree species to Austin's urban forest.

A 2008 tree inventory sampled 14,925 park and right-of-way trees in Austin to gather information on tree attributes. The inventory estimates Austin's total public tree population at 325,000 trees comprising approximately 200,000 trees growing on Austin's developed park lands, and 125,000 trees growing adjacent to city streets. The inventory also indicated 190,940 planting spaces available in street right-of-ways. The 2008 inventory was limited by cost and time, so the true number of Austin's public trees is likely much higher. In addition, the inventory omitted trees within natural areas, greenbelts, and preserves.

Species Composition | Within transit corridors and parks, Austin's public tree population consists of 166 different species mostly comprised of deciduous trees. Cedar Elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*) is the dominant species followed by Southern Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*).

Over-mature oaks and semi-mature non-native invasive trees thrive in many areas of Austin as well. Non-native invasive trees, such as Glossy Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), were not surveyed in 2008 and are therefore not discussed in this section although it is important to mention they pose a significant challenge in park management as they crowd out native plants. [For more information, Austin's Invasive Species Management Plan addresses non-native invasive plants and trees in more detail.](#)

What is a deciduous tree?

These trees shed their leaves annually during the cold season. They typically exhibit broadleaf leaves that are flat and thin as opposed to needle-like or scale-like leaves. Examples of deciduous trees include oak, ash, and pecan trees.

Invasive Species | Chinaberry

Chinaberry, *Melia azedarach* is a top 10 species in Austin’s right-of-ways and parks. It comprises roughly 3% of the tree population in these areas. Chinaberry is invasive to Austin and is listed as one of Austin’s top 24 invasive species (City of Austin, *Central Texas Invasive Plants Field Guide*, 2013). The tree is known to crowd out native plants as its leaves alter pH and nitrogen levels in the soil.

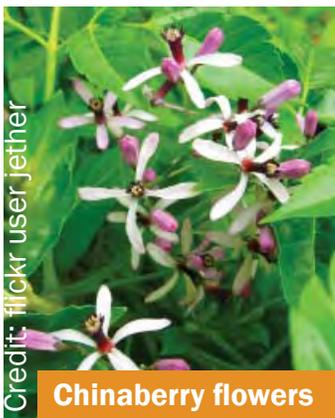
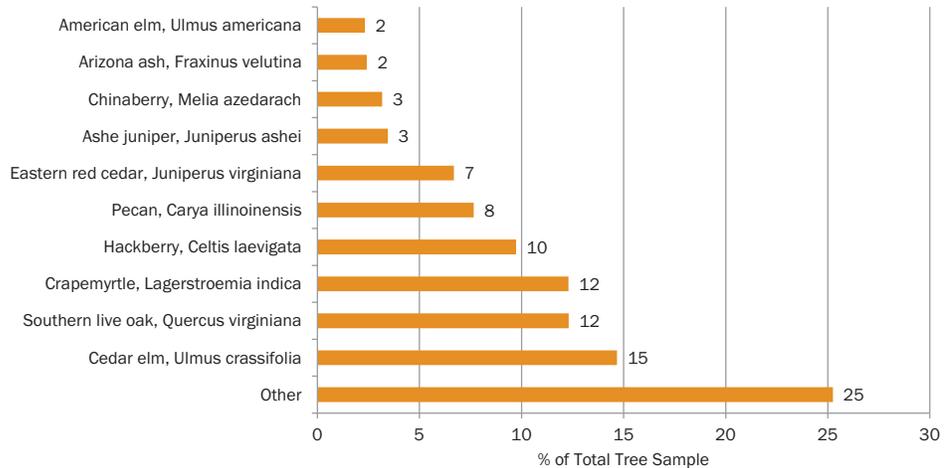


Figure 2.7 | Top 10 Tree Species in Public Right-of-Way and Parks



Source: City of Austin Urban Forestry Program, 2008

Species diversity ensures forest resiliency against arboreal diseases (i.e oak wilt) and devastating insect infestations (e.g. **elm bark beetle**) for which certain tree species are sensitive. **Figure ...** shows the top 10 species represent 75% of the total tree population. According to a recommended rule of thumb, called the 10/20/30 rule, no single species should comprise more than 10% of the total tree population, no single genus should comprise more than 20%, and no single family should comprise more than 30% (Clark et al, 1997). **As shown in the graphs at right**, the top 3 species each comprise over 10% of the total tree population, while no single genus represents greater than 20% of the population. **The graph above shows its prevalence as Austin’s eighth most common tree species within street right of ways and parks.**

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Age Structure | Age structure refers to the abundance of individual trees in a population according to their age. Documenting a tree population's age structure provides insight into the overall age of the urban forest, the value of individual tree species, and future maintenance costs. A diverse age structure of young to old trees ensures new generations replace older generations thus reducing the possibility of simultaneous tree mortality due to age.

There exist multiple avenues for determining tree age. Because a tree's trunk diameter and the age of a tree are closely related, tree diameter at breast height (DBH) is often used as a proxy for determining tree age. This is the most widely used and easiest technique. In Austin, DBH is measured at 4.5 feet above the ground.

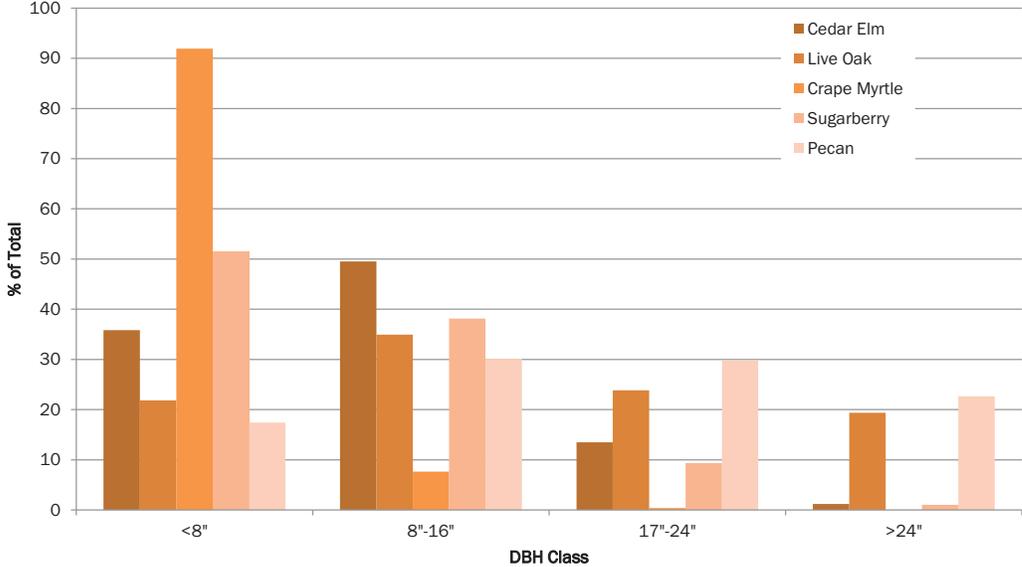
A healthy urban forest consists of uneven age distributions where young trees (less than 8" in diameter) comprise a larger share of the total tree population relative to larger diameter classes (greater than 24 inches in diameter) to compensate for tree mortality. Austin's street and park tree population follows closely to the Richards recommended DBH shares. Overall, Austin's tree age structure is skewed towards younger established trees, with 45% of the population consisting of young trees (less than 8 inches DBH), 49% of the population consisting of established trees (8-24 inches DBH), and roughly 6% of the total population representing mature trees (greater than 24 inches DBH). **The prevalence of crepe myrtles, a naturally smaller-growing species, may be affecting the overall age structure.**

Of the top 10 public tree species in Austin, Crape Myrtle, *Lagerstroemia indica* 92%; Sugarberry, *Celtis laevigata* 51%; and Chinaberry, *Melia azedarach* 52% all have their largest share of trees in the small size class (<8 inches DBH). Considering large-stature trees, Pecan, *Carya illinoensis* 23% and Southern Live Oak, *Quercus virginiana* 19% represent the largest single shares in the large class size (>24 inches DBH).

Suggested DBH Classes for a Healthy Street Tree Population
Richards (1983) suggests 40% of a tree population less than 8" DBH, 30% at 8"-16" DBH, 20% at 16"-24" DBH, and 10% greater than 24" DBH.

