CITY OF BLOOMINGTON

Bicentennial Bond Tree Planting

February 2022



New Trees for Bloomington

- Trees to be planted along streets and in public right-of-way, these become City trees
- Trees planted by a selected contractor, with project management by the City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department



\$970k

Annual economic contribution to Bloomington from the Urban Forest



\$4 benefit per \$1 cost

Benefit cost ratio to the community

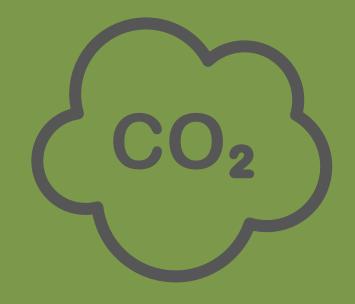


Benefits

Annual economic contribution from Urban Forests



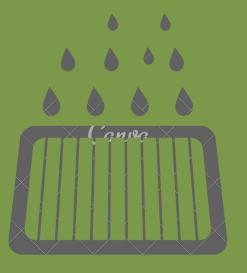
Air Pollution



Carbon Storage/Sequestration



Energy Savings



Stormwater



Aesthetic/other

Other Benefits



Shoppers Spend More Time and Money

When surveyed shoppers reported they would spend 9 - 12% higher in goods in a business area with quality tree canopy

Foot traffic can be increased with improved streetscapes that include trees

Increases Home Values

Large trees in yards and as streets trees can add 3 - 15% to home values in a neighborhood.





Safer Communities

Residential neighborhoods with trees in right-of-way and had lots of vegetation have less frequent property crimes

Wolf, K. (2021). Green Cities: Good Health.
Retrieved 4 August 2021, from
http://depts.washington.edu/hhwb/

Project Background

Bicentennial Bond

Mayor Hamilton issued series of Bicentennial Bonds in 2018, included \$800k to plant trees along streets and in public right-of-ways

Davey Resource Group City-wide Tree Inventory

Davey Resource Group conducted a city-wide inventory of City trees, located in Parks, along streets, and public right-of-ways. Included identification of vacant planting sites in these areas.

Identification of Project Areas and Initial Site Evaluations

Parks and Recreation department staff identified larger project areas utilizing information from the 2019 Davey Resource Group Canopy Assessment, identified vacant planting sites, and socio-economic characteristics of project areas to prioritize public tree planting needs.



