



Ottawa All Charts Report

August 12, 2025

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Eco Benefits and By the Numbers

Notes for Eco Benefits and By the numbers

Below, all Eco Benefits are listed for the collected data points throughout the city of Ottawa. These numbers are compiled using the iTree Eco tool.

Total Eco-Benefits

Overall Monetary Benefit:	\$65,714.00
Stormwater Monetary Benefit:	\$8,764.98
Runoff Avoided:	131123.23 (ft ³)
Interception:	1323678.90 (ft ³)
Air Quality Monetary Benefit:	\$29,811.30
Pollutants Removed:	11107.53 (lbs)
Carbon Monetary Benefit:	\$27,137.65
Carbon Storage:	17620452.00 (lbs)
CO ₂ Storage:	64608212.00 (lbs)
CO ₂ Sequestered:	1063862.90 (lbs)

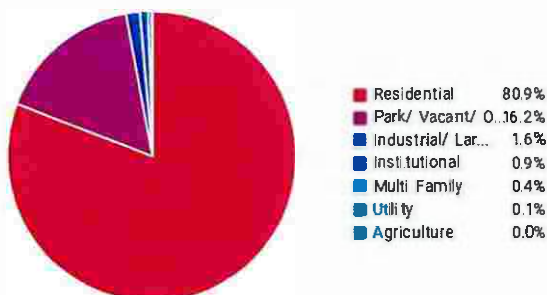
Total Trees: 6,225

Location Charts

Notes for Land Use

Distribution of publicly managed trees is shown below, with Residential making up over 80% of the total recorded.

Land Use



Land Use

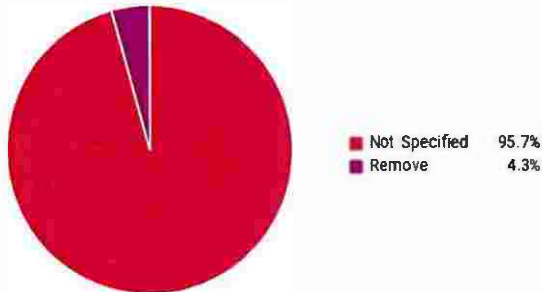
LAND USE	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Residential	5,034	80.9%
Park/ Vacant/ Other	1,007	16.2%
Industrial/ Large Commercial	98	1.6%
Institutional	56	0.9%
Multi Family	24	0.4%
Utility	4	0.1%
Agriculture	2	0.0%

Management Need Charts

Notes for Tree Work

With over 6,000 trees recorded, only having 4.3% of the survey needing to be removed is an impressive statistic for a community of this size.

Tree Work



Tree Work

TREE WORK	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Not Specified	5,958	95.7%
Remove	267	4.3%

Tree Diversity Charts

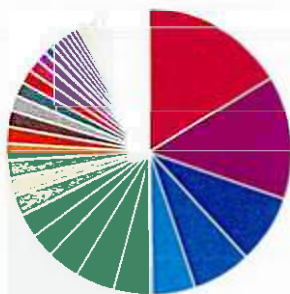
Notes for Most Common Species

Following the 10-20-30 rule, Ottawa only has two species exceeding the 10% recommendation. Other than the excess of Silver maple and Pin oak, there is a great representation of diversity throughout the community.

