

and street tree programs high in comparison with other city services. They also ranked trees and shrubs high among park attributes that they would like to see increased. Tree lined residential streets were ranked the highest among several urban forest environments.

Respondents indicated that trees were an important consideration in choosing a residence, and reported that trees contributed significantly to property values. Esthetic attributes ranked high among the attributes of urban trees, followed by shade, increased property values, and increased privacy. Scenes depicting trees were rated as beautiful, interesting, pleasant, exhilarating, satisfying, peaceful, clean, inviting and calming.

Respondents were most likely to select tree planting as the tree management program they

would most like to see in their neighborhood next year, followed by removal of dead and dangerous trees, and trimming and maintaining existing trees. More preferred a combination of large shade and small flowering trees in their neighborhood, with their second choice being large shade trees.

Literature Cited

1. Kalmach, K., and J. Kielbaso. 1978. *Resident attitudes toward selected characteristics of street tree plantings*. J. Arboriculture 5(6): 124-129.

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ABSTRACT

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The success of a city forestry department depends on a team of arborists, landscape architects and horticulturists working together. A municipal tree program can mean more business for the private sector. A good forestry department spins off business that it cannot handle, so private business grows. Any city forestry program must be based on public support. Currently, many cities are failing to take advantage of trees. As trees grow older, they become more valuable. People like to plant trees. People need trees, and city trees can use the help of people.