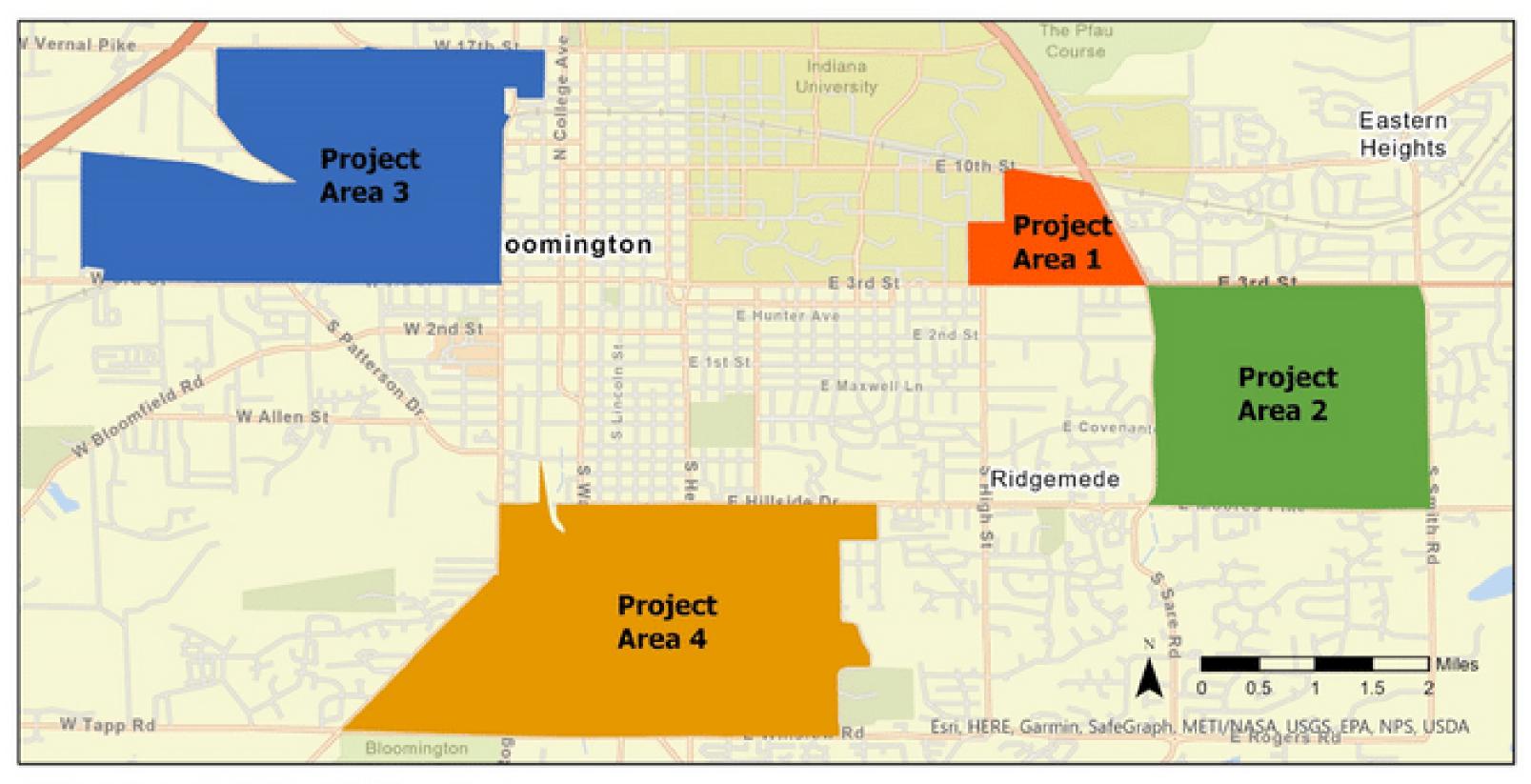


Looked at Inventoried Vacant Sites from 2019 Davey Resource Group City Wide Tree Inventory

Identify larger project areas with a high amount of vacant sites, higher potential canopy, lower existing canopy, and socioeconomic characteristics. Also consder needs like heat island and flooding potential.

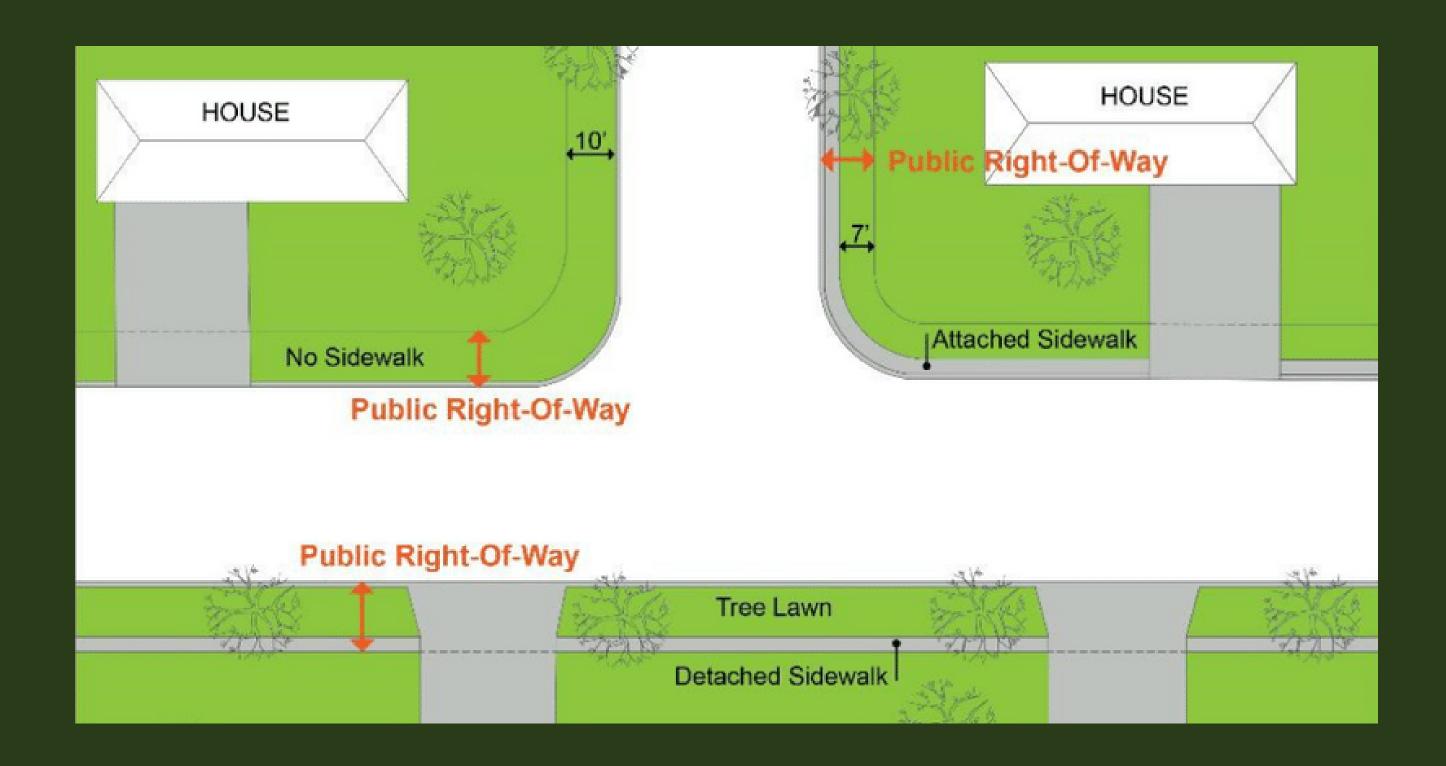
Call 811 - Locate Utilities to narrow down specific sites