Most Common Species

Most Common Species

COMMON NAME	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Silver maple	1,015	16.3%
Pin oak	871	14.0%
Siberian elm	487	7.8%
Ash spp.	418	6.7%
Sugar maple	305	4.9%
Black walnut	279	4.5%
American elm	270	4.3%
Hackberry spp.	229	3.7%
Eastern redbud	169	2.7%
Callery pear	165	2.7%
Northern red oak	145	2.3%
Sweetgum	127	2.0%
Bur oak	127	2.0%
Eastern red cedar	123	2.0%
Sycamore Spp.	117	1.9%
Mulberry spp.	114	1.8%
Red maple	110	1.8%
Honeylocust	102	1.6%
Osage orange	96	1.5%
Pecan	90	1.4%
Swamp white oak	73	1.2%
Catalpa spp.	59	0.9%
Crabapple	41	0.7%
Cedar spp.	39	0.6%
Cottonwood spp.	37	0.6%
Mimosa	36	0.6%
Maple spp.	32	0.5%
Baldcypress	32	0.5%
Elm spp.	24	0.4%
Oak spp.	23	0.4%
River birch	21	0.3%
Tree-of-heaven	19	0.3%
Shumard oak	19	0.3%



Silver maple	16.3%
Pin oak	14.0%
Siberian elm	7.8%
Ash spp.	6.7%
Sugar maple	4.9%
Black walnut	4.5%
American elm	4.3%
Hackberry spp.	3.7%
Eastern redbud	2.7%
Callery pear	2.7%
Northern red oa...	2.3%
Sweetgum	2.0%
Bur oak	2.0%
Eastern red ced...	2.0%
Sycamore Spp.	1.9%
Mulberry spp.	1.8%
Red maple	1.8%
Honeylocust	1.6%
Osage orange	1.5%
Pecan	1.4%
Swamp white oak	1.2%
Catalpa spp.	0.9%
Crabapple	0.7%
Cedar spp.	0.6%
Cottonwood spp.	0.6%
Mimosa	0.6%
Maple spp.	0.5%
Baldcypress	0.5%
Elm spp.	0.4%
Oak spp.	0.4%
River birch	0.3%
Tree-of-heaven	0.3%
Shumard oak	0.3%
Juniper spp.	0.3%
Shagbark hickor...	0.3%
Norway maple	0.3%
Kentucky coffee...	0.3%
Linden spp.	0.3%
Boxelder	0.3%
Fruit spp.	0.3%
Shingle oak	0.2%
Magnolia spp.	0.2%
Goldenrain tree	0.2%
Plum	0.2%
Willow oak	0.2%
Black locust	0.2%
Spruce spp.	0.2%
Common persimmon	0.2%
English oak	0.2%
Silver Poplar	0.2%
Sawtooth oak	0.2%
Austrian pine	0.1%
Pine spp.	0.1%
Lacebark Elm	0.1%
Japanese pagoda	0.1%
Cherry	0.1%
Arborvitae spp.	0.1%
Ginkgo	0.1%
Chinkapin oak	0.1%
Royal paulownia	0.1%
Hickory spp.	0.1%
Scotch pine	0.1%
Hybrid Elm	0.1%
Willow spp.	0.1%
Peach	0.1%
Ponderosa pine	0.1%
Hornbeam spp.	0.1%
Japanese tree l...	0.1%
Shantung maple	0.1%
Smoketree spp.	0.1%
Blue spruce	0.1%
Southwestern Wh.	0.0%
Canadian Chokec.	0.0%
Serviceberry sp...	0.0%
White oak	0.0%
Paperbark maple	0.0%
Norway spruce	0.0%
Dogwood spp.	0.0%
Poplar spp.	0.0%
Amur maple	0.0%
Bitternut hicko...	0.0%
Columnar Oak	0.0%
Tulip tree	0.0%
Hawthorn spp.	0.0%

COMMON NAME	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Juniper spp.	19	0.3%
Shagbark hickory	19	0.3%
Norway maple	18	0.3%
Kentucky coffeetree	18	0.3%
Linden spp.	18	0.3%
Boxelder	17	0.3%
Fruit spp.	17	0.3%
Shingle oak	15	0.2%
Magnolia spp.	15	0.2%
Goldenrain tree	14	0.2%
Plum	12	0.2%
Willow oak	12	0.2%
Black locust	11	0.2%
Spruce spp.	10	0.2%
Common persimmon	10	0.2%
English oak	10	0.2%
Silver Poplar	10	0.2%
Sawtooth oak	10	0.2%
Austrian pine	9	0.1%
Pine spp.	9	0.1%
Lacebark Elm	9	0.1%
Japanese pagoda tree	8	0.1%
Cherry	8	0.1%
Arborvitae spp.	8	0.1%
Ginkgo	7	0.1%
Chinkapin oak	7	0.1%
Royal paulownia	7	0.1%
Hickory spp.	7	0.1%
Scotch pine	6	0.1%
Hybrid Elm	6	0.1%
Willow spp.	6	0.1%
Peach	5	0.1%
Ponderosa pine	5	0.1%
Hornbeam spp.	5	0.1%