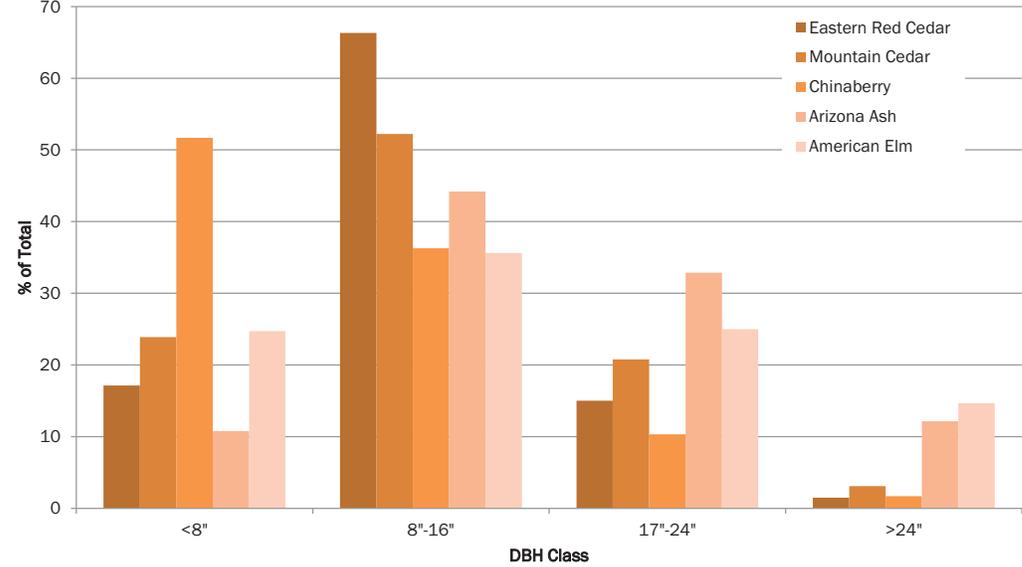
NEEDS WORK!!!

Figure 2.8 | Top 5 Most Common Tree Species by DBH Class



Source: City of Austin Urban Forestry Program, 2008

Figure 2.9 | Top 6-10 Most Common Tree Species by DBH Class



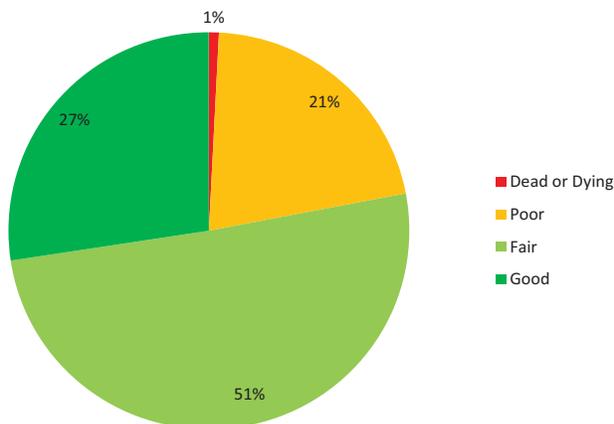
Source: City of Austin Urban Forestry Program, 2008

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Tree Condition | Tree condition refers to the general health of a tree and provides insight into safety risks to the community and maintenance needs. By evaluating the condition of the urban forest we are then able to determine cost effective methods for improving and enhancing overall forest health and risk. Determining overall condition of tree structure (wood), functional (leaf) health, and assigning risk factor ratings can be accomplished by ground-level sight inspections. Austin trees are assessed and grouped into the following 4 categories of condition: good, fair, poor, and dead or dying. The following figures show the majority of structural (wood) health of trees is fair to poor whereas the majority of functional (leaf) health is good to fair.

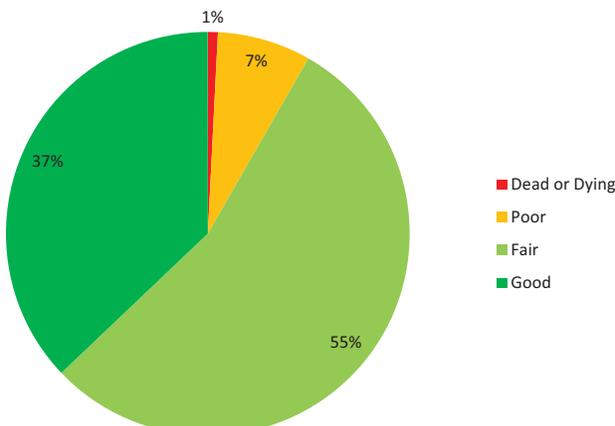
Green Infrastructure
ImagineAustin defines green infrastructure as “strategically planned and managed networks of natural lands, working landscapes and other open spaces that conserve ecosystem values and functions and provide associated benefits to human populations.”

Figure 2.10 | Structural (Wood) Condition by Percentage



Source: City of Austin Urban Forestry Program, 2008

Figure 2.11 | Functional (foliage) Condition by Percentage



Source: City of Austin Urban Forestry Program, 2008

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Green Infrastructure

Elements

- Urban forest
- Urban trails
- Parks
- Greenways
- Greenbelts
- Preserves
- Natural areas
- Rivers
- Creeks
- Lakes
- Gardens
- Urban agricultural land
- Open spaces
- Wildlife habitats
- Stormwater features

From this information, it was determined in 2008 that many trees, in poor health (Sugarberry, Chinaberry, Southern Live oak, Pecans, and Cedar elm), required priority removal in 2008. Southern Live Oaks and Cedar elms, in the street right-of-way, and Pecans, in parks, required high priority trimming. Though the trends initially point to Cedar elm and Southern Live oak being categorized as troublesome, these species also represent 15% and 12% of trees in the survey and therefore understandably exhibit these high numbers.

Case Study | Major Pests of Austin's Urban Forest

TBA

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Tree Values and Benefits | Today, urban forests are increasingly considered an element of a much larger green infrastructure network providing benefits to people (Benepe, 2013, ImagineAustin, 2012; Young, 2011; American Planning Association [APA], 2009). Cities are increasingly suffering cut backs in state and federal funding coupled with lack of political leverage to raise taxes. Simultaneously, cities face increased demands for more and more projects (e.g. roadway repair, affordable housing, and expansion of public safety facilities) to meet the demands of population growth. Consequently, urban green infrastructure projects must compete for funding. Thus, the case for tree planting, care, and preservation campaigns, for example, must be made through quantitative arguments assigning dollar values to the benefits and costs associated with trees as green infrastructure elements. This translates to the economic language to which citizens and policy makers most immediately relate.

Benefit-Cost of Austin’s Public Trees

For every dollar spent on Austin’s trees, the urban forest provides **\$9.87** in benefits back to the city. As a tree grows larger, it provides more benefits. This means, as a whole, the urban forest is one of the few components of public infrastructure that increases in value over time. This infrastructure, like all other more well known elements (e.g. water pipelines, roads, etc.), requires regular maintenance if it is expected to function at an acceptable level.

i-Tree Street | Calculating the Worth of Our Public Street Trees

Figure 9 displays the most recent cost-benefit analysis of Austin’s public street trees. The financial values of these trees were calculated using i-Tree Street—a nationally-recognized software developed by the U.S. Forest Service. The software calculates costs and benefits of trees in dollar values according to species type, condition, size, and benefit prices (e.g. cost of electricity per kWh) according to local market conditions. Public park trees were omitted in this analysis because i-Tree Street only calculates cost-benefit statistics for street trees. **COMMENT ABOUT NEW I-TREE ECO ANALYSIS 2014.**

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Figure 2.12 | Cost-Benefit of Public Street Trees

Benefits	Total \$ Value	\$ value/tree	\$ value/capita
Energy	1,318,664	8.47	1.78
CO2	308,729	1.98	0.42
Air Quality	147,872	0.95	0.20
Stormwater	2,948,331	18.93	3.99
Aesthetics	5,528,383	35.49	7.48
Total	10,251,979	65.82	13.87

Costs	Total \$ Value	\$ value/tree	\$ value/capita
Planting	25,314	0.16	0.03
Contract pruning	429,099	2.75	0.58
Pest mgmt.	0	0.00	0
Irrigation	125,816	0.81	0.17
Removal	183,899	1.18	0.25
Administration	69,634	0.45	0.09
Inspection/service	90,195	0.58	0.12
Infrastructure repair	0	0.00	0
litter clean up	114,916	0.74	0.16
liability/claims	0	0.00	0
Other costs	0	0.00	0
Total	1,038,873	6.67	1.40

Net Benefits	9,213,106	59.15	12.46
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Benefit-cost ratio	9.87
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Source: City of Austin Urban Forestry Program, 2008

Case Study | Dead Wood

This refers to dead trees and limbs such as standing, yet no longer living, “snag” trees or downed logs. Although often regarded as an unattractive nuisance or threat to public health, dead wood serves an essential role in supporting wildlife and enhancing biologic processes. Birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, and various decomposers seek refuge in, on, or underneath dead wood. The presence of dead wood not only provides habitat but also facilitates the release of vital nutrients back into the urban forest ecosystem by increasing carbon in soils and capturing and retaining moisture. Dead wood is a prime example of an essential yet often overlooked benefit of the urban forest.