Collect Community Feedback on Specific Sites



Bicentennial Bond Planting Project Area Map





PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY

Where the City can plant trees, these are city trees.



PUBLIC ROW - WHAT ABOUT WHEN YOU DON'T HAVE A SIDEWALK?

Where the City can plant trees, these are city tree.

How many City trees aren't in a tree lawn/planting strip?

27% in tree lawns
28% in open ROWs
39% in Parks
5% in Tree Pits
<1% in Medians

**From a sample of 6344 inventoried existing trees, from a total of 20,991 inventoried existing trees; approx. 30%





- Early Feb. Public Notices via: postcards, press release, emails to neighborhood associations, posting on Nextdoor
- Contract to be seen for approval Feb 22nd at Board of Park Commissioners
- Deadline for feedback Feb. 28th
 - Specific list of tree planting site provided to contractor after evaluation of feedback
 - April/May 2022 Tree purchasing and planting for majority of project areas
- October/November 2022 Tree purchasing and planting for remainder of project areas
- November 2022; April/May 2023 Six-month postplanting visits
- November 2023; April/May 2024 Six-month postplanting visits

Small Trees

Amelanchier laevis (Allegheny Serviceberry)

Amelanchier x grandiflora (Hybrid Serviceberry)

> Cercis Canandensis (Redbud)

Cornus florida (Flowering Dogwood)

Carpinus caroliniana (American hornbeam)

Medium Trees

Betula nigra (River Birch)

Cladrastis lutea (Yellowwood)

Ostrya virginiana (American Hophornbeam)

> Quercus stellata (Post Oak)

Large Trees

Celtis occidentalis (Hackberry)

Gymnocladus dioica (Kentucky Coffeetree)

Tilia americana (American Linden)

Nyssa sylvatica (Blackgum)

Quercus alba (White Oak)

Quercus bicolor (Swamp White Oak)

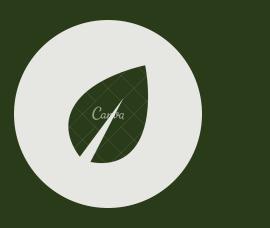
Quercus shumardii (Shumard Oak)

> Ulmus hybrids Elm hybrids

















White Oak

- Large tree: Height= up to 80'. Spread = up to 70'
- Deciduous
- Glossy green leaves and acorns

Shumard Oak

- Large tree: Height = up to 60', Spread = up to 40'
- Deciduous, native
- Nice fall color

Kentucky Coffeetree

- Large tree: Height = up to 100', Spread = up to 40'
- Deciduous, native
- Compound leaves

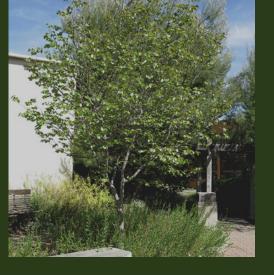


















Apple Serviceberry

- Small tree: Height= up to 25'. Spread = up to 25'
- Deciduous
- Cross between downy serviceberry and allegheny serviceberry

Redbud

- Smalltree: Height = up to 35',
 Spread = up to 35'
- Deciduous, native
- Nice fall color and flowers

Elm

- Large/Medium tree: Height = up to 50', Spread = up to 40'
- Deciduous
- 'Frontier', 'Homestead', 'New Horizon', or 'Patriot' cultivars, DED resistant





Prep sites

Conduct additionally 811 calls, mark sites for planting





Day of Planting

Contractor planting

Drop off trees, dig holes, plant, mulch, stake, and water as needed



Follow-up

Contractor

Conduct 6-month and 18-month follow-up visits to adjust hardware, check planting, and conduct structural/training pruning



1) Check if your home is slated to have trees planted, you can see the specific tree planting sites on a map on TreeKeeper. Go to either:

https://bloomington.in.gov/about/trees/bicentennial-bond-project https://bloomingtonin.treekeepersoftware.com/index.cfm?reportID=38

2) Submit feedback, objections, species preferences via the feedback form on the project webpage. Feedback will be evaluated and staff will advise changes to the selected project contractor.

Contact Us

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