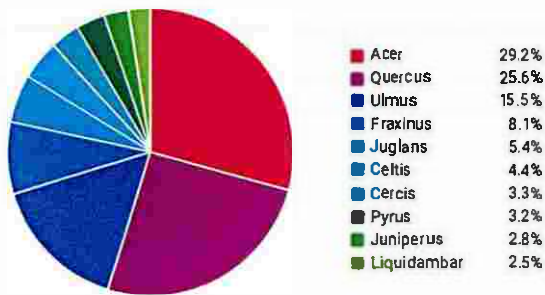
Blackjack oak	0.0%
Trident maple	0.0%
Fruiting Pear	0.0%

COMMON NAME	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Japanese tree lilac	5	0.1%
Shantung maple	4	0.1%
Smoketree spp.	4	0.1%
Blue spruce	4	0.1%
Southwestern White Pine	3	0.0%
Canadian Chokecherry	3	0.0%
Serviceberry spp.	3	0.0%
White oak	2	0.0%
Paperbark maple	2	0.0%
Norway spruce	2	0.0%
Dogwood spp.	2	0.0%
Poplar spp.	2	0.0%
Amur maple	1	0.0%
Bitternut hickory	1	0.0%
Columnar Oak	1	0.0%
Tulip tree	1	0.0%
Hawthorn spp.	1	0.0%
Blackjack oak	1	0.0%
Trident maple	1	0.0%
Fruiting Pear	1	0.0%

Notes for Most Common Genus - Top 10

Following the 10-20-30 rule, Maple and Oak genus both exceed the recommended genus percentage of 20%. In the future it would be advisable to avoid planting both Genus.