NEED BETTER PICTURE



Log near Lady Bird Lake Trail

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Major Urban Forest Pests

Fungal

Oak Wilt affects the red oak family rapidly, live oaks at intermediate speed, and white oaks less frequently and more slowly. Trees may contract oak wilt via nitidulid beetles or from another infected oak tree's subterranean roots if they graft together from close proximity. There is no treatment for oak wilt; it is a terminal condition.

Hypoxylon canker colonizes and decays sapwood in already-stressed trees. Oaks are usually targeted but other hardwoods are susceptible. This fungus usually presents a terminal situation for the trees that it infects.

Insect

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) – This dime-sized insect is currently decimating ash tree populations across the United States. EAB will target stressed and weakened trees, laying eggs on the trunks. The hatched larvae will bore through the bark into the sapwood to feed until they reach adulthood and bore back through the bark and exit the tree. The larval feeding is what incurs the major damage and once a tree is infected it is usually too late to provide health care.

Nitidulid beetle – One of the major vectors (transporters) of the oak wilt fungus. The beetle will travel from tree to tree, spreading the lethal spores.

Vegetative

Chinaberry – Invasive tree from Asia. Dark green double-compound leaves. Grows more rapidly than most native trees, outcompeting them for sunlight and eventually shading native trees out altogether.

Glossy Japanese Privet (*Ligustrum*) – Invasive multi-stemmed evergreen tree/shrub native to southeast Asia. Leaves are glossy and waxy to the touch, 2-4 inches, and arranged in an opposite pattern. Grows more rapidly than most native trees and will outcompete them in most scenarios.

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Mistletoe – Brittle evergreen plant that group colonizes on the exterior of tree bark. The plant will penetrate bark tissue and absorb water and nutrients in a parasitic fashion. Poisonous to humans.

Bacterial

Bacterial Leaf Scorch – *Xylella fastidiosa* is a bacterium known to cause scorch in tree leaf margins. Transmitted by insects that feed on sapwood fluids. Can cause tree stunting, the dying back of branches and death. Not to be mistaken for oak wilt, since the margin scorch can look similar in red oaks.

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COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK

In a truly sustainable urban forest, all members of a community must cooperate to share the responsibility for natural resource management. Community framework is the fabric for which interested citizens as well as public, private, and nonprofit stakeholders work toward sustainable objectives.

This section covers the following indicators:

- General urban forest awareness
- Neighborhood action

General Urban Forest Awareness | Awareness is necessary and is the first step in community cooperation. Generally speaking, trees are seen as important to the Austin community and are acknowledged as beneficial providers of valuable services, but not without associated concerns. For instance, the 2012 Austin urban forest opinion poll, Tree Be-Leafs, found that participants valued trees most for their shade, environmental benefits, and aesthetics ([City of Austin, Urban Forestry Program, 2012](#)). On the other hand, citizens expressed power line interference and roots cracking sidewalks as the biggest tree-related concerns. Citizen concerns have and will continue to prioritize planning, implementation, and education efforts regarding our urban forest.

Neighborhood Action | Neighborhood action requires that citizens understand and cooperate in public urban forest management. Organization within and led by neighborhood initiatives should help develop and maintain neighborhood plans that work in partnership with urban forestry standards. Although most Austin neighborhood plans include open space goals, they often lack explicit urban forestry goals. Nevertheless Austin has an active community involved in parks and natural areas throughout the city. The volunteer efforts of many community-based groups through tree planting initiatives and park cleanup or workdays show the community commitment to Austin's natural landscapes. Listed here are just a few examples of community-

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based tree-related organizations:

Community-Based Groups

- Barton Creek Greenbelt Guardians
- The Center for Environmental Research at Hornsby Bend
- American Youth Works - Texas Conservation Corps
- AmeriCorps
- Austin-Bastrop River Corridor Partnership
- Austin Parks Foundation
- The Trail Foundation
- TreeFolks
- Keep Austin Beautiful
- Hill Country Alliance
- Austin Tree Task Force
- Austin Heritage Tree Foundation
- Austin Chapter of the National Wildlife Federation Habitat Stewards
- Native Plant Society of Texas
- Capital Area Master Naturalists
- Travis County Master Gardeners
- Austin Neighborhoods Council
- Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center

Case Study | TreeFolks TreeFolks is a non-profit organization established in 1989 that grows the urban forest through tree planting, education, and community partnerships. They invite businesses, schools, government, citizen groups, and individuals to join them in creating a healthier environment and enhancing the quality of urban life. As a volunteer green planting organization, TreeFolks provides a valuable service to the Central Texas community. TreeFolks works closely with other groups to educate and involve citizens in tree planting and care. Since its inception, TreeFolks has planted 250,000 trees in the Austin and Central Texas area.

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This section describes the internal administrative and management resources available for sustainable management of Austin’s urban forest. This not only pertains to physical resource management but also public and administrative perceptions of management itself. Resource management includes digital inventories, plans, funding, City staff, policies, etc.

This section covers the following indicators:

- Existing policies
- Urban forest establishment through tree planting programs
- Internal program resources

The creation and adoption of Austin’s Urban Forest Plan seeks to guide overall citywide urban forest management such that policies and department operational plans conform to community visions. Ultimately, community visions inform local urban forestry policies that are embodied in our existing Imagine Austin comprehensive plan, City Code, and other policy documents.

Existing Policies | The following briefly details the major tree-related policies within the City of Austin in order to better understand how urban forestry resources are managed.

Several City policy documents guide tree protection, preservation, and care within Austin. These include the Land Development Code (e.g. § 6-3-6 Standards of Care for Trees or Plant on Public Property), and the Environmental Criteria Manual.

The City’s Land Development Code serves to regulate land development by governing zoning, subdivision, and the site plan process within the City’s planning and zoning jurisdiction—within the city limits and ETJ. Subchapter B of Chapter 25-8 (Heritage Tree Ordinance) in the Land Development Code outlines tree protection during the land development

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process. Under this subchapter mature trees and heritage trees are protected from development destruction. Protected trees contain trunk diameters of at least 8 inches on commercial land and 19 inches on single family land when measured 4.5 feet above ground. Heritage trees contain trunk diameters of 24 inches or more when measured 4.5 feet above ground. Site plans must preserve protected trees on site in order to acquire building permits. Site plan approvals for development projects that require removal of protected trees require variances approved by the Land Use Commission or City Council.

The Environmental Criteria Manual is the City's guidebook for permitting. Section 3 (Tree and Natural Area Preservation) defines design criteria to achieve tree preservation goals derived from the Land Development Code. The section is extensive and, among other practices, outlines tree survey standards for developers to collect tree information in the site plan or permit approval application process. A ground survey of the proposed site requires collection of tree locations, trunk diameter measurements, and species type for protection.

Case Study | Development and Tree Preservation

In 1983 the City Council adopted one of the most progressive Tree Ordinances in the country. The Tree and Natural Area Protection Code is based on the fundamental precepts of sound urban forest management; diversification, preservation, and replenishment. Proposed developments are reviewed to assure that a final product is achieved which results in a diversified and sustainable urban forest. City requirements are designed to achieve a balance of re-forestation and preservation, frequently emphasizing one of the two elements to achieve the best long-term benefit for the community. Trees 8 inches in diameter and larger are scrutinized for preservation potential, trees 19 inches and larger are classified as "protected sized trees" which receive enhanced evaluation for preservation. Austin-ites recognize that trees are valuable in economic, aesthetic, and environmental sustainability of the region.

