they caused.

We applied the ISA tree evaluation formula (2) to 33 of the trees in our sample (excluding the mulberry and chinaberry trees). We used $15 per square inch of trunk cross-section (1), and the species classification for the southern region. We applied the low value of the range given for each location (e.g., 60 percent for street trees). Also, we applied stringent condition multipliers based on our observations of both the exterior and interior state of each tree (3).

The total value of the 33 trees was calculated to be $50,674, with 58 percent of this total contributed by six large but reasonably healthy trees — two sycamores, two live oaks, and one each of sugarberry, magnolia, and laurel oak.

In summary, the lessons of Hurricane David teach the importance of good urban forestry practices. Selecting trees of appropriate size for the available planting area, maintaining existing trees, and community tree inventories which identify trees needing maintenance or removal can pay off under severe weather conditions. These are common sense practices, but they are often neglected. Many municipal budgets do not provide sufficient funding for tree maintenance or to establish and update tree inventories. Such cities are taking the chance of large scale, uncontrolled "removal" of trees during high winds.

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ABSTRACT

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During the past 20 years, there has been an increasing interest in planting trees in public places, such as in parks and along highways. However, the amount of funding available for maintaining trees in these areas is limited and may be further restricted in the next few years, due to the current economic climate. In light of this, an experiment was undertaken in 1966 to evaluate the performance of various tree species under low-maintenance regimes. Some of the trees that have done exceptionally well under low-maintenance conditions are: the green-leaved cultivars of *Acer platanoides* (Norway maple), *Acer rubrum* (red maple), and *Tilia cordata* (small-leaved European linden). Although some *Fraxinus* varieties suffered from borer infestations, some others did well, particularly *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Hesse' ('Hesse' ash). Other trees that produced good results were the cultivars of *Gleditsia* (honeylocust), *Pyrus* (pear), and *Sorbus* (mountain ash).