Most Common Genus - Top 10



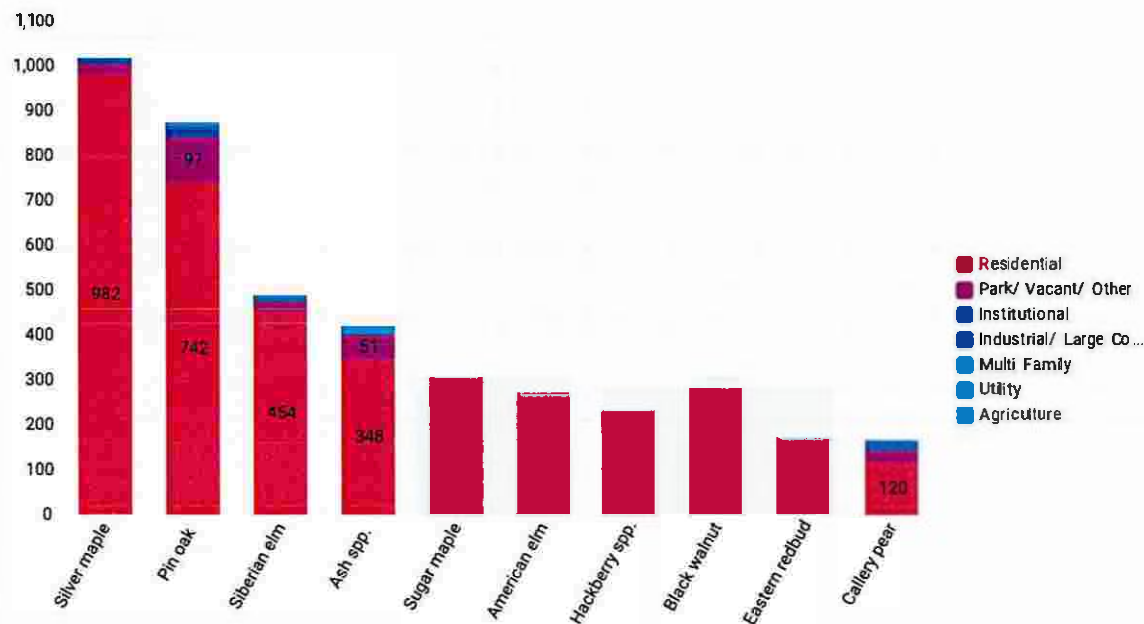
Most Common Genus - Top 10

GENUS	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Acer	1,505	29.2%
Quercus	1,316	25.6%
Ulmus	796	15.5%
Fraxinus	418	8.1%
Juglans	279	5.4%
Celtis	229	4.4%
Cercis	169	3.3%
Pyrus	166	3.2%
Juniperus	142	2.8%
Liquidambar	127	2.5%

Notes for Most Common Species by Landuse - Top 10

Of the top species, we can see here where the majority of each species are located in terms of planting site.

Most Common Species by Landuse - Top 10



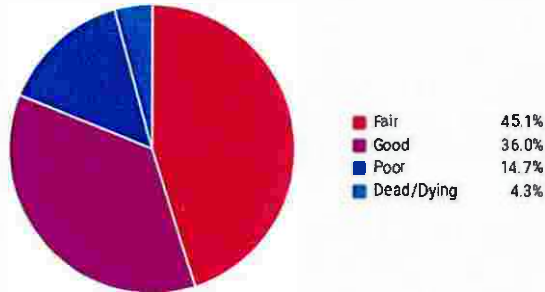
Tree Health Charts

Notes for Trees by Condition

Below shows the overall health of Ottawa's canopy. Efforts should be first prioritized in removal of the 267 Dead/Dying trees, followed by further investigation on the Poor trees. If they do not seem

reasonable to nurse back into health, removal should be considered. Once both of these categories have been addressed, general maintenance of the Fair condition class should be underway in hopes of moving some of these trees towards the Good condition class.

Trees by Condition



Trees by Condition

CONDITION	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Fair	2,807	45.1%
Good	2,238	36.0%
Poor	913	14.7%
Dead/Dying	267	4.3%

Notes for Status

Dead trees should be prioritized for removal.

Status



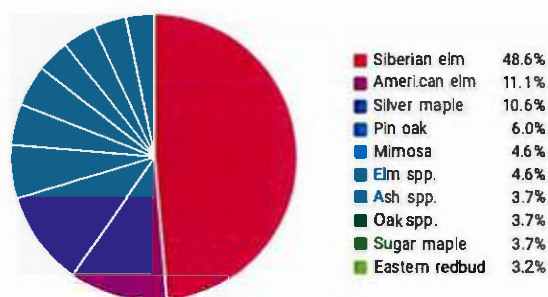
Status

STATUS	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Alive	5,958	95.7%
Dead	267	4.3%

Notes for Species with Most Mortality - Top 10

Below shows the species distribution of all Dead,Dying trees collected in the survey. Based on this data, almost 50% of the trees labeled for removal consist of Siberian elms.