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Tree and Natural Area Preservation Ordinance | The Tree and Natural Area Preservation code is designed to assure that trees are an integral part of new development projects. Proposed development projects are evaluated on a case-by-case (and tree-by-tree) basis. The plan review process entails evaluating the existing tree resources on a site, understanding the dynamics of trees and development impacts, and negotiating a solution that results in a development with a balanced mixture young and mature trees, and a good diversity of species. Trees 8 inches in diameter and larger on a commercial sites (19 inches in diameter on a single family home sites) are evaluated for protection and replacement. The goal of each review is to assure that a final product is achieved which results in a diversified and sustainable urban forest. Existing trees are preserved when possible, additionally high quality native and adapted trees are required to be planted on development sites. Environmental Inspectors regulate the site during construction. More specifics on the City of Austin tree ordinance can be obtained within the Land Development Code (LDC) 25-8, Subchapter B.

Tree Planting Programs | Several tree planting groups, both public and nonprofit-based, guide new tree plantings in Austin. **As previously stated**, Austin Community Trees serves as a public partnership to plant trees with the ultimate goal of increasing canopy cover to cool Austin neighborhoods. In addition to ACT, PARD plants trees during the planting season (October-March) in parks, medians, and the ROW. Funding comes from Planting for the Future Fund and planting locations are chose based on neighborhood requests and a park planting prioritization analysis. Within PARD, the Urban Forestry Program plants approximately 500-1,000 trees annually. Areas that are planted are usually at the request of neighborhood associations with plantings conducted on Saturdays with the use of volunteers.

The nonprofit TreeFolks promotes reforestation in Central Texas through a tree planting program called NeighborWoods delivering street trees on private residential land free of charge. The advantage of NeighborWoods

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Decker Indiangrass Management Plan

“Outlines a five year management plan to initiate the long term restoration of Blackland Prairie in Decker Tallgrass Prairie Preserve and Indiangrass Wildlife Sanctuary, located within Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park” (<http://www.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=157957>).

The NeighborWoods

program plants 3,600 trees a year along residential streets and sidewalks and is administered by TreeFolks, a local non-profit organization. NeighborWoods plants trees in the right-of-way for maximum street and sidewalk shading.

lies in its partnership and reach across both public and private realms. The program works closely with PARD staff and is sponsored by the City’s Climate Protection Program, Austin Energy, Apache, and Save Barton Creek Association. According to the TreeFolks website, they plant 10,000 trees annually totaling 250,000 trees in the Austin region to date.

Figure ... shows the collaborative efforts of tree-related programs and responsibilities across City departments.

Parks and Recreation | The City’s Parks and Recreation Department (PAR) primarily responds to tree issues in parks, preserves, and right-of-way (ROW) through the City’s 311 call service. The department is responsible for over 2,000 miles of ROW and over 16,000 acres of park land according to the City’s GIS datasets. The Urban Forestry Program exists within PAR as the primary entity for maintaining, preserving, removing, and planting trees growing on City parks and public property. Activities consist of removing low limbs over the ROW, clearing blind corners, removing and planting trees, and hauling woody debris from streets and parks. The Parks and Recreation Department also manages over ___ acres of preserves, greenbelts, and natural areas.

Austin Energy | Austin Energy primarily responds to trees located in power line easements and near street lamps. Activities include pruning trees for electric utility line clearance and partnering with local nonprofits (e.g. TreeFolks) to plant new trees according to goals set in the City’s Heat Island Initiative and Climate Protection Program. Austin Energy manages the vegetation under and around its 2,300 miles of overhead distribution and 500 miles of transmission lines. To accomplish this Austin Energy has instituted a program for the maintenance and management of the vegetation along the lines. Austin Energy’s goal is to visit every mile of line once every four to five years to maintain the vegetation around the electric facilities.

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Figure 2.13 | Tree-Related Responsibilities by City of Austin Departments

Planning & Development Review	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Zoning	✓	✓			
2. Annexation	✓				
3. Environmental Inspection & Enforcement	✓	✓			
4. Landscape Inspection		✓	✓		
5. Comprehensive Planning		✓	✓		✓
6. GIS/Data Analysis	✓		✓		
7. City Arborist Program					
- Land Use & Environmental Review	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- Heritage Tree Ordinance	✓	✓		✓	
- General Permits	✓	✓		✓	
- Tree Ordinance	✓	✓	✓	✓	
- Hill Country Roadway Ordinance	✓	✓			
- Oak Wilt Program				✓	✓
- Urban forest Grant Program			✓	✓	✓
8. Urban Design					
- Great Streets	✓	✓	✓		
- TODs	✓	✓	✓		✓
- Small-Area Plans	✓	✓	✓		✓
9. Neighborhood Planning					
- Austin Community Trees		✓	✓		✓

Parks & Recreation	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Memorial Dedication Tree Planting			✓		✓
2. Site Plan Review	✓	✓			
3. GIS/Data Analysis		✓	✓	✓	
4. Emergency response				✓	
5. Public Tree Care Permitting	✓			✓	
6. Tree City USA					✓
7. Adopt a Park Volunteer Agreements			✓	✓	
8. Community Gardens/Food Forests			✓		✓
9. Urban Forester					
- Preserves & Greenbelts		✓	✓	✓	✓
- Planting (Parks, ROW, and other public property)			✓		✓
- Maintenance (Parks, ROW, and other public property)				✓	
- Public & Private Partnerships		✓	✓	✓	✓
- Tree Inventory		✓	✓	✓	✓
- Park Planning		✓			
- Claims, Legal, & Appraisals	✓	✓			
- Urban Forestry Board Liaison	✓	✓			✓
10. Strategic & Operational Planning					
- Urban Forest Master Plan		✓	✓	✓	
- Site-specific Planning		✓	✓		
- Maintenance & Park And Trail Planning		✓	✓	✓	
11. Public Outreach & Education					
- Urban Forest Stewards					✓
- Leaf for a Leaf					✓
- Arbor Day					✓

Public Works	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Capital Improvement Projects		✓			
2. ROW Maintenance	✓			✓	
3. Subdivision Infrastructure Construction		✓			
4. Road Improvements				✓	
5. Inspection				✓	
6. Sidewalk Easements	✓	✓			
7. Row & Alley; Debris Removal				✓	
8. Traffic Signs/Signals Clearance	✓			✓	
9. Neighborhood Partnering Program		✓	✓		✓

Watershed Protection	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Stream Restoration					
2. Creek Maintenance (Field Operations)		✓	✓	✓	
3. Grow Green					✓
4. Flood Mitigation					
5. Watershed Protection Master Plan					
6. GIS/Data Analysis					
7. State of the Environment Report					
8. Riparian Zone Restoration Program					
9. Invasive Species Program		✓	✓	✓	
10. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)			✓	✓	

Key

Regulation: Program helps establish policies regulating some aspect of trees, e.g., protection, mitigation, placement, etc.

Planning: Program establishes strategic, long term, or comprehensive plans related to trees.

Planting: Program supports planting of trees, including organization & tree-distribution, watering for 2 years.

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Austin Water	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Dillo Dirt					
2. Wildland Conservation		✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Water Conservation & Enforcement					
4. Water Quality Land Acquisition		✓			
5. Water Quality Protection Lands		✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Balcones Canyonland Preserve		✓	✓	✓	✓
7. Wildland Outreach			✓	✓	✓
8. Fire Management Program		✓		✓	✓
9. Reclaimed Water					

Office of Sustainability	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Sustainable Land Management					
2. Heat Island					
3. Neighborhoods					
4. Tree of the Year					
5. Green Alley (PW-CIP)					
6. Green Roofs Program					
7. Large Shade Tree Contract			✓		

Transportation	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Long-Range Transportation Planning					
2. Parking					
3. Signs & Signals					
4. Traffic Engineers					
5. License Agreement	✓		✓	✓	

Austin Resource Recovery	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Large Brush & Yard Trimmings Pick-Up					
2. Bulk Brush					
3. Christmas Tree Recycling					

Austin Energy	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Green Building	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Power Line Clearance (AE)		✓	✓	✓	✓

Fire	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Wildland Fire Interface			✓		✓
2. Development Review Support		✓	✓		

Corporate Purchasing	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Tree-related Contracts & Services					

Office of Emergency Management	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Ice Storms		✓			

Economic Growth & Redevelopment Services	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
· Downtown Redevelopment					

Law	Regulation	Planning	Planting	Maintenance	Education
1. Real Estate					

Maintenance: Program relates to City maintenance of trees, including inspection, pruning, removal, long-term irrigation, etc.

