



MUNICIPALITY MAMARONECK

COUNTY WESTCHESTER

STATE NEW YORK

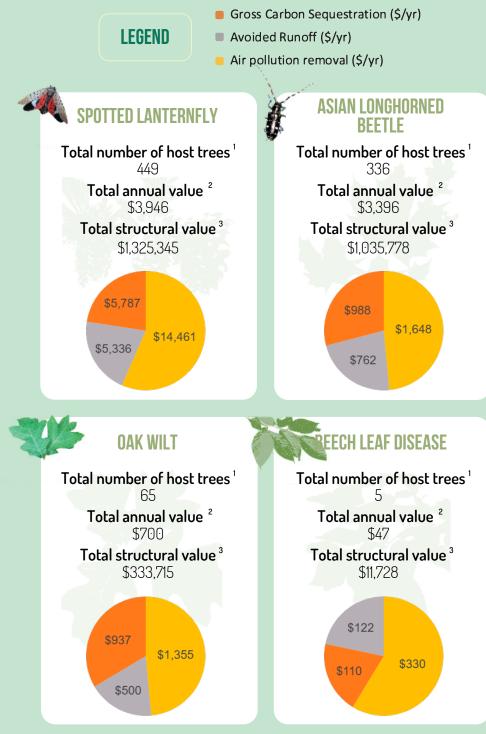
population 29,156

INVENTORY YEAR

1993 · 2009

VALUE OF PUBLIC TREES AT RISK

Invasive pests and pathogens can kill public trees, resulting in losses of critical ecosystem services, like carbon sequestration, runoff mitigation, and air pollution removal. For each invasive threat, the annual benefits provided by all potential host trees are summed into a total potential loss. In addition to the loss of benefits, the cost of replacing dead trees is estimated as the total structural cost. Together, these values can be used to weigh the potential benefit losses and costs that a municipality may incur if the invasive pest or pathogen is not contained.



¹Total number of host trees includes any species or genus designated as a favored or occasional host of the pest or pathogen.

² Total annual value is the sum of the annual valuations of gross carbon sequestration, avoided runoff, and pollution removal.

³ Total structural value is the estimated local cost of having to replace similar trees and can be interpreted as the value at risk of being lost.

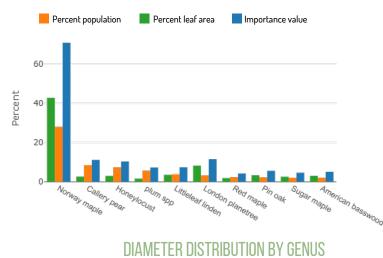
Town of Mamaroneck, New York (2019). Mamaroneck, New York Street Tree Inventory. Available at:

https://www.uvm.edu/femc/data/archive/project/mamaroneck_new_york_street_tree_inventory

Valuations were generated with i-Tree Eco (Version 6.1.30) Estimate generated on: 3/11/2020

OVERVIEW OF TREE INVENTORY

THE **PERCENT POPULATION, PERCENT LEAF AREA**, AND **IMPORTANCE VALUE** FOR THE 10 MOST ABUNDANT TREE SPECIES IN THE INVENTORY



800 600 400 200 maple pear locust plum basswood oak sycamore ash spruce mulberry

PROPORTION OF TREES BY GENUS

Percent population is the proportion of trees of this species relative to the entire inventory. Leaf area is a measure of a tree's canopy cover; it is displayed here per species relative to the leaf area for all of the trees in the inventory. Importance value is a measure of how dominant a species is in the urban landscape and is calculated as the sum of the percent population and percent leaf area.

Diameter size classes (in inches) for the 10 most abundant genera in the inventory.

The proportion of inventoried trees displayed by genus. For clarity, only the 10 most common genera recorded in the inventory are displayed.

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For more information visit www.uvm.edu/femc/cooperative/projects/urban_pests



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