Species with Most Mortality - Top 10



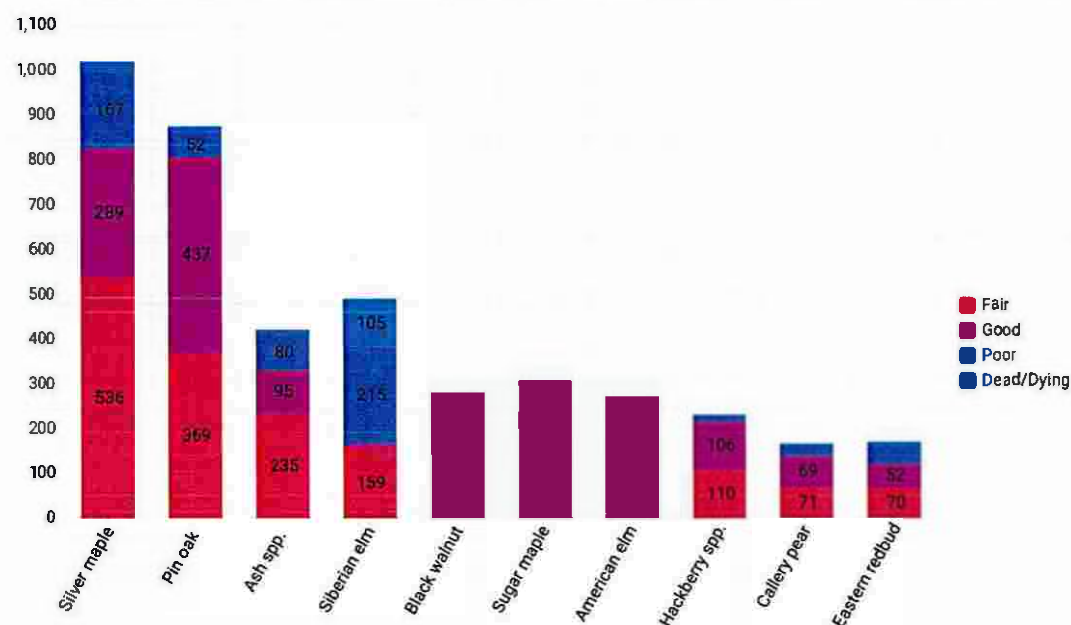
Species with Most Mortality - Top 10

COMMON NAME	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
Siberian elm	105	48.6%
American elm	24	11.1%
Silver maple	23	10.6%
Pin oak	13	6.0%
Mimosa	10	4.6%
Elm spp.	10	4.6%
Ash spp.	8	3.7%
Oak spp.	8	3.7%
Sugar maple	8	3.7%
Eastern redbud	7	3.2%

Notes for Most Common Species by Condition - Top 10

The top 10 species are shown below, with their condition rating addressed.

Most Common Species by Condition - Top 10



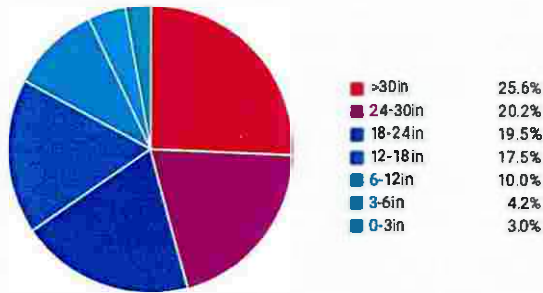
Size and Composition Charts

Notes for Trees by DBH

With over 25% of ottawas canopy larger than 30" DBH, we would begin to classify this as an aging canopy. However, even though this is the case, it is better than most other communities in NE

Kansas. Under what we classify as young trees (0-6in) we only see 7.2% which is a worrisome statistic. At any given point, an ideal curve would show the number of young trees equal to if not greater than those that are considered over mature (>30"). Planting of new replacements should be prioritized in the upcoming years.

Trees by DBH



Trees by DBH

DBH RANGE	COUNT	PERCENTAGE
>30in	1,594	25.6%
24-30in	1,257	20.2%
18-24in	1,215	19.5%
12-18in	1,090	17.5%
6-12in	625	10.0%
3-6in	260	4.2%
0-3in	184	3.0%

Notes for Most Common Species by DBH Range - Top 10

Below we can get a better understanding of which trees tend to be the largest.

Most Common Species by DBH Range - Top 10