Education: Program provides tree-related education and/or outreach to public.

Chapter 2: State of Austin’s Urban Forest

Public Works | Responsibilities of the Public Works Department (Public Works) overlap PARD activities as most of their efforts relate to trees on ROW and transportation corridors. Public Works removes tree limbs causing obstructions of traffic signals, and removes debris from streets, alleys, and sidewalks.

Planning and Development Review | The Planning and Development Review Department (PDRD) integrates tree planting goals into the neighborhood planning process and by providing free trees through the Austin Community Tree (ACT) program. In addition, PDRD houses the City Arborist’s Office responsible for issuing private tree permits on residential and commercial properties. The arborist’s goals derive from the City’s Land Development Code and Environmental Criteria Manual which guide tree protection, preservation, and design criteria.

Watershed Protection | The Watershed Protection Department (WPD) manages the urban forest in riparian areas with most efforts related to erosion problems on stream banks and trees growing on property overseen by the department. In conjunction with PDRD, the WPD works to improve riparian zones along creeks by establishing “no-mow/grow zones” along creek banks to improve erosion control, habitat, and water quality.

Other Departments?

Austin Community Trees (ACT) serves to reduce the urban heat island effect by planting new trees on private property near streets and sidewalks. Eligible neighborhoods must have an adopted neighborhood plan, an established neighborhood contact team, and low tree canopy cover (below 40%) as defined by GIS analysis of the neighborhood. ACT program exists as a public partnership between the community who care for the trees, PDRD, PARD, and AE.

ADD PICTURE???

URBAN FORESTRY ONGOING CHALLENGES

In 2012, the Urban Forestry Board compiled the top three to four ongoing challenges that obstruct the City of Austin from achieving each vision component. Using the Urban Forestry Board's Retreat results as the ground work for this collaborative process, the working group crafted priority challenges for each of the six vision categories. The following lists these challenges.

1. CONTIGUOUS

- Lack of Integrated land classification and management of public lands
- Fragmented regional comprehensive planning/land classification
- Competing land use/urban development patterns

1. PROTECTED

- Insufficient resources to promote and enforce tree regulations
- Misperception of what a sustainable site is
- Insufficient mechanism to update standards and specifications for tree protection and sustainable site design.

2. HEALTHY ECOSYSTEM

- Lack of education and/or utilization of ecosystem-specific appropriate species
- Lack of comprehensive inventory
- Lack of coordinated effort to create a comprehensive locally and regional planting plan that supports diversity of age and species
- Lack of resources to accomplish the above things.

3. VALUED

- Lack of local government and public awareness and education of the benefits and value of the urban forest
- Inadequate methods for quantifying the ecosystem services and the financial benefits of the urban forest
- City government does not value trees as a public utility deserving of associated funds and regulations

4. THRIVING

- Biotic and abiotic stressors, i.e. invasive species, urban soil, and climate change
- Lack of financial resources for expanding the urban forest to optimal capacity
- Attrition of urban forest due to competing land uses and site design
- Lack of quantitative and qualitative information about the urban forest resource

5. CARED FOR

- Lack of resources prevents proactive urban forest maintenance
- Large size and complexity of City of Austin and ecosystem
- Lack of coordinated urban forest planning and management effort on a citywide scale
- Lack of education

Implementation

3

Chapter 3 outlines implementation—the process of fulfilling goals and visions of the community. It involves policy measures to effect positive change within our urban forest. Our policies parallel the broad scope of this plan, as they are general and strategic, intending to change departmental urban forestry management.

IMPLEMENTATION GOALS

POLICY ELEMENTS

IMPLEMENTATION GOALS

In order for a comprehensive plan to be effective and produce change implementation of the plan must spell out clear, measurable objectives. These objectives must be broad to accommodate the broad scope of the Plan, the strategic purpose (as opposed to a tactical purpose) of the plan, and because implementation is the first step in a transformation of public urban forest management. The success of the Plan will be measured in terms of the City's response to addressing the items laid out in the form of the Departmental Operational Plans and in making strides in advancing the Urban Forester functions. If implementation goals are met, there should be a marked change in the Performance Indicators, which, as a whole, can be considered a report card on the City's urban forest resource management.

GUIDELINES

Time Frame: The time frame for the Austin Urban Forest Plan (AUFPP) is 10 years. Ten years from when the Plan is adopted, a revised Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan will be created to reflect broad changes in the community that occur during that time.

Reporting: An annual State of the Urban Forest Report will be developed by the Urban Forester to report on the status and trend of the Performance Indicators as well as Departmental progress on developing Departmental Operational Plans to address the Policy Elements.

Public Input: Much of the public input received for Austin's Urban Forest Plan is tactical in nature. In many instances, specific geographic areas or management practices are mentioned. Because the AUFPP is a broad, strategic document that is not intended to spell out specific changes to operations performed by City Departments, much of the public input received for the AUFPP will be shared with City Departments and will be used to guide the development of Departmental Operational Plans.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Chapter 3: Implementation

Based on feedback from the community, Urban Forestry Board, and staff, these implementation strategies will be turned into goals for the Plan.

Overall strategies:

- City Departments to develop tactical Departmental Operational Plans based on the AUIFP and addressing the Policy Elements
- Citywide follow-up items are implemented by the Urban Forester
- Improvement of Performance Indicators
- Mechanism established for interdepartmental coordination on urban forest decision-making
- City of Austin alignment with national standards or benchmarks for urban forest management, especially related to management structure and funding

GOALS

Austin Urban Forest Plan Implementation Goals

1) Performance Indicator

Overall, by 2023, the City of Austin improves its management of urban forest to a level of “Good” or higher based on Performance Indicators in the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan.

2) Departmental Operational Plans

Every land-managing or land-regulating department has a draft Departmental Operational Plan based on the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan and Action Matrix and is actively implementing within 18 months following adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan

3) Austin Standard of Care

Austin-specific Standard of Care for Trees and Vegetation in place by 24 months following adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan and provides common guidance and best management practices to all Departments.

4) Coordination

An interdepartmental tree work group coordinates on all operational and regulatory functions related to urban forest management and is overseen and coordinated by a single governing authority.

5) Benchmarks

Chapter 3: Implementation

City of Austin management structure and funding for urban forestry is well-documented and aligned with national standards and benchmarks.

Implementation Actions

1) Performance Indicator

1.1 By 18 months following adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan, the urban forester will seek and utilize additional comprehensive public urban forest data collection and analysis, especially where known gaps exist, to improve data reliability and inform future updates to Performance Indicators. Data collection will include updated stakeholder input on urban forest topics.

1.2 The Urban Forester will report annually, starting 18 months following the adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan, on the status of the Performance Indicators and will include additional information on trends or current urban forest issues. The information will be provided in the State of the Urban Forest Report.

1.3 The urban forester will recommend to departments urban forest data standards to improve citywide urban forest data management and analysis.

2) Departmental Operational Plans

2.1 The urban forester will oversee and provide staff support to Departments in their development of Departmental Operational Plans for urban forest management.

2.2 The urban forester will utilize the Departmental Operational Plan Action Matrix to facilitate the progress of Departmental implementation of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan

2.3 The urban forester will report once per year the Urban Forestry Board regarding Departmental progress toward implementing the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan

Chapter 3: Implementation

3) Austin Standard of Care

3.1 By 12 months following adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan, the urban forester will identify and compile all existing operational or regulatory items regarding urban forest management that guides or directs Departments. This information will identify areas for improvement as well as inconsistencies.

3.2 By 24 months following the adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan, the urban forester will facilitate an interdepartmental working group to develop an Austin-specific Standard of Care for Trees and Plants on Public Property, adapted from the current SoC, to provide locally-relevant direction regarding public urban forest management.

3.3 The urban forester will brief the Urban Forestry Board regarding the updated SoC by 24 months following adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan.

3.4 The urban forester will facilitate the incorporation of the SoC into City rules and ordinances utilizing City role/ordinance change processes and rule/ordinance update projects.

3.5 The urban forester will educate citizens, developers, and community groups regarding the SoC to encourage its utilization on private property.

4) Coordination

4.1 Within 12 months after adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan, the urban forester will facilitate an interdepartmental, multi-disciplinary work group comprised of City land management and land regulatory departments and establish a charter for the group. This group will coordinate urban forest policy changes and establish and update citywide Best Management Practices (BMP's) for urban forest management.

4.2 By 24 months following the adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan and with information gathered by the urban forester and interdepartmental work teams, the City Manager will recommend changes based on recommendations from the interdepartmental group.

5) Benchmarks

5.1 By 18 months following the adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan, the urban forester will compile detailed organizational structure and funding information from all City entities that manage the urban forest as well as from other municipalities comparable to Austin to establish and compare urban forest benchmarks. The urban forester will present this information to the Urban Forestry Board and the City Manager.

5.2 By 24 months following the adoption of the Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan The City Manager will review benchmark data regarding municipal urban forest management and recommend changes to organization structure and/or funding of urban forest management in Austin.

POLICY ELEMENTS

The Policy Elements are the guiding framework of Austin's Comprehensive Urban Forest Plan. Individual Policy Elements are seeds of change, which, collectively, provide an overall strategy for achieving the vision for Austin's urban forest. In conjunction with the other parts of this Plan they provide a comprehensive approach to urban forest planning and will ultimately guide the management of Austin's public urban forest resource. However, since the municipal functions that affect the urban forest, both directly and indirectly, are so varied and widespread across numerous City departments, each single Policy Element must be broad enough to encompass all of those functions. Accordingly, the tactical approach to addressing each Policy Element will be the responsibility of each City department, documented in a Departmental Operational Plan (DOP) developed in consideration of their mission(s), limitations and constraints, and opportunities.

Policy Element

categories were prioritized through the public participation process outlined in Appendix __. While the community felt that each category was important some issues needed a higher priority than others.

Chapter 3: Implementation

CITY STAFF INPUT

Interdepartmental staff provided feedback and edits to the Policy Elements prior to final editing by the Urban Forestry Board. The following departments provided feedback:

- Parks and Recreation Department
- Planning and Development Review Department
- Austin Fire Department
- Austin Water Utility
- Watershed Protection Department
- Austin Bergstrom International Airport
- Office of Sustainability
- Public Works Department
- Austin Transportation Department

PUBLIC INPUT

Public input was sought in determining which topical categories are most important for the Austin community. The order in which the Policy Element Categories will appear indicates the order of importance to the Austin community based on the input collected. City departments should note which Categories are most important to the community and prioritize those in the course of implementing the Departmental Operational Plans (DOP's). With guidance and support from the Urban Forester, each City department the interfaces with the urban forest will be required to report on their annual progress in addressing each Policy Element.

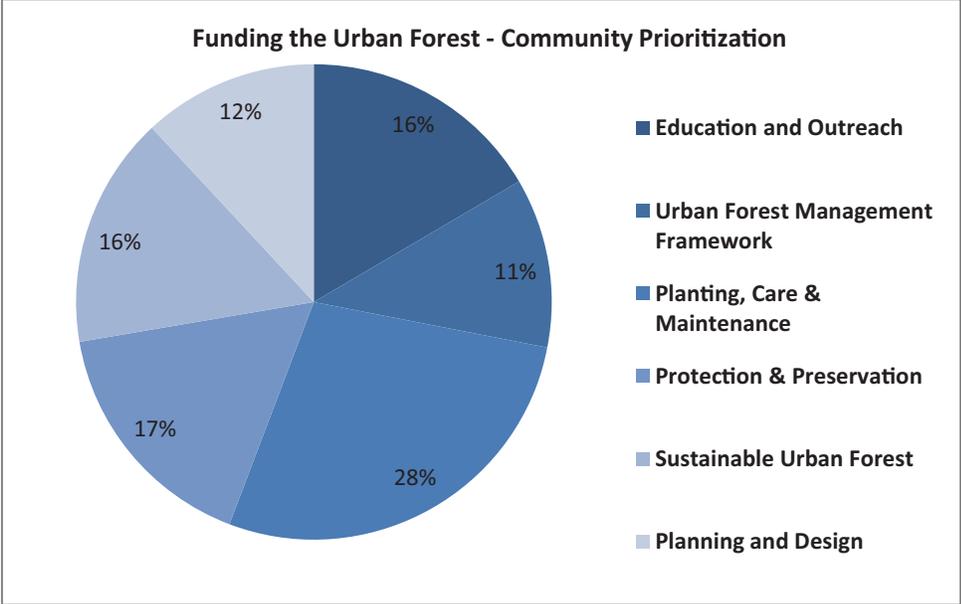
Community Voice

“Preserve trees from development. Consider them green infrastructure”



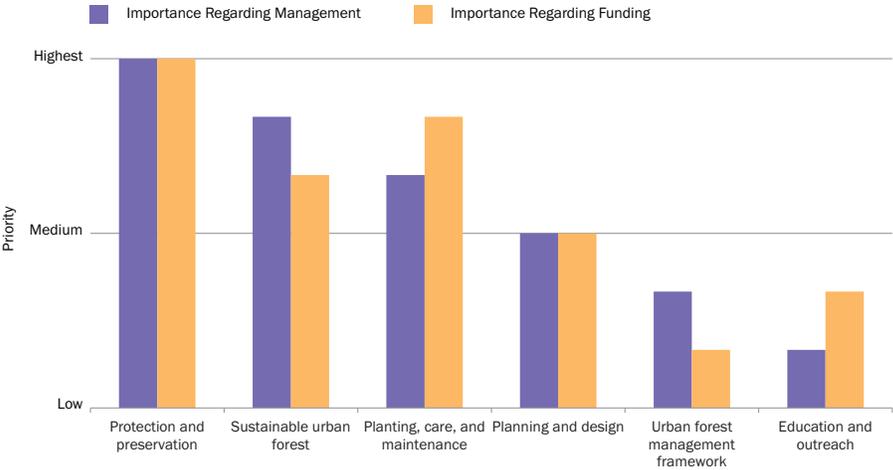
Figure 3.1 | Funding the Urban Forest Exercise

Which urban forest management items are important to fund?



Community Voice
TBA

Figure 3.2 | Policy Element Prioritization Exercise



Chapter 3: Implementation

Community Voice

TBA

The Policy Element “Test” | Policy Elements are grouped into categories based on their urban forest topical category. The following questions were considered in determining the relevance and appropriateness of including each Policy Element:

Does this policy element support the CUIFP vision?

Does this policy element support the guiding principles?

Is this policy element pertinent to public trees and vegetation?

Is this policy element comprehensive?

Does this policy element say “what” and not “how”?

Is this policy element strategic and not tactical or operational?

Will this policy element be relevant for the next 10-20 years?

THE POLICY ELEMENT CATEGORIES (Prioritized from public input)

PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION

SUSTAINABLE URBAN FOREST

PLANTING, CARE, AND MAINTENANCE

URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

PLANNING AND DESIGN

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION

Policies related to preservation of public urban forest resources through regulation and other approaches that enhance preservation.

PR-1 Flexible Regulatory Approaches

Consideration of differing land uses and characteristics, develop and implement regulatory approaches in a manner that provides flexibility in the preservation of the urban forest. Examine regulations to identify and modify disincentives for urban forest preservation.

PR-2 Protection of Trees During Development

Evaluate and enhance current policies for public urban forest protection during and after development to promote the long-term health and



Chapter 3: Implementation

survival of trees and vegetation retained during development.

PR-3 Protect Steep Slopes

Increase retention of existing trees and vegetation that help stabilize steep slope areas in order to increase public safety, maintain slope stability, decrease soil erosion, and retain environmental function and natural character.

PR-4 Partnerships

Partner with federal, state, regional, and local governmental jurisdictions, community non-profit organizations, other City departments, the private sector and others to increase preservation and protection of the urban forest.

PR-5 View Obstructions

Establish incentives, regulations and education efforts to reduce conflicts between public and private interest and prioritize the urban forest in decisions regarding eliminating scenic or commercial view obstructions, except with regard to public safety or in established view corridors.

PR-6 Vegetation Valuation

Support and update tree valuation methods to closely reflect the complete functional value of vegetation for use when assessing fines, determining damages or estimating loss.

PR-7 Recovering Vegetation Value

When preservation of trees and vegetation is not feasible, recover the complete functional value of the lost resource and mitigate the loss as close in proximity to the loss and as soon as possible.

PR-8 Prominent Rare Urban Forest Elements

Provide additional protection for prominent, sensitive, native, and/or rare urban forest elements during and after development. Protect trees based on species type/habitats.



Community Voice

TBA

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Community Voice

TBA

SUSTAINABLE URBAN FOREST

Sustainable Urban Forest policies are related to sustainability of the urban forest resource itself and the resources related to its management, such as water (and city assets).

S-1 Species, Age, and Geographic Diversity

Increase species diversity, a regionally-appropriate mix of vegetation, mixed-age populations and a varied distribution of species throughout the City to protect and improve the vigor and the resilience of our urban forest. Align urban forest composition with consideration of predicted climate patterns.

S-2 Urban Wood Utilization

Recycle green waste generated by urban forest maintenance and encourage the highest and best sustainable uses of removed trees and woody material, including reuse on site. Strive for 100% green waste recycling or reuse.

S-3 Integrated Pest Management

Incorporate Integrated Pest Management principles into land management practices.

S-4 Wildlife Habitat

Enhance wildlife habitat to the maximum extent based on site use through urban forestry policies, design and management practices.

S-5 Wildfire Risk

Achieve a balance between community desires for wildfire risk reduction and responsible vegetation management especially within the Wildland Urban Interface

• Invasive Species Management

Identify and suppress non-native invasive species. Provide public education about the detriment of non-native invasive species to the urban forest particularly when related to other management policies.



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S-7 Water Conservation

Minimize the need for supplemental irrigation of public trees and vegetation during design and maintenance planning. When utilizing water for supplemental irrigation of public trees and vegetation, maximize the use of non-potable sources (e.g., stormwater, reclaimed water) and adopt practices that conserve potable sources.

S-8 Urban Forest Pests

Using the principles and practices of Integrated Pest Management, identify, plan for, and respond to critical urban forest pests to reduce their impact on the community's urban forest.

S-9 Partnership

Partner with federal, state, regional, and local governmental jurisdictions, community non-profit organizations, the private sector and others to accomplish the sustainability goals of Austin's urban forest ecosystem.

PLANTING, CARE, AND MAINTENANCE

Planting, care and maintenance policies are related to the consideration of existing public urban forest resources and proactive planning for sustainable future urban forest resources, understanding inherent conflict between active site use and healthy forests.

PCM-1 Planting Priorities

Prioritize tree planting and landscaping on public property particularly in highly visible locations such as business districts and major corridors to maximize environmental, social and economic benefits. Avoid and/or minimize conflicts with existing public infrastructure.

PCM-2 Species Selection

Encourage the selection of appropriate native species based on project, location, site conditions, and potential future changes in climate patterns.

PCM-3 Urban Forest Planting and Maintenance Plan and Program

Establish and maintain a strategic planting and maintenance program based on national standards and best management practices. Promote the long-term survival of the urban forest through proactive maintenance to reduce resources expended on reactive or emergency response, to maximize urban forest benefits, and reduce urban forest mortality.



Community Voice

TBA

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Community Voice

TBA

PCM-4 Planting Stock

Utilize high-quality planting stock originating from Central Texas region seed-sources and grown in nurseries that simulate Central Texas growing conditions.

PCM-5 Tree Canopy Cover

Identify canopy goals according to site and ecosystem capacity and develop a plan to achieve them.

PCM-6 Landscape Maintenance Management Plans

Ensure that trees and vegetation are properly cared for and survive, both during the plant establishment period and in perpetuity through such means as landscape management plans, maintenance agreements, and/or monitoring.

PCM-7 Partnerships

Partner with federal, state, regional, and local governmental jurisdictions, community non-profit organizations, City of Austin departments, the private sector and others to increase the replenishment, maintenance and care of Austin's urban forest.

PCM-8 Public Safety

Take reasonable measures to reduce risk of urban forest elements that impact public health and safety.

URBAN FOREST MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Policies related to City organizational structure and staffing levels, staff qualifications, involvement of City forestry staff in other City disciplines and functions, and funding for urban forest programs and efforts.

UF-1 Management Priorities

Evaluate and document the ecosystem services and benefits of the urban forest and consider the value of those services and benefits when seeking a balance between multiple and potentially competing needs of the environment, utilities and infrastructure, safety, the rights of property owners, budget priorities, and the desires of the public.

UF-2 Resource Needs

Ensure adequate resources are dedicated to the management of Austin's urban forest and its ecosystem functions to support the City's vision for its urban forest. Identify and quantify gaps in urban forest management



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funding compared with national benchmarks and incorporate those needs in the Departmental budgeting process.

UF-3 Urban Forestry Funding Allocation

Allocate an appropriate proportion of funding for urban forest management.

UF-4 Funding Sources for Maintenance

Utilize existing or develop new funding sources such as assessment districts, user fees, fundraising, donations, grants, tax benefit financing, and/or an urban forest utility fee to fund urban forest management.

UF-5 Departmental Urban Forest Management Plan

Create a Departmental Operational Plan (DOP) for departmental urban forest management, consisting of an analysis of existing conditions and regulatory framework, desired future conditions, and a work plan based on the DOP Action Matrix. Update the DOP to reflect changing policies and regulations, standards of care, best management practices, and accomplishments.

UF-6 Standards of Care for Trees and Plants

Incorporate City of Austin Standards of Care for Trees and Plants into Departmental Operational Plans. Regularly contribute recommendations to City of Austin's Standards of Care for Trees and Plants revisions, coordinated by the Urban Forester, according to the best available science and current best management practices, accepted standards and guidelines to support the DOP.

UF-7 Coordination of Efforts and Partnerships

Develop partnerships between other City departments and coordinate with federal, state, regional and local governmental jurisdictions, local community non-profits and the private sector, to preserve, restore, manage, and design our urban forest.

UF-8 Staff Qualifications & Training

For all staff engaged in urban forest management, care and maintenance, employ qualified individuals and provide regular training to maintain qualifications up to and above -recognized standards and best practices and ensure that decisions are being made and maintenance is being performed according to City of Austin Standards of Care and industry best practices.



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UF-9 Contracts

When out-sourcing tree care and maintenance, retain contractors that have demonstrated qualifications to perform urban forest management according to City of Austin Standards of Care and industry best practices. Incorporate such standards and best practices into contract specifications.

UF-10 Urban Forester Support

Provide support to the Urban Forester and other departments to meet mandated directives assigned to the Urban Forester.

UF-11 Data Collection and Management

Collect data regarding Austin's urban forest, such as quantity of canopy cover, forest condition and diversity of species, to support the creation of Departmental Operational Plans (DOP) and inform urban forest management decisions. Collaborate with federal, state, regional, and local governmental jurisdictions, community non-profits, and the private sector to collect and manage data.

UF-12 Urban Forest Risk Management

Consider and incorporate urban forest risk into city functions related to emergency management planning.

UF-13: Land Classification

Develop and adopt a common land classification system for properties owned/managed by the City. The classification system will provide the framework for development of class-specific Standards of Care for Trees and Vegetation.

UF-14: Regulatory Review

Identify and modify City regulations that are conflict with or otherwise hinder achievement of the vision for the urban forest. Where possible, work with intra and inter-departmental partners and external stakeholders to better align the City regulations with the City's urban forest vision.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Policies related to the consideration of existing public urban forest resources and planning for sustainable future urban forest resources on a site level scale.



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PD-1 City Design Coordination

Establish coordination among City departments and utility providers when planning and designing public projects that include landscaping, urban forest protection, planting, supplemental irrigation, maintenance and urban forest impacts.

PD-2 Infrastructure Design

Design streets, sidewalks, utilities and other infrastructure with a thorough consideration of existing and proposed vegetation, site use, and standards of care during the planning, design and construction processes.

PD-3 Soil Quality

Encourage retention and use of native soils for areas in new developments. Where native soils and growing conditions are not sufficient or optimal encourage use of soils engineered to be supportive of long-term urban forest health and provide a sustainable growing environment for the urban forest.

PD-4 Soil Volume

Increase the dedicated airspace and root volume available for urban forest elements to account for long-term desired growth and to assist with achieving the canopy coverage and maintenance goals.

PD-5 Reduce Soil Compaction

Avoid the compaction of soils and encourage soil protection and enhancement during and after development to increase or maintain infiltration of stormwater on-site and reduce run-off. Design for site uses that minimize soil compaction in critical areas.

PD-6 Landscaping and Stormwater Management

Align the City's landscape regulations and specifications with the integration of landscaping elements and low impact development stormwater management approaches. Incentivize use of techniques that can effectively achieve multiple urban forestry and stormwater management objectives. Some examples include native vegetation preservation, native soil retention and soil amendment, stormwater dispersion and bio-engineering.

PD-7 Partnerships

Partner with federal, state, regional and local governmental jurisdictions,



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community non-profit organizations, the private sector and others to enhance the planning and design of public and private development and improvements in Austin.

PD-8 Planning Infrastructure Maintenance

Consider the needs and benefits of Austin's urban forest in conjunction with other infrastructure systems when planning for the long-term maintenance of infrastructure and utilities.

PD-9 Tailored Incentives

Develop incentives, programs and/or regulations that are tailored to the needs and characteristics of differing land uses.

PD-10 Urban Forest and Transportation

Utilize or enhance urban forest elements in transportation designs to improve flow and safety of traffic and encourage alternative transportation.

PD-11 Designing for Human Health

Establish or retain urban forest elements during planning and design to maximize physical and mental human health as well as social health benefits

PD-12 Design with Maintenance in Mind

Incorporate pre-planning site assessments and design vegetation plans with consideration for long-term maintenance and resource use. Design for minimal long-term maintenance and resource use while still meeting site use goals.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Policies related to public education, outreach, stewardship, and training of citizens, private entities, and non-profit organizations for urban forest promotion to achieve the vision for the urban forest.

EO-1 Education

Provide appropriate resources (e.g., staff, technical, and educational materials) to communicate with the public about the vision, goals, objectives, policies, incentives, standards, and regulations related to the management of Austin's urban forest. Increase awareness of urban forest ecosystem issues and support citywide urban forest education efforts.



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EO-2 Promote Stewardship

Develop capacity programming that leverages the commitment of citizen-volunteers to engage in stewardship of Austin's urban forest.

EO-3 Incentives

Develop voluntary and incentive-based programs to build broader community support for the urban forest.

EO-4 Partnerships

Partner with federal, state, regional, and local governmental jurisdictions, community non-profit organizations, the private sector and others in education and outreach efforts to improve collaboration, leverage resources, and ensure consistent messaging.

EO-5 Records and Information

Collect and make available urban forestry information to the public.

EO-6 Education of Urban Forest Service Providers

Ensure that private urban forest service providers, individuals that wish to provide professional urban forest maintenance services and others whose work may impact the urban forest are educated about Austin's policies, regulations, and Standards of Care.

EO-7 Public Demonstration Projects

Develop and support publicly accessible pilot projects that demonstrate sound urban forest management. Document and implement effective strategies.



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Public Engagement and Education

Public engagement efforts produced over 1,500 total responses, from online sources and multiple physical events that occurred throughout Austin.

Public Engagement was encouraged through the following mechanisms:

- Education Component
- Online Participation
- “Pop-Up” Events
- Public Meetings
- Media Outreach

Education Component

The Urban Forestry Board working group and staff targeted their audience through news articles, stakeholder organizations, online social marketing, newsletters, the distribution of bookmarks, flyers and the installation of “Tree Tags”. Books marks made from 100% recycle content were passed out at pop-up events, at 22 libraries, and 24 park facilities. Flyers asking people to Get Involved in Austin’s Urban were also distributed to the libraries and park locations. Approximately two feet tall, and one-and-a-half feet wide, the tree tags contained the value of Austin’s urban forest in relation to energy use, carbon sequestration, watershed protection and air quality. The idea behind these price tags was to demonstrate the value trees bring to the community beyond the traditional value of shade and beauty. The tags were hung from prominent public trees throughout the city.

Online Participation

Online participation played a critical role in the ability to reach out to a large number of stakeholders. Several tools were created to allow people to participate remotely at any time during the two phases of the engagement process.

Phase 1 - Spring of 2012

An online survey called the “Tree Beliefs Survey” was distributed to over forty internal and external stakeholders and generated over 900 responses. The survey was designed to address broad topics related to Austinites and their tree values. Additionally, four Spanish-Language surveys were taken capturing a small audience of a hard-to-reach population.



Appendix A. Public Engagement Process

Phase 2 - Summer of 2013

SpeakUpAustin.Org hosted a discussion board yielding over 120 individual comments. Three surveys were created for feedback concerning performance indicators, policy elements, and funding prioritization. The surveys yielded over XXX responses.

In addition to specific discussion and survey questioning, an email account was created that allowed people to submit comments that were broad in topic and specifics. Community members had access to the online tools twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week so that people who could not attend a public meeting had the opportunity to make their voices heard.

“Pop-Up” Events

Community meetings have no problem attracting the people most passionate about the topic at hand. The challenge comes when trying to involve people who would not normally take the ten minutes required to engage in conversation or fill out a survey. The “Pop-Up” events were intended to capture a random sampling of those hard-to-reach people. Instead of them having to come to us or take time to go online and find the surveys, we went to them and asked them a basic question: What should be done for trees and vegetation in our public spaces? Community members were invited to answer this question on leaf-shaped sticky notes, and place those notes on a five-foot tall 3D tree model. These events yielded over five-hundred leaf-notes with individual comments.

Public Meetings

Two meetings were hosted for this process and both featured Urban Forestry Board members, Urban Forest Program staff, and staff members from other City of Austin departments. The first public meeting was hosted April 2012 at the Emma S. Barrientos Mexican American Cultural Center. The public was invited to review and comment on Urban Forest Plan Vision Statement, Components, and Guiding Principles. Concurrently the Urban Forest Opinion Poll “Tree Beliefs Survey” was being conducted online with 900 responses generated

The second public meeting was hosted on Aug. 13, 2013 at the Daniel E. Ruiz Branch Library. The event was set up in two parts; a public workshop and an open house. The public workshop portion was organized around specific parts of the plan. Participants were asked to rank the plan’s policy categories using paper money to demonstrate which of the policy programs should receive the most City resources. Additionally,

Appendix A. Public Engagement Process

attendees were able to plot where the City is now compared to where it should be in the future for urban forest care, and mark which of the plan's policy sections are a priority for them. This prioritization will help structure the plan so that prioritization of resources is a clear part of implementation. The open house portion of the meeting allowed for free-flowing conversation between Board Members, staff and the community members.

Media Outreach

In the initial 2012 outreach, KUT Radio Changing Austin segment and an Ahora Si article directed people to participate in the online survey. In Summer 2013 KUT Radio interviewed Urban Forester, Angela Hanson and asked people for online participation or to attend the August community workshop. There were also stories in the Austin American Statesman's Metro Section, the Austin Post, and several other small stories on televised news.

Online public engagement and the community workshop were promoted via social media tools such as the @austintexasgov Twitter and City Facebook account which reaches XX number of people. Additionally, news releases promoted the public events and online tools.

To ensure transparency and show the community that the Urban Forestry Board and Urban Forest Program staff are receiving and listening to everything the public has said we have a complete and detailed compilation of all the comments received which will be made available to the public on the Austin Urban Forest Plan webpage on August September 16th, 2013.

TBAnotes, and place those notes on a five-foot tall 3D tree model. These events yielded over five-hundred leaf-notes with individual comments.

Appendix B. Departmental Operation Plan Template

Placeholder

Appendix B. Record of Public Comment

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